The Bedford Inquirer IS PUBLISHE EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

J. R. DURBORLOW AND SULA LUTZ. JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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JNO. H. FILLER & KEAGY FILLER & KEAGY the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Ming. april:'65.**Iy.

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Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa,.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. See, Partienlar attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianaa st., nekrly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Redford Hotel. All business entrusted to, his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Mili-tary Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. Bedford, June 9, 1865.

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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 *Impuirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

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

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M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on 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. apr1, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA.

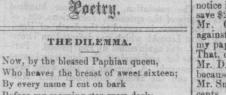
April 1, 1864.-tf. DENTISTS.

N. HICKOKJ. G. MINNICH, JR.

jand'65-ly. DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-BERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopeweil, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-ing to the duties of his profession. At all other; excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinaburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All opera-ions warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:lyr



BURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

Before my morning star grew dark; By Hymen's torch, by Capid's dart, By all that thrills the beating heart; The bright black eye, the melting blue,-I cannot choose between the two. I had a vision in my dreams;-I saw a row of twenty beams; From every beam a rope was hung, In every rope a lover swung; I asked the hue of every eye, That bade each luckless lover die;

Ten shadowy lips said, heavenly blue, And ten accused the darker hue.

I asked a matron which she deemed With fairest light of beauty beamed; Sheanswered, some thought both were fair-Give her blue eyes and golden hair. I might have liked her judgment well,

But, as she spoke, she rung the be!l, And all her girls, nor small nor few, Came marching in,-their eyes were blue. I asked a maiden; back she flung

The locks that round her forehead hung, And turned her eye, a glorious one, Bright as a diamond in the sun, On me, until beneath its rays I felt as if my hair would blaze; She liked all eyes but eyes of green;

She looked at me; what could she mean? Ah! many lids Love lurks between Nor heeds the coloring of his screen;

And when his random arrows fly, The victim falls, but knows not why. Gaze not upon his shield of jet, The shaft upon the string is set; Look not beneath his azure veil, Though every limb were cased in mail.

Well, both might make a martyr break The chain that bound him to the stake; And both, with but a single ray, Can melt our very hearts away; And both, when balanced, hardly seem To stir the scales, or rock the beam;

But that is dearest, all the while, That wears for us the sweetest smile. Miscellaneous.

Bedtord

cost of getting news, setting type, office rent, etc., I could double the value of the paper to each. Please talk the matter over with other neighbors and see, if it cannot be

aone. Several Voices.—We will. Mr. Smith.—And now while you are about it, I want to make up a club for a

good New York paper. Mr. Brown.-We can't afford to take so

Mr. Brown, we can't anora to take so many papers. Mr. Smith. -You have just seen that you could not afford to stop your home pa-per, let us see if it will not pay to join our club. Mr. Rich, you have taken the Amer-ican Agriculturist for several years. Does it our ? pay

Mr. Rich.—Pay? Yes, fifty times over. Why I got two ten acre fields ready to sow to wheat, and put in one of them. That night my Agriculturist came, and I read a

<text>

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

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

things he writes for the Agriculturist, he tells us a great deal about all kinds of farm work

Mr. Davis .- Put me down for the Agri

culturist. Mr. Smith. — I am glad to do so. I know you will like it. The January number, which has just come to hand, is alone worth the cost of a year. See here, (showing it.) there cost of a year. See here, (showing it.) there are 40 pages, twice as large as the magazine pages, and there are *thirty-five* engravings in it, two of them full page size, and see how beautiful! Why, I'll give any man who takes the papers a year, a dollar and a half in goods out of my store, if he says at the end of a year he has not got many times his monar's morth. his money's worth. Mr. Butler, --Put me in your club. Mr. Greene.--And me too.

Mr. Smith.—Trade is very dull nowadays; I don't sell half as much as I did five years ago. Mr. Smith.—Trade is very dull nowadays; I don't sell half as much as I did five years ago. Mr. Jones.—Good reason. Things're so hich, we can it afford to buy. You charge

Inquirer.

I will do it no longer; such conduct is infa-mous—and to be disgraced! She shall leave

mous—and to be disgraced! She shall leave to day and never enter my presence again." "But this is not the worst, mother." "Not the worst? I can imagine nothing worse; whatcan it be?" "When sick and discouraged by such re-peated exhibitions of sin, I left the house, determined to pass the night in the barn, I there found my mother kissing old Dr. F." "You did?" "U did!"

