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

tice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana Street, one door South of the 'Mengel House' and nearly opposite the Inquirer office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BRDFORD, PA.,

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., en Juliana street, two doors South of the 'Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA. April 1, 1864.-tf.

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DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Me-chanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully per-formed and warranted. TERMS CASH. jan6'68-ly.

DENTISTRY. DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-REREY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-ing 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, Risir county, Penna. Persons desiring operations Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All opera-ions warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY, D. R. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully conders his professional ser-vices to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus. April 1, 1864-tf.

, MARBOURG, M. D., J. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Julians street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-mer's office. April 1, 1864--tf.



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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1865.

Poetry. SONG OF THE CORN GATHERERS. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard? Heap high the golden corn ! No richer gift has Autumn poured From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands exulting glean The apple from the pine, The orange from its glossy green, The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow, To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our harvest fields with snow.

Thro' vales of grass, and meads of flowers, Our plows their furrows made, While on the hills the sun and showers Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain, Beneath the sun of May, And frightened from our sprouting grain

The robber crows away. All thro' the long bright days of June

Its leaves grew bright and fair, And waved in hot midsummer n Its soft and yellow hair.

And now with Autumn's moonlit eyes, Its harvest time has come, We pluck away its frosted leaves,

And bear the treasure home. There, richer than the fabled gifts

Apollo showered of old, Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk. Around the costly board; Give us the bowl of samp and milk, By homespun beauty poured.

Then shame on all the proud and vain, Whose folly laughs to scorn The blessings of a hardy grain,

Our wealth of golden corn. Let earth withhold her goodly root, Let mildew blight the rye,

Give to the worm the orchard's fruit, The wheat fields to the fly;

But let the good old erop adorn The hills our fathers trod : Still let us for His golden corn

Send up our thanks to God! OCTOBER.

BY W. GATLORD CLARK.

Solemn, yet beautiful to view, Month of my heart, thou dawnest here, With sere and faded leaves to strew The Summer's melancholy bier; The moaning of thy winds I hear, As the red sunset dies afar, And bars of purple clouds appear, Obscuring every western star.

Thon solemn month! I hear thy voice, It tells my soul of other days, When but to live was to rejoice, When earth was lovely to my gaze. O, visions bright! O, blessed hours; Where are those living raptures now? I ask my spirit's wearied powers,

zen. Portions of you have honored me with your confidence on many occasions. Have fried to repay that confidence by sin service. Though now a prisoner, in solitary confinement, and far from you, without to mingle with you again, my children and relatives and frieds are among you, and my anxiety for their and your welfare, induced me to ask the permission of the government, and failing to agree, they anxiety for their and your welfare, induced me to ask the permission of the government, and failing to agree, they this do this manual the result of my reflections. The times demand the result of min that way. Why should we think of must be repugnant to your past experimes of arms, in wy judgment, your best interests re-guire you to assent to faets and conclusions, must be repugnant to your past experimees the do in with severate on a projulice. I take the liberty of suggesting to you farskly that as conforming to the new order of things, which must be repugnant to your past experimees that do in y sympathy with you, and hink of the contast way. The set that Gond and the result of the contast way. The set that the result of the contast way. The the second of the government, and to be any for itself, and failing to agreed the decastion of the second with second with the second with second with second with the second with

appointed Provisional Governor by the Pre-sident, has entered on his duties. He will have adviced you of the policy of the gov-ernment, and what will be expected of you, ernment, and what will be expected of you, and will, no doubt, call a convention to reor-garize the State Government, as is being done in other States similarly situated. Your condition as a people is one of nov-elty and experiment; involving the necessity of political, social and industrial reconstruc-tion, after a thorough and sweeping revolu-tion in all these respects; and this has to be accomplished in opposition to your educa-your assent to great peculiary sacrifices.

de joine dir a sondi and industrial reconstruction, and re athorouch and weeping rovid.
in all these respects; and this has to be concerning the terms and anu joine offered, and to concerning the series of the past, or the policy and prejudices.
I do not propose to discuss either what to accept the trans control to your due to specify and the policy and prejudices.
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I do not propose to discuss either what to accept the trans control to the policy and prejudices.
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applied with very great benefits to the public and with greatly increased credit of safety to our system of free popular selfgovernment. The one I would recommend would be: First. To lengthen all terms of office, First. To lengthen all terms of office, which are now two, to four years. Second. To require all general elections, as far as practicable, to take place during the same year, and at the same time. And, Third, To provide: 1st. That the State Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-Gen-eral, and Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be appointed by the nomination of the Governor, and confirmation of the Senate, as the Secretary of State now is.— 2d. That the Clerks of the District Courts should be appointed by the several Ludges 2.1. That the Clerks of the Diserter Courts should be appointed by the several Judges, as the Clerk of the Supreme Court is by the Judges of that Court. 3d. That the Coun-ty Courts should appoint their Clerks, and fully

