The Zedford Inquirer

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tice.

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Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

April 28, 1865:tf.

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Will promptly attend to ail legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to
claims against the Government. Office on Juliana
street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.

april:'65.91y ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864,—tf.

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Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

K IMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Baw Office on Juliana Street, two doors South
of the Mengel House.
aprl, 1864—tf.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.

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I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOL I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-BERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, 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 Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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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

J. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully
tenders his pofessional services to the citizens
of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street,
opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER. Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL.,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business of ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager

BANKERS.

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BED
FORD HOTEL, BEBFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-RY. SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil re Keeps on hand a stock of the Good and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

HENRY HARPER, Above 5th Phila Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to prompt-iv. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real ly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

Bedtord Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

Bedford Inquirer.

EDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865. A STEP TOWARD RECONSTRUCTION

W. W. Holden Appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina -- Convention of Loyal Citizens to be Called.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Monday May 29, 1865. Whereas, The fourth Section of the fourth

Article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and

domestic violence; and
Whereas, The President of the United
States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well
as chief executive officer of the United
States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, The Rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constitu-ted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil gov-

ernment; and

Whereas, It became necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment

of a Republican form of Government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and Loyal Citizens protected in all their rights of Life, Liberty and Property; I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and News of the Commander of the Chief of the Army and News of the Chief of t

Mander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden, Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to proscribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amen ding the Constitution thereof, and with au thority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Govconstitutional relations to the Federal Gov-ernment, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrestion and domestic violence: Provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for

any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's Proclamation, May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called

May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordnance of Secession; and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will pre-scribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States compos-ing the Federal Union have rightfully exerised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First. That the military Commander of the Department, and all officers and persons ist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this Proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State

Government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Serretary of State proeeed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasu-

ry proceed to nominate for appointment As-sessors of Taxes, and Collectors of Custom and Internal Revenue, and such other offi-cers of the Treasury Department, as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments, the prefer-

ence shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the district shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving the loyal residents the preference of appointment. But, if suitable residents are not found, then

appoint agents from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold Courts within said state, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress.

The Attorney-General will instruct the United States. proper officers to libel and bring to judg-ment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all mat-ters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of

the Federal Courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs

having application to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have hereunt

et my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our
L. s. Lord one thousand eight hundred and

sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President : WM. H. SEWARD,

between the thumb and finger, if thrown in to a vase of water, will, it is said, preserve flowers for a fortnight.

Smile, but looked uncommonly nervous.

Smile, but looked uncommonly nervous.

Mr. Balmayne also looked nervous, which was odd. He followed his father, who was man's own reason over his passion or follies.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

What President Johnson offers to the South.-Pardon and the Restoration of Property Rights.-Slavery made an ex-ception.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and on the 26th day of March, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States. restore the authority of the United State

ply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be re-established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare, that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing Rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardou, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged confiscation of property of persons engaged in Rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent pres-ervation, and shall be of the tenor and effect

"I (blank) do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so belp me God."

on:
First, All who are or shall have been pre

First, All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second, All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the Rebellion. Third, All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth, All who left scats in the Congress of the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Fifth, All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the Rebellion.

Sixth, All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as pris-

in other capacities.

Seventh, All persons who have been or are

the Rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval

Twelfth, All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath, herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United

or after conviction.

Thirteenth, All persons who have voluntarily participated in said Rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

of the case and the peace and dignity of the

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the

United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the In-

ependence of the United States the eighty-

Original Poetry.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said Rebellion; and Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said Rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

justly deprived of all claim to annesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their par-ticipation directly or by implication in said Rebellion, and continued in hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

ollowing, to wit:
"I (blank) do solemnly swear, or affirm

of slaves, so help me God.''
The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclama-

n treating otherwise than lawfully as pris-ners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or

ourpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Eighth, All military and naval officers in

Ninth, All persons who held the preten-

with, All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth, All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the province of adding the ate States, for the purpose of aiding the

gaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United

States as prisoners of war, or persons de-tained for offenses of any kind either before

Fourteenth, All persons who have taken Pourteenth, All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8, A. D., 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said Proclamation, and who have not thence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate—provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally classes, and such elemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts

Government against fraud.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD. Secretary of State.

