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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 19, 1866.

SPEECH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

The House sitting in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Country, and the President's Message being under consideration, Mr. Stevens spoke as follows:

Mr. Stevens spoke as follows:

Mr. Stevens said: A candid examination of the power and proper principles of reconstruction can be offensive to no one, and may possibly be profitable by exciting inquiry. One of the suggestions of the message which we are now considering has special reference to this. Perhaps it is the principle most interesting to the people at this time. The President assumes what no one doubts, that the late Rebel States have lost their constitutional relations to the Union, and are incapable of representation in Congress, except by permission of the Government. It matters but little with this adone doubts, that the late Rebel States have lost their constitutional relations to the Union, and are incapable of representation in Congress, except by permission of the Government. It matters but little with this admission, whether you call them States out of the Union and now conquered Territodies or assert that because the Constitution forbids them to do what they did do that they are therefore only dead as to all national and political action, and will remain so until the Government shall breathe into them the breath, of life anew and permit them to occupy their former position, in other words that they are not out of the Union, the only dead carcases lying within the Union. In either case it is very plain that it requires the action of Congress to enable them to form a State Government, and send representaives to Congress. Nobody, I believe, pretends that, with their old Constitutions and forms of government, that they can be permitted to claim their old rights, under the Constitution. They have torn their Constitutions into atoms, and built on their foundation fabrics of a totally different character. Dead men cannot raise themselves: foundation fabrics of a totally different character. Dead men cannot raise themselves: dead States cannot restore their own existence as it was. Whose especial duty is to do it? In whom does the Constitution place the power? Not in the judicial branch of the Government, for it only adjudicates and does not prescribe laws. Not in the Commander in Chief of the armies, for he can only hold them under military rule, and can only hold them under military rule un-til the sovereign legislative power of con-queror shall give them law. There is for-tunately no dificulty in solving the question. There are two provisions in the Constitu-tion under one of which they must fall. The fourth article says "new States may be adthere are two provisions in the Constitution under one of which they must fall. The
fourth article says "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union."
In my judgment this is the controlling provision in this case. Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late wide between
two acknowledged beligerents severed their
original compacts, and broke all ties that
the conquered power depends on the will of
the conquered power depends on the will of
the conquered power depends on the will of
the conquered power. They must come in
as new States or remain as conquered provinces. Congress—the Senate and Hote of
the President, is the only power on earth
that can act on the matter. But suppose as
some dreaming theorists imagine that these
States have never been out of the Union,
but have only destroyed their State Governments so as to be incapable of political action, then the fourth section of the fourth
article applies, which says "the United
States shall guarantee to every State in the
fourth article applies, which says "the Union, then they must obe
the chief revenue we shall ever
derive from the South. Besides it would
be a protection to that amount to our domesto the the controlling pro
vision in this case. Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late with the assumption of the repel debt, are of vithe samulatoures. Other proposed amendments, to make all laws uniform, to prohibit
the assumption of the repel debt, are of vithe conquered power depends on the will of
the conquered power depends on the will of
the conquered power. They must come in
as new States or remain as conquered provinces. Congress—the Senate and Hote of
the President, is the only power on earth
that can act on the matter. But suppose as
some dreaming theorists imagine that these
States have never been out of the Union,
but have only destroyed their State Governments so as to be incapable of political action, then they must do to that amufactures. Other proposed amendation of the reple ledbt States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government.' Who is the United States? Not the Judiciary, not the President; but the sovereign power of the people exercised through their representatives in Congress, with the concurrence of the Executive. It means the political Government, the concurrent acmounts to nothing, either in admitting new States or guaranteeing Republican Gov-States or guaranteeing Republican Gov-ernments to lapsed or outlawed States. Whence springs the preposterous idea that either the President, or the Senate, or the House of Representatives, acting separately can determine the right of a State to ser members or Senators to the Congress of the Union? To prove that they are and have been out of the Union for all legal purposes, and are now conquered subjects to the absolute disposal of Congress, I will suggest a few ideas and adduce a few authorites. If the so called Confederate States of America were an indpendent belligerent, and were so acknowledged by the United States and Europe, or had assumed and maintained an attitude which entitled them to be considered and treated as a belligerent; that during

ed and treated as a beingerent; that during such time they were precisely in the condition of a foreign nation with whom we were at war, nor need their independence as a nation be acknowledged by us to produce that effect.