much toward the renewal of the ancient re-lations of national harmony and fraternal t good will between all parts of the country. And this, too, is of the greatest consequence to our future welfare; and especially as our people now know there is no hope of escape from it by appealing to the principles of State sovereignty and the right of secession. If the State will accept this policy at once. it will attain the great ends heretofore men-tioned, and it will save its own people from fortunes, yoa might look with hope and confidence to the future. The negroes will it is hoped, gradually diffuse themselves among the gready preponderating numbers of whites in the different States and Terri-tories; many of them will probably go to cal equality; and a few or none of their race will be added to their numbers by accession from other countries. While the steady and rapid influx of great numbers of white recess from other countries will gradually in the added to their numbers between them and the whites; and so render this new element in society and governmentinnoxion, or at least powerless for evil, if they should be so inclined. But from the general docili-ty of their dispositions we may now expect most of them to be orderly, and many of them industrious and useful eitizens. But forgotten that it is an essential prerequisite to confer on them their reasonable and ne-tor and or on the form becoming an ele-tor of political agitation, and strife, and anger. And we must bury past animosities with

VOLUME 38: NO. 45.

And we must bury past animosities with those of our fellow-citizens with whom we have been at war, and cultivate with them feelings of mutual charity and fraternal good feelings of nutual charity and fraternal good will. And it will be greatly to your advan-tage, in many ways which I cannot trespass on you to mention now, to hold out induce-ments to them, and to emigrants from oth-er countries, to come and settle among you, with their labor and skill and capital, to as-sist in the diffusion of employments, the in-crease of your population, and the develop-ment of your vast resources into new crea-tions of wealth and power. Time, and patience, and wisdom, and jus-tice, mingled with the holy precepts of the New Testament, are necessary to enable you to secure these great and beneficient ends, that you may, by the means I have indica-ted, or others, secure these results, shall have my constant hopes and prayers.

my constant hopes and prayers.

Very truly and respectfully, JOHN H. REGAN.

Miscellancons.

FUN. Oh glorious laughter! Thou man loving spirit that for a time dost take the burden from the weary back; that dost lay salve to the feet bruised and cut by the flints and shards; that takest blood baking melancholy shards; that takest blood beking melancholy by the nose and makest it grin despite him-self; that all the sorrows of the past the doubts of the future confoundest in the joy of the present; that makest man truly phil-osphic conquerer of himself and care! What was talked of as the golden chain of Jove, was pathing but a succession of larche a was nothing but as succession of larghs, a chromatic scale of merriment reaching from earth to Olympus. It is not true that Pro-metheus stole the fire but the laughter of the gods to deify our clay in the abundance

of our merriment to make us reasonable creatures. Have you ever considered what man would be destitute of the ennobling fac-ulty of laughter? Laughter is to the face of man what synovia, I think anatomists call it is to his joints; it oils lubricates, and makes the human countenance divine. Without it is to his joints; it oils lubricates, and makes the human countenance divine. Without it our faces would be rigid hyena like; the ini-quities of our heart with no sweet antidote to work upon them would have made the face of the best among us a husky thing, with two sullen, hungry, cruel lights at the top— for forehead would then have gone out of fashion—and a cavernous hole below the nose. Think of a babe without laugh-ter—as it is its first intelligence! The crea-ture shows the divinity of its orgin and end by smiling upon us. Yes smiles are its first talk with the world smiles the first answer that it understands. And the worldly wis-

RATES OF ADVERTISING. All advertisements for less than 3 months 10

OUT AT NIGHT.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.-You wear out your clothes. You are not troubled wich visitors. You are exonerated from naking calls. Bores do not love you. Tax gatherers hurry past your door. Itinerant bands do not play opposite your windows. You avoid the nuisance of serving on juries No one thinks of presenting you with a tes-timonial. No tradesman irritates by asking, "Is there any other article to day sir?" Impostors know it is no use to bleed you. You practice temperance. You swal-low infinitely less poison than others. Flat-terers do not shoot their rubbish into your

ears. You are saved many a debt, many a deception many a headache. And lastly, if you have a true friend in the world you are sure in a very short space of time to know it.