THE SIGHT.—Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put off the evil day of spectacles, should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and we see better, if, after reading awhile we direct the sight to Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

As much nitrate of silver as can be held between the thumb and finger, if thrown in to a vase of water, will, it is said, preserve.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

When they got to the last station, before leaving the railway for country roads, the gentlemen got out, the father desiring the lady to remain in the waiting room till he had found her a carriage and her luggage put on to it. She obeyed with a very sweet station, before leaving the railway for country roads, the gentlemen got out, the father desiring the lady to remain in the waiting room till he had found her a carriage and her luggage put on to it. She obeyed with a very sweet table, like everything else, has gone up!"

The last all right. "How so?" was the leaving the railway for country roads, the gentlemen got out, the father desiring the lady to remain in the waiting room till he had found her a carriage and her luggage put on to it. She obeyed with a very sweet table, like everything else, has gone up!"

The last is all not like to said the railway for country roads, the father alives deven deaving the railway for country roads, the leaving the railway for country roads, the railway for country roads, the leaving the railway for country roads, the leaving the railway for country roads, the leaving the railway for country roads, the railway for country

FOR THE INQUIRER, CHANGE,

The world has changed since I a boy; Lived in it long ago. The difference what 'twixt now and then

I'd surely like to know, The fields look bright and green as then ; The birds sing quite as gay, Yet surely there is something wrong But what, I cannot say.

Sweet fragrance fills the air; Where'er I look all Nature teems With beauty rich and rare, The herds are feeding on the hills, The lambkins skip and play, Yet something's wrong, there surely is,

But what, I cannot say.

The humming-bird on pinions swift Flies to each nectared bower, And as of yore, in eagerness Sips dew from every flower. The butterfly, on spangled wings Flits by the same to-day,

Yet still there's something all awry But what, I cannot say. I pass the spot-the cherished spot Which knew me when a child, I see the same old house and barn, But gaze in wonder wild They look the same-the very same As in my childhood's day,

Yet something's wrong, I see it plain, But what, I cannot say. Ah! yes, I know, my youth has fled, My tastes are different now. Well, be it so, I'm growing old,

At Time's behest I bow, I'm on the downward side of life My beard is mixed with grey, I've seen Earth's hey-day come and pass "That's what's the matter" to day.

An Interesting Sketch

From Chambers' Journal A NICE PIECE OF STRATEGY.

The carelessness with which some men the carciessiess with which some men toose their wives is wonderful to me—they em to bestow more trouble and pains upon the choice of a coat. One or two instances which have lately come to my notice will acount for the charge I have brought against e lords of creation; but only some of them

pett, and as he was at his jost, he saw a pretty girl run across the roal, from the park straight to the porch which was over the front of his father's house. She had no umbrella; so, of course, dr. Balmayne's first impulse was to lend her one. He put on his hat and coat, just as if he was going for a walk himself, and opined the door.

She really was very pretty, and very wet. She would not come into be dried, for she was in a hurry to get kone; so, as the offer. She would not come into be dried, for she was in a hurry to get hone; so, as the offered umbrella was a heavyone, Mr. Balmayne carried it for her himself. She was a girl of good family but very peor—that evil worse than sin in the eyes of some people. However, to make a long story short, Mr. Balmayne married her before the season was over; and, move than that he told his father. mayne married her before the season was over; and, more than that, he told his father that such was his intention. This brought on another fit of the gout, and the old gen-tleman vowed and declared that he never would see her. Matters were in this fix till it was time for the shooting season to mence; and as the moors were in capital or der, and a large party coming to the old gentleman's highland box, Mr. Balmayne nust come with him, and leave his beautiful young wife behind. This grieved him sad-

y; but at last a bright ilea occurred to him, which he carried out, at we shall see, for At the Euston Square railway station, when Mr. Balmayne arrived with hisfather, there was such a rush forseats that they had some difficulty in finding one, and as to a carriage to themselves, that was out of the question; but they secured a compartment which, as we all know, centains only four. One lady was already in this one; but, with the old gentleman's innate politeness, he would not hear of her moving, though, as his gouty foot was obliged to be placed on

he opposite seat, there was only just room the son opposite to her. The lady was very pretty and seemed so sorry and sympathiz-ing whenever a twinge of the gout forced a strong expression from the old gentleman, that at last he began to take some notice of her and to talk to her. The young man, ab-sorbed in his newspaper, left them entirely to themselves, and before they had reached

their northern journey, and altogether, as before, for the lady seemed quite to belong to them now. Having ascertained that she was going down to a place within a few miles of his own shooting box, the old gentleman promised he would see her safe to the end of her journey, which was rether a long one. of her journey, which was rather a long one. She traveled slowly, being in delicate health, and, owing to his gout, the old gentleman did the same; so, as it turned out, they remained together the whole distance.

