The Bedford Inquirer

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ On JULIANA ST., opposite the Mengal House, BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO., PA.

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J. B. CESSNA,
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tice.
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apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of
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aprl, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864,-tf.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street chanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully per formed and warranted. TERMS CASH.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WoonBERRY, PA... will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell,
the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other
times he can be found in his office at Woodbury,
excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the
same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg,
Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations
should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

R. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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

April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BY HARRY DROLLINGER. Every attention given to make guests comfor who stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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

OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT. jan6:65. D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

Bedford Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

Griginal Loetry.

FOR THE INQUIRER. WAITING FOR A BITE. Inscribed to Kate and Beckie,

BY ESURIOR. Dear girls, you well remember, When we so gaily hied, To the "bright-eyed Junista" How on its grassy bank we sat And fished with all our might, But vainly threw in and out, Waiting for a bite.

Old Sol sent down his scorehing rays Oh! 'twas most awful hot, Our heads were fairly in a broil, But not a bite we got. Yet still we plied the rod and line, Tossed in both left and right,

But not a fin there seemed to be Waiting for a bite. The day wore on-we lingered still, In fact, 'twas growing late, But still we hoped some friendly fish Would, in pity, take the bait,

But nary one was green enough-Couldn't see it in that light. Determined all to keep us there Tis true full many a bite we got, Which made vexation worse,

'Twas only for your sakes, dear girls, I didn't rave and curse. Grats and musketoes sucked our blood, Feil vampires in their flight. We looked as though we measles had Waiting for a bite,

We plodded on from "hole to hole;" We crossed to 'tother side : We scratched our faces in the brush, And waded mud beside, Until at last quite worn out, And in a sorry plight, Despair within our hearts we felt Waiting for a bite.

The perspiration poured in streams, Like butter rolls we felt, Our cases seemed alarming, girls, I feared that we would melt. But still this desperate state of things Though causing some affiright Our purpose fixed did not divert, Waiting for a bite.

Confound the fish! they "wouldn't take," Oh! 'twas a bitter cup,
And mortified we turned toward home Most loth to give it up. Away we throw the rustic rods, Each gave a sigh outright, And thought we'd had a wretched time Waiting for a bite.

We strode through many a weedy field, We crept o'er ditch and bank, Until we reached our home again, Most hungry lean and lank, But there a sweet—a tempting scene Did greet our longing sight, Rich viands on the table spread Waiting for a bite.

Like odor from Arabia's land, That coffee's perfume rose, And, oh! delicious fowl and ham! Their incense filled the nose. We did not keep them waiting long, And felt that we no longer were

Waiting for a bite. And will to end of life, For in this funny world of ours There seems to be a strife— All strive the biggest bite to get Each has a prize in sight, Active, doing, still pursuing Waiting for a bite.

A young lady recently remarked that she could not understand what her brother George Henry saw in the girls, that he liked them so well, and that, for her part, she would not give the company of one young man for that of twenty girls.

man for that of twenty girls.

Down on the Irish.—The Chicago Times a howling Democratic organ in the North West, has commenced the abuse of the Irish population of that city, for the active part they took in the war to crush rebellion, and for otherwise supporting the National authority. It is a little strange that after the Democratic leaders find they can no longer use the Irish, they should resort to abuse of that class of our fellow citizens, as the best way of exhibiting their spitcful resentment.

Conundrums.—Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

Why is a crow a brave bird? Because he will always be slight acquaintances.

The Irish they can no longer use the Irish, they should resort to abuse of the country, is made quite apparent by the needs of the country, is made quite apparent by the needs of the country, is made quite apparent by the country is comparison.

But our purpose is not to discuss the Tariff, but only, while congratulating our readers on the state of the Public Debt and the prosperity of our Customs revenue, specifically devoted to its support, to say that no part of this prosperity is due to over-importation, any more than our increasing income and excise revenue are due to exhaustive taxation.—N. Y. Times.

Why is a crow a brave bird? Because he never shows the white feather.

Why is a person who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler? Because he is no better.
Why is dough like the sun? Because, when it rises, it is light.

Misrellaneous.

THE PUBLIC DEBT ON SEPTEM-BER 1st.