GOOD AEVICE. --Girls, let us tell you a stubborn truth! No young woman ever locks so well, to a sensible young man, as when dressed in a plain, neat, modest attire, when dressed in a plain, heat, modest attic, without a single ornament about her person. Shes look then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend so much time in cultivating her mind, training her temper, and cherishing kindness mechaness mercy and other soud kindness, meekness, meery, and cherising kindness, meekness, meery, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments, to increase their personal charms, she would at a glance, be known among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance. That's so !

"YOU SAID THAT AFORE .- Old Father Bushnell, of Vermont; used to say that the best criticism he ever received on his preachbest criticism he ever received on his preach-ing was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face as he was preaching in a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that afore." I fancy that an honest critic would find in those sermons an hour long, a good many such sentences said afore in the same discourse, and said afore, on almost every Sabbath day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS .- Condemn to man, NOBLE SENTIMENTS. — Condemn no man, says John Wesley, for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in any kind of de-gree to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it. If love will not compel him to come, leave him to God, the judge of all:

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. jan6:65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD. Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert. This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-

furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, ind persons attending Court, will find this House pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every at-ention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of genesis.

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

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

tendence. Special attention will be paid to the accommo-dation of the farming community. Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays ex-cepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, 'Thursday and Satur-day) for Somerset. The traveling public will find-it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him. Bedford, April 7, 1865. Heave Tri-Weekly, 1865.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Renittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15, '64-tf. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BED PORD ROTEL, BEBFORD, PA.

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

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil-ver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refin-ed 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. spr. 28, 1865---zz.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ROPEWBLL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to prompt ly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real extate Instruments of writing carefully prepar ed. Also settling np partnerships and other ac-counts. Apl 61-4.

Alas! for Time, and Death, and Care, What gloom around my way they fling, Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air, The burial pageant of the Spring. The dreams that each succeeding year. Seemed bathe d in hues of living pride, At last, like withered leaves, appear,

I ask my pale and fevered brow.

And sleep in darkness, side by side Political. ADVICE TO THE TEXANS.

The Address of John H. Reagan, late Rebel Postmaster-General—He writes from his prison at Fort Warren words of good advice to his people—His opin-ions and recommendations for future cruidance guidance. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN,

Texas, Sept. 23, 1865. EDITOR GAZETTE :

EDITOR GAZETTE : I received, a day or two past, through the War Department, in Washington, the inclo-sed manuscript address by Hon. John H. Reagan to the people of Texas, written from Fort Warren, where he is now confined as a prisoner of state. The address was accom-panied with a note from Maj.-Gen. Hooker commanding the Department of the East, requesting that it be forwarded to me, if not nflict with the policy of the government together with a note requesting its publica-tion, if not in contravention of my policy, It affords me pleasure to comply with the

It affords me pleasure to comply with the request. It is a manly appeal to the people of Texas, from an old public servant, who is suffering, in his own person, the penalty of the great crime of the South—an appeal to them, not for himself, but for them, many of whom, to my knowledge, are a thousand times more responsible for the late rebellion than himself.

 and the control of the voice, issuing from a prison cell, to induce this people to repair, as far as may be, by this people to repair, as far as may be, by their future course, the injuries of the past. I respectfully request the publication of the address in your paper, and hope that the Press of the State generally will do the

From what I can see, this much will be required as the least that would be likely to satisfy the government, and secure to you the blessings of civil government, and the admission of your members into the Con-gress of the United States.

But even this may fail in the statement of these ends, unless provision shall be made by the new State Government for conferring

by the new State Government for conferring the elective franchise on the former slaves. And present appearances indicate that this will be required by Northern public senti-ment and by Congress. And our people are in no condition to disregard that opinion or power with safety. But I am persuaded you may satisfy both without further inju-ries to yourselves than has already occurred. If you can do this, and secure to yourselves liberty, the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the right of local self-government, you will be more

of local self-government, you will be more fortunate than many other conquered peo-ple have been. The Government and the people of the Northern States will, I have no doubt, recognize the necessity of your se-curing these blessings, as important to the

euring these blessings, as important to the whole rountry, as a means of preserving to it constitutional liberty and the present form of republican government. This is a new language to employ in addressing you, and will be as unwelcome to you as it is sorrow-ful to me. But it would be more than folly, it would be a great crime, for you, and I and those who may be charged with the duty of reorganizing and restoring the State to the Union, to refuse to recognize the facts of

