Frofessional & Business Curds. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa., Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to

his care...

Ran. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with Jens Cassax, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Mili-tary Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will promptly attend to all legal business entrust-ed to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest no-

tice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

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

April 28, 1865:tf.

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 Juffana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

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."

Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

## DENTISTS.

d and warranted. TERMS CASH.

#### PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building

J. L. 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, BEDVORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

U. S. HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT. D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

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

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.
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 Ren.ittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE RED
FORD HOTEL, BEBFORD, PA. RY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold 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.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

April 1, 186-tf.

# Bedtord

Imquirer.

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

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

Vol. 38: No. 32

REPORT RELATIVE TO FRAUDS AT ELECTIONS, IN CERTAIN COUN-TIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AS MADE BY A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REP-RESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kelly, from the select committee, appointed on the 20th day of January, A. D., 1865, in pursuance of a preamble and resolution of the House, made report, viz:

That they confined their examinations and deliberations strictly to the objects contem-plated by the terms of their appointment, which was in pursuance of a preamble and resolution in the following words, to wit:

resolution in the following words, to wit:

In the House of Representatives, Friday, January 20, 1865.

'Whereas It appears from the annual message of the Governor of this Commonwealth, from the fact that duplicate returns for some of the members of this House were presented at the meeting of the Legislature, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and from the further fact, that the seats of several other members have been contested, since the organization of the House, upon the ground of alleged irregularity in the returns of elections by soldiers in actual military service, that the provisions of the act of 26th of August, A. D., 1864, regulating such elections, have been misunderstood, neglecelections, have been misunderstood, neglected or violated, by some of the prothonotaries and return judges of this Commonwealth:

And Whereas, It is essential to the wel-"And Whereas, It is essential to the welfare of the State, that confidence in the fairness of elections should be preserved, and a ready submission to the will of the majority, fairly and legally expressed at the ballot box, should be inculcated and enforced, frauds and contrivances to defeat the will of the people, and take away from them, or any number of them, the elective franchise, should be exposed and condemned, and a sure and sneedy remedy to prevent the rensure and speedy remedy to prevent the rep

tition of such offence should be provided; therefore,

"Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed, to examine and report to this House, whether any prothonotaries or county or district return judges of this Commonwealth, refused to certify or receive, compute or embrace any return or returns of any election or elections by soldiers in actual military service, on the second Tuesday of October last, with power to send for persons and papers; and also to report whether any legislation is necessary to provide a remedy against such actions in the future, and to pun'sh all such officers as may be guilty of such offence.

ty of such offenes.
"Ordered, That Messrs. Kelley, Waddell,
Anderson, Negley and Grady be the said

Extract from the Journal.

JNO. A. SMULL, for
A. W. BENEDICT,

Clerk of the House of Representatives That your committee having been duly organized and chosen, visited Bedford, and heard the testimony of several witnesses, and received sunday copies of papers and documents, duly certified, all of which evi-

dence is returned herewith. The trip to Bedford was made on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 26th, 27th and 28th days of January, 1865. Your committee held several meetings at

Harrisburg, and received in evidence numerous papers and documents, all of which are also returned herewith, as a part of the

testimony taken by the committee.

On the 16th and 17th days of February,
A. D. 1865, your committee visited Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, and then and
there examined sundry witnesses, and received in evidence certain papers, duly certified, all of which are returned as part of
the evidence.

Different requests were made of your committee to visit the counties of Westmoreland Fayette and Lycoming, and examine into the action of the prothonotaries, and return action of the prothonotaries and return judges of those counties, in rejecting returns of votes from persons in actual military service. Your committee did not comply with these requests, but at the urgent desire of persons in Westmoreland county, they agreed to summon witnesses and receive testimony and certain papers from that county, which are herewith submitted, and to which reference will be made in a subsequent part of this report.

Your committee declined to visit those

Your committee declined to visit those counties for the reason that they could not spare the time without allowing an improper encroachment upon their other legislative duties, and for the further reason (and more particularly the latter,) that your committee discovered abundantly sufficient reason in their investments of the conduct of the sufficient of the conduct of the sufficient of the conduct of the co discovered abundantly sufficient reason in their investigations of the conduct of prothonotaries and judges in the Sixteenth Congressional district, the Sixteenth Judicial district, and in the Legislative district composed of the conuties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, to justify the action of the House in adopting the preamble and resolution by virtue of which the committee was appointed, and to compel them to find and report, as they now do, that there is great and pressing need of other and further legislation to provide civil remedies for any like conduct in the future, and also to punish as criminals of a high grade and dangerous character, any prothonotaries or return judges who may be so base, in the future, as to perpetrate crimes similar to those which have been brought to the notice of your committe during the progress of its investigations. during the progress of its investigations Your committee has prepared, and reports herewith, a bill intended to secure these ob-jects. It is entitled "An Act to compel pro the sentitled An Act to compel prothonotaries and return judges to perform their respective duties under the act of August 25. A. D. 1864, regulating elections by soldiers in actual military service; giving jurisdiction to the courts of the Commonwealth, for that purpose, and providing penalties for the neglect or violation of such duties.