The present exhibit of Secretary McCulLoon affords the gratifying news that the
Treasury of the United States paid its own
way through the month of August. The
Taxes and Customs begin to tell most substantially against any further considerable
borrowing. There is no increase of the Public Debt since the close of July, save a trifling difference in the grand total of less
than a half a million. The Gold balances
on hand have been increased about ten
millions and the Treasury now holds the
large total in Gold and Silver of forty-five
and a half millions; a sum uncapedented
in the history of the Department. The
Currency balances are not so heavy as at the
close of July, but the unadjusted requisitions on the Treasury are more closely settled up than on any previous report during
the War. The Funded Debt bearing Interest in Gold is a few hundred thousand dollars
less than on the first of August. The Legal
Tender Notes a million less.

These facts are most cheering in several
points of view, but chiefly because they
point to an early maximum of the Public
Debt, rather below than above the prevailing round estimate of three thousand millions, when everything is exitled up. If, as
we now believe, the Secretary can carry on
his finances through the next three months
as he did in August, to the meeting of Congress, on his resources from Taxation and
Customs, there would be a strong probability of a permanent arrest of borrowing, except to fund previously outstanding obligations in the shape of Currency and Certificates. The authorized limit of \$150,000,000
on the line of Deposits has not been reached,
and we have no doubt the Secretary will be
offered in the meantime, a sufficient sum in
currency on 6 per cent. interest, and also
Gold for safe keeping, free of interest, (provided he should conclude to accept the last
named trust, which, we suspect, has been
urged upon him since recent events in Wall
street,) to give him on deposit the full total
authorized by law.

The internal revenues in Customs revenue, to promote an upward

Customs revenue, to promote an upwaru speculation.

There would be less cause for rejoicing in the present remarkable buoyancy in trade and heavy receipts in Gold for Customs, if the latter indicated an overgrown, and in the end, exhaustive importation of foreign merchandise; we mean, exhaustive of the reascable shills of the country to pay for the end, exhaustive importation of foreign merchandise; we mean, exhaustive of the reasonable ability of the country to pay for the goods otherwise than by greatly diminishing its Gold and Silver resources of sixty milions a year. But such is not, yet at least, the case. Our tariff duties are working, by the amplest revenue standard, to a different result, and the adjustment being for the greater part by specifics, rather than ad valorems, they are not so much affected as under the system of 1864, by the constant changes in foreign and external values. They are the same on sugars whether the East India crop be a large or a moderate one; the same on iron, whether British production be overstrained or held to a fair average. At this part, in July and August, the Government collected \$23,000,000 in gold customs on \$46,000,000 or \$48,000,000 foreign merchandise taken for consumption. In July and August, 1860, before the war, the value of Foreign Goods taken for consumption at this point was \$48,889,261, on which the Government received only \$8,994,358 in Customs. That the present Tariff is not more prohibitory than the old one, so far as prohibition is judged practically by the needs of the country, is made quite apparent by this comparison.

But our purpose is not to discuss the Tariff, but only, while congratulating our read-

MEN FIND THEIR OWN LEVEL. MEN FIND THEIR OWN LEVEL.

The flattery with which our assembled working classes are apt to be served, undoubtedly contributes to keep many of them content to make no higher attainments. If they are not received with open arms by the educated and refined, they attribute it to their occupation, not to themselves; to the unreasonable pride and prejudice of others, and not to their own deficiency. But water is not the only thing that will find its own level. Genius, wit, learning, ignorance, are each attracted to its like. Two persons were overheard talking in the room where

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

There is no historical fact better established than that the British government, more than two centuries ago, instituted a system of protection to the infant manufacturers of England, and maintained it persistently until a very recent period. So rigidly was the principle maintained for a long time that the importation of many fabrics was absolutely interdicted, while skilled artisans were introduced from the continent at heavy expense, in order that the several branches of industry in which they were skilled might be established in England, and her own people be instructed in them. This was done, not in a few branches, but many, and the policy was persisted in as long as it was needed to enable the English people to compete successfully with those of other countries more advisced in both skill and capital.

And this policy was eminently successful.

mark the degree of protection that this country needs. So long as the European manufacturer can send his fabrics here at a satisfactory profit to himself, just so long is our tariff of duties too low for our own national prosperity.

our tarin of duties too low for our own as-tional prosperity.

