The Bedford Inquirer

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J. R. DURBORROW AND JORN LUTZ, 6.7

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

Mis care. Mis care. Mis care. Mis care. Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

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They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of chains against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Uffice on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel llouse" and nearly opposite the Inquirer effice. April 28, 1865;tf.

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K IMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, K ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEFORD, 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.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Diffice in the Bank Building, Juliana Street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Me-chanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully per-formed and warranted. TERMS CASH.

jan6'65-ly.

jand 65-ty. DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Wood-REREY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewoli, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-ing to the daties 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 opera-ions warcanted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

Poetry.	
[From the Round Table.]	E
THE NATIONS DEAD.	
our hundred thousand men,	
The brave-the good-the true,	
n tangled wood, in mountain glen,	
In battle plain, in prison pen,	
Lie dead for me and you !	
our hundred thousand of the braze	
lave made our ransomed soil their grave, For me and you!	
Good friend, for me and you !	1

BURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

In many a fevered swamp, By many a black bayou,

In many a cold and frozen camp, The weary sentinel ceased his tramp, And died for me and you ! From Western plain to ocean tide Are stretched the graves of those who died

For you and me! Good friend, for me and you ! On many a bloody plain

Their ready sword they drew, And poured their life-blood, like the rain, A home-a heritage to gain, To gain for me and you ! Our brothers mustered by our side. They marched, and fought, and bravely died,

For me and you ! Good friend, for me and you.

Up many a fortress wall They charged-those boys in blue-'Mid surging smoke, and volleyed ball The bravest were the first to fall !

To fall for me and you ! Those noble men,-the nation's pride,-Four hundred thousand men have died, For me and you !

Good friend, for me and you! In treason's prison hold

Their martyr spirits grew To stature like the saints of old. While, amid agonies untold, They starved for me and you ! The good, the patient, and the tried, Four hundred thousand men have died, For me and you ! Good friend, for me and you !

A debt we ne'er can pay To them is justly due, And to the nation's latest day Our children's children still shall say, "They died for me and you !" Four hundred thousand of the brave. Made this our ransomed soil their grave, For me and you ! Good friend, for me and you !

E. C. P. Miscellaneous.

THE VALUE OF RELIGIOUS INFLU ENCE.

It is hardly possible to duly appreciate the beneficial influence which religion has upon the interests of every civilized people. A nation possessed of a well regulated code, and rulers determined to carry out all the functions of their office, may force a strict observance to law and order, but it cannot do away with that harsher spirit of the peo-ole which always follows in the nethway of

think

He has pleasant ways. At odd moments he invites his friends to little trials of gym-nastic exercise. "Can you do that?" he said to a much younger man, suiting the ac-tion to the word by lifting himself to the top of the door by his hands, and swinging up and down and sidewise, varying the sport by grasping the door casing, and repeating the feat in a more difficult position. The junior tried it, but failed; he had not leaped so many high rail-fences in the coun-try as Mr. Bryant had leaped, and the brown beard could not wag in air as the white one wagged. Rarely, if a fence or a gate is in the way at Roslyn, does its owner stop to dodge it or open it. He leaps it. If a horse is not harnessed, he walks. If a storm howls and a valued friend is lonely in a dis-tant house he trudges off with an umbralla

tant house, he trudges off with an umbrella in one hand and a boquet of flowers in the other; offering the latter and his company, where he knows that both will be welcome. —*Examiner and Chronicle.* STRIPPING A COUNTRY OF ITS TREES.

The following article is well worthy of a perusal. We know not its source :

The summer heats are beginning to dry up the springs and brooks which were lateup the springs and brooks which were late-ly so full and noisy, and the attention of ob-serving people is again turned to the fact of the diminution, year by year, of the quanti-ence we find a recklessness and want of conserving people is again turned to the fact of

receives it but sparingly, and the brook Ke

receives it but sparingly, and the brook Ke-dron is a long, dry ravine, passing off to the eastward from Jerusalem to descend between perpendicular walls beside the monastery of Mar Saba to the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Mr. Marsh, in his very in-structive book entitled "Man and Nature," has collected a vast number of instances showing how, in the old world, the destruc-tion of the forests has been followed by a general aridity of the country which they

general aridity of the country which they ormerly overshadowed. Whether there are

any examples of frequent rains restored to a country by planting groves and orchards, we cannot say-but we remember when traveling at the West thirty-three years

travening at the west thirty-three years since, to have met with a gentleman from Kentucky who spoke of an instance within his knowledge in which a perennial stream had made its appearance where at the early settlement of the region there was none. Kentucky, when its first colonies planted themselves within its limits, was a region in which extension maxims.

which extensive prairies, burnt over every year by the Indians, predominated.