Mr. Stevens then quoted from Mr. Justice Grier in the prize cases all the law on these points. After such clear and repeated decisions has addit it is constitute worse. Mr. Stevens then quoted from Mr. Justice Grier in the prize cases all the law on these points. After such clear and repeated decisions, he said, it is something worse than rediculous to hear men of respectable standing attempting to nullify the law of nations, and declare the Supreme Court of the United States in error hecause as the the United States, in error, because as the Constitution forbids it, the States could not go out of the Union de facto. After proceeding further in his argument, he remarkceeding further in his argument, he remark-ed, it is obvious that it is the first duty of ed, it is obvious that it is the first duty of Congress to pass a law declaring the condition of these outside defunct States, and American citizens. It is time that Conproviding proper civil government for them. Since the conquest they have been governed by martial law. Military rule is necessari by martial law. ANIEL BORDER,

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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES. &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES. &C. of no arrangement so proper for them as Territorial Governments. There they can learn the principles of freedom, and eat the fruit of foul rebellion under such government. While electing members to the Territorial Legislatures they will necessarily mingle with those to whom Congress shall extend the right of Suffrage. In the Territorial Congress fives the auplifications of our Government. Government of our recognized principle tories, Congress fixes the qualifications of electors, and I know of no better place or better occasion for the conquered rebels and the conquered to practice justice to all men, and accustom themselves to make and to obey all laws. As to these famed rebels, orant, repeat the cuckoo cry. "This is the white man's government." What is imbetter occasion for the conquered rebels and the conquered to practice justice to all garden of Eden which they have deserted, as flaming swords are set at the gate to se-

cure their exclusion. It becomes important to the nation to inquire when the doors shall be reopened for their admission. According to my judgment they ought never to be recognized as capable of acting in the Union or being counted as valid States, until the Constitution shall have been so amended as to make it what its framers intended, so as to secure a perpetual ascendency to the party of the Union, and so as to render Republican Government firm and stable forever. The first of these amendments is to change the basis of membership to actual voters. Now all

pose the free blacks in those States will give at least five more, making representation of non voting people of color about 37. The whole number of representatives now from the Slave States is 70; add the other two-fifths, and it will be 83.

If the amendment prevails, and those States withhold the right of suffrage from persons of color, it will deduct about 37, leaving them but 46. With the apportionment unchanged, the 83 Southern members, with the Democrats that will in the best times be elected from the North, will always give them a majority in Congress and in the amendment of the State Constitutions, and re-establishment of slavery would be the in-evitable result. That they would scorn and disregard their present Constitutions, forced upon them in the midst of martial law, would be both natural and just. No one that has any regard for the freedom of elections can look upon those governments for that has any regard for the freedom of elections can look upon those governments, forced upon them in duress, with any favor. If they should grant the right of suffrage to persons of color, I think there would always be Union white men enough in the South aided by the blacks, to divide the representation and thus continue the Republican ascendency. If they should refuse thus to alter their election law it would reduce the representatives of the late Slave States to about 45, and render them powerless for evil. It is plain that the amendment must about 45, and render them powerless for evil. It is plain that the amendment must be consummated before the defunct States are admitted to be capable of State action, or it never can be. The proposed amendment to allow Congress to lay a duty on exports is precisely in the same situation. Its importance cannot well be overstated. It is every obvious that for many years the South will not pay much, under our internal revenue laws. The only article on which we can raise any considerable amount is cotton. It will be grown largely at once. With ten cents per pound export duty it would be themselves. If we do not furnish them with homesteads and hedge them around with protective laws, if we leave them to the legislation of their late masters, we had better have left them in bondage. Their condition would be worse than our prisoners at Andersonville. If we fail in this great duty now, and when we have the power we shall deserve and receive the execrations of history and all future ages. Two things are counted in any of the amendments of the tion abolishing Slavery has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States that acted on its passage by Congress which had Legislatures, or which were which had Legislatures, or which were States capable of acting or required to act on that question. I take no account of the aggregotions of white washed rebels, who without any legal authority, have assembled in the capitols of the late Rebel States and simulated legislative bodies. Nor do I regard with any respect the cunning by play into which they deluded the Secretary of State by frequent telegraphic announces.