Jnion, to refuse to recognize the facts of our situation, however disagreeable, and to peak of and deal with them with candor ad directness. When the government offers its terms for the restoration of the State to the Union, it demands no other sacrifices than those al-ready made, by the result of the war, of re-nouncing the right of secession, and recognizing the abolition of slavery, with the ne-cessary consequences. These demands being complied with, the civil government will be organized, the military government with-drawn, your members will be admitted to their seats in Congress, and the State will be in the Union on an equality in all respects with the other States; with no further dis

with the other States; with no further dis-abilities, save only such as attach to individ-uals. While the government prescribes the conditions of this return it authorizes the people of the State, through representatives of their own choice, to execute them. It seems to be the object of the government, in pursuing this course, to secure what it regards as the fruits of the victory it has won, and at the same time to preserve our form of government and the liabilities of the people. I know that those who look to

testify in the courts on the same conditions; testify in the courts on the same conditions; leaving their testimony subject to the rules relating to its credibility; but not objecting to its admissibility. And in this you will conform with the wise current of modern legislation, and the tendency of judicial de-cisions in all enlightened countries. And, Second—By fixing an intellectual and moral, and, if thought necessary a prop-erty test, for the admission of all persons to the exercise of the elective franchise, with-

he exercise of the elective franchise, with-but reference to race or color, which would secure its intelligent exercise.

My own view would be: First—That no person now entitled to the privilege of voting should be deprived of it because of any new test. I would recog-nize in this the difference between taking away a right heretofore enjoyed, and the conferring of a right not heretofore exer-cised eised.

Second-That to authorize the admission of persons hereafter to the exercise of the elective franchise, they should be, first, males; second, twenty-one years of age; third, citizens of the United States; fourth, should have resided in the State one year, and in the district, county or precinct six months next preceding any election, at fifth, should which they propose to vote; fifth, should be able to read in the English language understandingly; sixth, and must have paid taxes for the last year preceeding for which such taxes were due and payable, subject to any disqualification for crime, of which the person may have been duly convicted, which may be prescribed by law.

The adoption of these measures, in addi-tion to those before mentioned, would, in my judgment, meet the ends of justice and fairness, secure the re-establishment of the fairness, secure the re-establishment of the State Government, the admission of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, the suspension of military rule, and the re-storation of civil, constitutional and local self-government. And it would do more. It would secure your protection against oth-er great and pending evils; and be, I am persuaded, of the greatest consequence to your future peace, prosperity and happiness. our future peace, prosperity and happiness. First-It would remove all just grounds of antagonism and hostility between the white and black races. Unless this is done endless strife and bitterness of feeling must characterize their relations. And all history and human experience teach us must, soon-er or later, result in a war of races. We ow know, from sad experience, what war , between equals and enlightened people.

But of all wars, a social war of races is the most releatess and cruel. The externi-nation, or expulsion from the country, or en-slavement of the one or the other being its

In a biddress in your paper, and hope that here so if the State generally will do that here so if the State generally will do that here so if the State generally will do that here so if the State generally will do that here so if the State generally will do the poole. I know that these who look to here so if the State generally will do the poole do the government would be both sum: and of the here do gauge that by the tunnel of the general construction of the general that was not be to the state and future in the Union would be both sum: a present of the source of the state and though that consideration of the general that was not be to the form the respective to the state of the there is the form of the general transming the state to the form the respective to the state of the there is the form the respective to the state of the there is the form of the general transming the poole of the general transming the the there is the form the respective to the state of the there is the form of the general transming the poole of the general transming the transming the transming the transming the poole of the general transming tr

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ty Courts should appoint their Clerks, and and Sheriffs, Coronors, Assessors and Col-lectors of Taxes, County Treasurers, County Surveyors, and the Constables for the vari-ous precincts of their counties. 4th. That the Mayor and Alderman, or Councilmen, of all cities and towns should appoint their Clerks, Marshals, Treasurers and other officers. This would withdraw the appointment of

this would withdraw the appointment of this vast number of ministerial officers from the seamble, excitement, expense, loss of time, and commotion of popular elections. It would confer the authority for their appointment on responsible, intelligent men, who would have been elected to office by the people, and would be responsible to them: and it would secure their appointment on account of their qualifications and fitness for their several duties, rather than for political considerations, or on account of mere per-sonal popularity, without reference to these qualities. And it would give great dignity and importance to our county courts, which they never can have to a proper extent under our present system.

our present system. It would at the same time retain to the people the election by popular vote of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Sen-ators, and Representatives; Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, District At-torneys, Chief-Justices, and Commissioners of the County Courts, Justices of the Peace and the Mayor and Aldermen or Councilmen-of cities and towns; embracing the Chief Executive officer of the State, and all those who have the power of miking laws or of exponding them, or of imposing taxes or expounding them, or of imposing taxes or other burdens on the people.

