## The Bedford Inquirer

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All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
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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.
Universally Penna. Persons desiring operations ic county, Penna. Persons desiring operations uld call carly, as time is limited. All opera-is warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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April 1, 1864—tt.

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CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT. D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor. jun6:65.

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

Washington House, No. 709 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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# Bedtord Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

Vol 38: No. 26

## Select Loetry.

THE WORLD IS BRIGHT.

BY PITZ GREEN HALLECK. The world is brigh, before thee,
Its summer flowers are thine.
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee—
Thy bosom virtne's shrine;
Ard thine the sunbeam given
To Nature's morning hour,
Pure, warm, as when from beaven
It burst on Eden's bower.

There is a song of sorrow— The death-dirge of the sky-The death-dirge of the say
That tells, ere dawn of morrow,
These charms may fade away;
The sun's bright beam be shaded,
The sky be blue no more,
The summer's flowers be faded,
And youth's warm promise o'er.

Believe it not; though lonely
Thy evening home may be;
Though Beauty's barque can only
Flost on a summer sea;
Though time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art
The wild-flower wreath of feeling—
The sunbeam of the heart. WANTED.

Wanted a hand to hold my own, As down life's vale I glide; Wanted, an arm to lean upon, Forever by my side.

Wanted, a firm and steady foot, With step secure and free, To keep a strait and onward pace, O'er life's path with me.

Wanted, a form erect and high, A head above my own, So much that I might walk beneath— It's shadow o'er me thrown.

Wanted, a true, religious soul,

# NEVER AGAIN.

Broken the golden chord— Severed the silken tie; Never again will the old days come, Darling, to you and I.

Dead the beautiful Past Scattered around its bler Pale thoughts lie thick, and memories Of days that were so dear.

two annual elections have ratified it. These slaves have won their freedom by their devotion to our cause. They have from the beginning been true friends. They have borne our flag in battle. They have carried our arms. They have been slaughtered for our cause. They have been slaughtered for our cause. They have eld our sick and wounded. They have fed our soldiers when in prisen, and have guided their escape.—
They have performed the humble offices of the camp and the hospital. They never the camp and the hospital. They never fought against us. They have relied upon our promise, and have performed their part. Without them, and without their presence as a weakness to the enemy, we might not have succeeded. By their ample faith in have succeeded. By their ample faith in us, following our fleet and our armies, they have earned their freedom: The enemy know and confess that an inevitable incident of their overthrow is the freedom of the slave. I therefore conclude that we must secure them their freedom beyond all doubt or peradventure, and maintain it against every danger in any form of reconstruction that may be adouted. that may be adopted. WHO SHALL VOTE IN THE SOUTH.

Will you in addition, authorize them to vote? Will you invest them with all the rights and incidents of citizenship? Have you the power to do it under the Constitution of the United States? It is perfectly clear that, unless the powers of the Rebel-States are changed or affected by the Rebellion Congress cannot fix the qualification of States are changed or affected by the Rebellion, Congress cannot fix the qualification of a voter within a State. The Constitution provides but for three elections; of President of Senators, and of Representatives. The President is chosen by electors appointed in such manner as the Legislature of the State may elect. Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the respective States, and members are chosen by the people of the several States, and the electors of each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. If anything is clear it is that the framers of the Constitution meant that each State should prescribe who meant that each State should prescribe who it is that the framers of the Constitution meant that each State should prescribe who should vote. The only limitation upon this power is the duty of the National Government to maintain in each State a Republican form of Government. But again the question recurs, is not all this changed in a State where the voters have voluntarily renounced their allegiance to the General Government? Can such a State renounce all

nounced their allegiance to the General Government? Can such a State renounce all its duties, and yet insist upon its right? It is generally admitted, and it is certainly very clear, that the United States may punish a traitor by depriving him of his life, his property, and his franchise. If one, why not all who are equally guilty? If the entire voting population have openly revolted against their allegiance, it is absurd to say that we have power to kill them, and yet have no power to prevent their voting. have no power to prevent their voting.— Again, can we punish the counterfeiter of our coin with disfranchisement, and yet not JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