gress should assert its sovereignty and assume something of the dignity of a Roman Senate. It is fortunate that the President invites Congress to take this manly attitude After stating with great frankness in his able Message his theory, which, however, is found to be impracticable, and which I beieve very few now consider tenable, he reof our Government. Governor Perry and they cannot, at their option, re-enter the white man's government." What is imheaven which they have disturbed, not the plied by this? That one race of men is to have the exclusive right forever to rule this nation and to exercise all acts of sovereignty, while all other races and nations and colors It becomes important to the nation to in- are to be their subjects and have no voice

the colored freemen in the Slave States and three fifths of the slaves are represented, though none of them have votes. The Rebel States have 19 representives of colored slaves. If the slaves are now free, then they can add for the other two fights, 13 more, making the slave representation 32. I suppose the free blacks in those States will give at least five more, making representation of non voting people of color about 37. The whole number of representatives now from the Slave States is 70; add the other two-fifths, and it will be 83.

If the amendment prevails, and those The time to which they looked forward with anxiety has come. It is our duty to complete their work. If this Republic is not now made to stand on their great principle, it has no honest foundation, and the Father of all men will still shake it in its centre. If we have not yet been sufficiently scourged for our national sin to teach us to do justice the standard of tice to all God's creatures, without distinct tice to all God's creatures, without distinction of race or color, we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended Father still increasing his inflictions as He increased the severity of the plagues of Egypt until the tyrant consented to do justice, and when that tyrant repented of his reluctant consent, and attempted to re-easlave the people, as our Southern tyrants are attempting to do now, he filled the Red Sea with broken chariots and drowned horses, and strewed the shores with dead carcasses.

casses.

Mr. Speaker—I trust that the Republican party will not be alarmed at what I am saying. I do not profess to speak their sentiments, nor must they be held responsible for them. I speak for myself and take the responsibility, and will settle with my intelligent constituents. This is not a white man's Government in the exclusive sense in which it is used. To say so is political blasphemy, for it violates the fundamental principles of our gospel of liberty. This is man's government of all men alike. Not that all men will have equal power and sway within it; accidental circumstances, natural within it; accidental circumstances, natural and acquired endowment and ability will vary their fortunes—but equal rights to all the privileges of the Government is innate in every immortal being, no matrer what the shape or color of the tabernacle which it inhabits. If our privileges was a small colors of the colors of the tabernacle which it inhabits. the snape or color of the tabernacie which it inhabits. If equal privileges were granted to all I should not expect any but white men to be elected to office for long ages to come. The prejudice engendered by Slavery would not soon permit merit to be preferred to color. But it would still be beneficial to take were the grant to be precents per pound export duty it would be ficial to the weaker races. In a country furnished cheaper to foreign markets than where political division will always exist they could obtain it from any other part of the world. The late war has shown that. Two millions of bales exported at 500 pounds to the bale, would yield \$100,000,000. This seems to be the chief revenue we shall ever derive from the South. Besides it would be a protection to that amount to our domestic properties. Other paragraphs of the slaves had far better been left in bondage. I see it stated that very distinguished

lasting fame, and I fear to everlasting fire OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

is as atrocious as the infamous sentiment that damned the late Chief Justice to ever-

this doctrine and be led to dispise and matternt a whole race of their fellow-men. Sirthis doctrine of a white man's government

THE RIGHT OF THE STATE TO TAX NATION

OPINION. My opinion is requested by the Auditor Jeneral on the Question whether the second ection of the act of 30th April, 1864. (im osing additional taxes for State purposes nposed a tax on the National Banks located

within the Commonwealth? The section referred to imposes a tax upor among other persons and institutions there in mentioned) "every incorporated and un incorporated banking institution not paying a tax to the State upon dividends under existing laws."