When they got to the last station, before leaving the wilder for

"I mean that she is my wife!" gasped out the young man.

"By Jove!" said the old gentleman, turning purple in the face, "who could have thought it? You impudent young rascal!"

For some moments it seemed doubtful whether anger at being taken in, or the real pleasure at his son's unknown wife being so much better than he expected, would gain the mastery. At last, however, his natural good humor triamphed and his son led him back to the little waiting room, where was the poor young wife, more dead than alive with fright, not knowing how her husband's ruse would succeed.

"How now, young gentleman, what do you mean?" said his father, bristling up.
"I mean that she is my wife!" gasped

looking for a carriage for his pretty pro-

But Mr. Balmayne was as white as a sheet, and could hardly speak. At last, however,

father

You need not loose her unless you like,

NATURAL CURIOSITIES .- From the collection

Stone from the "foundation of an argument."

Nut which a "joker cracked."

Piece of the "bark of a dog."

Materials from an "air eastle."

when she "burst into tears."

Binding of "Cape of Good Hope."

Buckle from the "reins of government."

Hair from the "head of the Mississippi."

Letters from the "signs of the times

"Spur of the Rocky Mountains."

Water from the "eliptic springs."

down her voice."

"Sands of Time."

Chip of the old block."

A "scintillation of wit."

Cream of a joke."

"Milk of human kindness."

ne of the "jaws of destruction."

The last bakin' of "piece-meal."

Extremity of a "cat-e-gory."

Some of the "wealth of the affections."

"There are very few men, of industrious habit, who can not maintain a wife, if they are willing to live economically, and without reference to the opinion of the world. The

great evil is they are not content to begin life humbly, to retire together into an obscure position and together work their way in the world—he industrious in his calling, and she by dispensing with prudence the money that he earns. But they must stand out and attract the attention of others with fine heaves and fine dethes

A PAPAL DECLARATION AGAINST "TOL-A PAPAL DECLARATION AGAINST TOLE ERATION."—Le Memorial Diplomatique publishes the correspondence between the Papacy and the Emperor Maximillian upon the subject of his recent decrees. The drift

of the Papal reply, which is dated 5th of March, was known before, but the text con-

tains two points of interest; a distinct threat that the recall of the Nuncio will not be the

last measure adopted by the Pope against the Mexican Government, and a distinct

assertion that Rome will never consent, and has never consented to toleration. The Ho-

ly Chair, writes the Cardinal Secretary, even

in dealing with Governments in ruling over mixed faiths, "has never recognized equal

wherever toleration existed, de facto, to se harm to the Catholic religion." Consequently, should the Church, say in Ireland or Prusia, getthe upper hand, Protestantism would

"in principle" cease to be tolerated, which is worth knowing.

A GENTLEMAN at the Astor House table,

New York, asked the person sitting next to him if he would please pass the mustard. "Sir," said the man, "do you mistake me

"Oh, no, sir, was the reply, "I mistook you for a gentleman."

An Irishman was about to marry a South

ern girl for her property. "Will you take this woman to be your wedned wife?" said the minister.

"Yes, your riverence, and the nagers too' said Pat.

"CAN you tell me Bill, how it is that a

ooster always keeps his feathers sleek and

said Bill.

wistful silence.

for a waiter?

oleration in principle, but has striven only,

fine houses and fine clothes.

with fright, not knowing how her husband's ruse would succeed.

Nothing could be better. The old gentleman embraced her with real paternal affection. One carriage took them all to his shooting box, and from that day to this the good father has never ceased to bless the day when his son gave him such a daughterin-law.

Miscellaneous.