the oath to make them good citizens. How is it when you come to South Carolina and Mississippi? It is said, establish in these a military Government. Well, for a time, that may do, but it is expensive and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. If we can put negro regiments there and give them bayonets, why can't we give them votes? Both are weapons of offense and defense. Votes are cheaper and better. Both are part of the military necessity put upon us by the Rebellion. Both are unpleasant to the Rebels, but medicines are not usually savory. I conclude, therefore, on this subject of negro voting, that in all States who can claim their full rights under the Constitution, it is a question for the State, and that in revolted States it is a question of policy and military Government, to be decided by the national authorities until the State is fully restored to its former condition. In some of the Southern States I would leave them under military rule until they provide the only sure security for the future; that the negroes should have their share in reconstruction, as they have berne their share in fighting. Negro voting may not suit our natural prejudices of caste.—They may be ignorant, docile, easily led, and not safely trusted with political power; but if you admit all this, they have been true and faithful among the faithless. They have joined in putting down the Rebellion; and now to place them at the mercy of those they have helped us to subdue—to deny them all political rights—to give them freedom, but leave them entirely subject to laws framry to the spirit of our institutions. If we can put negro regiments there and give them

they have helped us to subdue—to deny them all political rights—to give them freedom, but leave them entirely subject to laws framed by Rebel masters—is an act of injustice against which humanity revolts. Suppose you deny them suffrage, what then? The Southern States gain by the freedom of their slaves fourteen new members of Congress and as many electoral votes. Not three-fifths but five-fifths are counted. If you give the same men who revolted this increa-

inths but five-fifths are counted. If you give the same men who revolted this increased political power, what safety have you? Suppose ten years ago they had this additional power, Kansas would have been a slave State this day, and they would have had ample political power to subvert your Government without a resort to arms. We must have security for the future. All the evils that I perceive may arise from a mixed. Wanted, an eye within whose depth Mine own might look and see Uprisings from a guileless heart O'erflown with love for me. Wanted, a lip whose kindest suile Would speak for me alone, A voice whose richest melody Would breathe affection's tone.

evils that I perceive may arise from a mixed voting population, are insignificant, compar-ed with the only two alternatives—the res-To pious purpose given, With whom my own might pass along The road that leads to Heaven. toring to Rebels vast political power, and the danger and vast expense of military Governments. -N. Y. Tribune.

> GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON THE BENNETT PLAN OF PAYING IT-IT IS FREE TRADE IN DISGUISE-A CHARACTERISTIC LET-

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

George Francis Train writes the following letter, under date of the 31st ult., to J. G. Bennett, in which he calls the latest "Miles O'Reilly Joke," viz: the plan to pay by subscription the whole of the national debt. He says, in his strange way:

You and Bonner are rich. Forty thousand is nothing to either! But what other journals could nay as much on call? You

George Francis Train writes the following leater, under a date of the 3ist utility of the only part of the population of the text, under a date of the 3ist utilities and the states were an ease again.

Memories: Field them up—

Like them secreb by:

The Fature: for you and I.

Broken the silker shoul—

Severet the publics chain—

Liking us with the beautufd days

That access on come again.

We and Bonner are rich. Profy thousand is nothing to either! But what other bounded and plant of the population of the first access on come again.

Memories: Field them up—

Like them secreb by:

The Fature: for you and I.

Would allomer are rich. Profy thousand is nothing to either! But what other beautiful days are much one call? You insulf your less properties extended, buried, and, long after the middle of the nontyer-logable the following claim of the population of the comprehensive professions of the congression of the strange way. The access of the strange way in this chain and the transmitted and the transmitted and population of the strange way in this chair and the transmitted and the transmitted and the transmitted against the following claim of the congression of the congres idea is good. The advertisement is cheap: asno margin is required and as I expect to be a millionare some day, put me down for one hundred shares. Will you take it in Prairie hundred shares. Will ventake it in Prairie Dog? Our national debt is credit—a national firm—thirty million of partners—capital, three thousand millions. Statesmanship begets confidence—confidence guarantees debt; then our debt is gold, capital, wealth. Destroy either, and all fail. At Washington Heights you told me that you believed in panies. Inflation built Chicago; its founders were ruined, but its palaces stand. Our debt guarantees American industry; pay it, and free trade is ruin. Look at Turkey, Portugal, India under England's pestilential tutelage. Nothing but intense

estilential tutelage. Nothing but intense itality and enormous resources saved America from Democratic policy. Toadyism on the brain begat free trade. Bright and Cob-den fired their double barrel, bringing down both birds. Abolitionism hit Whigs; free trade hit democrats. America, however, will bag the game instead of England. Yet, over the graye of slavery, by paying the debt. over the grave of slavery, by paying the debt which is protection, you would resurrect sertdom, which is free trade.

