# The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,

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

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April 28, 1865:tf

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

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

### DENTISTS.

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

April 1, 1864—tf.

## HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, 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, WARRISBURG, PA. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

### WASHINGTON HOTEL. BEDFORD, Pa..

# ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to 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

ept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-Inis House is being incroughly re-inited analyzinshed, and is now opened for the reception of ucsts. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with

and a careful and competent Hostler will be in at-

Special attention will be paid to the account dation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) 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 Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE. Bedford, April 7, 1865.

W. RUPP...... G. E. SHANNON ...... P. BENEDICT RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Reuittanese promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and soid.

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ANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOOR

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ROPEWELL,
SERFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business
sectaining to his office will be attended to prompt
by Will also attend to the sale or renting of real
ctate Instructus of writing carefully prepar
ed. Also settling my partnerships and other accounts.

Apl '61—tj.

# Bedford Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

## Poetrn.

From the Little Corporal. THE LAST REVIEW.

Twenty-one miles of boys in blue, Sixty abreast in their last review, How grandly the columns stretch away, In the cloudless light of this sweet May day. Onward, in rank and file they come, To the cheering beat of the victors' drum.

But a prouder host you will never see, Their faded banners, riddled with balls, But floating triumphantly after all, Never again in the world's sunlight, Shall the Nations look on a grander sight. No more till the Christian army stands, Whose warriors shall gather from every land, For a ast review on the other shore,

Wearied, scarred, and worn they be,

Willamarshalled host like this appear, Crowned with the glory that victors wear, And scatter with flowers the dewy grass, As their gleaming weapons flash in the sun, Remember the deeds of valor done.

Their life-long battles and marches o'er,

How that solid column of human breasts Was bared to the storm, for the nation's rest. Then beat the drum for the last revielle, The echoes of the strife are growing still, With a conquering tread the heroes come,

Back to the deard elights of home.

But alas! the army of countless dead, We shall list in vain for their coming tread, Full forty miles of our noble braves, Sixty abreast, are in their graves, As your cheers ring out for the living host ember the heroes loved and lost.

And think of the maimed and wasted band, Seeking the homes of this stricken land, For whom the brightness of life is o'er, Whose feet are nearing the other shore, anants of manhood once so strong, These cannot march in the gala throng.

Then hail! all hail to the boys in blue, Gathered to-day for a last review, Marching with floating banners back; Their brows perchance are dark with sears, Their worn feet seamed with crimson flars, But kings and victors we crown to-day,

cept marriage certificates, acknowledgment of deeds, and a few other minor things. It proceeded to organize a provisional govern-ment by the appointment of Hon. Isaac

Murphy, Governor, empowering him to or-der an election for a permanent government, and requiring him to submit to the people and requiring mm to submit to the people the constitution for approval or rejection. The election was so ordered, and a permanent government established, with his Excellency, Isaac Murphy, as Governor. The constitution as amended was adopted by a vote, in round numbers, of twelve thousand for and two hundred against it. The vote vote, in round numbers, of twelve thousand for and two hundred against it. The vote cast was near one-half the estimated voting population of the State, a little less than one-fourth of the vote of 1860, and but a few hundred less, if not equal, to the entire vote east for secession in 1861.

This organization was of the people and

This organization was of the people and spontaneous. It has been erroneously supposed that the Executive or the military originated or controlled it. I know personally to the contrary. Advocating, in the fall of 1863 and the winter of 1864, the holding of a convention and the amendment of our Constitution abolishing slavery, for reasons stated in various speeches and letters, I had an opportunity to know much that was done. As the then commander of the department. As the then commander of the department, a brave and accomplished soldier, opposed our views on this point, it was deemed expedient by the friends of the measure that I should go to Washington and see what influences could be brought to bear upon General Steele to induce him to favor our plans, be expressing his entire willingness to do he expressing his entire willingness to do what the President desired in the premises. Before leaving, there was a general under-derstanding that if the Convention were full it should proceed to work and do what was necessary. If not full, it should order an election for a Convention to be held at

some future designated day.