'Well, never mind, my son; they all will

Proposed Union of the Anglican, Roman and Greek Churches.

The New York Express has an article on this vexed question—the proposed union of the Anglican, Roman and Greek churches under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Pusey, who seems to be using all his powers to bring about a union with the Church of Rome. It

RATES OF ADVERTISING. HATES OF ADVERTISING. All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Associa-tion, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, ex-ceeding five lines, 16 cts. per line. All legal noti-ces of every kind, and sil orphass' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be pub-lished in both papers. Editorial Notices 16 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers. per line. A A liberal dis

One square	S A LA	\$ 6.00	1 year. \$10.00
Two squares		5.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half colump	18.00	25.06	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

DIETING.

VOLUME 39 ; NO 5.

DIETING. Is usually considered to mean the same thing as a kind of starvation. The idea which the educated physician attaches to the term, is a judicious regulation of the quan-tity and quality of the food, according to the circumstances of each case. A healthy manmay diet himself in order to keep well; an invalid may diet himself with a view to the circumstances of each case. A healthy manmay diet himself in order to keep well; an invalid may diet himself with a view to the recovery of his health, ret the things ea-ten by the two will widely differ in their nature, bulk, and mode of preparation. A vast multitude are suffering hourly by the horrors of dyspepsia; no two are precisely alke in all points, since there is an endless variety of combinations as to age, sex, occa-pation, air, exercise, mode of eating, sleep-ing, constitution, temperament, etc. Yet dyspepsia is always brought on by over and irregular eating; it could be banished from the world in a generation, if the children word slowly; the parents who do this will do their offspring a higher good than leaving out of four, foster idleness, gluttony, and every evil thing. As the rich can get any thing to eat or drink when they want it, they when large fortunes, which, in three cases out of four, foster idleness, gluttony, and every evil thing. As the rich can get any thing to eat or drink when they want it, they when induged children, bring on dyspepsia is used within an bour or two afterward. The boot or apily and at unseasonabl hours; mainly by eating heartily at supper, and go

mainly by eating heartily at supper, and go-ing to bed within an hour or two afterward. In the beyday of youth and manly vigor, there may not for a while be noticed any special ill effect from such a practice—in truth, it is at first inapprecible, but it is cu-mulative, and impossible not to manifest it-self in due time. Infinite benevolence for-gives a moral delinquency; but, omnipotent as he is, and loving towards all, it is not in the nature of his government of created things to work a mircale to suspend a nat-ural law. in order to shield one of his crea-tures from the legitimate effects of a vio-lence offered the physical system by excesses in eating, drinking, or exercise. Perhaps hearty suppers make more dys-peptic than any or all other causes combined. If dinner is at noon, nothing should be ta-ken for supper but a single cup of weak tea, or other hot drink, and a piece of stale bread and butter. After forty years of age, those who live indoors, sedentary persons—that is all who do not work with their hands as laborers—would do better not to take any supper at all. Half the time the sedentary who eat at noon, do not feel hungry at supper; especially if they see nothing on the table but bread, and butter, and tea. But nature is goaded to act against her instincts in almost every family in the nation by "relinkes" being placed on the supper table, in the shape of chipped beef, salt fish, cake, preserves, or other kinds of sweetmeat, and, before the person is aware, a hearty meal has been taken, resulting in present un-

preserves, or other kinds of sweetmeat, and, before the person is aware, a hearty meal has been taken, resulting in present un-comfortableness, in disturbed sleep, in a wearey in the morning, bad taste in the mouth, and little or no appetite for break-fast, all of which can be avoided by begin-ning ear y to eat habitually, according to the suggestions above mad e.—Hall's Jour-nal Health.

A BACHELOR'S DEFENCE.

The wretch who wrote the followin g has very wisely, for his **own** safety, omitted to give us any clue by which he could be iden-

ANECDOTE.—A Western farmer who wished to invest the accumulations of his industry in the United States securities, went to Jay Cook's office to procure the treasury notes. The clerk inquired what denomination he would have them in? Hav-ing never heard that word used excepting to distinguish the religious sects, he, after a little deliberation, replied: "Well, you may give me part in Old school Presbyterians to please the old lady, but give me the heft on't it in Freewill Baptist." FUNNY YET BEAUTIFUL.—A peculiar ge-nius furnishes the following poetic concet: Insects must generaly lead a jorial life. Think what it must be to ledge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all ex-baling such a pertime censer! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself, up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer air, and nothing to do when you wake but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and fall to and eat your bed clothes.

clothes.