Continental currency, French assignats Confederate paper, were not backed up by commerce; hence disaster. Let the Green-back-Chase-McCulloch system stimulate commerce, manufactures, agriculture, in-stead of trying to control gold or stock marpolitical events were acts of protection, which we in our miraculous wisdom, inter-

Prohibit export of cotton, and make foreign fabrics contraband; erect rolling mills, iron foundries; establish potteries, cultivate sorghum and sugar beet; plant mulb sorghum and sugar beet; plant mulberry trees for silk worms; increase woolen factories, cotton mills; manufacture hardware; open westward, the world's highway to China; Paris to Pekin in thirty days, and speak the American language; in short, be American. Let McCulloch introduce the Credit Mobilier system, by using debt to start through National Banks, factories everywhere and skilled artisans will nour in where, and skilled artisans will pour in, taxes will be reduced, and the Grand Impe-rial Continental Republic is established for a thousand years. And

Then America, crushed to earth, will rise

TWO VOICES FROM NORTH CARO-LINA.

Several gentleman have come from North Carolina to Washington to confer with the Government upon the subject of the re-organization of that State. Among them is the Hon. W. W. Holden, who is understood to be a representative of the Union men at the South who are sincerely glad of the triumph of the Government. He was indeed a delegate to the State Convention in 1861, and signed the ordnance of secession because as he says, escape was "physically and morrally impossible." But for some time, as the editor of a paper at Raleigh, Mr. Holden has rebelled against the rebellion, and was the "Peace" or Union candidate for Governor against Vance. At a late Union meeting in Raleigh, Mr. Holden made a speech which is worthy of attention, as the authorative statement of the present views of the white Union men at the South upon the subject of re-organization.

the subject of re-organization.

The colored Union citizens of North Carolina have also expressed the colored us compare the two plans. Which is the more just, constitutional, simple and thorough 200 constitutional, simple

more just, constitutional, sample and thorough?

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Holden's exultation at the overthrow of the rebellion. He accepts emancipation. Regrets for slavery, he says, are now vain. "It remains for the people of this State, both in Convention and in the Legislature, to define the status and condition of this emancipated race." Mr. Holden says that he would educate the colored citizen; recognize his marriage relations; let him read his bible, and hold property; "but beyond that I leave him to the future action of the States themselves. \* \* \* The whole vast continent is destined to fall under the control of the Anglo-Saxon race—the governing and self-governing race. I look to the wisdom of the people in Convention to decide the relations of the two races."

Why white men are more the "people" of the State than colored men, Mr. Holden omits to say. And what an American means by talking of a "governing race" is an interesting inquiry. Has Mr. Holden yet to learn that in this country the government is not founded upon family, or race, or color, but upon the consent of the governed? He proposes to educate the colored men. Does he forget that a large proportion of the "governing race" in his State are themselves unable to read? Did it occur to Mr. Holden that if the colored citizen who stood behind the platform and listened to his speech was yesterday a slave, he, the orator speech was yesterday a slave, he, the orator was yesterday a rebel, who signed the ordinance of secession, however unwillingly, apon that very same spot?

This is one North Carolina plan of re-or-

nization—that the government of the nited States shall concede the political dis-

enrollment of all loyal men without regard

Surely no plan could be more just, more tember, 1/81, and was consequently in her simple, more constitutional and more effective. This will bring "the people of this State" into a convention as Mr. Holden wishes. And if this is not done, if an arbitrary enfranchisement is made, based upon complexion, or height; or age, or property, nowledge the government that may result as the republican form of government which it is constitutionally bound to secure to every State?—Harper's Weekly.

