## The Bedford Inquirer

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### Arafessional & Business Cards.

# ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TOHN PALMER. Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. I Separation and the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, 65.1y

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

OHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA,
Will promptly attend to all 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: 65.81y.

I. R. DURBORROW .....

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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

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 Inquirer office.

April 28, 1865:tf.

And now without entering it is neutral nearly of framework. The latter I will admit, but the former assertion I must deny.

Everything in the world has its uses and I have recently discovered that the moustache has its uses too.

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.

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

### DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTISY, Woodberry, 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 carly, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

### PHYSICIANS.

D.R. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully cenders his professional ser-vices to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building

J. I. 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 & Pal-mer'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, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT. D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGBON, PA., JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 29th, 1884.—R.

### BANKERS.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

### JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD ROTEL, 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.

# Bedtord

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors.

Poetru.

More than building showy mansions,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes and lofty steeples,
More than station, power and sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles, More than fashion's luring glare, More than mammon's glided honors More than thought can well comp See that home is made attractive

By surroundings pure and bright-frees arranged with taste and order,

Seek to make your home most lovely,
Let it be a siniling spot,
Where in sweet contentmert resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot.
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love begin.

Imitate her smiling bowers;
Let a neat and simple cottage
Stand among bright frees and flowers,
There what fragrance and what brightne
Will each blooming rose display!
Here a simple vine-clad arbor
Brightens through each summer day.

There each heart will rest contented,

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam;
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better,
Pure and lasting its control;
Home with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

Original.

from THE INQUIRER.

THE MOUSTACHE.

Some one has remarked that the moustache is "neither useful nor ornamental."

And now, without entering into a long

state, separately, its many good qualifica-

the cider from the pummace. Just so with

Make your home a second Eden,

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

One of the bravest and best Generals that Europe ever produced said that he could never snuff a candle with his fingers without suffering from the fear of being burned. He was not afraid on the battle field, but he suffering from the fear of being burned. He was not afraid on the battle field, but he was afraid of scorching his fingers. We once knew a man who never saw a thunder cloud without trembling lest he should be struck by lightning, and yet when he came to the end of life he had no fear of death, but welcomed it as he would rest from a tiresome journey. We have seen a man who would faint at the sight of blood, as cheerful in view of immediate dissolution as though he had been myited to a party and was hastening to go. Again we have seen a strong man who had braved dangers upon the land and seas, who was absolutely afraid of being alone in the dark. He had no fear of anything he could see, but a mortal dread of the unseen. In the loss of the Sultana steamer on the Mississippi, by which 1,500 persons came to their end, among those saved was a lady, Mrs. Pery, who, putting on a life preserver, hastened to jump into the river, where she soon found herself with half a dozen soldiers clinging to a door, drifting down the deep and rapid current. Of these men there was not one that had the least self possessien, but a young soldier, boxish was a hat of the least self possession, but a young soldier, boyish in years, but of a manly heart, who lifted his voice in words of encouragement and advice. The others, men who had faced death on the battle fields and in rebel prisons, were as babes in that trying hour. They wept aloud, and the waters echoed back their shorters of the others.

They wept aloud, and the waters echoed-back their shrieks of utter despair. One of them crawled upon the door and reinained there, to the imminent peril of the others, and despite their repeated remonstrances. Another, who observed that Mrs. Perry had on a life preserver, let go of the door and grasped her arm, forcing her from the door under the water. She managed to shake him off and regain the door, he taking his place by her side again. The young hero of the hour here remonstrated with the other soldier, saying he was ashamed to see him thus cowardly, after having fought with him on more than one battle ground. But him thus cowardly, after having fought with him on more than one battle ground. But the other was too thorougly overcome by fear to heed the remark, and he repeated the operation three different times, on each occasion dragging Mrs. Perry in the water and nearly strangling her. Happening to perceive another door floating near them, Mrs. Perry attempted to secure it, but as she was about to lay hands on it, a soldier who had been clinging to it arose to the have recently discovered that the moustache disquisition on the subject, let me briefly ons.