The Independent has the following notable incident, which throws an agreeable light upon the temper and relations of those who have borne our great national burdens, THE MYSTERIES OF IRON. and who have been not a little traduced in days not long passed. A few days before the President's death, Secretary Stanton tendered his resignation of the War Depart There is no miracle recorded in the anna of any religion more mysterious, more in-comprehensible, more inconceivable, than some of the well-known properties of the simple metal, iron. Consider, for instance, its change from its ordinary to its passive state. If a piece of metal in its ordinary condition is immersed in nitric acid, it is tendered his resignation of the War Department. He accompanied the act with a most heartfelt tribute to Mr. Lincoln,s constant friendship and faithful devotion to the country, saying also that he, as Secretary, had accepted the position to hold it only until the war should end, and that now he felt his work was done, and his duty was to resign. Mr. Lincoln was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and throw. powerfully acted upon, entering into combi-nation with the acid, and losing its meta form. But if a piece of platinum wire ha one end inserted in the acid, and the iron i then immersed in octact with the wire, it is so changed that the acid has no power upon it, and this condition continues after the platinum wire has been withdrawn. The contact of a single point with the platinum sends a transformation all through its particles which renders them invulnerable to the streets of the paper containing the resignation, and throwing his arms about the Secretary, he said: Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here." Several friends of both parties were present on the occasion, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene. le to the attacks of the most powerful acid Even more wonderful is its change under ALL ABOUT DIMPLES. - Dimples are the

the influence of a current of electricity When a bar of pure, soft iron is welded wit and ABOUT DIMPLES.—Dimples are the perpetual smiles of Nature—the very cunningest device and lurking-place of Love. When earth is dimpled by dells and valleys, it always seems to laugh; when the ocean is dimpled by the breeze, it sparkles with joy beneath the sunshine of heaven. We cannot look for frowns on a dimpled face frowns and dimples will not associate together. an insulated wire and a current of electric is sent through the wire, the bar is instan converted into a magnet. It is endowed with an unseen force which stretches out from the lords of creation; but only some of them for others, finding none good enough, end by remaining old bachelors; and it is best they should, for men of that sort would have worried angels had they happened to marry them.

Then there is young Mr. Balmayne. I am sure I never thought he would have done so strangely the nature of the iron, enabling sort the action substances with which it is not not support the remaining the remaining the properties. not look for frowns on a dimpled face frowns and dimples will not associate together. How soft how roguish, how beautiful are the dimples in the elbows and shoulders, the pretty hands and feet of the rosy babe. Mothers dote upon those darling dimples, and delight to kiss them. But perfect dimples enchanting at least to the case of worried angels had they happened to marry them.

Then there is young Mr. Balmayne. I am sure I never thought he would have done so well as he has after that imprudent hurried marriage of his, and he heir to so much. But it's all right now, and I'll tell you how it came to pass.

You must know that Mr. Balmayne had not much to do last winter in town, when he was up with his father, who was ill off the gout; so he used to spend a good deal of his time looking out of the dining room window, and as his father has one o those elegant houses in Piccadilly, of coure he saw a great many people pass by during he day.

One morning it rained very hard—quite a pelt; and as he was at his jost, he saw a great from it to the earth, yet there is something from it to the earth, yet there is something from it to the earth, yet there is something from it to the earth, yet there is something from it to the earth, yet there is something from it to the earth, yet there is something. dimples, enchanting at least to the ampies, enchanting at least to the eyes of an enthusiastic young man, are those which come peeping out of the cheeks around the mouth of the "sweet seventeen," when sweet seventeen essays some arch provoking sally, peeping out and flying away the mo-ment after, coming and going with the most ment after, coming bewitching coquetry. MARRYING FOR SHOW. -- In the following we find displayed a volume of honest and good swains and lovers.

"To the question often asked of young men why they do not marry, we sometimes hear the reply, I am not able to support a wife. In one case in three, perhaps, this may be so; but, as a general thing, the true reply would be, I am not able to support the style in which I think my wife ought to live. In this again we see a false view of marriage, a looking to an appearance in the world, instead of a union with a loving woman for ner own sake.

"There are yery few men, of industrious." od swains and lovers. stretching up from the earth, taking hold of the rock and drawing it down with the stren-gth of a hundred cables. We walk envelo-

ped in mysteries, and "our daily life is a Assumed Names. -- For those intere

in literary matters we give the following list of leading writers, with their assumed sigtures:
(adl Hamilton—Miss Abigail E. Doug
Florence Percy—Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.
Timothy Titcomb—Dr. J. G. Holland.
Orpheus C. Kerr—Robert H. Newell. Mrs. Partington—P. B. Shillaber. Artemus Ward—Charles E. Browne Doesticks P. B.—Mortimer Thomp K. N. Pepper—James M. Morris. Mace Slopper, Esq.—C. G. Leland. Josh Billings—Henry W. Shaw. Jeems Pipes—Stephen Massett. Ned Buntline—E. Z. C. Judson. Edmund Kirke—J. R. Gilmore.
Country Parson—A. K. H. Boyd.
Mary Clavers—Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
Curry Bell—Charlotte Bronte.