A BIT OF HISTORY.—HOW AND WHY MASON WAS SNUBBED BY EARL RUSSELL.

The Atlanta(Geo) Intelligencer makes a curious statement concerning the rebel agent Mason and Earl Russell, as follows:
"It is said that after Mr. Mason had addressed several diplomatic notes to Lord Palmerston or Russell (we do not remember which), he was formally notified that on a certain day he would be received in his diplomatic character, and an audience granof the day named for his reception, Mr.

Mason repaired to London to await the summons of the British minister to the

"The day passed, however, and no usher ppeared to introduce or to convey Mr. Mason to the British minister's presence. Another passed, and he was still neglected; and yet another, with the same mortifying result. Annoyed at this treatment, Mr. Mason, who had many personal friends 'at Court', made it known to them, and they, it said, expostulated with the British minister at his cavalier treatment and neglect of a gentleman who had been invited to London in an official card and on official business. Whereupon the following in substance, was tendered as an apology for the treatment, by an official of the gover-

That the invitation given Mr. Mason to visit Lendon and have an interview with the minister, and at the time specified, was given in good faith, but on the day pre-ceding, a deputation representing the united cotton manufacturing interests of Great Britain, had been granted an audience, during which they protested against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy by that government, then or in the future. That then England was upon the verge of general bankruptcy, owing to the accumulation of manufactured goods of every description, and stored away in every warehouse almost in the kingdom, amoun-ting to a supply more than sufficient for two years' demand, besides enough of the raw material on hand to last them for at least

two years more.
That if the war continued, England would But it is said that the loyal people are left who can vote. It is a sad fact, but a very true one, that the number of such people in the Southern States would form a very narrow foundation for a Republican Government. North Carolina and Tennessee may contain enough such. President Johnson intends to try the experiment in those who have taken of the order of the coundated with the spirit of Rebellion, the "reliable gentleman," and the minds of the young as a great moral and be saved from general bankruptcy, and nothing else could save her. That even it the Southern States would form a very narrow foundation for a Republican Government. North Carolina and Tennessee may contain enough such. President Johnson intends to try the experiment in those states, but I fear he will find the spirit of Rebellion, the "reliable gentleman," and "mellion, the "reliable gentleman," and the labor to gow the staple withdrawn find the sound the wore conquered, slavery abolished, South were conquered, slavery abolished, and the labor to grow the staple with and the labor to grow and the word will be saved from general bankruptcy, and noth labor to gow and the labor to grow an

manufacture their raw material then on hand, and to prepare their machinery for the manufacture in future of the coarser Ea.t. India staple. The facts and the argument prevailed. The British minister was sorry, very sorry, but Mr. Mason could not be received, and the Southern Confederacy must take care of itself.

"The Intelligencer asks why this intelligence was withheld from the people at the time it was communicated to the Confederate Senate, and adds: Had the delusion then been removed from the people's mind of cotton being king, or of foreign recognition, the war might have closed two years ago, with less advantage to Great Britain and anufacture their raw material then on

with less advantage to Great Britain and more to the South and the United States than at this late day. But crimination and recrimination are now out of place. 'Cotton is not king, 'was not, and never can be king. This, like some theories of our government to which the South has given credence, and long maintained. Such as a given credence, and to which the South has given credence, and long maintained—such as are embraced in the doctrines of state rights and state remedies—are honoefarth to be end must be considered baseless political fabrics. One people, one government, united for the general welfare, at peace, if it will let us, with all the world, but united against it whenever assailed. And so we go for a new, and, we trust, a peaceful and propagator future. trust, a peaceful and prosperous future.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH LEADING REBELS.