First, then, it is an excellent filter. Every surface and warned her off. She stated one knows the utility of straw in separating that the other poor refuge was so over crow-the cider from the pummace. Just so with the moust-che suppose you cide for all to clingtoit. She attempted to catch hold of the the moustache, suppose you arise from your door, but the soldier thrust her off into the water, and compelled her to return to the

THE MORNING STARS.

of the North to the sovereign.
Such was the glorious spectacle as I enter

In a few seconds the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown open and the Lord of the day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began to course. I do not

PREVALENT MISTAKES.—We desire to cal

the attention of our readers to the following prevalent mistakes:

scription price of a newspaper is clear gain to the publisher.

It is a mistake to suppose that he gets

white paper for nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that the sub

It is a mistake to suppose that it is prin-

It is a mistake to suppose that it is an

bed in the dark to take a drink of water. You grope your way to the table or stand, take up the pitcher or tin, draw your moustache down over the lips, and suck the water, and compelled her to return to the other. After hours of peril they were finally rescued. This proves what all must have observed, that those who are heroes in one condition may be exceedingly timid strainer, keeping out all flies, spiders, or bed-bags, that may be therein. After you are done drinking, you brush off the "reptiles" and go back to bed.

Secondly, it is a good thatch and will turn as were Napoleon's veterans, and as in-Secondly, it is a good thatch, and will turn as were Napoleon's veterans, and as in movable as the deep-rooted trees of the forest, may the next be panic stricken, and run like weak children—as cowardly as

the rain as effectually as the thatch on a barn, and more durable too, for hair will

greatly outlast straw.

Thirdly, it is profitable when drinking buttermilk. Fresh buttermilk always abounds with more or less butter. The abounds with more or less butter. The DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.

Dentists, Bedford, Pa.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Medanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.

Language of the process of th the epicurean public as butter of "extra

flavor," thus combining economy and profit.

Fourthly, it is a protective, not only against the cold blasts of winter, by condensing the snow and ice, and thus hermetically sealing the mouth against the cold, but also as a cold server broken only by what seemed at that hour the uncarthly clank and rush of a train. It was a cold server midgangurer's night the sky shield or cushion at any time, should you be so unfortunate as to receive a blow which might otherwise knock your teeth down your throat. In the former case an advantage might accrae, also, in collecting the ice, filling your ice house, and thus save the trouble and expense of hauling it on sleds.

Fifthly, it might be used for dipping candles in a manner I would suggest thus: Have your tallow in a convenient vessel, dip in your mustache, when the requisite number

your mustache, when the requisite number of dips have been made, you will have an amount of candles proportionate to density of moustache, each hair constituting a wick.

Sixthly, it is useful in kissing the girls, Now it is to be presumed that all girls expect to be kissed, but all are not equally agreeable If you are in the act of kissing a pretty lass, pull your moustache right and left and "sip the nectar" in its purity, on the other hand, if you are going to salute a homely one, or a pungent old maid, stroke it right down square over your mouth, and give the snap underneath.

Seventhly, it is a benefit to the poor, which the washerwoman knows, for it catches barrels of tobacco juice and other filth, which requires to be washed from pocket handkerchiefs which otherwise would not be

Eightly, it serves to kill time. The adage says that an "idle man's brain is the devil's

workshop." A man need never be out of employment, RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, tache, and thus while away many an hour which would otherwise drag heavily on his hands or be employed in something less commendable.

gaze of man, began to course. I do not wonder at the superstition of the ancient Mag'ans, who in the morning of a day went up to the hill-tops of Central Asia, and ignorant of the true God, adored the most glorious works of His hand. But I am filled with amazement when told that in this enlightened age, and in the heart of the Christian world there are persons who can wit ness this daily manifestation of the Creator, and say in their own hearts, "There is no God."—Educard Everett. In addition, by such cultivation he may render himself an amusing paradox to solve, whether he is catfish or a terrier dog. The non-mustachioed community will appreciate

Ninthly, and lastly, it might be useful in the arts and manufactures. When trimmed off, it would make excellent stuffing for sofas, pads, and mattresses, also, set in finger rings, lockets, breast-pins,&c. Any surplus might also be converted into camel's hair pencils, but would, perhaps, be rather too

ted without cost.

It is a mistake to suppose that he can live stiff.

These are a few of the reasons, many othbodily by faith. ers might be given, why we should exclaim JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
DEFORM COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real chate. Instruments of writing rearfully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April, 1861—tf.