I am of opinion that this description in cludes the National Banks, and therefore that the question presented to me ought to be answered in the affirmative.

Some of the National Banks were formed by certain State Banks of issue, in conformty with the enabling act passed on the 22d August, 1854, and it has been suggested that the National Banks so formed are in some way, by reason of the provisions of that act, exempted from taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864.

The enabling act provides that, on compliance with certain requirements, the surrender of the charter of any State Bank, which may become a National Bank, shall be accepted.

I do not think it material to the present State Bank so surrendering, a corporate quasi-vitality for a short term, for the purpose of closing its concerns, "but not for

of this Commonwealth the business for I tell you?" The young man went out to which it was established." Nor do I conceive it to be material to inquire whether the section which provided the meal the mother of the girl asked: that the bank tax, (viz: the tax on capital stock under the act of 1844, and the tax on The young man leaned back in the chair those State Banks were liable, should be apmarrying anybody, and that he and the the Colorado river. It rises abruptly from portioned to the day of surrender, would by implication release them from a tax on net earnings under the act of 30th April, The young lady said not a word, but rose up 1854, for which they were never liable. No and seized the teapot, which was filled with implication would seem to be necessary, for it is beyond all doubt that they never were subject to taxation under the act of 30th

a different political person-its name has been altered-it has been created and exists under the authority of a different jurisdiction-it is a new institution. We are, I think, no more to look for the rule of its taxation to the laws which applied to the former State Bank, than, in the case of a the laws which applied to the individuals harm who formed it.

We are, I conceive, to regard the status not of the deceased progenitor, but of the living progeny; and if the latter be within the terms of the act he cannot take himself

These considerations appear to show that the legislation of the Commonwealth is not involved in the injustice of taxing one portion of the National Banks and exempting another portion, while there is in fact no difference whatever between the two portions as they now exist.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the sec and section of the act of 30th April, 1864, embraces all the National Banks within the

Commonwealth.

I am quite aware that grave (and perhaps ome new and difficult) questions may be raised under the Constitution of the United States, on the subject to which this opinion relates. I express no opinion on them, be cause I conceive that the Auditor General would in no event be justifiable in deciding them peremptorily and finally against the Commonwealth, by refusing to execute the act of Assembly on which they may arise. W. M. MEREDITH,

Attorney General. Attorney General's Office, 22d December 1865.

Poetry.

A GRAND OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners? Who shall know him by his dress? Paupers may be fit for princes, Princess fit for something less. Crumpled shirt or dirty jacket, May beclothe the golden ore Of the deepest thoughts and feelings-

Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar, There are purple buds and golden, Hidden, crushed and overgrown;

God, who counts by souls, not dresses, Loves and prospers you and me. While he values thrones, the highest, But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows, Oft forgets his fellows then, Masters, rulers, lords, remember, That your meanest kind are men. Men by labor, men by feeling, Men by thought, and men by fame. Claiming equal rights to sunshine, In a man's ennobling name.

Their are foam embroidered oceans, There are little weed-clad rills, There are feeble inch-high saplings, There are cedars on the hills; God, who counts by souls not stations. Loves and prospers you and me; For to Him, all vain distinctions Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders Of a nation's wealth or fame; Titled laziness is pensioned, Fed and fattened on the same By the sweat of others foreheads, Living only to rejoice, While the poor man's outraged freedom

Vainly lifted up its voice. Truth and justice are eternal, Born with loveliness and light; Secret wrongs shall never prosper, While there is a sunny right; God, whose world-head voice is singing

Boundless love to you and me, Sinks oppression with its titles, As the pebbles in the sea.