THERE is nothing that takes the starch THERE is nothing that takes the starch out of an aristocrat so soon as to nominate him to some office that comes before the people. He's fawning as a dog, and as po-lite and neighborly as a French dancing moster. Elections by the people do more to take the starch out of the ruffled shirt contror they aparthing also gentry than anything else.

BARON ROTHSCHILD once complained to Lord Broughman of the hardships of not being allowed to take his seat in Parliament. "You people." To which, the Ex-Chance-lor, with his usual causticity, replied, "So was Barabbas."

An Irish emigrant, hearing the sunset gun at Portsmouth, asked a sailor, "What's that ?" "Why, that's sunset," was the reply. Sunset!" exclaimed Pat; and does the sun go down in this country with such a hear as that?" bang as that?'

"Pray, sir," said a judge, angrily, to a blant old Quaker from no direct answer could be obtained, "do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verily, I do," said the Quaker, "three of you for four dollars each day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a ver." a vear.

A bachelor and a young lady bought some tickets in partnership in a lottery at the re-cent Sanitary Fair at Millwaukie, agreeing to divide the proceeds equitably. They drew a double bedstead, a baby crib, and a lunch-basket, and the question is, how to divide them, or whether they shall not use them "jintly."

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come cut. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

When is a smack on the mouth no offense When it is received from the lips of a pret-

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., (late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.) BLOODY RUS, PA., Offers his professional services as Physician au Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vici ity

DR. 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 secupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus. April 1, 1864-tt.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,

J. 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 & Pal-mer's office. April 1, 1864-tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE, AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

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

BANKERS.

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDEORD P. G. W. RUPP O. E. SHANNON F. RENRDIO

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 Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15, 64-4f.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, in the United States Telepraph Office, BEDFORD, PA.

Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-Jyr

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO BOOR FORD HOTEL, BEBFORD, PA. ORS WEST OF THE BEI

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. apr. 28, 1865-2z.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL 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 estate Instruments of writing carefully prepar ed. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-counts. Apl '61-47.

NVENTO S' OFFICES,

d'DPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors, NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Batler.—That's so. Mr. Greeue.—So I think. Mr. Moore.—So do I.

newspaper.

rices, too?

Mr. Jones. — Good reason. Things re so high, we can't afford to buy. You charge such awful prices, Smith. *Mr. Smith.*—Can't help it. I have to pay so much more. When I sold sugar at 10 cents a pound. I made a cent a pound, and only make a cent now on 20 cents, and this cent profit don't go so far to keep my family.

and only make a cent now on 20 cents, and this cent profit don't go so far to keep my family. Mr. Brown. - I buy just as much as ever.I don't see as there is much change. I usedto sell my 600 bushels of wheat for 75 centsa bushel, or \$450. Of this, \$250 went forfamily store bills, and \$200 to pay off myfarm debt. Now, when I sell for \$1.50 perbushel, or \$400, it takes about \$500 forstore bills, and leaves \$400 to pay off thedebt. In fact, these high prices suit me. Iwish Mr. McCulloch had kept out of theTreasury, for he threatens to make Green-backs par, and knock down prices.Mr. Price. -I don't see as it makes muchdifference. If there is twice as muchror everything he raises, and pays twice asmuch for everything he buys, it all comesout square at the end; and there is this gaisin the operation: those who save money, ormake a profit, make double, as neighborBrown explains about paying his farm debt.Mr. Batter.--That's so.Mr. Greeue.-So I think.Mr. Marce.-So I think.Mr. Marce.-So I think.

Mr. Taylor.-Most certainly. A hint in the paper led me to look after certain in-

Mr. Moore.—So do I. Mr. Baker.—There is a little drawback. I keep the accounts of Widow Robert, who has the mortgage on Mr. Brown's farm, and the \$400 he pays, don't go only half so far in supporting her, and educating her shill The \$400 he pays, don't go only half so far in supporting her, and educating her chil-dren. Mr. Travis (the School Teacher).—Yes it does, for I only get \$30 a month for teach-ing Mrs. Robert's and others' children, and I used to get \$25, with wheat at 75 c. Rev. Mr. Craw and the stand of the standard so much about good and bad Grapes, the method of treating them, etc., that I can beat the town in raising grapes profitably. My son, William, got a kink in his head about Tomatoes, from something the Edit-ors said, and sent for some seed. He made