duties."
It is submitted to the superior judgment of the House for such amendments, and such action as may be deemed advisable; but the committee cannot refrain from remarking, that, in their opinion, some such legislation is absolutely indispensable at the present session of the Legislature, in order

eight majority, were deliberately rejected by a majority of the return judges of Adams county. Your committee will speak more particularly of this conduct or action, in a

eight majority, were deliberately registed by a majority of this combuct or action, in a subsequent part of this report.

Doth, fifty one soldiery rotes were returned. The part of the report.

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Doth, fifty one soldiery rotes were returned to the part of the report of the return said made out only a general paint of the rote of the part of the return to the part of the report of the report of the return said of the rote of the part of the return to the part of the return to the part of the return to the rote of the part of the return to the rote of the part of the return to the rote of judges not agreeing to this return then made out and severally signed a separate return for Congress, embracing every vote of the four hundred and seven counted by the majority, and also including the one hundred and thirty-nine votes rejected or witheld by the prothonotary. The ground upon which these two returns were rejected, was that there were names upon the list of voters returned of citizens, who, when at home, did not reside in Bedford county. It appeared, in evidence, that one of these returns contained the names of thirty-seven citizens of Fulton county, but it appeared, from the of Fulton county, but it appeared, from the same return, that no more votes were given for Bedford county officers than there were names of Bedford county voters on the list, and it was admitted and proved that Fulton

and it was admitted and proved that Fulton county was a part of the same Congressional, Judicial and Legislative district. It was also proved and admitted that these thirty-seven persons were duly qualified voters of Fulton county, and that their votes had not been returned to Fulton county, for either Congress, Judge or Assembly.

The other rejected return contained the names of sixty voters. Of these, forty-eight were citizens of Bedford county, sixteen of Fulton, and city of Fulton, and city of Fulton, and city of Fulton, and county office, only fifted to Bedford for any county office, only fif No more than forty-eight votes were returned to Bedford for any county office, only fifty-four for Judge, fifty-two for Congress and fifty for Assembly. The other votes, about six, were returned to Huntingdon and Cambria, for the respective candidates in those counties. It is but proper to state here, that these sixty voters were all members of the same company, belonging to one organization, and serving in the army of the James, at the time of the election. The other rejected return came from a body of drafted men, all then quartered at barracks, No. 1, in Washington city. In short it was at no time pretended that any single vote of all those rejected was cast by any person not all those rejected was cast by any person not entitled to vote. On the contrary, it was most clearly and distinctly proved by all the witnesses called upon both sides, including G. H. Spang, Esq., one of the attorneys for Gen. A. H. Coffroth, that every soldier of the entire five hundred and forty-six, returned to Bedford, was a qualified voter, and that the only objection was as to the manner of making the returns.

Mr. Shannon appeared before your com Mr. Shannon appeared before your committee, called, examined and cross-examined witnesses, and furnished a written statement of his views, in defence of his action. His entire defence rested upon his view of the eighteenth section of the act of 1864, regulating elections by soldiers, &c. Even here he gave force only to the word "such," before "returns." That section of the law prescribes the duty of prothonotaries in certifying "such returns," evidently meaning returns from soldiers inactual service. But Mr. Shannon insists that if, in any particular the returns should not be precisely "such," as directed by the act of Assembly, then it was not his duty to certify them, and that he was sole judge of the matter, and had diswas sole judge of the matter, and had discretionary power to withold or certify all papers which he might conclude were or were not "such returns." He, and the were not "such returns." He, and the judges, appear to have entirely disregarded that part of the twenty-seventh section of the same act, which declares that "no mere informality in the manner of carrying out or shall invalidate any election held under the same, or authorize the return thereof to be rejected or set aside."

To expose the folly and wickedness of the action of this prothonotary and these judges would be a waste of time. The case only needs to be presented.

needs to be presented.

needs to be presented.

