.. \$1.00

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE, BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. TERMS:

\$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance, 2.25 if not paid within three months, \$2.50 if not paid

Rates of Advertising.

One square, three insertien	S		1.50
Each additional insertion le	ess than t	hree mont	hs, 50
The state of the s	months.	6 months	. 1 year.
One square	\$ 4.50	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
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Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfally and promptly attend to all business cursted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. spec ce with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors th of the Mengel House April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

W_l attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care collections made on the shortest notice. Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all ids: Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty oney. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa. April 1, 1864-4f.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law flice on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel April 1, 4864--tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

STICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or enting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully orepared. Also settling up partnerships and other acunts. April 1, 1864—tf.

> JNO. MOWER. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA., April 1, 1864,-tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgment, Notes and offer Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph, son Bedford Railrond. Farms and unimand in quantities to suit purchasers. opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

JOHN LUTZ,

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bountres, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, August 19th, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

DENTISTRY. 1. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Wood-

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wed-W ILL spend the second Monday, 14essay, and nesday, of each month at Hopwell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martins. urg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations could call early, as time is limited. All operations war-

Ang. 5,1864,-tf.

C. N. HICKOK. DENTISTS.

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechani Deutistry carefully and faithfully performed and warnted.

TERMS CASH. jan6'65-lv.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully cenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. April 1, 1864-tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located respectfully tenders his ofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one doen north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO POORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, Bedford, Pa. Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c HEKEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, est quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on

apr. 8, 1864-22.

UNION HOTEL. VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR, West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

The public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splen did Livery Stable attached. [ap/r64.]

U. S. HOTEL.

HARRISBURG, PENN'A., CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OFPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor. jan6'63-8m.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

ry Friday Morning on Juliana Street, The London Quarterly Review (Conservative). The Edinburgh Review (Whig). The Westminster Review (Radical). The North British Review (Free-Church).

AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has doubled and the price of paper nearly trebled, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

Terms for 1865.

	For any one of the Reviews	\$4.00	per	a
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy L year...... Three copies 1 year.... Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both f the Weekly and Stmi-Weekly, at Club Rates. Payment invariably in advance.

Dec.23, 64-2m. H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital .- \$200.000. Shares .- 200,000. Par Value, \$1.00

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: W. S. Fletchen, McConnellsburg, Pa. JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, Pa.
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa.
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county,

oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia Price Current, of December 17:

December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oii Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property: the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

the rawnes on this property and used it for meanmatic alfections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 466 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an Inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled

which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an Inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a higher level than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be more permanent than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adouted by the Commany com-

and confidently expect an anying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to

the following named gentlemen F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.

F. Benediet, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, " "
J. B. F. Meyers, " "
J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Bart, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencaste, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., " "
J. J. Phillips, Waynesboro, "
John S. Miller, Huntingdon,
Samuel Henry, " "

Samuel Henry, " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "
And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

Loetry.

DAY DREAMS.

I have been unduly ambitious, With hopes it is hard to forget; Such day-dreams are all too delicit To vanish and leave no regret.

Hopes, like the mirage in the distance, To win the bright chaplet of fame, To leave, as I pass from existence, A worthy and wide honored name.

Dreams only; their death-knell is ringing; Proud heart, to thy destiny come; Thou fain wouldst be scaring and singing— Sink down and forever be dumb!

To fetter the soul with a burden Of longings it never can tell, And grant it no loftier guerdon Than failure—O God! is it well?

'Tis well! for such lessons compel us, A loftier standard to raise:
He can but be selfish and jealous,
Who lives on the incense of praise. Such lessons the stars might have taught us As round us their glamour they fling— Such lessons the flow'rets have brought us, On every sweet zophyr of Spring.

In deserts and solitudes lonely
The flowers refuse not to bloom;
Though heedlessly trampled, they only
Yield sweeter and richer perfume.

The stars—we walk under them nightly, And murmur no accent of praise: They beam on us none the less brightly, Nor dream of withholding their rays. So shine, noble soul—ever giving, No heed to neglect or to strife, Content with the glory of living A true and a beautiful life.