ing Mrs. Robert's and others' children, and I used to get \$25, with wheat at 75 c. Rev. Mr. Corey.—And I only get \$600 a year, while I always had \$500 with wheat at 75 cents and sugar at 10 cents. Several Voices.—That ain't quite square. Mr. Knox, (Editor.)—And you only pay me \$2 a year for my newspaper, which you though I have now to pay three times as much for every thing I use in making a newspaper. show fifty dollars more of pork for the same money, than any other man here. And this Mr. Greene.-Why don't you raise your

comes from reading what other men think and do. But wife ought to be here to speak. prices, too? Mr. Knox.—Paople won't stand it. I must keep along with no profit, or even at a loss, hoping for better times, or else lose my subscribers, and let the paper go down. Why, when I raised the price from \$1.50 to \$2 a year, a good many stopped the paper —among them Mr. Brown himself, though I paid him double for his wheat. Mr. Knox.—Paople won't stand it. I comes from reading what other men think and do. But wife ought to be here to speak. She and the girls read the Agriculturist next to the Bible. They think the house-hold department is worth more than all the fashion magazines in the world. They say, it is so full of good hints about all kinds of house work. All I can say is, that we do have better bread and cake; and wife says, the cake don't cost so much as it used to

Mr. Brown.-I didn't stop it so much for the price; I went in for paying for my the cake don't cost so much as it used to. She has learned from the paper how a hunfarm by extra economy. Mr. Knoz.-Yes, he followed my advice

She has learned from the paper now a hun-dred other house-keepers do their work. *Rec. Corey.*—Let me say, also, that Mrs. Crane and her daughters have added a good many beautiful but cheap home-made fix-tures to their parlor and sitting rooms, which certainly makes their home attract-ive. They told mathe other day they got for people "to economize and pay their debts now." But let us see if Mr. Brown debts now. But let us see if Mr. Brown began at the right place. On one Saturday I published in my paper that wheat had ad-vanced 15 cents a bushel. On Monday Mr. Brown went to market with his wheat, and sold 60 bushels at one cent advance over the old price, and thought he did well. He came home boasting about it, until he met wichlow Johnson, who got the 15 cents ad. ive. They told me the other day, they got these up from pictures and descriptions in the Agriculturist. Mr. Travis.-My salary has not allowed

me to take the paper; though I must squeeze out enough to do so this year. My school neighbor Johnson, who got the 15 cents advance, because he read my paper, and was wide awake. Mr. Brown's loss on 60 bush-at, the past year or two, and I find the Boys

NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineer-ing, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Ma-chinery of all kinds made and skilledly attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CA-SES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Co-pies of all Documents from Patent Office procured. N. B. Save yoarselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp-enclosed, for Circular with references. jam12:4y N. 4. jail 4 per cent more files on status he did not see the collector's N. 5. Save yoarselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp-enclosed, for Circular with references. jam12:4y N. 6. Save and State and Stat

have done to night.

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

In the first place make up your mind to complish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment; perse-vere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice.

He who remains in the mill, grinds; not e who goes and comes.

Attend to your business and never trust another. "A pot that belongs to many ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a ot will not make a pot lid." "Save the pence and the pounds will take

care of themselves. Be abstemious.

"Who dainties love shall

Rise early. "The sleeping for catches no oultry." "Plough deep while sluggards leep, and you will have corn to sell and poultry.

Treat every one with respect and courte-. "Everything is gained and nothing lost y civilty." Good manners insure success. Never anticipate wealth from any other

Never anticipate wealth from any other Never anticipate wealth from any other endence upon becoming the possessor of an aheritance. "He who waits for dead men's hoes may have to go for a long time bare-in the way that need be deemed insuperaole with men imbued with a sincere spirit of Christian unity. It is a well known fact that some such overtures to the Greek Church have already been made, on the part, out only of the English Church, but by the inheritance. "He who waits for deau men shoes may have to go for a long time bare-foot." "He who runs after a shadow has a

weariesome race." Above all things never dispair. "God is where he was." Heaven helps those who help themselves." Follow implicitly these precepts, and noth-

ing can hinder you from prospering.

THE REAL INTEREST OF THE FARMER.