England has set us an excellent example in this matter; and we will show our sagaci-ty by doing as she did, and not as she now

THE FREEDMEN IN TENNESSEE. New York, September 2.—The Times Washington special says: A communication has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from General Clinton B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, dated August 26th, from Chattanooga, in reference to Freedmen's affairs in Tennessee. He states that it has been his continual effort to break up all contraband camps in his District, encourage the freedmen to seek labor in the country, and not congregate in cities and towns, and contraband camps in his District, encourage the freedmen to seek labor in the country, and not congregate in cities and towns, and he has been measureably successful. He has broken up every contraband camp in East. Tennessee, and at this date not one hundred colored people, and eastward from Chattanooga are drawing rations from the Government. In this region he finds fifty whites to one colored person subsisting off the Government. The camps at Huntsville and Tunnell Hill will be immediately broken up. Those at Gallatin and Henderson are colored. The colored people who came into East Tennessee from North Carolina, are returning to their old homes. The Legislature of Tennessee at the approaching re-union, it is expected, will concede the right of colored people to prosecute in the civil courts, and give testimony in all the courts. The desire on the part of the colored people to be educated is indeed marvelous. They literally hunger and thirst after knowledge, and in many places are themselves contributing liberally for the support of schools. The immense wagon trains, numbering five hundred wagons, with an ambulance train, which was recently organized for an over land trip to Leavenworth, Kansas, have started on their journey. They are expected to reach their destination in the middle of November.

BUPP. SILANNON A CO., BANKERS, We have the form of the proper of the pro

GEN. LOGAN'S APPEAL TO KEN-

THE FOLICY OF ENGLAND.

There is no historical fact better established than that the British governments are instituted a state of the process of the proces

OUT OF ONE'S ELEMENT.

I have thought of a swan, clumsily waddling along on legs that cannot supports its weight, when I have witnessed a great scholar trying to make a speech on a platform, and speaking miserably ill. The great scholar had left his own element, where he was graceful and at ease; he had come to another, which did not by any means suit him. And while he floundered and stammered through his wretched little speech, I have beheld fluent emty pates grinning with joy at the badness of his appearance. They had got the great scholar to race with them, they in their element, and he out of his. They had got him into a duel, giving them the choice of weapons. And having beat him (as logicians say) sicundum quid, they plainly thought they had beat him simpliciter. You may have been amused at the articles by which men, not good at anything but very fluent speaking, try to induce people infinitely superior to them in every respect save that one, to make fools of themselves by miserable attempts at that thing they could not do. The fluent speakers thought, in fact, to tempt the swan out of the water. The swan, if wise, will decline to come out of the water.

I have beheld a famous anatomist carving a goose. He did it very ill. And the faith of the assembled company in his knowledge of anatomy was manifestly shaken. You may have seen a great and solemn philosopher seeking to make himself agreeable to a knot of pretty young girls in a drawing room. The great philosopher failed in his anxious endeavours, while a brainless cornet succeeded to perfection. Yet, though the cornet eclipsed the philosopher is superior.—The Country Parson.

The Income Returns.—It is a mistake

A REFORM NEEDED.

A REFORM NEEDED.

[We clip the following from one of our exchanges because it is equally true in our columns, and the subject deserves more attention than it usually receives.]

There is scarcely a sheet in any of our cities fit to be taken into a respectable house. The advertisements of wretched quacks disfigure one column. Another is filled with, "Wanted—Correspondence." Still another contains notices of vile "Books" and "Circulars." The morning paper will bring more corruption into the hands of a man's children than any other like amount of printed Matter going. We have the protection of law against a certain style of literature. The ordinary newspaper is rapidly approaching a point where it will be necessary to bring us the provisions of that law in defense of outraged public decency.

We know where foul books have been introduced among the young people of our public schools, and have circulated among them for months, to the ruin of many, and the morning paper which the fathers took had informed the children where to send for these issues of the devil's presses.