Miscellaneous.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

The Jackson Michigan Citizen tellsa good story of a young man in that city who had been in the habit of visiting the residence of a widowed lady, who had a daughter "passing fair." The young man was assiduous in his attentions, and was a constant visitor. This notice awoke in the young lady's heart the tender passion, and in her dreams she imagined that she had become the wife of her Adonis. Matters kept on in the same question, that the act provides, in favor of a old way. The young man continued his marked attentions, and people began to whisper among themselves; "A match. sure!" while knowing ones, with a solemn the purpose of continueing under the laws toss of the head, would remark, "What did his supposed charmer's house the other evening, for the purpose of taking tea. During "When are you and - to be married?" dividends under the act of 1850,) for which and coolly remarked that he had no idea of daughter were only friends. He said he supposed she understood it so all the time, a mountain of pure, sparkling, crystalized hot tea, took off the lid, and threw its boiling contents into his face, scalding him severely and leaving an ugly mark. She then furiously ordered him out of her sight. he knew Mrs J. would see him, Results-"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," is an old saying, and this young men can at-

WOMAN'S .- love, like the rose blossoming in the arid desert, 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

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Occasionally an individual says to us 'times are so hard with me, I must stop my paper," or, as in some instances, "my wife thinks we can dispense with the paper now, and I must stop." Thus it is, they stop the paper the first thing as a useless expense without thinking of the actual waste of money National Bank formed by individuals, we for things drank, eat, smoked or chewed. are to look for the rule of its taxation to which can do the system no good, but rather

The newspaper can or should be regarded as a benefit to every household; it imparts useful information; it furnishes subjects to thought and conversation; it adds a charm to social intercourse; it makes agreeable memout of them, by showing that the former was bers of society. To be without a newspaper one might as well be out of the world; he be comes a perfect nobody; when he gets into society and hears others talk about current events and discuss questions of local or gen eral interest, he can take no part in these things because he is not posted up, not hav ing read the papers. And in the family circle what an influence the newspaper has---the children read it, and gain in knowledge; it serves to occupy their leisure hours, to keep them from frivilous amusements, and gives an attraction at home. Surely, then, uo wise parent would consent to go without a news paper in his family--- and a local home news paper, too. He may think he can get along without it, because he is out in the world, and can have the reading of the paper from his neighbor's shop or store, or can learn what is going on from others. But this is rather mean way. Men ought to be independent They ought to read for themselves. If, how ever, they think they do not need the paper themselves, they may rest assured that their family does. Considerations like these should have weight, and should induce those who have had thoughts of stopping their newspa pers not to do so, and for those who have no taken a paper, to subscribe at once. -- Ex.

> THE HONEY MOON .- Why is the first month after marriage called the "honey Doubtless on occout of the sweet lunacy which controls the heads of the parties during that brief and delightful period. What a pity that they should ever get quite rational again! That sentimentality should give place to sentiment, sentiment to sense. love yield to logic, and fiction to fact, till the happy pair are reduced from the Eden of romance to the Sahara of reality-from Heaven to earth—and perhaps a peg lower! Strange as it may seem, there have been couples who have quarreled in the first month

of matrimony, and have got back to their astonished parents before the good mother had fairly done weeping, (and rejoicing too) at her deughter's departure. Their "honey moon" soured at the full of her thorn, and become a moon of vinegar, instead. A considered it a d—d Ablishin war, wich they bad omen that! There was much sense and propriety in the text which the ancient clergymen chose for a wedding sermon. It was taken from the Psalms of David, and read thus: "And let there be peace, while full the peace of the didn't approve uv no how.

Then hevin ascertained the material for officerin his army he axed all them who hed bin in the service ex privates to step forerd. 20,000 obeyed and the President asked the full the peace of the didn't approve uv no how.