May be a barren desert yet."

Bedkord Inquirer.

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

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865.

<text><section-header>

substance for ornaments appears to have rapidly declined, and it was left to the capri-cious rumor of fashion to raise its reputa-tion ence more in popular esteem. The manufacture of jet is of no small im-

naments. Its manufacturers got up an ex-hibition last fall, when the beauty, variety, and finish of the articles exhibited received

enthusiastic praise from artistic and indus-trial sources. In Oviedo, in the Spanish province of Asturia, jet is also manufac-tured, but its products do not appear to command such high prices as the English.

GEN, POPE AND THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR. Here is a little story about General Pe

a bet ornaments have frequently been discov-ered in Roman and in ancient British tombs. Among the articles lately exhumed in Pom-peii were brooches, bracelets, and chains of iet, so artistically wrought as to defy modern imitation. England has since remote times been the chief depository of jet, and manu-factures of the article flourished in that country long ago. In the days of Queen ELIZABETH the town of Whitley had already established quite a reputation for the extent of its jet manufactures. In a manuscript dated 1730, entitled: "The Journey of a Portuguese Merehant, Don MANUEL GON-ZALES, in Great Britain," the author speaks of a jet being found in Yorkshire. In the substance for ornaments appears to have protracted diarrhœa. ity," says a writer, "never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward on graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic. I care not what they are if the man means well, and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves forming a character whose value is enhanced by those who come after him. Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which na-ture is capable—the highest production she can boast. And let it be borne in mind by in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, if there is any standard of good sense and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous and not studied. I always suspect a man and not studied. I aways suspect a man that meets me with the perpetual smile on his face, the same bending of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the heavy, it may be rough—grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition and when accession requires. the homely but the young working man just entering upon the stage of life-let it ever lie at the fountion cnee more in popular esteem. The manufacture of jet is of no small im-portance to the places that have engaged in it as a regular branch of industry. The town of Whitley continues of considerable note to the present day, and exported last year over £30,000 sterling worth of jet or-maments. Its manufacturers got up an excently = excently and the state of the stateand when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation : "How are you, my old friend ?" in the human breast

in the human breast. HINTS ON ETIQUETTE.—1. The corner of a visiting card is turned down to intimate that the caller intends the compliment to include some second member of the family in the house. 2. A sturdy sergeant of one of our Massachu-setts regiments being obliged to submit to the amputation of his hand, the surgeon of-fered to administer chloroform; but the vet-eran refused saying—''If cutting was to be done on him he wanted to see it,'' and hay-ing his arm on the table submitted to the comparison without a side of the submitted to the

VIRGINIA by her old Constitution of 1851, admitted to vote "every white male citizen of Virginia of twenty one years, who has resided two years in the State and twelve months in the county except persons of unsound mind, paupers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers seamen, or marines in the United States ser-vice, or persons convicted of bribery, or some infamous offence; persons in the military and naval United States service not to be deemed residents by virtue of being stationed therein. NORTH CAROLINA, by her Constitution of 1776, prescribed three bases of suffrage: MANNERS .- "I make it a point of moral

bases of suffrage: I. All freemen twenty-one years old who have lived in the country twelve months, and have had a freehold of fifty acres for six months, may vote for a member of the Senate.

2. All freemen of like age and residence who have paid public taxes may vote for members of the House of Commons for the

3. The above two classes may, if residing or

3. The above two classes may, if residing or owning a freehold in a town, vote for mem-bers of the House of Commons for such town provided they shall not already have voted for a member for the county and vice versa. By the Constitution, as amended in 1855, all freemen twenty one years of age, living twelve months in the State, and owning a freehold of fifty acres for six months, should vote, except that "No free negro, free mulatto or free person of mixed blood descended from negro ances-tors to the fourth generation inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person), shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

It strikes us that the above clause is rather severe on white blood!.