It is believed that the further intention of the Government on the amnesty ques-tion, as far as it has taken form, is to indict for treason all or most of the persons excepted from the proclamation, and when they are arrested to try them for treason, and on conviction to sentence them severally to be hanged by the neck until dead. It is also proposed to keep a vigilant eye on those embraced in the amnesty who shall make themselves exceptions to it by refusing to take the oath which it prescribes, and when such persons shall become obnoxious and mischievous by their pro-slaveryism and disloyalty, they will be arrested and tried for treason in a manner similar to the above. loyalty, they will be arrested and tried for treason in a manner similar to the above-mentioned class, and, like them, sentenced to death. It is believed that when such persistent rebels shall have been indicted, arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to die a felon's death for treason, they will be deprived of all power to make themselves dangerous, even if the Président should see fit to pardon the most of them, or remit the penalties against them. A convicted traitor, who is at large by favor of Executive elemency, will be a very harmless creature, it is argued, whereas many of the returned rebels are more pompous and self-complais argued, whereas many of the returned rebels are more pompous and self-complacent than before the war, refusing to speak to old friends, who had been Unionists, and organizing into political factions to resume control of the Southern States in the name of State sovereignty and slavery. These heresies are not yet given up, but they form the neucleus of partisan leagues throughout the Border States, which are full of danger. They not only vote against the policy of the

10, in Hartford, after a lingering illness. She was born at Norwich on the 1st of Sep Surely no plan could be more just, more tember, 1781, and was consequently in he

most libraries, to that of a more modern and varied school, though it will never be whol ly superseded. She was early addicted to verse-making, possessed a temperament which, while it never marred her sound and solid health, was nevertheles keenly susceptible to the varied beauties and subtile influ

nce of nature. She removed to this city in 18i4 whe she opened a select school for young ladies, and where her poetical talent and many lady-like and Christian graces soon attracted the notice and engaged the personal interest of the late Daniel Wadsworth, a gentleman whose artistic and literary taste was fortu hately equalled by his pecuniary means; and he was the means of introducing her to the public in a volume of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse."

In 1819 Miss Huntley became the second

In 1819 Miss Huntley became the second wife of Charles Sigourney, a well-known merchant of this city; and since that time she, while engaged in the domestic affairs of rearing a family of children, found time to contribute largely to the serious literature of the country, both in prose and verse. Her published works, in all, number nearly fifty volumes. Her prose is marked by vigor, becutty and good sense, and like her postry. eauty and good sense, and, like her poetry full of good moral precepts.

At home she was best known and loved or her domestic virtues, and her rare neighborly spirit of friendly kindness. Her hear and purse were ever open to all good works of philanthropy and charity; and she had a host of friends, and never an enemy. Ma ny will miss her kindly, genial presence, her active sympathy, and her large-handed charities.—Hartford Courant.

WHAT A GOOD NEWSPAPER MAY DO. Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plentiful.— No one who has been without these silent No one who has been without these silent private tutors can know their educating power for good or evil. Have you ever thought of the innumerable topics of discussion with which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors. Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty thins the hannts of vices, and the thousand and one haunts of vices, and the thousand and one evenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young as a great moral and social light.—Emerson.

POPPING THE QUESTION

A LEAP YEAR STORY.

"But why don't you get married?" said a ouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a mooth faced, innocent looking youth, who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

"Well I—" said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon vacancy with a puzzled and foolish expres-

on. "Well, go on; you what?" said the fair wen, go on; you what? said the fair cross-questioner, almost imperceptibly reclining nearer to the young man. 'Now just tell me right straight out, you what?' 'Why I—O, pshaw! don't know!' 'You do, I say you do know, come, now, I want to know.'

"Oh, I can't tell you—"
"I say you can. Why, you know I'll never mention it, and you may tell, of course, you know, for hav'nt I always been your friend?"

"Well, you have, I know," replied the beleaguered youth.
"And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," continued the maiden, in tender and mellow accents.

and mellow accents.

"Oh, I do upon my word—yes, indeed I do Maria," said the unsophisticated youth, very warmly, and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open

Then there was silence.

"And then—Well, John?" said Maria, dropping her eyes to the ground.

"Eh! Oh! well!" said John, dropping his eyes and Maria's hand at the same mo-

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John; it's a fact," Maria, assuming again a tone of raillery. "I know you're in love; and John, why don't you tell me all about it

and 30 m, why don't you tell me all about it at once?"
"Well, I—"
"Well, I! Oh, you silly mortal, what is there to be afraid of?"
"Oh, it ain't because I'm afraid of anything at all, and I'll, well, now Maria, I will tell you."
"Well per Like?"

Well, now, John?"

Eh-? Yes."