Then hevin ascertained the material for officerin his army he axed all them who hed bin in the service ex privates to step forerd. 20,000 obeyed and the President asked the full the peace of the didn't approve uv no how. the moon endureth."

way to attend to his duties at Washington. He was compelled to proceed at night, by stage from Baltimore. He had no traveling companions, and the driver had a sort of felon look which produced no inconsiderable alarm with the Senator. "I endeavored to tranqualize myself," said Mr. Webster, "and had partially succeeded, when we reached the woods between Bladensburg and Washington a proper scene for murder or outrage, and here, I confess, my courage again deserted me. Just then my driver turned to me, and with a gruff voice, asked

almost by instinct. Place a man of genial disposition, with a disengaged heart, in the disposition, with a disengaged heart, in the society of a woman of beauty, sense and spirit ... not too much of the latter... and the chances are of immediately falling desperately in love. The poor wretch cannot avoid it, and in his frantic efforts to escape, he falls on his knees at her feet and avows the might and matter than the sound latter the runs uv many waters. Ninety-eight per cent uv all ception the officers and preachers sprung to the front but when they saw their strength, whispered they "we can't make a livin out uv the remainin two per cent, and the officers and preaches."

The mewuz a sound like the runs uv many waters. Ninety-eight per cent uv all ception the officers and preachers sprung to the front but when they saw their strength, whispered they "we can't make a livin out uv the remainin two per cent, and the officers and preachers sprung to the front but when they saw their strength, while the front but when they saw their strength, while the front but when they saw their strength, while the front but when they saw their strength, while the front but when they saw their strength. knees at her feet and avows the might and maesty of her beauty. All you have to do will be to treat the poor fellow as kindly as you can, and make no effort to please him. Let while to bother about a division. nature have her own way, and depend upon it, you will be fondly pressed to the warm bosom of some generous hearted fellow.

MOUNTAIN OF SALT .-- A striking curiosity has lately been discovered in Nevada Territo ry. It is a mountain of rock salt, situated about twenty miles from the valley, and only eighteen miles from the head of navigation on the plain, about four hundred feet in height.

A MAN.—named Jameson, in Cincinnati, wishing to curtail household expenses, adopted a novel mode to effect his object. He kissed the servant girl one morning, when discharged servant girl and twelve dollars per month saved.

HERE is the pithiest sermon ever preached Our ingress in life is naked and bare, our progress in life is trouble and care: our egress out of it we know not where; but doing well here, we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year.'

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

MR. NASBY DREAMS A DREAM-

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1865. Last nite, I was the victim of another dream. Ef I don't quit this explorin the realms of the fucher in my sleep, I shall become a second Saint John. Ef so, I make no doubt my revelations will be uv a remarkable startlin character.

Methawt the Molishnists had asserted the nower we diskinged they receive the

Methawt the Ablishnists had asserted the power we diskivered they possest, after the late elecshuns, and had gone the whole figger. They had forced the South into the humiliashen uv allowin niggers to testify, and in the Northern States had given em the elective franchise. Uv course, the edecated and refined democrasy wood never consent to be carried up to the polls alongside uv a nigger uv course no Democratic offis-seeker wood humiliate himself a treatin a nigger afore a elecshun—it beein a article uv faith with us never to drink with a nigger onless he pays for it.

Therefore, bein helpless, and resolvin never to submit, the heft uv the Democrasy determined to emigrate in a body to some land where the Anglo Sackson cood rool,—where there was no mixture of the disgustin African Mexico wuz the country chosen, and where there was no mixture of the disgustin African Mexico wuz the country chosen, and methawt the entire party, in one solid column marched there. Our departure was a ovation. The people on our route wuz all dressed in white ez a token uv joy, and from every house hung banners with inscriptions onto em, sich ez:

"Now is our hen roosts safe!"

"Canada on its way to Mexico!"

"Now is our hen roosts safe!"

"Canada on its way to Mexico!"

"Poor Mexico—we bewail thy fate!"