The great end and aim of the law were to insure, to the soldier on duty, the exercise of that elective franchise which was enjoyed by his fellow citizens at home. The Constitution of the State guaranteed this to him. The people of the State declared, by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand at the ballot box, that he should be permitted to exercise this right. While these one hundred and thirty-nine soldiers were carrying the flag of the country, and defending her eause at the time these votes were being counted, a petty tyrant, like the prothonocounted, a petty tyrant, like the prothono-tary of a county, by malignity or stupidity, assuming, to himself, powers and jurisdic-tion which did not belong to him, overturn their will, and absolutely disfranchise the

For the truth of these statements, the committee refer to the certified copies of returns embraced in the evidence. Had the soldiers' votes of Bedford and Fulton been properly counted, these majorities would have been made larger. When the judicial district return judges had assembled, they deliberately proceed to throw out the entire soldiers' vote of Bedford county, which gave to Judge King a majority of one hundred and seventy-six, besides the two returns withheld by Mr. Shannon. Wm. J. Roch, the return judge from Bedford county, who was one of the thirteen judges who at Bedford had made and adopted this return, and had himself signed it under oath, as the had himself signed it under oath, as the true return, actually voted and assisted in true return, actually voted and assisted in throwing out the same return, carried there by himself, and contained in the only com-mission which he had to be there himself. This action elected F. M, Kimmell by a ma-jority of seventy-one votes, and these judges actually proceeded to give him a certificate of election, and to make return to the Sec-retary of the Commonwealth.

By this active, every soldier of the five

retary of the Commonwealth.

By this actirn, every soldier of the five hundred and forty-six, whose names were-returned to Bedford, were denied the right of participating in the choice of a president judge for the next ten years. It is scarcely necessary for your committee to add, that this manner of electing judges was hardly contemplated by the framers of the Constitution and the laws; and that a judge obtaining his commission in this way would not be very likely to command the respect or retain the confidence of the people, or to inspire a very remarkable degre of respect for his love of justice or the supremacy of the law. Fortunately, this latter experiment was not tested, for the reason that the Governor and Attorney General of the State ernor and Attorney General of the State concluded that under the law, return judges did not certify to the election of president judges, but only computed and returned the votes. The Governor commissioned the man duly elected.

man duly elected. At a meeting of the Legislative district return judges, the twenty-five, out of fifty-one soldiers' votes which had been counted by the return judges of Fulton county, were actually omitted, or rejected, by two of said three district return judges. Mr. James Lynch, of Fulton county, who had helped to make the return just one week before, and who had signed the same under oath as a correct and true return being a party to omb action as may be deemed advised at the same under coats as assuming to hunself, powers and jurisdiction while the committee cannot refrain from restant the restant to the cannot refrain from restant the cannot refrain from restant the restant the restant from restant the restant the restant interest to restant the measurement of the committee which cannot restant the restant from restant the resta

pretended that of all these five hundred and nimety-seven soldiers, there was a single one who was not a lawful voter, or who had not a right to vote for members of the Legislature in that district.

Your committee is forced to the conclusion, that, at least, one of the candidates for the Legislature, B. F. Meyers, Esq., of Bedford, was a party to this gigantic fraud. He appeared before prothonotary Shannon and advised and argued against the reception of certain returns. He visited Mr. Shannon after the argument and remained with him until his work was complete. He proclaimed, in his paper, before the meeting of the district return judges, that the work would be done. He was with Judge Lynch on the morning of the meeting of the district return judges, who remarked, that "Mr. Meyers had predicted; and in pursuance of the result he appeared before the Legislature and claimed his seat at the organization of the House. In addition to this, he has been constant in his vilification and abuse of the majority of the House because he was not admitted to a seat. For the truth of this assertion your committee refer to a few extracts from the Bedford Gazette, which are returned with the evidence. True, in most of his articles, he bases his right to a scat upon the action of the return judges, and not upon the votes of the people.

W. D. Miller, the return judges of Somerset county, refused to join Judges Lynch and Elder, in their process of muliation and disfranchisement, and proceeded to make out and certify a full and complete return of all the soldiers' votes, and these two papers.

The only reason looking that way is that they were no looking that way is that the soldiers' votes, and these two papers.

The only reason looking that way is that they were found the prothenotary having furnished the judges with a certified to him, they should proceed to enumerate them. Year committee submits, that not a reason given by the judges, for their action, the return form the votes transmitted to him, they should proceed to enumer

or the candidates for the Legislar may oftens, reads thus:

"Not our of the modes contests. Its entire was one of the care didates for the Legislar with the same case, and in every other case in Not our of the Woods.