Before reaching Washington I was over Before reaching Washington I was over-taken by a prominent citizen of the State, who, leaving after I did, assured me that the Convention would not be held. Arriving at Washington, we visited Mr. Lincoln together and he submitted to us his plan of reorgani-zation, whereby an election was ordered for the 28th March, 1864. In the meantime, advices reached me from home, informing me of the meeting and action of the Conven-tion, among which was its order for an elec-tion on the 14th of March. I called at once on President Lincoln, made a full explanation and urged the consolidation of the two plans. He cheerfully complied, and wrote by me a the cheerfully complied, and wrote by me a letter to General Steele to that effect. So the election was holden on the day and in the manner prescribed by the Convention, and met the full approval of President Lincoln

coln.

The new State government was thus inaugurated. Since then it has gained strength
steadily. Weak at first and without a dollar ATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES, &C.

He keep of General P. ATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES. &c.

He keeps on hand 2 stock of fine Gold and Silser Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refindi Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold
Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best
quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order
apr. 28, 1855—2z.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MOPEWBLL,
BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business
pertainings to bit office will be stranged and lattice and provening our midst. A citiprovable of the well timed and prudent counsels
and assistance of General Reynolds, have
succeeded in administering its affairs until
the opposing Confederate authorities, from
Governor down, acknowledge its supremacy
and until every county in the State is as
thoroughly organized as before the war.

We have fortunately had few dissensions
in our midst, and if the people are not disturbed by disappointed and ambitious officeseekers, apprehend little in the future. The
tutmost quiet prevails in our midst. A citi-

That some mistakes were make in returns, that too much was done in some things, and too little in others, may be true, but fortunately these are all within the reach of the courts and legislature.

Such is briefly our State government, which relies upon the President and Congress and the country for recognition, and which, if torn down and rebuilt forty times, must at last be substantially just what it is.

Yours, truly,

E. W. GANTT.

# THE END OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party of the North has rice Democratic party of the North has evidently finished its mission. Its last battles have been quite sufficient to show that its career is ended. These battles were about as much like one of its ancient fights as the convulsive struggle of a bird with its head off is like that of the game animal in the full vigor of its prime. There is now not one spark of life in its remains, nor meat enough on its bones to make the feeblest mockery of

on its sones to make the feeblest mockery or dietary soup.

We contemplate the corpse of the dead Democracy with considerable composure, and even a serene contentment. As it lies there stark and stiff, deprived of all power of mischief, it is difficult to realize that this is the party which once exercised, under the name of Democracy. The most absolute and proparty which once exercised, under the name of Democracy, the most absolute and proscriptive party sway, and dispensed all the official gifts big and little, Federal and State, of the American Republic. There was a time when even to doubt that its decrees were infallible was the rankest kind of political heresy, and to question its invincibility was the presumption of a fool. With no argument but its name, and no policy but DENTISTS.

DENTISTS. Bedroer, Pa.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.

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

DENTISTRY.

And I wonder, if down from the swect repose Which the soul of the martyred hero know, ward as ease can be found it is imprised to secure their possessor a posit in the public service unless he were the likes?

DENTISTRY.

And if in the calm of that world of bliss, this spirit would the rill at a scene like this?

Reorganization in the State—Statement of Hong.

ARKANSAS.

Reorganization in the State—Statement of Hong.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1865.—The reorganization in the State—Statement of Hong. no Southern Whig was ever found whom it could trust on that subject in comparison with a Northern Democrat. But long and brilliant as was its career, it came at last to a Waterloo, and after that to a St. Helena. If it had not dragged down the country with its own downfall, we should regard its overthrow with and ixed exultation. But the moment that its sceptre was passing away, it set fire to a train, already laid, for universal ruin. But there is this matter of congratulation. The ruins can be repaired and the country will rise, while the Democracy never can. Its days are numbered. will never more be able to ride rough-shod over the wisdom, conservatism and public virtue of the land.—Richmond Rep.

# THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERI-ANS SPEAK FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

The New School Presbyterian Synod has just held its annual meeting in Philadelphia. On Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Aikman, of the committee on the state of the country, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They should be perused by every reader of

whereas, The Synod holds its annual

whereas, the first time after the close of a great and civil war; and,
WHEREAS, By Divine command, the Church is to bear in heart before God the rules of the land, and cannot therefore but have the deepest interest in the purity and stability of the Government; and that, in a country where the Church enjoys such free-dom and protection so beneficent from the Government, she is bound by every principle as we have in time of its danger, and as we do now, her loyalty, and to express her joy in the hour of its success: therefore

Resolved, That we give humble thanks to God most high, for the overthrow, so sudden and so entire, of the great rebellion; for the virtual extinction of the system of human slavery, the baleful growth of two centuries of wrong; for the elevation of four

the inspiration of faith, courage and constancy which has borne the nation through four years of self denial, suffering and death,

to this day of light and triumph. To God be all the glory.

Resolved, That the dangers and sorrows through which the nation has passed, and God's Providence, all declare that absolute justice must be done to all men, and do point unerringly to the duty of lifting as speedily as possible those whom God has made free to the rights of citizenship before the law.

Resolved, That to the soldiers of the Union to whose valor and endurance under

utmost quiet prevails in our midst. A citizen of any portion of the United States can
travel unattended throughout our entire borders. Courts are being held in all the counties. Estates are being administered and

but not one word of censure!" he sounded the key-note to which all the doings of the Convention have been carefully and accurately tuned. It must be intensely gratifying to Bishop Elliott to find that his influence is not only not abated, but that it is greater than ever. We have had several marked recognitions of the supremacy of this Grand Master of the Order of Re-United Episcopalians; but the culmination of them all was exhibited on Saturday morning: when our townsman, Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., introduced his loyal resolution, asking the Bishops to recognize our debt of gratitude to God for the suppression of the rebellion and the removal of its cause. Had Mr. Binney invited the Convention to unite in a war-dance he could not have met with a more violent response. From all parts of the House loud cries were heard, demanding the immediate slaughter of the resolution by laying it on the table. Forgetting, for the moment, those courtises which the Convention may be supposed to owe to those whose liberal and willing hospitality they are so abundantly enjoying, the Pennsylvania deputation was loudly denied the privilege of a single word of explanation, and it was by the most determined insisting upon their parliamentary rights that they succeeded in securing a call for the ayes and nays. Before this was done, the President, Rev. Dr. Craik of Kentucky, was asked if the vote about to be taken would dispose of the question, and even that usually bland and accomplished divine was so carried away by the excitement of the House, as to throw his influence divine was so carried away by the excitement of the House, as to throw his influence

against the resolution and to seek to bias the vote by replying, "Yes, we shall get rid of it for this time, at least."

Our readers have read the result. Thirty six members of the Convention were all that could be found ready to thank God for the blessings mentioned in the resolution. The could be found ready to thank God for the blessings mentioned in the resolution. The whole mass of the body promptly repudiated them and crushed the measure with an iron heel. We are proud to be able to say, that not only the Pennsylvania deputation vote as a unit for the resolution, but the whole New York deputation, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Payne, voting against it, and Rev. Dr. Higbee, absent, stood by this most loyal resolution, Hon Samuel B. Ruggles, Jonas C. Heartt, Esq., Hon Hamilton Fish, and Hon. Mr. Pierpont, are the lay representatives of the great Diocese of New York. We need hardly say that Ohio and Massachusetts proved true to their well-known principles on this occasion. All honor to the little band of the clergy and laity who had the courage to declare that they

who had the courage to declare that they are Americans as well as churchmen—that they are patriots as well as Episcopalians.