TISTICES OF THE PEACE.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody.

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It is a mistake to suppose tha VINDICATOR.

THE GREAT GRAPE VINE OF SAN-

The San Francisco Bulletin gives a graphic account of this somewhat famous vine. The journal says: One of the celebrities of Spanish California is the immense and beautiful grape vine now growing at the Montecito, two or three miles below Santa Barbara, on the road to San Buenaventura. The planter of this vine was Dona Marcellina Feliz de Dominguez, who came up to Alta California with one of the earliest expeditions from Sonora, before 1780, and who were always esteemed an honest and industrious old couple among the most respectable of the native families and foreigners in the country prior to 1864. The old woman in Sinaloa, south of Cutiacan, and ever since the foundations of Santa Barbara Presido and Mission, 1782—1786, had been an inhabitant of that vicinity. The great grape vine which is so often talked of in books and newspapers for the last thirty years, she uniformly stated was planted by her over sixty-five years ago, from a slip which she cut from the young vineyard at San Antonio Mission in Monterey country for heaven. sky-nve years ago, from a snp which she cut from the young vineyard at San Antonio Mission, in Monterey county, for a horse whip, and on arriving at the hot springs of the San Miguel, finding it fresh and sprouting she determined to preserve it and plant it so soon as she could get permission from the commandante at Santa Barbara, which was done, as nearly as could be ascertained from her failing memory, about the year 1704.

Her husband had got permission to make a small garden near the warm springs of the Montecelle, a favorite place for the washer-women of the new settlement of Santa Barbara, and here she planted it on the edge of knall expection. a knoll, expecting after so long a journey to

See it die.

But to her surprise it immediately took root and began to bud and leaf, and from careful attention before she died it was made taretta attention before she died it was made to produce more than any grape vine in America, North or south. Between 1850 and 1860 it had been trailed over some 80 feet in circumference with a trunk of 12 inches in diameter, rising clean 15 feet high from the ground. Some years it has borne over six thousand grapes or clear on to circle them. ground. Some years it has borne over six thousand grapes, or close on to eight thousand pounds, and became a wonder of every resident or sojourner in that part of California. And, what is more, for the last forty years, it has principally maintained the old woman and her numerous family. She always, for long years, made her own wine from her grapes, maintaining that her wine was good for soul and body, and better than that never flowed. After planting the grape

was good for soul and body, and better than that never flowed. After planting the grape cutting, the land was often troubled with the drouth, which caused her to conduct the neighboring warm spring acress to the root of the vine near her house, and it is supposed that the mineral water has had semething to do with its well known luxurience, fruitfulness and vigor.

REASONS FOR LOOKING PRETTY.

There are good reasons why we should alto consideration the strong effect exterior things produces upon the mind, it becomes a necessity, if we desire happiness. That is generally conceded to be the chief object of life! therefore it is well to observe the things most calculated to produce such a result.

life! therefore it is well to observe the things most calculated to produce such a result.

A consciousness of looking well, being dressed in good taste, and censequently pleasing to the eyes of those by whom we are surrounded, produces an effect for ourselves as pleasant. We feel nice—see that others appreciate us, and our hearts warm with a glow of satisfaction which sends lights to the eye and lip in genial smiles. The atmosphere about us is pervaded with a presence of joy. It is the thrill of "angel breathings" upon human lips which purify us from dis I had occasion a few weeks since to take

or joy. It is the turm of angel breathings upon human lips," which purify us from discontentment and the weariness which arises from out of discontentment.

The effect upon the spirits, of a dark or bright day is unmistakable. As unmistakable is the effect of our surroundings wherever we chance to be. Our sensitiveness to exterior influences, renders us happy, depressed, or miserable, according to the degree of beauty about us. In a pleasant, airy, weil-furnished room, we grow cheerful. In a dark, gloomy one, we are depressed. A smiling face charms us to forgetfulness of many ills, while a sombre one, makes us remember them so vividly, we are ant to grow morbid and exaggerate them. In the tout cusemble of a man or woman,—dress, features and expression,—we instantly draw incusemble of a man or woman,—dress, features and expression,—we instantly draw inferences either for or against—pleasant or unpleasant. The surroundings speak for the taste and habits of a person almost always, unerringly. The dress is a part of these, and the most important we may say. Expensive dress is not essential. It is the color and fitness that gives it character. Elegance and heauty consist in its tasteful ar Such was the glorious spectacie as renered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften, the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the West and North remained trachaged Stradilly the work

as happy as we can.