as he finished, miration, and ve been a sur-next thing to d the hero. "A deter "A been a sur-next thing to d the hero. "A deter "A been a sur-next thing to d the hero. "A deter "A been a sur-next thing to d the hero. "A deter "A been a sur-next thing to d the hero. "A deter "A been a sur-next thing to d the hero. "A deter "A been a sur-next thing to d the hero. "A deter "A been a sur-next thing to d the hero."

in the house. 2. A lady should not rise from her seat when a gentleman is brought up and intro-duced to her unless he is an elderly genleman or, from peculiar motives of family connec-tion, the lady wishes to pay him the mark-ed attention of shaking hands at a first in-

VOLUME 38; NO. 43.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 ents per line for each insertion. Special notices ne half additional. All resolutions of Associa-

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 rmerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. April 1, 1864-tf.

J. Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the eitizens 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 Honse. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor. ien6-65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD. Pa.

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

TilE subscriber would respectfully an his friends in Bedford County, and the cally that he has leased for a term of years arge and convenient brick hotel, at the corner Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly

pt by Wm. Dibert. This Houce is being thoroughly re-fitted and re ed, and is now opened for the reception of Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, persons attending Court, will find this House easant and quiet temporary home, Every at ion will be paid to the accommodation and

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be mod-

xtensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, a careful and competent Hostler will be in at-

cial attention will be paid to the accom

permit attention will be paid to the accommo-on of the farming community. caches leave this Honse Daily, (Sundays ex-ted) at 64 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., it net with the trains going East, from Mount las Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also the model of the trains are the state of the state of the state model of the trains of the state o tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-for Somerset. The traveling public will find decidedly to their advantage to stop with his ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BANKERS.

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North nd South, and the general business of Exchange, ansacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and enittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE aught and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ANIEL BORDER, TT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BED OTEL, BEBFORD, PA.

ATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-RY, SPECTACLES, &C.

KY, SPECTACLES, &C. le keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil-Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refin-Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold tch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best dity of Gold Pens. He will supply to order thing in his line not on hand. r. 28, 1865-zz.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on May 10, 1865.

ence we find a recklessness and want of con-fidence displayed which destroys all prosper-ity and social happiness. Religion has very strong influence in the government of a people. Law operates by force, but religion influences the will. There is not so much compulsion in the govern-ment of a religious people. There is a gen-eral adherence to the principles of right and of instice and a submissive aviet ready. to

of justice, and a submissive spirit ready to yield to whatever these principles may dic-tate. But a people without religion is guid-ed by no influence except the fear of the law. And in such an instance it is not hard wrote :-to see how that they will each, with a total disregard for principle and for justice, strug-gle alone for the accomplishment of their own selfish ends and purposes. And where Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng, I look for streams inmortalized in song, That lost in silence and oblivion lie: Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry, Yet run forever in the Mu ses' skill, uch is the case, and it cannot be otherwise And in the smooth description murmur still." where there is no religious influence, how This denuding a country of its trees has made the rivers of Spain for the most part mere channels for the winter rains. The

can there be any happiness or prosperity Men will take advantage of the law wheney er the least opportunity affords itself, and if happily they meet with success and escape its penalties, they will feel just as well satis-fied as if they had been guided by the dictations of a true religious conscience. Ava-rice among such a people must become fruit-ful of a great deal of injury and hatred; an evil which, when left unrestrained, will turn

the most prosperous nations back towards anarchy and barbarism.

A people cannot be governed alone by law and be prosperous and happy. Mankind has a nature which is too impassionate and selfish. We need an influence continually over us which will curb our more evil propensities and take away that disposition so natural to us all of trampling upon the rights of others whenever we think it prob-able that we will be unobserved by the eye of the law. And religion is just what af-fords this influence. It makes a people cau-tions. They are more careful to quord

tious. They are more careful to guard against the violation of law, for all law we believe to be founded on justice, and a vio lation of it is a violation of those principles which Christians advocate.