Village Schoolmaster-Charles M. Dick Owen Meredith—Bulwer, Jr. Barry Cornwall—Wm. Proctor. Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"

liss Muloch. Ike Marvel—Donald G. Mitchell. Jennie June—Mrs. Jennie Croly.
Jennie June—Mrs. Jennie Croly.
Fanny Fern—Wife of James G. Parton,
the Historian) and sister of N. P. Willis.
Petroleum V. Nasby—D. R. Loke.
Howard Glyndon—Miss Laura C. Redlen.—Exchange Paper.

TOBACCO AND INSANITY.—The Paris correspondent of the London Star says: "I mentioned lately the frightful increase of mental allenation and paralysis of the brain in France. It has been proved that this increase of lunacy has kept pace with the augmentation of the revenue from tobacco.— From the year 1812 to 1832 that tax produced 28 millions, and the lunatic asylums of the country contained 8,000 patients.— the tobacco revenue has now reached the sum of 180 millions, and there are no less than 44,900 paralytic and lunatic patients in to themselves, and before they had reached York they were quite good friends. It so happened that the young lady, too, was going to spend the night at York. As she was quite alone, the old gentleman told her she had better come to the same hotel as they did, and his servant should look after her baggage. Evidently, young Mr. Balmayne did not intend to take the smallest notice of her, and seeing his son's want of proper politeness perhaps made the good old gentleman all the more attentive. entleman all the more attentive.

The next morning they again set out on M. Jolly's words. He says: "The

> all men, will sometimes make mistakes; and in one of his bills figured up that "8 times 8 are 88." The debtor was not slow in discovering the mistake and demanded an explanation. Bill examined the account and saw that he was "down," but did not like to

JEFF. DAVISIANA

The "line" that Jeff. was going to fight it out on—Crino-line.

We have heard a great deal about "pet-ticoat government," but not until Jeff. Da-vis was heard from recently did we appreciate what it meant.

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tege.

"Upon my word, as nice a girl as ever I met," said the old gentleman. "Really I'm quite sorry to lose sight of her. How she would enliven the moors, wouldn't she would enliven the moors, wouldn't she (waggin'.)

"Though from the "mouth of a river." "At the approach of Col. Pritchard's boys, Mrs. Davis' agitation increased fearfully, and at last, by sticking a large hair pin into that part of her husband's body whence mortification would be least likely to ensue, the stern statesman (hinc nomen) was awakened to a full sense of his desperate situation. His firstery was "a horse a horse Strand of the cord with which "Jenny Lind le Soap with which a man was "washed overboard." Piece of the hoop with which the lady was bound

The copperhead admirers of Jeff. Davis, a short time ago, styled him the "stern statesman." The statesman part of Jeff. we have never yet been able to see, though the stern part has been quite apparent ever since he skedaddled away from Richmond.

We wonder whether Jeff. Davis, when he put on the petticoat, called in the aid of cot-

Prentice is in exhaustable on the capture of Davis, and runs over in fun. He says: Jeff. Davis took a female dress, but not a fashionable one. It didn't display half enough of his person to be in the height of fashion. Jeff. always was modest.

Jeff. Davis put on the petticoat, and his captors wouldn't tolerate "the deep damnation of its taking off." Jeff. Davis, in his petticoat, kept up the old woman character to the last, by scolding like a termagant.

It was a violation of the proprieties for Jeff. Davis, dressed as an old woman, to brandish a bowie-knife. He should have had a broomstick.

soon have one. If Jeff. Davis can find nothing else to do, he can go upon the stage and play old women's parts. He has the costume already on hand.

again be elected to office. Our people are not fond of petticoat government. It is said that Jeff. Davis' excuse for wear-

It is about the President Jeff. Davis and his wife, How Jeff. put on her pettico To save his precious life.

"My dear," she cried, "my bonnet take, My corsets and my shawl, My underclothes and balmoral, Hoop skirt and fan—take all."