For being is nobler than seeming-And fame is a perishing toy;
And doing is wiser than dreaming,
And enture is nobler than joy.

—lova School Journal.

A VOICE FROM PRISON. BY A BOY OF SIXTEEN.

There are hearts with hope still beating, In our pleasant northern home, Waiting, watching for the footsteps,

That may never, never come.

In southern prisons pining,
Meager, tattered, paie and gaunt,
Growing weaker, weaker daily,
From pinching cold and want.
Here brothers, sons and husbands,
Poor and hopeless captives lie.
O ve who yet can save them. O ye, who yet can save them, Will you leave them here to die?

From out our prison gate,
There's a graveward close at hand,
Where lie ten thousind Union men,
Beneath the Georgia sand.
Scores on scores are laid beside them,
As day succeeds to day. As day succeeds to day, And thus it ever will be, Till they all shall pass away:
And the last will say, when dying,
With apturn'd and glazing eye,
Both love and Faith are dead at home,
They have left us here to die.

WE LOVE THE TRUTH.

We are the boys who love the truth, We are the boys who love the truth,
And mean to speak it come what may;
Falsehood is cowardly and base,
And God condemns the lim's way.
We'll strive to keep our conscience clear,
As on we pass through age or youth;
Where'er we are, whate'er we do,
We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

We are the girls who won't deceive,
Our faults we'll not deny or hide;
Parents and teachers it would grieve,
If we should choose the wicked side.
No, no; we'll keep a conscience clear,
As on we pass from age to youth;
Whate'er we do, where'er we are,
We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

Miscellaneous.

STEVENS AND CLAY.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository. In another product have just read your late article on the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and a Cabinet appointment. One of your suppositions is erroneous and, as it attaches the odium of a bad faith to a deceased statesman who has otherwise left behind him an honorable name, the mistake should be correct ed. I never was an admirer of Henry Clay as statesman; my interference in his favor will not, therefore, be suspected of partiality. I was the main if not the only agent between the friends of Mr. Stevens and Gen. Harrison on the occasion al luded to in your article, and my testimony should have some weight. In offering the following statement I depart from a rule long adhered to-that of not troubling the public with explanations of the past. But in this case I am perhaps the only person now living cognizant of the whole facts, and I therefore feel compelled to do justice to the name

of one of our most distinguished men. After the presidential election of 1840, it seem to be concelled that Pennsylvania was entitled to representation in Gen. Harrison's cabinnet. A number of gentlemen, who had been prominent in the campaign, met in Harrisburg, and after consultation, agreed to demand the position for Mr. Ste-Measures were taken to place the matter before the President elect, and I, being Chairman of

urging it.
Gen. Harrison was subsequently waited on Cincinnati, and though the probability of failure in the application even then began to show itself, yet, by his own special request, a final interview was agreed on to take place the beginning of the following February, at Washington.

In the latter part of January I was at the seat of government, in order to be on the ground before his arrival and to ascertain the movement of the different chainet interests. By the advice of my immediate constituents, and with letters from some of them to him. I first called on Mr. Webster, who, it was then well known, would be the Secretary of State, and made known my business. His aid had been strongly relied on in our favor, as we thought, for good reasons. But the interview was unpromis ing. He was quite sparing of words, and very for-

le of reading this letter. rive in Washington till well on in February; and wnole energies. Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and quaintance of Mr. Clay. He was then looking thing through in all its completeness and proportion my mission, as well as my relation to politics at home. The first conversation was at his own quarmires the stern determined doer. It sees in him its one will observe how he speaks. A man may show ters, and by his own invitation. It was somewhat best sight, its brightest object, its richest treasure. knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders prolonged, though most of it was on mere general mat- Drive right along then, in whatever you undertake. of strange gases to breathe, but he will enjoy better ters, for I had neither authority nor sufficient Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed .- health, and find more time for business, who lives ground on which to attempt to interest him in my You'll be successful. Never four.

purpose. I remarked that my stay would be for some weeks, and he offered me kindly such services then added that I promised myself no little pleasbefore I left the city, which I promised to do.