"I am in love! now don't tell; you won'

"I am in love! now don't tell; you won't will you?" said John, violently seizing Maria by the hand, and looking in her face with a most imploring expression.
"Why, of course, you know, John, I'll mover breathe a word of it—you know! I won't, don't you John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when she spoke, that if he had turned his head to look at her, there might have occurred an exceed. at her, there might have occurred an exceed

"Well, Maria," said John, "I've told you now and you shall know all about it. I have always thought a great deal of you,

ou might object, and that's the reason I've always afraid to ask you.' 'Object! no, I'd die first; you may ask of

e just what you please."
And you'll grant it?" "Then, Maria, I want you to pop the estion for me to Mary Sullivan, for-"

"Do you love Mary Sullivan?"
"Oh, indeed I do, with all my heart."
"I always thought you were a fool."

"I say you're a fool, and you'd better go home, your mother wants you! Oh, you—you—you stupid!" exclaimed the modified Maria, in a shrill treble, as she gave poor John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. It was noon day, and yet John declares he saw myriads of stars flashing around him, more than he eyer saw before in the might ore than he ever saw before in the night

A Poor Way to Avoid a Draft.—Dr. Samuel S. Wiltbank, of Philadelphia, a member of the examining board of drafted men at York, Pennsylvania, and long a surgeon in the United States hospital at that place, tells the following good story on a rich Pennsylvania Dutchman who was drafted: Anxious to avoid procuring a substitute, and to render himself incapable of "going to the wars," he went to a country dentist and had all his teech, which were entirely and had all his teeen, which were entirely sound, taken out, with the exception of the huge grinders lying back in the regions of his jaw-hinges. Thinking himself properly exempt, he marched off for the Provost Marshal's office, where his bleeding gums were examined by Dr. Wiltbank, who questioned him as to his recent tooth pulling. tioned him as to his recent tooth pulling and became satisfied that the "masticators had been drawn to save the trembling Tue ton from putting his body in peril of a rebe bullet. He was then referred to the Probullet. He was then referred to the Provast Marshal, who, on learning the state of the case, ordered 'Mynheer' to sit down telling him that he 'could have his choice of the cavalry or artillery.'' After sitting uneasily and suffering terribly with his lacerated jaws for several hours, the Dutchman arose and asked the Marshal if he would'nt take five hundred dollars and let him off.—''No!'' said the officer, I have a great mind to send you to the army anyhow; but if you will bring a good substitute you can go home.'' Mynheer jumped at the idea, procured a man for eight hundred and fifty dollars, and went his way rejoicing, minus his teeth, but contented that it was no worse with him than it was. Dr. Wilbbank rewinds in consequence of their being compelled to subsist on such a scanty supply of provisuous. "What!' hundred the enraged skipper, 'have the ungrateful secundrels the audacity to assert they do not get enough to eat? Confound their insatiable gluttony! Give them three herrings for dinner, Joe; give them three herrings, and let 'em bust, blast 'em!'

"Doctor, I want you to prescribe for me.' The doctor feels her pulse. "There is nothing the matter, madam; you only need rest.' "Now, doctor, just look at my tongue! just look at it! now say, what does it mean?" 'I think that needs rest teo." Exit madame in a state of great excitement. with him than it was. Dr. Wiltbank remarks that this specimen of stinginess but thirty-five years of age, and worth fully eighty thouaand dollars.—New York Pa-

you?"
"Yes, Jim, yes."
"Well cheer up man, adversity tries us.
and it shows up our better qualifies"
"Ah! but adversity didn't my man tawas the deer."" "Why, there is a gentleman in

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER ARRESTEL Quantrell, the notorious Kansas guerrilla, arrived in this city yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. He was conveyed in a country wagon, on a bed of straw, and a few pillows, and guarded by Terrill's men, disguised as guerrillas. He is wounded through the left breast, and it is thought he will die. All the honov for his capture is due Captain Terrill and his company of ''decoy guerrillas.'

The nono; for his capture is due Captain Terrill and his company of "decoy guerrillas."