We presume that this is the end of the olina, and it will be in vain for the distinguished gentlemen who represent the great Diocese of Pennsylvania te make any further effort to place upon the records of the Convention those "unuttered truths" which, if spoken, would kindle the affections of thousands of free spirits towards the Episcopal Church. It is impossible to estimate the influence that would have been exerted in favor of the Episcopal Church had it shown itself, on this occasion, true to its own daily repeated formulas.—Phila, Bulletin.

## Miscellaneous.

PHILOSOPHY OF EXERCISE.

We take this instructive article from a late umber of Hall's Journal of Health: All know that the less we exercise the less health we have, and the more certain we are to die before our time. But comparatively few persons are able to explain how exercise promotes health. Both beast and bird, in a state of nature, are exempt from disease, except in rare cases; it is because the unappeasable instinct of searching for their necessary food, impels them to ceaseless activities. Children, when left to themselves, eat a great deal and have excellent health, be-

cause they will be doing something all the time, until they become so tired that they fall asleep; and as soon as they wake, they begin right away to run about again; thus their whole existence is spent in alternate eating and sleeping, and exercise, which is interesting and pleasurable. The health of interesting and pleasurable. The health of childhood would be enjoyed by those of ma-turer years, if, like children, they would eat only when they are hungry; stop when they have done; take rest in sleep as soon as they are tired; and, when not eating or rest ing, would spend the time diligently in such muscular activities as would be interesting, agreeable and profitable. Exercise, without mental elasticity without an enlivement of the feelings and the mind, is of compara-

tively little value.

1. Exercise is health-producing, because t works off and out of the system its waste dead and effete matters; they are all converted into a liquid form, called by some "humors," which have exit from the body through the "pores" of the skin in the shape of perspiration, which all have seen, and which all know is the result of exercise, when the body is in a state of health.

and important rights adjudicated. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are in train of collection; property is being bought and sold under execution; marriages are being solemnized, and other contracts entered into upon the faith of the permanence of our State Government. In a word, every act which a State in perfect vigor can do is now being done, and the dawn of returning prosperity breaks upon us.

It is desired especially that the attention of the public be called to the fact that three important questions have been settled in our State: First, the inserting of a clause in our State Constitution forever prohibiting slavery; second, the repudiation of the Confederate debt; and, in the third place, the prompt ratification by our Legislature of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. They are adopted as just principles by a portion of the residue acquiesce in them as points legitimately settled by the war.

That some mistakes were make in returns, that too much was done in some things, and too little in others, may be true, but fortu-to is sold under execution; marriages are being sold under execution; for the mark of the Great Head of the Church that he has so largely preserved the close of our young men who went forth to be case air he church that he has returned the has returned them, in so many instances.

HABITS OF GREAT STUDENTS.

Magliabecchi, the learned librarian to the Duke of Tuscany, never stirred abroad, but the clo certain and more speedy is his death.

HABITS OF GREAT STUDENTS.

Magliabecchi, the learned librarian to the Duke of Tuesany, never stirred abrond, but lived smile bots. Hey were his bed, board, and washing. If you see the learned of the subject never for a more properly of the subject never for a limit of the learned librarian to the Duke of Tuesany, never stirred abrond, but lived smile bots. Hey were his bed, board, and washing. If you see the learned of the subject never for a limit of the learned of the subject never for a limit of the learned of the subject never for a limit of the learned of

he read, studied and declaimed.

Rousseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage at mid-day; Byron at mid-night, Hardonin rose at four in the morning and wrote till late at night.

Rabelais composed his life of Gargantua at Beily, in the company of Roman cardinals, and under the eyes of the Bishop of Paris. La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under the shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Rachine and Boileau.

Pascal wrote most of his thoughts on lit-

the side of Rachine and Boileau.