A MAN WHO THOUGHT HE NEVER PRAYED.

bright constellations of the West and North remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous change went on. Hands of angels, hidden from view, shifted the scenery of the heavens, the glories of the night dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now furned softly gray; and the great watch stars shut up their holy eyes; the East began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the in flowing tides of the morning light which came pouring The Rev. Mr. Kilpin passed a very pro-fane man, and, having omitted to rebuke him, he awaited him in the morning at the f the morning light which came pouring down from above in the great ocean of radi-ance; till at length, as we reached the blue hills, a flash of purple fire blaze from the horizon and turned the dewy tear drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds.

when he approached, Mr. Kilpin said, "Good morning, my friend; you are the person I have been waiting for."

"O! sir," said the man, "you are mistaken, I think,"

"I do not know you; but I saw you last with the person work.

night when you were going home from work, and I have been waiting some time to see

Sir. you are mistaken: it could not have en me; I never saw you in my life before

that I know of."

"Well, my friend," said Mr. Kilpin, "I heard you pray last night."

"Now I assure you that you are mistaken I never prayed in all my life."

"O!" said Mr. Kilpin, "If God had answered your prayer last night, you had not been seen here this morning. I heard you pray that God would destroy your eyes, and ruin your soul."

ruin your soul."

The man turned pale, and, trembling stal, "Do you call that prayer? I did, "Jala".

"Well, then, my errand this morning is to request you from this day to pray as fer-vently for your salvation as you have done for dannation; and may God in mercy hear

for damnation; and may God in merey hear your prayer."

The man from that time became an attendant on Mr. Kilpin's ministry, and it ended in his early conversion to God.

UNINJURED BY THE FALL.—Three things appear to be uninjured by the Fall—the song of birds, the beauty of the flowers, and the smile of infancy; for it is difficult to conceive how either of these could have been more perfect had man remained holy; as if God would leave us something pure to remind us of the Paradise we have lost, and point us to that which we shall regain.—

Dr. C. S. Henry.

THE LITTLE QUAKERESS

An amusing matrimenial story is told of the olden time in New England. It so fell out that a young couple became very much smitten with each other—as voung people do. The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker; the young man was respectable. The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey, that is to say, she dare not disobey epenly. She "meets him by mocnlight," while she pretended never to see him; and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears, which women of tener reach in imagination than in reality. Still the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose; on Mary's utamask threek passed on. The to concert ment like a worm in the bud prey on that damask cheek, however; but, when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old man was a widower, and loved his daughter dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride would never have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breathing out:

"Mary, rather than mope to death, thee

ing out: "Mary, rather than mope to death, they

to be. Ever since it fell in with secession company, and got intoxicated with sympathy for the rebellion, its sober and konest friends have forsaken it. It has in a measure aroused from its debauch, and is endeavoing to collect its bewildered wits; and to wonder where it has been. It has a recollection of having been at Chicago last summer; and a dreamy impression of some kind of a shock in the fall, and of another in the spring, which fairly waked it up. Since then, not knowing where it has been, nor where it is to be, it has been edging up to one and another of its old friends, but they all shy off from it. They don't believe in mill stone necklaces. We respectfully advise a small investment in intelligence. Mr. Stanton, or some other reliable old Democrat, might give it gratis, if respectfully ap-'Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and whom thee pleases.'

And then what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told the swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it. She elappled her neat plain bonnet on her head, waked directly to the house of her intended as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not then fashiomable—and she found the family just sitting down to dimer. mg was not then fashiointhe—and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly up to him, and took both his hands in hers.

"John," said she, "father says I may have the?" erat, might give it gratis, if respectfully ap plied to.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

And John got directly up from the din-ner-table, and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes they were man and wife.

OVER-WORK.