As quick as thought Jeft. donned the things
And now a woman he,
Of stalwart frame, majestic pace,
From head down to his knee.

For sad to say—J. D., was tall
While Mrs. D., was not,
And as he ran, they saw his boots
And so J. D. was caught.

Of manufacture rare; And Mrs. D. through loyalty, Exclaimed: "O men, take care." "I warn you all—you know him not-O take his knife away : He'll surely hurt a few of you : Beware the stag at bay."

They took away his bloodless knife, Those laughing soldier men, And thus they took "good care of him," Of chivalry the gem.

And now the rumor quickly flies— I do not say it—mind— That Jefferson, in women's clothes, Has just been confined.

Now, glory to the Northern arms! Hurrah for Pritchard brave! Ten thousand cheers for U. S. Grant! One hiss for Jeff. the knave.

Oh, how do you like it, as far as you've got?

Jefferson D? Jefferson D? Are you glad you began it, or d'ye wish you had not? not?

Jefferson, Jefferson D!

People say, (though, of course, I don't know that

A PROMINENT bachelor politician on the Kennebec remarked to a lady that soapstone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed. "Yes," said the young lady, who had been an attentive listener "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that which you know nothing about."

The backelor turned pale and maintained. it's so,)
That your spirits are getting decidedly low.
And you're sick and discouraged, and I don't know what,
But say, though, do you like it as far as you've got?

O! ho! Jefferson D! The bachelor turned pale and maintained

> O! ho! Jefferson D!
>
> And what do you think of that sour apple tree? AN OLD MAXIM REVERSED.

But this motto Jeff, reverses;

A young farmer asked an old Scotchman for advice in his pursuit. He told him what had been the secret of his own success in farming, and concluded with the following warning—"Never, Sandie, never—above all things, never get in debt; but if ever you do, let it be for manure."

LOVE and a good dinner are said to be the only two things that change a man's

"Once more into the breeches, my boys!" as Jeff. said when requested to take off his wife's dress and put on his own.

Jeff. Davis was captured disguised as a woman! Jeff. was never a very good looking man, but it appears his wife's dress made him captivating.

When Jeff. Davis was captured he may be said to have embodied all that remained of the once arrogant Southern Confederacy. He was the body politic, and his wife's dress formed the outskirts.

President Jahnson and Jeff. Davis were

President Johnson and Jeff. Davis were both born in the same year. The likelihood is that Jeff. will die a great many years be-

awakened to a full sense of his desperace situation. His firstery was "a horse, a horse my Presidency for horse!" No one seemed inclined to risk a nag on such security, and no horse forthcame."—So says an exchange.

no horse forthcame."—So says an exchange.

Davis "Recognized."—For nearly four years it has been a question who would "recognize" Jeff. Davis first. The question and the manner of recognition have both been settled by the Michigan cavalryman who "recognized" Jeff. by his boots.

Jeff. Foretold.—"Lift up your eyes and behold them that come from the North.

* ** For the greatness of thine iniquity are thy skirts discovered and thy heels made bare, * * * Therefore will I discover thy skirts upon thy face, and that thy shame may appear."—Jeremiah xiii, 20, 22, 26.

ton to give a voluptuous appearance to his tender bosom.

Jeff. Davis made an old woman of himself. Women have their trials, and Jeff. will

Jeff. Davis, even if pardoned, can never

ing the petticoat is that his wife has often worn the breeches. Jeff. Davis wore a petticoat, and it is said that he was at the same time in a great

Come all you young Americans; I'm going for to sing A song that will the briny tears Upon your cheek-bones bring.

The tenth of May, year sixty-We came upon J. D., Near Irwinsvills, Ge-or-gi-a,

J. D., was sleeping soundly, when We dashed into his camp; His wife did straightway waken him To start him on a tramp.

He brandish-ed a Bowie Knife,

John Brown was hanged because he broke The laws, the blacks to free— Poetic justice! Jeff. must grace "A sour apple tree."

W DO YOU LIKE IT, JEFFERSON D ?-AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW MEANING.

O! ho! Jefferson D!

Things look rather shabby, now, 'twixt you and

"Et arma cedunt togæ,"
Said a Roman of renown—
"When the din of war is over
Arms yield unto the gown!"

For, arrayed in female charms, When the din of war is over, In his gown he yields to arms !

"No," said Bill.
"Well, he always carries his comb with