occasion just alluded to, the bearing of the former which I had in view was plain, for during the next the surface." I am now quite satisfied, that even if he had any hostility to Mr. Stevens, this course would have seemed to restrain him from active opand, more than that, the friends of Mr. Stevens in polas, the great difference being that it is vastly su his Presidential aspirations.

pointed. To say nothing of Gen. Harrison's fla. tion. This thing is worthy of attention not only be grant breach of his own volunteered written offer cause it may unveil the mysteries of the chemistry and promise, of the extent of which even I then of the earth, but also if correct it will solve one or derstood them, were-1. The treachery of one of our own men at home, who has since gone to his science. last account, but who made a small office for himself out of his baseness. 2. The defection or want of nerve of Mr. Webster; and 3d, an influence, then predominant, which over-rid all political considerations, and feared Mr. Stevens' determination and talents if admitted to the sources of power.

The full history of this transaction, if written out, would be instructive to the politician and student in human nature; creditable to a few, laughable is some of its details and disgusting in others; but in all showing that a knowledge of private character for firmness and integrity is the best clue to pub-

The day after the affair was decided, and a few hours before leaving Washington, I called on Mr. Clay according to promise. I then, for the first time, told him what had been my business, and that was unsuccessful. "I regret to hear it," said he. "It is a mistake. Gen. Harrison will discover that no man who betrays his friends will be long able to sustain himself. His triends in Pennsylvania had strong claims upon him, and none more so than Mr. Stevens." I then intimated that I had come specially to let him know the result of my observations of the under-current in connection with my business at the capital. This seemed to interest as well as amuse him. I said, we have had no right to expeet aid nor any to complain of opposition to him o say, that I had not detected the evidence of any interference by him or any one under his known in fluence, against our claim. He at once rose to his feet with much animation, and said: "Sir, I thank you for this. Yo do me no more than justice, and justice is so rare that I am thankful for it. I have not moved a finger against your claim. If I had been consulted I would have favored it. I will tell you now what I have not been in the habit of menoning. Gen Harrison did me the honor, soon after his election, to tender me the appointment of Secretary of State. I declined it. He then consulted me as to the proper person to appoint. Situated as Mr. Webster and I are, in relation to each other, I could not do less than name him, which I did .-Since that time, I have urgently requested the ap-pointment of my old friend Clayton, of Delaware, the Treasury Department, but could not effect it. I have taken no other part in the formation of the Cabinet. I tell you these things because you seem

to appreciate my course.' He then proceeded to talk of future political movements; but as my time was limited, and the rospect then ahead in that direction very obscure. I did not prolong the conversation. I never met

him again.

But from all I saw, and heard, and learned on the subject, and no one had a better opportunity for becoming acquainted with it, I am satisfied you do the memory of Henry Clay injustice in supposing "that the real author of this violated faith sleeps in

the shades of Ashland." be surprised when told that even I, the trusted and to learn, was refused. If it is necessary his behalf, did not learn of its existence till years afterwards. Himself honorable, and always keepnot arm even his friend with a volunteered and confidential document, or compel by a threat that the State Committee, was charged with the duty of which should be conceded without demand. Hence no doubt, the alarm and trepidation in that weak man, so conspicuous every time I saw him on this subject, but which I could not account for at the a seat in his cabinet to another Pennsylvanian at the time when he announced this breach of faith, but who being one sf those demanding the appointment of Mr. Stevens, indignantly refused it, and hence I suppose, the unexpected appointment of Walter Forward to the Treasury Department, in or der to avoid openly insulting the State which had nominated and elected him, though her wishes as to her first choice were disregarded. T. H. B.