On Wednesday Terrill and his men surprised and charged on Quantrell's gang, five miles beyond Taylorsville, killing three of the outlaws and dispersing the remainder. They were also on the scent of Berry's guerrillas, and only one hour behind them, when they received an order to report to the general commanding. Quantrell has been sailing under the name of Clark, and it is supposed by many that it is not the veritable Kansas outlaw, but we understand that Terrill and part of his company are intimately acquainted with him. One fact that will strongly corroborate their assertions is, that a picture of a young lady was found in his possession which one of the parties recognized as being the likeness of Miss Hickman, who resides within five miles of the Kansas line. Quantrell also stated that the three followers of his who were killed, were from Missouri.

The news of his capture will cause great joy throughout the Union. The inhuman outrages that he committed years ago, such as burning the town of Lawrence, dc., are still fresh in the memory of our people.—
Chattanooga Gazette, 24th ult.

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Oppression of poor children in England.—It seems that a system has sprung up in some agricultural districts of persons collecting what is termed a "gang" of children, whom they bire of their parents, and let out to farmers; these child-gangs consist some of girls and some of boys, and some of boys and girls mixed, and there are also gangs of women. The head of the gang is called an "undertaker" or "driver," whose interest it is to get as much labor as he can out of the children, and his conduct towards them is spoken of as very severe, they being out of the children, and his conduct towards them is spoken of as very severe, they being in reality slaves. This system, it seems, is in favor with the farmers where it exists, and it has prevailed in Norfolk for thirty-five years, and in the fen district in Lincoln-shire and Cambridgeshire for twenty years, and of late has much extended. The Bishop of Lincoln stated that his correspondents informed him that the gang system had the most demoralizing effect upon the youth of both sexes, and fostered the most vicious habits among them. Lord Shaftesbury moved in the House of Lords, that the Commission appointed in 1862 to inquire into the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures not already regulated by law, should include in its inquiries children employed in these agricultural gangs. The motion was acceded to, and it is to be hoped that a system so franght with evil will speedily be put an end to — Chr. Times.

"In Medio Tutissimus Ibis."—The other day—it was Sunday—soon after the assassination of our Martyr President, there were found suspended near a certain pulpit two flags draped in mourning. This at old Tappan Town, in the county of Rockland, and in the ancient orthodox church of that place in the way to should "Southern the same of twenty and flow the all "Southern the same of and in the ancient orthodox churen of that place; not twenty rods from the old "Seven ty-six House," where Andre was confined, tried and sentenced, and not a half mile from where he was executed, buried, and, long after, exhumed.

always partial to you, and I've said so often turn away and listen, and hear it ringing behind your back."

"Well, I declare, I've all along thought power to scare away the evil spirit of the How much we owe to that sweet mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns prose to poetry; it flings showers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling; it touches with delight even our sleep which is no more than the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are shadows of immor

tality. ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH. -The ground work of all manly character is veracity; or the habit of truthfulness. That virtue lies the habit of truthfulness. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything said. How common it is to hear parents say "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth. He may have many faults, but I know that he will not deceive. I build on that confidence." They are right. It is a lawful and just ground to build upon. So long as the truth remains in a child, there is something to depend on; but when truth is gone, all is lost, unless the child is speedily won back again to veracity. Children, did you ever tell a lie? If so, you are in imminent danger. Return at once, little reader, and enter the stronghold of truth, and from it may you never depart.—Schected.

GEN. SHERMAN'S dispatches, which, with GEN. SHERMAN'S dispatches, which, with unjust haste he charged were suppressed by Secretary Stanton; did not come into the hands of the latter until April 27th, they having been withheld until that time by Gen. GRANT. On the 28th their publication was ordered by the Adjutant General, and they were sent to the printer. These facts disprove the injurious allegations against the Secretary of War and show that in this matter Gen. SHERMAN has allowed histemper to run away with his judgment. per to run away with his judgment.

A SCHOONER captain, noted for his parsimony, was one day waited upon by his cook who informed him that the crew were in a state of disaffection, bordering on mutiny, in consequence of their being compelled to subsist on such a scanty supply of provisions.

Exit madame in a state of great excitement.

It is said that since the caving in of the rebellion, the "reliable gentleman," and the "intelligent contraband" have entered into partnership and gone into the oil business, "Jeff Davis' coachman" will act as the business manager of the new firm,