So the crime and malice, distrust and en-vy, are all prohibited to a great extent by the influence of religion: evils which breed the greatest injuries and are the greatest impediments to a nation's success. It is commonly thought without consideratiin, that religion is an individual concern. That it is only conducive to personal interest. But such is not the case. There never has been a creed or principle of any kind that

has had so wide a range of influence, or up on which has depended so much the pros on which has depended so much the pros-perity of our race. Mankind is naturally social, industrious, and enterprising. But every people needs the golden chain of reli-gion to bind them together in harmony, and exclude from them those more discordant el-ements of vice, which ever result in the in-fraction of neares and all morel and social

fraction of peace and all moral and social acord. To cherish religion, then, is to cherish an

to cherish religion, then, is to cherish an object most worthy of our regard: if we consider it, as we have done, exclusive of every other benefit aside from those which we now enjoy in the world as individuals and as nations. Even then we find it an ob-ject worthy of our highest respect, to which

ject worthy of our highest respect, to which we owe the origin and safe preservation of all the rights and privileges which we enjoy. Let the infidel, then, 'r any who may delight in the denunciation or scorn of religion, pause and reflect that they are endeavoring to destroy the very ground-work upon which ever has rested and still must rest, all his own personal hopes and interests, and it may be that a feeling of shame will crush out that spirit of opposition which, with a very premature considerasion, they cherish against religion and its supporters. —Evan-gelist.

ty of waters in our streams at certain seawhich teaches one of the fine moral lessons | tervi sons, in consequence of stripping the counwhich are always so delightful:

try of its trees, and converting the forests I heard, while at Pillow, an anecdote of Gen. Pope—an officer of ability, but some-times a very unpleasant man, with a pominto pastures and tilled fields. Almost everywhere our rivulets and rivers show, by certain indications in their channels, that they once flowed towards the sea with a larger current than now. If we go on as we now do, we shall at length see many of our an-cient water courses as nearly obliterated as Addison found them in Italy, when he

"That is my name," was the answer in a

rather repelling tone. "I would like to see you, then, on a matbusiness.

"Call on my adjutant, sir. He will arrange any business you may have." "But I wish to have a personal conversa-

tion with you "See my adjutant," in an authoritative

Guadalquiver, which some poet calls a "mighty river," enters the sea at Malaga But

without water enough to cover the le black stones that pave its bed. The I Land now often misses the "latter rain,

"Did I not tell you to see my adjutant? Trouble me no more, sir," and Pope was alking away. 'My name is Scott, General," quietly re-

marked the small plain man. "Confound you! What do I care," thundered Pope, in a rising passion, "if your name is Scott, or Jones, or Jenkins, or Snooks, for the matter of that? See my adjutant, I tell you, fellow! Leave my

nresence "I am," continued the quiet man, in

uiet way, "the Assistant Secretary of War, What a revolution those simple words

ade in the General's appearance and man-

ner! His angry, haughty, domineering air was dispelled in a moment, and a flush of confu-sion passed over his altered face. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Scott, I had no idea whom I was addressing. Pray be seat-ed; I shall be happy to grant you an inter-view at any time."

view at any time." Possibly a very close observer might have seen a faint, half-contemptuous smile on the Secretary's lips, though he said nothing, but began to unfold his business without com-

After that unique interview Pope and the Assistant Secretary were very frequently-together, and I venture to say the latter had no reason subsequently to complain of the General's rudeness.—New York Trib-

A PRACTICAL JOKE .- In Berks county, says an exchange, one of the political par-ties had for twenty years been in the habit of holding their nominating conventions at the House of Mr. G----

He happened on a recent occasion for the first time to be in when they had finished their business, and heard a little delegate move that "this convention adjourn sine

"Sine die !" said Mr. Gto a per-

"Sine die !" said Mr. G — , to a per-son standing near, "where's that?" "Why that's way in the northern part of the county," said his neighbor. "Hold on if you please, Mr. Cheerman," said the landlord, with a great emphasisand earnestness, "hold on, sir, I'd like to be heard on that question. I have kept a pub-lic house now for mor'n twenty years. I'm a poor man. I've always belonged to the party and never split in my life. This is the most central location in the county, and it's where we've allers met. I've never had nor asked an office, and have worked night and day for the party, and now I think, sir, it is day for the party, and now I think, sir, it is contemptible to go adjourning this conven-tion way up to sine die,

3. After dining at a house for the first time, a card should be left the next day, or, at the latest, the third day after.