Our march resembled very much that uv the children of Israel. Our nozes wuz the pillars uv fire by nite, and our breath the piller uv smoke by day.

On our arrival to Mexico, the natives of that country, struck probably with awe at the majestic and flamin expression uv our countenances, hastily gathered up their linen and silver spoons, and hosses, and sich, and retreated to the mountains. It wuz a kompliment to us that them ez hadn't ennything remained.

Finally we reached a plain where we, the modern children ov Isrel, decided to remane and uv coarse, the fust thing to do wuz to

and uv coarse, the fust thing to do wuz to form a guvernent.

Methawt Fernandy Wood, uv New York, wuz chosen viva voce, ez President, and he stept forerd to hev the oath administered to him, wich wuz 2 be dun by the oldest Justis uv the Peece uv the late stait uv Noo Gersey which hez committed sooicide. Here a new trouble ensood—there wuzn't a bible to be found in the whole encampment. The difficulty wuz got over by a New York Alderman yellin out,—"Never mind the oathwhat's the yoose uv any oath he takes?" So

what's the yoose uv any oath he takes?" So he wuz declared President.

President Wood then proceeded to organize. He requested sich ez hed commissions in the army uv the younted states to step forerd three paces. Gens. Micklelan, Buel, Fitsjohn Porter & Slocum stept forerd, and with em some 4000, a part uv whom had held quartermaster's commissions and whose

On one occasion, Mr. Webster was on his way to attend to his duties at Washington. He was compelled to proceed at night, by stage from Baltimore. He had no traveling companions, and the driver had a sort of uv the same style and expression, he asked

uv the same style and expression, he asked no more uv em any questions.

Remarkin that it wuz well enough to establish a church he desirnd all who were ministers uv the Gospel to step forerd. 21 stept out and desired to explain. They could not say they were just now in full connexion with any church. They hed bin, but their unconstitooshnel Ablishn Synods and conferences hed accoosed em uv irregularities in hoss tradin, and various other irregularities, and suspended em, and silenced em

gain deserted me. Just then my driver turned to me, and with a gruff voice, asked my name. I gave it to him. 'Where are you going?' said he. The reply was to Washington. I am a Senator.' Upon this, the driver seized me fervently by the hand, and exclaimed, 'how glad I am. I have been trembling in my seat for the last hour; for when I looked at you I took you to be a highwayman.''' Of course both parties were relieved.

BEAUTY IN WOMEN.—A beautiful face and figure are the two things in a woman that first attract the attention of a man. The second is a fine taste, both in dress and habits, and the third is common sense. What a man most dislikes in a lady is untidiness. slovenly habits and affectation.

There is a medium between prudery and frelaxed behavior, which a man appreciates almost by instinct. Place a man of genial

small groceries.

There wuz a sound like the rush uv many

The mass then demanded a division uv the property, that all might start alike, but

while to bother about a division.

They then commenced murmur in, and sed one to another, "Oh, for the flesh pots uv the Egypt we left." "I cood at hum, live off my Ablishin nabers." "There wuz rich men in our ward, but ez we hed the majority, they paid taxes, wich we spent!" 'Ablishnists is pizen, but it is well to hevenough, uv em to tax!" and ez wun man, they resolved to return, and the confusion that resulted from the brakin up awoke me.

There is onquestionably a moral in the vision Ez often ez I hev syed for perpetuel Democratic majorities, I hev sumtimes, when our party wuz successful, and bid fair to be so permantly, wondered what we would do with the Treasury of we didn't lose the offices occasionally, so ez to hev the other party nurse it into pickin condition for us. I don't think I shood like to live in a unanimous Dimocratic community.

animous Dimocratic community.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo

"Pap," observed a young urchin of

tender years to his "fond parent," "does the Lord know everything?"
"Yeas, my son," replied the hopeful sire, "but why do you ask that question?"
"Because our preacher when he prays is so long telling him everything," I thought he wasn't posted."
The parent reflected.