LANCASTER, February 2, 1865. Do IT WITH THY MIGHT .- Fortune, success, fame position are never gained but by piously, determin edly, bravely sticking, growing, living to a thing till mal. This was then so obvious, and his coldness if is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carr subsequently became so plain, that had you written a thing through, if you want to be anybody or any it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry Marshfield instead of "Ashland," when indicating thing. Na matter if it does cost you the pleasure the person who defeated the expectations of Mr. | the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. Stevens' friends, you would not have had the troub. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter But be this as it may, Gen. Harrison did not ar- aed that no one else can do it. Put forth your while waiting I made, for the first time, the ac- go forth to the task. Only once learn to carry the thead to the Presidency, and treated me with un- and you will become a hero. You will think better expected consideration, having no doubt ascertained of yourself-others will think better of you. Of was ever a gainer by singularity of words, or in pro-

THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM. - There have been a great many theories accounting for the existence of ure from attempting "to find out some of the under-currents of public affairs at the seat of government." He replied, with his peculiar and pleasant has a show of reason on its side, and is presented by

are simply what remains in this laboratory of nature, three weeks we never met, even causally, without after, by the application of heat below and pressome reference by him to my "explorations below sure above, the oil and grease have been driven els where.

crevices of the rocks below these, now anthracite, position. Yet if even he had those feelings, there but once bituminous coal fields, and we find it to-day would have been neither wrong nor dishonor in his in the pools and crevices of our different oil regions. opposition to our wishes. Not only had he not in. The anthracite coal which remains answers to our timated any design to sustain us, but he had not coke. We use it for the same purpose, for melting even been applied to or trusted on the subject; ores in furnaces, and for melting iron in foundry ca-Pennsylvania, had been the known opponents of perior in quality, a fact not to be wondered at when Grant called a council of war to consider whether we remember the laboratory in which it was made But to shorten the story, Mr. Stevens was not ap and the all seeing eye that superintends its produc-

> AN ENGLISHMAN ON LINCOLN.-There is som thing in that steady bovine persistence, that resolve so iron that it cannot even bend to make phrases, which is infinitely impressive to spectators, which in the South must create, more even than defeat in the field, a sense of the hopelessness of the contest. You may face any man however superior in strength, but the bravest will not stand up to the a large number of prisoners. - Edinburgh Scotsman. locomotive. The president does not boast, shows no hate, indulges in no cries of triumph over the 'steady advance of our armies," threatens no foreign power, makes no prophecies of speedy success comforts the people with no assurances of a Utopi an future; but, as if impelled by a force other than his own will, slides quietly, but irresistably, along the rails. He is in his groove, and moving; and those who are in his path must ride with him, or lie flat, or retreat-must, at all events, recognize that it is they, and not he, who are to move out of the appointed course. Mr. Hawthorne, who detested Mr. Lincoln for his want of refinement, once doubted andibly whether his destination was right; for, said he, "I have noticed that the people always in such crises hit on the right man." When the smoke of this struggle ceases to make English eyes smart, they, also, we believe, will recognize the intuition of the man of genius was truer than his taste-

THE HIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—The received opinion is that its upper surface—if it has a surface -cannot be nearer to us than fifty, nor more remote than five hundred miles. But it is impossible to fix any precise limit, by reason of its growing tenuity, as it is released from the pressure of its own superincumbent mass. It is something to know that more than three-fourths of the atmosphere is below the level of the highest mountains.-The other fourth is rarified and expanded, in conhight of many miles be attained. From the reflection of the sun's rays after he has set, or before he

London Spectator.

rises above the horizon, it is calculated that the unper fourth part must extend at least forty or fortyfive miles higher. Sir John Herschel has shown that, at the hight of eighty or ninety miles, there is a vacuum far more complete than any which we can produce by any air-pump. In 1783, a meteor, computed to be half a mile in diameter, and fifty miles from the earth, was heard to explode. As sound cannot travel through a vacuum, it was inferred that the explosion took place within the limits of the atmosphere. Herschel thence conclude that the aerial ocean is at least fifty miles deep.