Pascal wrote most of his thoughts on little scraps of paper at his by-moments. Fencion wrote his Telemachus in the Palacee of Versailles, at the Court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. That a book so thoroughly Democratic should have issued from such a source, and be written by a priest, may seem surprising.

of throwing all taxes on the land—the germ perhaps of the French Revolution—in the boudoir of Madame de Pompadour. Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light and inspiration from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing the nervous system to its fullest activi

The life of Leibnitz was one of reading, writing and meditation. That was the secret of his prodigious knowledge. After an attack of the gout he confined himself to a diet of bread and milk. Often he slept in a chair, and rarely went to bed till after midnisht. Sometimes he was months without

# SLIPS OF THE PEN.

General Taylor immortalized himself by perpetrating one of the grandest bulls on record, in which he attained what a certain literary professor calls "a perfection hardly to be surpassed." In his Presidential address he announced to the American Congress that the United States were at peace with all the world; and continued to cherish with all the world; and continued to cher relations of amity with the rest of manki relations of amity with the rest of mankind.

Much simpler was the blunder of an English officer, during the Indian mutiny, who informed the public, through the Times, that, thanks to the prompt measures of Colonel Edwards, the sepoys at Fort Machison, "were all unarmed and taken aback and being called upon laid down their arms." There was nothing very astonishing in an Irish newspaper stating that Robespirre "left no children behind him, except a brother, who was killed at the same time;" but it was startling to have an English journal assure us that her Majesty Queen Victoria was "the last person to wear another man's crown." Addison lays it down as a maxim, that when a nation abounds in physicians it grows thin of people. Fillbuster Heninpen seems to have agreed with the essayist, or he would hardly have informed Greneral Parker, in one of his dispatches, that "Doctor Rice and Wolfe died of the cholera, and Dr. Linsey sickened, after which the health of the camp visibly improved." enturies of wrong; for the elevation of four nillions of men from the degradation of about the stablishment of the Government and the vindication of its authority and none; for the spirit of peace over the whole and; and brotherhood, and of a new and purified life to the nation.

Resolved, That we give thanks to God for the inspiration of faith, courage and constancy which has borne the nation through four years of self denial, suffering anddeath, and which has held it unfaltering on its way to this day of light and triumph. To God be all the glory.

Resolved, That the dangers and sorrows through which the nation has passed, and God's Providence, all declare that absolute justice must be done to all men, and do point unerringly to the duty of lifting as specially as possible those whom God has made free to the rights of citizenship before the law.

Resolved, That to the soldiers of the God we owe the triumph and peace to-day, we return our grateful acknowledgment, and way that God would crown them with the expenses of the current year at \$23,000, Union, to whose valor and endurance under God we owe the triumph and peace to-day, we return our grateful acknowledgment, and pray that God would crown them with the richest blessing of His grace.

Resolved, That to the great multitude of the bereaved, whose loved ones have fallen by disease and exposure, by the arms and in the prisons of the enemy, we bring our sympathy, too deep for words, and the memory mathy, too deep for words, and the memory in the prisons of the enemy of the memory in the prisons of the enemy of the memory in the prisons of the enemy of the memory in the prisons of the enemy of the enemy of the memory in the prisons of the enemy of the memory in the prisons of the enemy, we bring our sympathy, too deep for words, and the memory in the prisons of the enemy of the e

RECIPROCITY OF COURTESY.

A great many people seem to be born into the world—according to their own opinion—for the simple and express purpose of receiving favors. That there is any other view to be taken of the subject never for a moment enters the head of an individual of this class.

# WANTED-AN HONEST INDUSTRI-OUS BOY.

We lately saw an advertisement headed as above. It conveys to every boy an impres-

sive moral lesson.

"An honest industrious boy" is always wanted. He will be sought for, his services will be on demand; he will be respected and loved; he is spoken of in terms of high commendation; he will always have a home, he will grow up to be a man of known worth and established character.