Unwise above man is the man who considers every hour lost which is not spent if reading, writing, or in study, and not morrational is she who thinks every moment of her time lost which does not find her sew We once heard a great man advise that

book of some kind be carried in the pocket to be used in case of an unoccupied moment. to be used in case of an unoccupied moment; such was his practice. He died early and fatuous. There are women, who, after a hard day's work, will sit and sew by candle or gas light until their eyes are almost blinders come on, which are insupportable, and pacity to work any longer.

The sleep of the over-worked, like that of those who do not work at all, is unsatisfying and unrefreshing, and both alike wake up in weariness, sadness, and languor, with an inevitable result, both dying prematurely.

Let no one work in pain or weariness.

Let no one work in pain or weariness.

When a man is tired, he ought to lie down
until he is fully rested, when with renovated
strength, the work will be better done, done the sooner, and done with a self-sustained alacrity. The time taken from seven or the sooner, and usual alacity. The time taken from seven or eight hour's sleep out of each twenty-four, is time not gained, but the time much more lost; we can cheat ourselves, but we cannot

lost; we can cheat ourselves, but we cannot cheat nature.

A certain amount of food is necessary to a healthy body, and if less than that amount be furnished, decay commences that very hour. It is the same with sleep, and any one who persists in allowing himself less than nature requires, will only hasten his arrival at the mad-house or the grave. This is especially true of bain-work pecially true of brain-work.

Governor Brownlow having been quesioned as to his platform, replies through the columns of his paper, the Knoxville Whig,

We are for the Union as it is, and the enforcement of the laws as they are, both State and national, until every rebel lays down his arms, is killed off in battle, or in private, or is hung—until this wicked rebellion is crushed out, and men cease to abuse the Federal authorities, or talk treason even in private life. We are for no compromise with rebels who have been in arms against the Federal who have been in arms against the Federal Government three or four years, and have only laid down their arms because they were or and fitness that gives it character. Elegance and beauty consist in its tasteful ar rangement, by contrasts or harmonies; and in accordance with our success, is the effect produced upon ourselves and those by whom we are surrounded.

Let us, then, try to look well—dress with taste; surround ourselves with pleasing objects—be happy ourselves, and make others as happy as we can. until the whole world shall see and ac-knowledge our power to crush out the great

conspiracy.

We hold that no man in any section of the country, North or South, should be permitted to hold office until he has taken an oath that he has never done, written, or said anything against the authority of the Government of the United States, or in any way given aid, comfort, or encouragement to its enemies, or to the men waging war against the Government. Being grossly deceived by men in the South, who went into the rebelion, we will never support any man for any nien in the South, who went mid the reser-lion, we will never support any man for any office of honor or profit, who was a seces-sionist, or who aided in the unholy work of oppressing the Union people in the South, or who persistently advocated the prosecuion of the war brought on at the South. Denying the right of secession, we h

benying the right of secession, we note that no State has ever been out of the Union and consequently we deny to Congress the right to regulate the franchise question, holding that each State, after having elected a loyal begislature, stialt say who are loyal voters and who are not; provided that no State shall enact a law on this subject at war with the provisions of the National Con stitution.

BEET ROOT SUGAR IN ILLINOIS.—The BEET ROOT SUGAR IN LLINOIS.—The Chicago Republican speaks encouragingly of the prospects of this branch of business, and predicts successful results. It remarks that, "if the free people of the North can grow sorghum and make syrup and molasses of it, in our Western prairies, in a loose, unsystematized sort of way, but yet with profit, they certainly can grow beets and manufacture sugar with profit from them also. We surely ought to be able to make money in a manufacture which is profitable in France and Germany—so profitable, indeed, that it pays large duties to the Governments of those countries." and predicts successful results. It remarks that, "if the free people of the North can grow sorghum and make syrup and molasses of it, in our Western prairies, in a loose unsystematized sort of way, but yet with profit, they certainly can grow beets and manufacture sugar with profit from them also. We surely ought to be able to make money in a manufacture which is profitable in France and Germany—so profitable in France and Germany—so profitable in France and Germany—so profitable in Heat it pays large duties to the Governments of those countries."

A Sheriff was once asked to execute a gentleman to a youngster of five years, while sitting in a parlor, where a large company were assembled. "Do you know me?" "Yeth thir."