"The Abolitionists crowed before they were out of the woods. They have claimed the defent of General Coffroth, Judge Kimmel and the Democratic candidates for the Legislarure. The latest official reports elect to the care and Legislarure. The latest official reports elect to the care and Legislarure. The latest official reports elect to the Legislarure. The latest official reports elect to the Legislarure districts are still undetermined. Wait and see."

It seems almost, or rather altogether impossible to imagine how this work could be accomplished. But the job had been commenced and must be finished. Without giving the figures here, the committee will state that by virtue of the returns these gentlemen had made ap themselves, after could throw out, in the counties of any return of soldiers' votes. The latter become the majority of one hundred and the courts of the

the trial of contested elections; to the Clerks of the House, in making out his roll of members; to the House, in admitting them to seats; and to committees selected to try contested elections. No informality, or even bad faith, on the part of any one of these witness states, with the views expressed at the consultation. The same witness states, "it was understood, that it was not proper for persons outside to discuss of tribunals, in rejecting soldiers' votes would bind the next tribunal before whom they might come. The effort of two district, if judges to throw out soldiers' votes enough to change the result of the election in any district, could have no binding force upon the House itself. These judges were not acting within the scope of their legitimate authority. Their omission to sign the true return was but an informality, which the law expressly declares shall not vitiate. It is scarcely necessary to add, that Messrs. Meyers and Finley never contested the seats awarded by the House to Messrs. Armstrong and Ross.

During the examination at Gettysburg, your committee found that the return judges of Adams county, at their meeting for the purpose of receiving and counting the soldiers vote, rejected eight returns, containing, in all, two hundred and eight votes, of which one hundred and fifty-eight were

your committee found that the return judg-es of Adams county, at their meeting for the purpose of receiving and counting the soldiers' vote, rejected eight returns, con-taining, in all, two hundred and eight votes, of which one hundred and fifty-eight were cast for General Koontz and fifty for Gener-al Coffroth.

Such a course of conduct on the part of public officers, shows clearly the want of a proper appreciation of their official duty, and those who advised such a consultation, must

The first in order was the vote of company K, of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, which cast thirty-nine votes for General Koontz and twenty-one for General Coffroth. The reason given by for General Coffroth. The reason given by the judges for rejecting this return, was that it contained one vote given by a resident of Franklin county. The next was the vote of company C, of the Two Hundred and Second regiment, which cast twenty-seven for Koontz and fifteen for Coffroth. The reason given for the rejection of this return, was that but one judge of the election acted. The next was one vote for Koontz from the Mower hospital, one for the same person from the Cuyler hospital, and three, also, for the same caudidate, from the M'Clellan hospital, rejected for the reason that the certificates of the oaths of the election officers were wanting in each of these returns. k contx and fifteen for Coffroth. The reason given for the rejection of this return, was that but one judge of the election acted. The next was one vote for Koontz from the Mower hospital, one for the same person from the Cuyler hospital, and three, also, for the same candidate, from the M'Clellan hospital, rejected for the reason that the certificates of the oaths of the election officers were wanting in each of these returns. Following these, in the order of rejection, was the vote of companies, B and G, of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth regiment, which cast thirty-two ballots for Koontz and one for Coffroth. These two companies is tappears voted at one poll, before one set of election officers. Next was the return of company I, of the Two Hundred and Tenth regiment, which cast nineteen votes for Koontz and nine for Coffroth. This was rejected for the same reason as existed for the rejection of the hospital votes, to wit: the want of a certificate of the oath of the election officers.

And finally the return of company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, which cast thirty-which cast thirty-which cast thirty-which cast thirty-which cast thirty-was company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, which cast thirty-was capacity and the return of company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, which cast thirty-was capacity and the return of company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, which cast thirty-was capacity and the return of company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, which cast thirty-was capacity and the return of company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, which cast thirty-was capacity and three returns the minority of said judges had no doubt of the same reason as existed for the same reason as existed for the rejection of the hospital votes, to wit: the want of a certificate of the oath of the election officers.