He will be wanted. The merchant will want him for a salesman or a clerk, the mas ter mechanic will want him for a porner ice or a journeyman; those with a job to let will want him for a lawyer, patients will want him for a lawyer, patients will want him for a contractor; chients will want him for a doctor; parents for a teacher of their children; and the people for an officer. We presume that this is the end of the matter, so far as this Convention is concerned. The loyal sentiment of the North is as effectually muzzled as it ever was in, South Cartually muzzled as it ever was in, South Cartually muzzled as it ever was in, for the distin
De Quincy first promulgated his notion of the transfer of the distinguished as a visit of the distinguished by the sent of the people for an officer. He will be wanted. Townsmen will want him for a citizen; acquaintances, as a neighbor of the distinguished by the sent of the people for an officer. him for a citizen; acquaintances, as a neigh-bor; neighbors as a friend; families as a visitor; the world as an acquaintance, nay, girls will want him for a beau, and finally for a

will want him for a beau, and finally for a husband.

An honest, industrious boy! Just think of it, boys, will you answer this description? Can you apply for this situation? Are you sure that you will be wanted? You may be smart and active, but that does not fill the requisition—are you honest? You may be capable—Are you industrious? You may be well dressed and create a favorable impression at first sight—are you both honest and industrious? You may apply for a "good situation"—are you sure that your friends, teachers, acquaintances can recommend you night. Sometimes he was months without quitting his seat, where he slept by night and wrote by day. He had an ulcer in his right leg, which prevented his walking about even had he wished to so.

situation'—are you sure that your friends, teachers, acquaintances can recommend you for these qualities? Oh, how would you feel your character not being thus established, on hearing the words' I can't employ you! your character not being thus established, on hearing the words 'I can't employ you!' Nothing else will make up for the lack of these qualities. No readiness or aptness for business will do it. You must be honest and industrians. and industrious—must work and labor; then will your calling and trust be made sure.

The colored people of Iudiana met in convention at Indianapolis on the 24th ult., to take measures for securing negro suffrage. All the counties in the State were represent-

Wendell Philips delivered his lecture,"The South Victorious," in New York on the 25th ult. He denounced Presidene Johnson, say ing that he ought to be impeached by the House of Representatives, and charged Henry Ward Beecher with recreancy to the principles of liberty.

A negro insurrection has broken out in the restern part of the Island of Jamaica, and a British man-of-war, with troops to quell the outbreak, has been ordered to that quarter. There are 250,000 nobles in Austria, of

gary, and 2,000 in Bohemia. An International Congress is shortly to assemble at Paris to agree upon a uniform standard of copper coin. France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland will be represented.

whom 24,800 are in Gallicia, 163,000 in Hun-

The grand cross of Austria's order of St. Stephen (in right of the Hungarian crown) has been conferred on Count Walewski and M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

Major-Gen. Franklin has resigned, and ac cepted the Presidency of Colt's Fire Arm Company at Hartford, Conn. Several French Canadian graduates of the

Government military school at Montreal, Can

ada, have gone to Mexico to take service un-The expenditures of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30,1865, were \$112, 000,000. The Secretary of the Navy estimater

A large number of troops, comprising all the cavalry in Virginia are soon to be paid off

"What she is she will teach her Daughtess to se."—Sometimes one hears it said of a good wife and mother that "she's a regular home-body" The phrase is simple, but what a word of ennobling qualities it indicates, and what a universe of frivolities it excludes. The matronly home-body is indeed "Heaven's best gift to man," and the husband capable of maltreating so true a helpmeet is only fit for such companionship as Nebuchadnezzar found in the Babylonish pastures. Dashing ladies, whose mission it is to set the fashions, won't you look in upon your gentle sister as she sits in her well-ordered nursery making the children happy with her presence? Note how she adjusts their little difficulties, and admonishes, encourages, instructs, amuses them, as the case may require. Do you think any nurse-maid could produce such harmony in that little circle? Is she act an enchantress? Verily, yes, and her charm is "love stronger than death" for those sweet young faces where you may see her smiles and frowns, (though she seldom has occasion to frown,) reflected in glee and sorrow, like sunlight and cloud-shadow on a quiet pool. What she is she will teach her daughters to be; and blessed are the sons that have such a mother. "WHAT SHE IS SHE WILL TRACH HER AUGHTERS TO BE."—Sometimes one hears

PREVALENT MISTAKES.—It is a mistake to suppose that the subscription price of a newspaper is clear gain to the publisher. It is a mistake to suppose that he gets white paper for nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is printed without cost.