"Yeth thir."

"Yeth thir."

"You ith the man who kithed mamma when papa wath in New York."

Sugar.—The crop of sugar in Louisiana this year is expected to reach thirty thousand hogsheads, against eleven thousand hogsheads last year. The largest crop ever raised in that State was four hundred and forty-four thousand hogsheads.

Candor —There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called "whiteness" by ancients, for its purity; and it always won the esteem due to the most admirable of the virtues. However little sought for, or practised, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its influence. The man whose opinion make the deepest mark upon his fellow men, whose friendship instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, or commanding power; but he whose lucid candor and ingenuous truth transmit the heart's real feelings pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim a deeper homage in that silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue. A man of but moderate acquaintance with the wicked ways of the world, visited the great city of New York, where there are always some people so little accustomed to see the green fields of the country that anything like verdancy is sure to attract their attention. The stranger was delighted to find these city people so kind to him, and so easy to get acquainted with. Under their patrenage he enjoyed himself highly, and eventually got into a state of happy obliviousness to virtue.

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A LITTLE STORY, OR THE LOST DEMOCRACY.

ually got into a state of happy obliviousnes of worldly cares and troubles. Upon recovering from this state, his head felt uncomnonly heavy and his pocket remarkably light

A similar want is felt by the Democracy; but it reaches back through a number of years. It is distressed, also, to know where it is going to be. Ever since it fell in with secession

SONORA COPPER MINES.—A correspond-ent of one of the St. Louis papers gives the narrative of an expedition from the foot of

the Sierra Madre range across the State of Sonora to Arizona, in which allusion is made

to the "marvelous" Nacosaro copper mines as follows:
"It is a most wonderful development of
that valuable ore, so lavishly and redundantantly thrown down or up there, that almost

upon the very surface one beholds masses of copper ore, with fifty per cent. of pure metallic copper in it, in abundance sufficient to surfeit the markets of the world. I scarcely know whether to call it a vein or lode. It

INFLUENCE OF FEMALES. -It is better for

you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing room, even though the

onversation is slow, and you know the girl's songs by heart, than in a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted,

rely upon it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull

perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers, who were sucking the

buts of billiard cues all night, call female so-

Duts of offinard cues an ingut, can remaie so-ciety insipid.

Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty-has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another, but as a true epicure

one tune from another, but as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sauce, and brown bread and butter. I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well-regulated kindly woman about her girl Fanny or her

boy Frank, and like the evening entertain-

One of the great benefits a man may de

comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody to whom

he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

EVIL COMPANY,—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the Ger-

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to

man:

GEN. CASS ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The venerable Lewis Cass has written his views of Mr. Lincoln, in which he says:

'The departed patriot entered upon his new field of duty with unwavering confidence in the justice of the cause and its final triumphal issue; and this confidence accompanied him during all the trials to which he was exposed, and invigorated the policy he felt called to adopt; and, as in the progress of events, he became better understood by the caurse of his administration, he became better appreciated by his countrymen. Though differences of opinion as to the measure to be adopted were inseparable from such a contest, involving many issues of weal and woe, still his noble qualities inspired general respect, and his successful administration will be evidence in all time to come of his worth and the wisdom of his measures. monly heavy and his pocket remarkably light. Passing sorrowfally down a street, he noticed the sign of an Intelligence office. Finding a dollar in his pocket that had escaped the hands of his friends, he entered the office. With an impediment in his speech, which was rather aggravated by the confused state of his mind, he said: "You k-k-keep intelligence here, do you?" "Yes, sir." "Well I want a d-d-dollar's worth." "What do you want to know?" "I want to know where I ve b-b-been this three d-days." A similar want is felt by the Democracy; but

ures. BE YOUR OWN RIGHT HAND MAN.—People who have been bolstered up and levered all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for something to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they

Once down, they are as helpless as cap-sized turtles, or unhorsed men in armor, and they cannot find their feet again without as-

sistance.
Such silken fellows no more resemble self made men, who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stapping stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or spluttering rushlights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted in to achievements, train a man to self reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him.

will trust him.