And, what is of most value, it would ren der the elections so infrequent, and so far apart, as to suspend all excitement about them for long intervals, and allow the peo-ple to pursue their ordinary vocations free the first to which they are subject under our present system; and it would put an end to the corrupting and debasing state of polities, which was created, and is being nourished and strengthened, by the number and fre-quency of popular elections. The consequence are and the takes the highest rule—that is God's law—to measure his conduct and dis-continue to the change as

EDMUND ABOUT writes daintily: "Al though true hearts never become indifferent to public affairs, we see things which touch us nearest occupying the first place. It is that it understands. And the worldly wis-dom comes upon the little thing it crows, it chuckles it grins and shakes in its nurse's arms or in waggish humor playing with the breast it reveals its high the interest of the interest place. It is not selfishness, it is optics. Put your hand before your eyes; you can perceive nothing in the chamber. Interpose a *little head in a tiny cap* between the world and you, you will witness a beautiful phenomenon, which destiny declares to him with ears to hear the heir-hom of its immortality. Let materialists blaspheme as gingerly and acutely as they will they must find confusion in laughter, Man may take a triumph and stand upon astronomers have not yet studied, the total eclipse of the world." his broad grins for he looks around our wor and his innermost soul sweetly tickled with the knowledge tells him that he of all crea-tures laughs. Imagine if you can a laugh-ing fish. Let man then send a loud ha, ha! ing fish. Let man then send a loud ha, hal through the universe and be reverently grate-

for the privilege.-Douglas Jer

Colonizing the South.

opinion of his own powers. When once in a large company, and expatiating about him-self, he made the following pointed remark: "When I happen to say a foolish thing, I always burst out a *laughing*?" "I envy you your happiness, my lord, then," said Charles Townsend, "for you must certainly live the merriest life of any man in Eng-land." It has been made public that Governor Andrews of Massachusetts has declined the Presidency of the Antioch College for the purpose of carrying out a plan in connection with other influential gentlemen, to introduce free labor into the South and by this means rapidly develope its immense agricultural and mineral resources. The project we un-derstand contemplates the establishment of a central office in this city where the owners of lands in the slave States can become acquainted with Northern purchasers and thus a stream of emigration be organized which will fill certain sections of the South with a population having Northern energy and ideas. Branch offices will also be instituted

rold.

population having Northern energy and ideas. Branch offices will also be instituted in all the former slave States. In this way, for instance it is hoped to "reconstruct" Louisiana, on a basis that will root cut the spirit as well as the practices of slavery, and secure to freedmen their right not only in the courts but also to become land owners. As the project goes, on European immi-gration may be introduced to settle particu-lar Southern regions. The whole scheme is upon the most enlarged scale and is under the charge of gentlemen abundantly able to meet all the exigencies that can arise in the course of its development. Governor An-drew will most likely be the president of the organization and under his able manage-ment we should expect the enterprise to prove successful and be productive of much good to very many of the Southern States.

od to very many of the Southern States. Evangelist.

A CHRISTIAN is a man that is living to

worthiest purposes. He is living to carry higher and higher in himself the moral sentiments-conscience, benevolence, faith, hope and love. He is living so as to be better.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS. Captain Winner once received a sharp an-swer from a negro which will bear repeating. The black man had long been ac-quainted with him, generally helping him load his vessel. In the course of a conversation one day Winner accidentally remark-ed that he was a Christian. "You a Christian!'' said the darkey, in astonishment, Law's a massey I'd never found it out in the world if you hadn't told me!''

DIFFICULTIES .- Wait not for your difficulties to cease; there is no soldier's glory to be won on peaceful fields no sailor's daring to be shown on sunny sets no trust or friendship to be proved when all goes well. Faith, patience, heroic love, devout courage, gentleness are not to be formed when there are no doubts no pains no irritations, no culties.

THE GREATEST MAN.—The greatest man s he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations rom within and without: who bears the heaviest burden cheerfully; who is the calm-est in storms and whose reliance on faith and virtue and on God is the most unfalter-

Woman's love, like the rose blossoming in

On the doors of a parish church, hot a hundred miles from Pendle Hill, was recently affixed the following notice:—"The church wardens will hold their quarterly meeting every six weeks, instead of halfyearly, as for-merly."

A CHRISTIAN is a man chart is fiving to perfect in himself a better manhood. He is living not to waste his understanding either by dissipation or by a selfish and perverse use of it but to enable him to use it for the worthiest purposes. He is living to carry the arid deserts. spreads its rays over the barren plain of the human heart, and while all around it is black and desolate, it rises more strengthened from the absence of every other charm.

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