It is the duty of every man who at all regards the morals and purity of his children to shut out every newspaper which contain, these advertisements. It is purely a question of money with the publishers. They, of course, must have no principle on the matter. They would publish anything whatever, it is clear, if they could make it pay. The decent part of the community must take the matter in hand and make its wishes imperative in this respect. It is yery easily done. Stop the paper at once. Withdraw your advertising patronage. Let the merchant and banker and manufacturer refuse to have his honorable business advertised side by side with the cards of "Satan's recruiting sergeants." A course treatment of this sort will soon mend the matter. The appeal to the pecket is supportunities.

tised side by side with the eards of "Satan's recruiting sergeants." A course treatment of this sort will soon mend the matter. The appeal to the pocket is unfortunately about the only appeal that many conductors of "a free press" are capable of appreciating. If quacks and villains must advertise their wares and their wants, let them be forced to do it in sheets which shall go forth as the professed organs of the wretched classes. The police will deal with them as with other nuisances. And let the community, in self-The police will deal with them as with other nuisances. And let the community, in self defence, force publishers to take their choice. Let us insist on having ratsbane labelled. We have weekly, almost daily applications for the insertion of advertisements of the class referred to. We always put them inour waste basket. If we cannot sustain a paper without thus pandering to the low and devilish appetites of deprayed human nature we prefer to dig gravel for a living.

thought. No one can tell who of you will strike out the next great invention. There will be a great many in the next twenty years. But if you never come out inventors whom the world delighteth to honor, you can certainly be superior workers in your respective callings. You can command respect for your thoroughness in business. You can get a name for a reliable sound judgment on matters in which you are en gaged, because you thoroughly understand all the principles and are familiar with their application. This can only be the case after patient and continued observation. There is no fact that bears on the point that you can rightly call of no importance. The most trilling facts have led to the most important results. There is nothing seemingly more fragile and useless than a spider's web, yet one suggested to an observing mind the idea of the suspension bridge.

Be sure to put on your "thinking-cap" as soon as you wake in the morning, and do not put it off till sleep seals up your eyelide for the night.—Country Gentleman.

LEGALITY OF MILITARY COURTS.

LEGALITY OF MILITARY COURTS.

The Attorney General, in response to the inquiry of President Johnson, whether persons charged with the offense of having assassinated the late President, should be tried before a military tribunal or a civil coart, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial. This opinion has been printed. It maintains that the law of nations constitutes part of the law of the land, and that the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without legal process, or that legal process contemplated by the provisions in the Constitution are relied on to show that indiciary tribunals are the Constitutional law of nations, which is the result of experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, bandittis, &c., are offenders against the law of nations of hardons and of war, and as such amenable to the military. Our constitution has made these laws part of the law of the land. Obedience to the constitution and to the law requires that the military should do their whole duty. They must not only meet and fight the enemics of the country in open battle, but they must kill ortake the secret enemies of the country cannot rightfully interfere with the military in the performance of their high, arduous and perilous, but lawful duties.

The Attorney General characterizes Booth and his associates as secret. active public

duties.

The Attorney General characterizes Booth and his associates as secret, active public enemies, and he concludes with the opinion, that the persons who are charged with the assassination of the President, committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did, and whether they did or did not, is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried. They not only ean, but ought to be tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be palpably wrong for the military to hand the wover to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in the civil courts a sait would be wrong in the civil court to convict a man of Faur der, who had, in time of war, killed and there in battle.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—Well has a writer said: "Flowers are not trifles, as one might know from the care God has taken of them everywhere; not one unfinished; not one bearing the marks of a brush or pencil. Fringing the eternal borders of mountain winters, gracing the pulseless breast of the gray, and granite, everywhere they are harmonizing. Murderers do not ordinarily www.ar roses in their button-holes. Villains over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in the civil courts as sit would be wrong in the civil courts as sit would be wrong and for the civil courts as sit would be wrong and for the civil courts as sit would be wrong and for the civil courts as it would be wrong the civil courts as it would be wrong the civil courts as it would be wrong the civil courts as a writer and trifles, as one might know from the care God has taken of them everywhere; not one unfinished; not be read or a wrong the civil who wrong for the military tribunal before where are not trifles, as one might know from the care God has taken of them everywhere; not one unfinished; not be read or as a wrong the civil who wrong for the military tribunal before a military tribunal before a military tribunal before a wrong the civil who wrong for the military tribunal before a wrong the civil

LABOR TO IMPROVE.