4. When people meet at the house of a common friend, they may converse together times a very unpleasant man, with a pom-pous and hectoring manner-which will bear repetition. While at his headquarters the General was approached by a rather small, plain-looking, and entirely unassum-ing man, in citizen's attire, with the ques-tion. — "Are you Gen. Pope, sir?" "That is my name." was the answer in a

words understood, but not expressed. I fear there is no *polite* alternative; for certain lear there is no politic anternative; for certain-ly, when I drove up to a door, if my foot-man brought me back word, "Mrs. So-and-so is engaged," I should consider it equiva-lent to "cut direct." When there has been a death in the family, or if there is an illness. a death in the family, or if there is an illness. the servants may very properly be instruct-ed to say that " their misstress does not re-ceive visitors." This, under the circum-stances, will readily be understood to have general signification. 6. A lady who is about to leave the city doubt correctly here here one are doe here here

6. A lady who is about to leave the city should certainly leave her own and her hus-band's card at all the houses where she vis-its, with the P. P. C, or P. F. A., which in-timates her husband's departure; but she certainly should not add the name of the place to which she is going; this is never done lone.

DEATH OF THE GREAT ILLINOIS FARM ER.—Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Mor-gan county, Illinois, died suddenly at his residence on the 24th of August. Mr. Strawn was a very remarkable man. He went to Illinois at an early period, and commenced business as a farmer and purchaser of cattle for the western and other markets. It is said that his whole fortune at the time of his settling in Morgan county consisted half a dollar in silver. He however, h entered 500 acres of land. But energy, dustry, and perseverance, enabled him d of had inthe course of thirty-five years to amass a very large fortune. He was one of the lar-gest landholders in the State. Mr. Strawn went to Illinois from Ohio in

1830. Previous to moving his family to H-linois he entered about 500 acres of land near Jacksonville, at \$1 25 per acre. This was the nucleus of the immense landed pro-perty he possessed when he died, amount-ing to between thirty and thirty-five acres. The land is now worth from \$40 to \$50 per acre. At this valuation Mr. Strawn's land-ed property alone would be worth \$1,500,-000. Mr. Strawn was immensely stout, would probably weigh 350 pounds, and gen-erally rode in a low buggy. If he could get a friend, or even a stranger, to ride with him, post him on the news of the day, but especially open the gates on his property, he considered he had made quite a point for the day. During the war he was a thor-ough Union man, and did a great deal to moderate the Copperhead sentiment of his 830. Previous to moving his family to Il-

moderate the Copperhead sentiment of his section of the State. A short time since he offered to give \$10,000 to the State Sanitary commission, if the people of Morgan county would subscribe double that amount. county would subscribe double that amount. The money was raised, and Mr. Strawn pre-sented his check for the \$10,000. Besides his immense real property, Mr. Strawn has a large amount of money loaned. When you and a man wrong its acter-tisement and sticking it up at the post of-fice, or in hotels, or on the street posts, in-stead of publishing it in his town paper, look out for him—the very act shows that he is too close-fisted to deal with to advan-

THEY WANT IS THE WANT

The following specimen of Western clo-quence in the closing paragraph of the inau-gural address just delivered by the Mayor of Indianola, Iowa: "With these few de-rogotary remarks, gentlemen. I tender you ny diabolical congratulations, and subside into a useful and Union loving citizen of this ing he has endured, great and conglomerated republic.'

1 was the "What was that?" asked the doctor. "A butcher!" responded the sergeant with a smile, which despite the surroundings comhold of 50 acres, or a town lot for six months or in default thereof, having paid a tax

municated itself to the bystanders.

hasn't come to tea yet!"

where, as it seems, the reverberations of lo

LOOK OUT FOR HIM. - An exchange raps

When you find a man writing his adver-

n the knuckles a certain class in this g

tage This is the "frozen truth."

of three shillings sterling shall vote for mem bers of either house. No person, howeve their inherent rights as much as they please, but they cant overcome nature. Men and oaks were made to be twined; and women must ewn five hundred acres of land and ten must ewn five hundred acres of land and ten fiber of the state; and, if a resident in the district, he must ewn five hundred acres of land and ten fiber of the state; and if a resident in the district is the state of the state

oaks were made to be twined, and women and ivy were made to be twined about them. Though an equality were established between calico and cassimere to-morrow, it would not be a week before all the officers would be men, and all the soldiers women. Females are perfectly willing to go ahead, provided the men go first. Set fire to a steamboat, and not a yard of dimity will budge till corduroy to the vessel, the women will cling to the men. But if the men plunge overboard, feminines plunge too. As we said before, reformers may prate about equal rights, but

to the vessel, the women will can men. But if the men plunge overboard, feminines plunge too. As we said before, reformers may prate about equal rights, but they can't alter the regulation of God. It s as impossible for women to free themselves irom men, as it is for steel dust to free itself ffrom its attachment to a magnet. These are sometimes