ROYAL MARRIAGE. -The following statement appeared in the last number of the English Church

"The hand of the Princess Mary of Cambridge was sought by a peer of Great Britain. The Royal As to Gen. Harrison's written offer of a place in Marriage Act, however; stood in the way. It is true his cabinet, before the election, to Mr. Stevens, that it is in the power of the Queen to remove those who know the latter gentleman best will not all obstacles by her consent. This, we regret known agent of his friends in their application in preserve the throne of these realms as an object of competition for the illustrious race of the Saxe, Cobourgs, by all means let it be done; but since the ing his word with scrupulous exactness, he would Princess Mary, or any children of hers, could hardly by any possibility succeed to that station, the re fusal is utterly without excuse, and deeply do we re gret that her Majesty should have been advised to got their growth, would turn the hogs in and let them withhold her majesty should have been advised to withhold her consent. However, consent or no, in the presence of God, and with the blessings of the time. Hence probably, also, his truckling offer of Church, the Princess Mary, as we hear, has asserted her own rights, and the marriage has taken

> THE WORDS WE USE .- Be simple-unaffected be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, not a well known oblong instrument of manual industry-let home be home, not a residence -a place a place, not a locality, and so of the rest. Where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness-you lose in honest expression of your meaning, and in the estimation of all men who are competent to judge, you lose in reputation for ability.

may be a very thick crust, but in course of time lers you call Wheeler's hoss critters have been Truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of all of usbut simplicity and straightforwardness are.

think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser th usual; if with your superior speak no finer. Be wha you say, and within the rules of prudence, say what you are. Avoid all oddity of expression. No one The truly wise will so speak, that no on common air.

ANECDOTES OF GRANT,-In the first action in which Grant commanded, his troops at first gained as he could render. Of course I thanked him, and petroleum in the bowels of the earth, all of them a slight advantage over the confederates. They bemore or less ingenious and apparently correct de- gan to plunder the Confederate camp in spite of all that Grant could do to stop them. At last Grant, who knew that confederate reinforcements were coming up, got some of his friends to set fire to the smile, that if I succeeded in getting much below the a contributor to the Pittsburg Commercial. He says camp, so as to stop the plundering. Then he got surface I would be more successful than he had ever that all geologists agree that our bituminous coal his troops together, as well as he could, and retreatbeen. When I rose to leave he laughingly asked me to favor him with the result of my observations before I left the city, which I promised to do.

has been formed from the prostrated forests of an age long past. We find that, by putting this forcements came up, attacked Grant, and defeated bituuminous coal in a retort, we can obtain the him. There were five Colonels under Grant who My instructions, as has been intimated, directed same general character of product as by striking had not by any means supported him effectually in me to avoid Mr. Clay and rely on Mr. Webster, for reasons not now necessary to be stated, but on the the oil is taken out, is a species of coke.

his attempts to stop the plundering and collect his troops. Mr. Osborn saw Grant a day or two after-Arguing from these well-known and acknowledg- wards, when he expected to be deprived of his comseemed so frank and his knowledge of my mission ed facts, he arrived at the conclusion that what man mand on account of the defeat. He said, "Why do so obvious, that I designedly threw out the above intimation of my intention to watch all the sources intimation of my intention to watch all the sources in the source in of intrigue, and then judge for myself. That he tions of His laws in nature ; and that the anthra- said Grant, "these officers had never been under od the allusion to be some particular object cite coal fields in our own lands, and other lands, fire before; they did not know how serious an affair it was; they have had a lesson which they will not forget. I will answer for it they will never make the same mistake again. I can see by the way they behaved in the subsequent action that they are of The oil thus pressed out has trickled through the the right stuff, and it is better that I should lose my command, if that must be, than the country should lose the services of five such officers when good men are scarce. Grant did not lose his command, and three out of the five officers have since greatly distinguished themselves. The day before Grant attacked Fort Donaldson the troops had had a march of twenty miles, part of it during a bitter cold night. they should attack the fort at once, or should give the troops a day or two's rest. The officers were in favor of resting. Grant said nothing until they all had given their opinion; then he said, "There is a serter come in this morning; let us see him and knew nothing. The causes of our defeat, as I un. two other interesting questions concerning internal hear what he has to say?" When he came in Grant heat, &c., which will so much cause the advance of science.