And finally the return of company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, which cast thirty-was capacity and interestinate the returns and interview and undertain attorneys of the town mittee, to have that there are turns the b

### Priginal Bactru

OU DERION W			JER INQUIRER.	
50	Leaves.			Arrives
			10 20	4 35
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8	10 08	Hopewell	9 52	4 07
10	10 20	Piper's Run	9 40	3 55
	10 35	Hamilton	9 25	3 40
17	10 47	Bloody Run	9 13	3 28
68	Arrives			Leaves.
0	10 50	Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25
	SHOT	UP'S RUN BRA	NCH.	
	Leaves		Arrives	
	10 40	Saxton	9 20	4 30
	10 55	Coalmont	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford.	8 55	4 05
	Arrives	terally.	Leaves.	
H	11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
A FEE	CONTRACTOR OF SHIP	Broad Top City.		-

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't. LEGHENY MALE & PEMALE SEMINARY.

. W. HUGHES, Principal. fiss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress. Fall Session of this Institution will com-

further information address

J. W. HUGHES,
Rainsburg, Pa.

JUNIATA MILLS.

subscribers beg leave to inform their pand the public generally, that they continue to the business of VOOLEN MANUFACTURING Esur do

A MAN coming home late one hight, a little more than "half yorked," feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water and drank it. In doing so he swallowed a small ball of silk that lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end catching in his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth and not knowing what it was, he began pulling at the end, and the ball unrolling, he soon had several feet in his hands, he shouted at the top of his yoice;

his voice : "Wife! I say wife, come down here!

Wanted.—The following advertisement appears in the Jamestown Journal:

Wanted.—A boy to learn the printer's trade. A boy that "knows a bee from a bull's foot," and is willing to work without owning an interest in the office, and does not require too much waiting on, can have a chance in the Inquirer office. He will not be expected to take the whole charge of the business at first.

A physician being sent for to see a patient in the Fens, and finding the road scarcely passable, though it was in the middle of summer, inquired of his conductor, a simple country lad, what the people could possibly do for medical assistance in winter.? "Oh, sir," replied the gawky, "in winter they die a natural death."

A Connecticut Jonothan, in taking a walk with his dearest, came to a toll-bridge, when he, as honestly as he was wont to be, said, after paying his toll, (which was one cent): "Come, Suke you must pay your own toll, for just as like as not I shan't have you, after all."

The expenses of the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, at Washington, were \$23,438 27. Notwithstanding the high price of everything, this sum is ten thousand dollars less than that expended on the funeral of General Taylor, and eight thousand less than in the case of President Harrison.

Read the following as a cure for lisping, "Hobbs meets Snobbs, and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nobs with Snobbs, and robs Nobbs' fob. "That is," says Nobbs, "the worst for Hobbs jobs," and Snobbs sobs! Much difficulty is experienced in Sarnia, C. W., in teaching the young idea how to shoot. Not long since a large boy whipped the schoolmaster in a regular pugilistic en-counter, after which the girls stole his watch

and tore sad rents in his garments. "What a fool!" said Patty Prim, when she heard of the capture of Jeff. Davis; "of course the men would all run after him if he was dressed as a woman and he was sure

THAT was a wicked boy who, when he was told that the best cure for palpitation of the heart was to quit kissing the girls said: "If that is the only remedy for palpitation, I say let her palp!"

MEN of genius make the best husbands. A fool has too much opinion of his own dear self and too little of women to be easily gov-Advice to Captains in the army—In forming your companies on the banks of a deep and rapid river, be careful how you order

those who advised such a consultation, must have doubted the strength of their cause. Your committee also called before them citizens of Westmorelaud county, to whose testimony the attention of the House is invited. The prothonotary of that county pursued a different, but equally as extraordinary and illegal a course as the prothonotaries of the counties of Bedford and Adams. He declined to certify a copy of the return of votes from and by the soldiers, as directed by the act of 1864, but sent before the return judges the returns themselves. The said prothon stary was proven, before your com-Four years ago the London Times wrote, "the great Republic is dead." Wonder what the Times thinks to-day! Rather a

Every plain girl has one consolation. If she is not a pretty young lady; she will, if she lives, be a pretty old one. Flunkey says the ladies are most pleased with the infantry of the army, especially those that man the breast-works.

A man with a scolding wife, when inqured of in relation to his occupation, said he kept

If you would avoid evil courses, keep out of the way of evil company; the one invariably leads to the other.

WHY is a married man like a candle ?— Because he goes out at night when he ought

The young man who went on a bridal tour with an angel in muslin, has returned with a termagant in hoops.

Why is a tight shoe like a fine summer? ecause it makes the corn grow.

With this year, the British Parliament has seen in existence six hundred years. What is the best tarfor making the wheels of life run smoothly? The al-tar.

Why is a petroleum dealer like an epicure? Because he lives on the fat of the land.

A purse without money is like the comb without the honey.