It is a mistake to suppose he can live bodily by faith

It is a mistake to suppose he can live bodily by faith.

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

It is a mistake to suppose that a paper is not worth buying which contains only what we know and believe already

It is a mistake to suppose that money due for a paper would be as good to us a year hence as it is now.

It is a great mistake to suppose that we could be thankful for what is due to us and for new subscribers.

for new subscribers.

What Emerson says.—In a lecture on "Manners," by Emerson, he says: "It is a great event of life to find, and know, and love a superior person; to find a character that prefigures beaven and the saints on earth. Such a one is left alone, as the gods are. In all the superior persons I have met, I notice directness, simplicity, truth spoken more truly, as if everything like obstruction and malformation had been trained away. What have they to conceal? What have they to exhibit? Between the simple and noble persons there is always a perfect understanding. They recognize at sight, and meet on a better ground than the talents or skill they chance to possess, namely, on their sincerity." or new subscribers.

chance to possess, namely, on their sincerity.

I'd RATHER CARRY IT.—Going from market one day, we observed a very small boy, who gave no special indication, by dress or face, of other than ordinary training in life, carrying a basket that was so heavy as nearly to bear him down beneath it. We observed, "My boy, you have a heavy load." "Yes," said he, "but I'd rather carry it than that my mother should." The remark was one of a nature we love to hear; but we do not know that we should have thought enough of it to have chronicled it, had we not seen across the street a highly accomplished young lady playing the piano while her mother was washing the windows.

The Pope has again pronounced an allocu-The Fope has again pronounce an acception which is making some stir in Europe. This time he warns the faithful against the Free Masons, reminding them that several of his predecessors have proscribed and reproved that sect, the entrance into which they declared should entail excommunication which the Popo alone could remove. The Pope denounces the Free Masons as the instigators of revolutions, and calls on the secular governments to suppress them. The Siecle of Paris calculates that there are in Europe more than 2,000,000 Catholic Free Masons.

We hate some persons because we do not

We hate some persons because we do not know them; and we will not know them because we hate them. Those friendships that succeed to such aversions are usually firm, for those qualities must be sterling that could not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudices in things far more serious than our friendships. Thus there are truths which some men despise, because they have not examined: and which they will not examine, because they despise.

"It was ever my invariable custom in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practiced virtue awoke. Behold, said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone am awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethern.'"

THE Religion of Jesus Christ is a vast remedial system, made up of many mighty forces, and containing within itself capacities of adaption and adjustment to every phase of the world's progress and to every necessity of individual life. These mighty necessity of individual life. These mighty forces are to some extent dormant, and they must be awakened into action; and the outlying field around the Church must be filled by all the agencies which God has placed in our power. To develop these inner forces and to cultivate this outer field is the bounded duty of the age and of this Church.

Every young man is eagerly asking the best way of getting on in life. The Bible gives a very short answer to the question:
"Walk in the way of good men, and keep the paths of the righteous." A great many books of advice and direction have been written, but here is the gist of it all: "Walk in the way of good men, and keep the paths of the righteous."

SIR CHRISTOPHER TAWNY has some wor derful old port wine, which, he says, he laid down at the time of the birth of his eldest daughter; the wine is undoubtedly remarkably fine; but the most wonderful thing about it is that whereas the wine is thirty-two years old, the young lady, who is still unmarried, is only just entering her three-and-twentieth year.

A LATTLE boy five years old, while writh by his mother to rise up and take a powder she had prepared for him. "Powder! powder!" said he rising on his elbow, and putting on a roguish smile, "mother, I ain t a sun!"

Augustus Doollittle had been in a store about three months when his employes asked him what part of the business he liked best. To which the elegant youth replied: "Shut-tin" up, sir,"