looked into his knapsack. "Where are you from?" "Fort Donelson." "Six days' rations in your knapsack, have you not, my man?" "Yes, sir." "When were they served out?" "Yesterday morning." "Were the same rations served out to all the troops?" "Yes, sir." "Gentlemen," said Grant, "troops do not have six days rations served out to them in a fort if they mean to stay there. These men mean to retreat, not to fight; we will attack at once." He did attack the confederates, defeated them, and took

> TRICK OF AN ESQUIMAUX Dog.-One day, in eeding the dogs, I called the whole of them around me, and give to each in turn a capelin, or small dried fish. To do this fairly, I used to make all the dogs encircle me until every one had received ten of the capelins apiece. Now Barbekark, a very young and shrewd dog, took it into his head that he would play a white man's trick. So, every time he received his fish, he would back square out, move a distance of two or three dogs, and force himself in line again, thus receiving double the share of any other dog. But this joke of Barbekark's bespoke too much of the game many men play upon their fellow-beings, and, as I noticed it, I determined to check his doggish propensities; still, the cunning, and the singular way in which he evidently watched me, induced a moment's pause in my intentions. Each dog thankfully took his capelin as his turn came round, but Barbekark, finding his share came twice as often as his companions, appeared to shake his tail twice as thankfully as the others. A twinkle in his eyes as they caught mine, seemed to say Keep dark, these ignorant fellows don't know the game I'm playing. I am confounded hungry!" Seeing my face smiling at his trick, he now commenced making another change, thus getting three portions to each of the others' one. This was enough, and it was now time for me to reverse the order of Barbekark's game, by playing a trick upon him. Accordingly every time I came to him he got no fish; and although he changed his position rapidly three times, yet he got nothing. Then, if ever there was a picture of disappointed plans,-of envy at others' fortune, and sorrow at a sad misfortune, -it was to be found on that dog's countenance as he watched his companions receiving their allowance. Finding he could not succeed by any change of his position, he withdrew from the circle to where I was, and came to me, crowding his way between my legs, and looked up in my face as if to say, "I have been a very bad dog. Forgive me, and Barbekark will cheat his brother dogs no more. Please, sir, give me my share of capelins." I went the rounds three times more, and let him have the fish, as he had shown himself so sagacious, and so much like a repentant prodigal dog. - Captain Hall.

THE PRESIDENT'S STORY TO THE PEACE COMMIS-IONERS .- If we may believe the New York Herald's correspondent, the following story told by Mr. Lincoln to the rebel commissioners, when they said the passage of the constitutional amendment would be an obstacle to peace :

There is an old farmer out in Illinois who had made his arrangements to raise a large herd of hogs; he informed his neighbors that he had found a way to raise cheap pork. This excited the curiosity of his neighbors, and they asked him how he was going to do it. The old farmer replied that he should plant a large field of potatoes, and when they had dig and eat, thus saving the expense of digging the potatoes and feeding them. "But," said his neighbors, "the frost will come before they are fattened. and in all probability the ground will be frozen a foot deep. How do you propose to get around that ?" "Oh." replied the farmer, "they will root somewhere anyway, and may as well root away there even if it is hard work.

"WHARS THE FRONT?" -- It is well known, says a rebel paper, that Wheeler has some splendid troops, and some who are as bad as bad can be found .-These are scattered from the Ohio river to Savannah. A gallant soldier tells the following: He was going through North Alabama to rejoin his comnand, and stopped to get his dinner. To the old lady's "Who's youins?" he replied, "Wheeler's cavalry." "Whar gwine?" "To the front." The The only true way to shine, even in this false old lady put on her spectacles, eyed him intently, world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood and then drawled out: "Mister, some of them felgwine by here every day-some gwine north, some gwine south, some east some west, some this way and some that-they all said they were gwine to the Write much as you would speak; speak as you front; now, mister, kin you tell me whar is the front?" The soldier left.

> Tais is the style in which the fair ones in some parts of Yorkshire convey the hint to backward swains. "Why don't you get married?" said a young lady the other day to a bachelor friend who was down there on a visit. "I've been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "Then have not been down our way," was the insinus "Then you