DOMESTIC SCENES. — These are sometimes made very mortifying as well as ludicrous by the officious interfering of children, who like to have a finger in all sorts of pies. How provoking it is, for instance, when a lady is pressing her visitor to take the last biseait on the plate with the assurance that "there are plenty in the kitchen," to have a little daughter cry out, in the simplicity of her heart: "Mother, you are mistaken, there's only two more in the bake oven, and papa hasn't come to tea yet!" KENTUCKY. by her Constitution adopted in 1850, makes every free white male citizen of the age of twenty one years, who has resided two years in the State, one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct, a voter.

sixty days in the precinct, a voter. TENNESSEE, by her Constitution, adopted in 1824, gave the election franchise to every free white man of the age of twenty one years being a citizen of the United States, and for six months a citizen of the county; provided that all persons of color, who are computent white man, may vote. white man, may vote.

A young lady advertised in the Cleve-land Plaindealer for a young gentleman to act amanuensis. He must be able to write in cipher; and when not engaged he will be expected to read poetry with feeling, con-verse with ease, and ho able to play cribbage and back computer. LOUISIANA, by the old Constitution of July 31st, 1852, expected to read poepy with reering, con-verse with ease, and bo able to play cribbage and backgammon. He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased, and cuffed when she is not; but as her temper is acknowl-edged to be good, there will probably be more kissing than cuffing. There's a good chance for somebody. ECHO.—In certain localities among the

a pualified elector.

mountains, the traveller's voice is echoed back from a hundred sides at once, out of dark gorges, down the long slopes, from the perpendicular rocks—indeed, from every-ALABAMA is the same as Mississippi, with the substitu-tion of three months, residence in the county. FLORIDA.

FLORIDA, limits the suffrage to "every free white male person" of twenty one years of age a citizers of the United States, two years a resident of the State and six months of the county— duly enrolled in the militia—and duly regis-tered provided that no soldier or seaman quartered therein shall be deemed a resident and the legislature may exclude from voting for erime. where, as it seems, the reverberations of low-ly spoken words come rolling upon the as-tonished ear. There are certain positions in life, too, where a man's influence, uncon-scious as well as designed, finds an echo in a multitude of minds--an echo that dies not suddenly away, but is prolonged, often, far into the future, sometimes into eternity.

ARKANSAS, ARKANSAS, makes every free white male citizen of the United States twenty one years of age who shall have resided six months in the State, a qualified voter in the district where he re-sides, except that no soldier, seaman or ma-rine in the United States service can vote in the State. the State.

TEXAS TEXAS TEXAS TEXAS TEXAS TEXAS "Brick" Pomeroy says there is an editor in La Crosse who has kissed so nuch sweet-mess from the lips of the girls, that he is as essed a crushed sugar, on account of the sweetness he has gathered, and the squeez-ing he has endured,

"Those grateful sounds are heard no more; The springs are silent in the sun; The rivers, by the blackened shore, With lessening current run. The realm our tribes are crushed to get

The causes which operate to make the rains more frequent and the springs more regularly full in a well-wooded country, are probably more than one. Under the trees of a forest a covering of fallen leaves is spread over the ground, by which the rains are absorbed and gradually given out to the spread over the ground, by which the rains are absorbed and gradually given out to the springs and rivulets. The trees also take up large quantities of this moisture in the ground, and give it out to the air in the form of vapor, which afterwards condenses into clouds and falls in showers. All the snows, likewise, that fall in forests are more slowly melted and sink more gradually and certainly into the earth than when they fall on the open fields. On the other hand, the rains that fall in an unwooded region run off rapidly by the water courses, and that, por-

rapidly by the water courses, and that, por-tion of them which should be reserved for a

More than forty years since, a poet of our country, referring to the effect of stripping the soil of its trees, put these lines into the mouth of one of the aboriginal inhabitants: "Before these fields were shorn and tilled, Full to the brim our rivers flowed; The melody of waters filled The fresh and boindless wood; And torrents dashed, the rivulets played, And fountains spouted in the shade.