We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from their energetic action, by "boosting" them over obstacles which they ought

GOOD RULES FOR ALL. -Profane swear-

g is abominable. Vulgar language is disgusting. Inquisitiveness is offensive,

Inquisitiveness is offensive.
Tattling is mean.
Telling lies is contemptible.
Slander is devilish.
Drunkenness is disgraceful.
Laziness is shameful.
'Avoid all the above vices and aim at usefulness. This is the road by which to become respectable. Walk in it. Never be ashamed of honest labor. Pride is a hateful curse—a hateful vice. Never act the hypocrite. Keep good company. Speak the truth at all time. Never be discouraged but persevere, and mountains will become made hills.

Manufactures in Tennessee.—One of

know whether to call it a vein or lode. It is sixty feet wide, and runs for miles. The ore is so advantageously placed that it can be blasted out at one dollar per ton, I offering to contract to take out five thousand tons at that figure. No shafts or tunnels seem necessary, any more than on Pilot Knob or Iron Mountain. All that is necessary is to Besides the copper, each ton contains sixty Tron Mountain. All that is necessary is to Besides the copper, each ton contains sixty dollars per ton of silver. I have many specimens of the beautiful ore, some of them as beautifully variegated as the colors of the spectrum, all of them fifty per cent. pure. The Don Juan is a continuation of this wonderful mine, two thousand feet distant. Neither of them have been much worked, capital being wanting. The face of themine already stripped presents the beautiful ore in such advantageous position that the merest bungler in mining could kneck it out so rapidly, and at such little cost, that it could be laid down at the doors of the smelting furnaces at a less percentage of expense than can MANUFACTURES IN TENNESSEE.—One of the largest and finest rolling-mills in the United States is already in operation in Chattanooga, Tenn, which is daily turning out the best quality of railroad iron of the T pattern. A blast furnace is in contemplation, and a copper rolling-mill worth \$1,000,000 capital, is soon to be put up in the neighborhood. A large blast furnace will be commenced in the fall on the Tennessee river above Chattanoega. Several coal oil commence operations in different localities around that place. The old coal mines are being reworked and new ones opened. MANUFACTURES IN TENNESSEE .- One of aces at a less percentage of expense than can-be said of any copper mine I have heard of,

IMPOTRANT LAW DECISION.—The New Hampshire Superior Court has decided that an express company delivering a parcel mar-ked with the cabalistic "C. O. D."—collect ked with the cabalistic "C. O. D."—collect on delivery—may allow a person to whom it is consigned, reasonable time to open the package and determine whether he will re-ceive it or not. The rule heretofore has been that no examination could take place— the receiver must take the package and then determine whether it contained what he or-determine whether it contained what he or-

A soldier who was guilty of gross cowardice at the battle of the Wilderness, was tried by court martial in New York for the offence, and sentenced to be shot. He was taken to Broome Street. Barracks, but had not been there half an hour when he sent a polite note to the officer below for a pass. Those in charge of the office failing to keep a correct account of their prisoners, gave the pass, and the result was, the fellow walked out, and has not been seen since. out, and has not been seen since.

South Carolina Cotton and Rice.—
The Charleston Coverer of the 24th says:
"Purchasers of eotton and rice appear to be reaping a rich harvest, and the holders of this kind of property are doing well by disposing of it. Now that the twenty-five per cent. tax is taken off cotton we begin to see that article come forward to market in large quantities. Men of capital are coming from the North by every steamer with the view of investing in cotton and rice. One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit of it is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest benefit that comes to a man from a woman's society is.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE. How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heavies man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offence toward God and man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligations unfilled, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strongth strength.

strength.

HE who, by his conduct, makes good friends on the one hand and bitter haters on the other, gives evidence that there is something of the bold, independent, upright man in his composition; while the chickenhearted, imbecile character, is capable of making neither friends nor foes.

"Dear father." said the gentle Eulalia to him one day when he forbade her in company with her brother to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child, take it."

Eulalia did so, and behold! her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father: "you see my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious." he is proud and pompous simply because he is tall and erect. To a recent caller, who expressed surprise at his affability, he remarked, "Sir, it has been the misfortune of my life to be six feet four inches high, and to have a straight spine. Had I been round shouldered, or had a hump on my back, it would have relieved the odium in the public eye." GENERAL SCOTT says that people think