What you do, perform well, and labor to improve. Are you an artist? Keep in view the high nature of your calling; enaulate the example of Raphael and Da Vinci. Are you a lawyer? Rest not a mere pettifogger, a collector of bills, a pleader in the lower courts; study that you may take a high rank. Are you a minister? Preach well and study your scraese. Don't be a lazy drawling pastor of a meagre church, elevate your people and put energy into them by your discourse, there is no reason why you should not be a Baxter or a Tunyan, a Payson or a Beccher. Are you a mechanic?—Let an Arkwright and a Watt stimulate you; never suffer an article to go from your shop that won't bear scrutiny—that you would not be willing to stamp the maker's name upon. Are you a merchant? Be attentive to your business, understand perfectly what you are about; leave not your accounts to go to loose ends; let a Gregor, a Parker Dana or a Brown be your pattern. Are you a labore? Be faithful to your business and do everything well; it is the only way to succeed.

siness and do everything well; it is the on-ly way to succeed.

Aim high, go beyond others if yea can, but study and labor so that no one cutsteps you in your profession or business. Mever be idle, never lose a minute by sloth and by a lazy spirit; "up and on" should be your motto by day and by night—year in and year out.

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF CHTTING

MARRIED. Dr. Thompson, in his "Letters from Europe," handsomely hits off the different views which obtain among different classes and different communities respecting mar-

riage:
One says—
'I wish to take advice about a serious
'I wish to take advice about a serious
'Later weighs heavily upon my mind."

"What is it?"

"Getting married. Is it best?"

"Well, whom have you in view? If she is young, handsome, and virtuous, the seoner you get her the better. Who is she?"

"Oh, nobody in particular; it is marrying in the abstract that I am thinking about. That is Young Germany.

"Zounds, I love her and will have her, if I have to swim the river for her." Young America.

Where you go I will go, where you stop I will stop, where you live I will live, where you die I will die, and where you are buried there will I be buried. That is I oung Ire-

"She is worth three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, six shillings and four pence half penny, which, under the cir-cumstance, is not quite sufficient." Young England. SCARCE ARTICLES.

A parson who practices all he professes A beauty who never feels proud when she resses;
A lawyer whose honesty pleads for his cli-

A braggart whose courage is always defi-

A sensible dandy, an actual friend;
A sensible dandy, an actual friend;
Philosophy publishing, money to lend;
A skillful physician regardless of seif;
A staunch politician forgetful of pelf;
A sour old bachelor neatly arrayed:
And last though not rarest, a cheerful old

we prefer to dig gravel for a living.

THE THINKING-CAP.

"There is no time lost in sharpening the form of the Cumberland and down along the plains of Georgia on to the sea. Then pursue is and all over the side of the Cumberland and down along the plains of Georgia on to the sea. Then pursue is and all over the side of the cumberland and down along the plains of Georgia on the sea. Then pursue is and all over the side of the cumberland and down along the plains of the Cumberland and down along the plains of the Cumberland and down along the plain of the cumberland and all over the side of the cumberland and all over the side of the cumberland and down along the plain is the sea of the cumberland the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would dead on the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would dead on the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would dead on the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would dead on the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would dead and the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist site down and the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist site down and the same principle applies to every department of activities of the same activity and the same principle applies to every department of activiti

How scholars are made.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical powers to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is under God the maker of his fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it will most certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must therefore in an important sense educate himself. His book and teacher are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon as an act of emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man that has seen the most, or has read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of naive vigor and capacity; the greatest of all the warriors that went to the seige of Troy, had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength and harried the largest bow, but because self-discipline had taught him how to bend it.

Why is it done.—The Democratic party is just now engaged in raising the cry of "negro equality," negro voting," &c., in order to distract the attention of the people, and more especially the soldiers from their damning record of the last three years. They hope by raising false issues, to escape the merited obloquy that rests on them on account of their traitorous course during the existence of the rebellion. It won't win. The people cannot be humbugged in that manner, and the soldiers are not children to be frightened by the cry of negro equality, raised by the Democratic party. They have not forgotten the party nor the men who denounced them as "marderer's," "thieves," "Lincoln hirelings," as will be pretty well ascertained by the vote this fall. The soldiers have not forgotten their old engines, and honeyed words, and "soft-scaping" generally will not help the Democratic party any, when applied to the "brave boys in blue."