Nothing can be more absurd then the no-tionthat the interests of the manufactures are inimical to those of the agricultural classes. The latter want first a good market for their crops, and second, reasonable prices for their articles they consume. No one can say that the farmer is much the better for depend-ing on a foreign market for his crops, as the vast spaces to be traversed and the compeencountered abroad from the products of Russia, etc., necessitate the appropriation of the greater part of the money realiz-ed abroad from the sale of our crops to pay the expenses of transportation. So much is this the case, that large por-

So much is this the case, that large por-tions of the western crops will not even bear the cost of freight to the seaboard. If man-ufactures can be established all over the west, a home market of steadily increasing magnitude will be provided for the western crops, and then the greater part of the prof-its will insure to the farmer. So far, then, as the sale of his crops is concerned, it is to the farmer's interest to encourace home the farmer's interest to encourage home the farmer's interest to encourage home manufactures, since they furnish him with a better and more reliable market for his products. Next, as to the obtaining of manufactured goods at reasonable rates, that is the very object of establishing facto-ries at his own door. Since, however, the products of these factories may in the be-ginning be higher, they must in the end be-come lower than the prices of modes sent

On both sides the utmost caution is observed

On both sides the utmost caution is observed, with a prudent avoidance of specific details which indicates a lively conviction in the minds of both parties of the extreme delica-cy of the subject, to say the least of it. This much however, seems to be certain that at the very start both sides must be that at the very start both sides must be that at the very start both sides must be that at the very start both sides must be that at the very start both sides must be that at the very start both sides must be that at the very start both sides must be that at the very start both sides must be the may have some one to darn their stockthey may have some one to darn their stock regards things temporal and things spiritual For example, the Anglican Unionists, as represented by Dr. Pusey, will have to give ings, sew buttons on their shirts, and trot their babies; that they may have somebody, as a married man once said, to pull off the up their prejudice against praying for the Saints, while the Romanists must abandon the dogma of the immaculate conception of boots when they are a little balmy.' fellows are always talking of the lo of bachelors. Loneliness indeed! the Blessed Virgin. The Anglicans must reserve the Tridentine Creed, not as at prepetted to death by ladies who have daugh ters? invited to tea and to evening parties, and told to drop in just when it is convenient The bacheler. Who lives in clover all his days, and when he dies has flowers strewed int interpreted, indeed, but in such a way der it capable of acceptance by the English Church, while the Romanists must abaadon the universal primacy of, the Pope on his grave by the girls who couldn't en trap him? The bachelor. Who strews that is to say, they must be content to have him reduced to the level of a Bishop-not the head of the Visible Church on Earth, trap him? flowers on the married man's grave? His widow? Not a bit of it; she pulls down his tombstone that a six weeks' grief has set up but simply as Bishop of Rome, neither hav ing nor exercising powers superior to those which may be lawfully claimed or exercised by other Bishops. The Re-Unionist, however, do not propose

in her heart, and goes and gets married again—she does. Who goes to bed early because time hangs heavily on his hands? The married man. Who has wood to split to stop here. Some of them propose to bring in the Greek Church also, and to this The married man. Who has wood to split house hunting and marketing to do, the young ones to wash and the lazy servants to look after? The married man. Who is arres-ted for whipping his wife? The married man. Who gets divorced? The married man. Finally, who has got the Scripture on his side? The bachelor. St. Paul knew on his side? The bachelor. St. Paul knew what he was talking about when he said, 'He that marries does well; but he that marnot only of the English Church, but by the Episcopal Church in the United States,ries not does better.' ad with a degree of encouragement, we are informed by those who favor the project justifying the expectation of ultimate suc

The Negro Suffrage Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18

The announcement that a vote would be The announcement that a vote would be taken this afternoon, upon the question of colored suffrage, drew a large crowd to the galleries of the House and caused a full at-tendance of members. The closing of the debate was given to Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who, in a brief speech, en-tranced the House and galleries by one of the fact contained effects that has been the finest oratorical efforts that has been witnessed in the House for many years.

vote upon the original bill to strike out the word "white" wherever it appears in the District Laws. This turn of affairs brought How many professional and political re-putations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly though unrequited pen of the editor? How embryo towns an cities have been brought into notice and

was a loud clapping of hands by the mem-bers on the Republican side, and the galle-ries joined in the applause. The Speaker's gavel fell loudly, and he announced that if members would not keep the rules adopted by themselves we should not attempt to en-force them on galleries. A wid, much conforce them on galleries. Amid much con-fusion and excitement an adjournment was

Why do recriminations of married couples news resemble the sound of waves on the sea shore? Because they are murmurs of the a po tied.

Bachelors are styled by married men who have put their foot into it, as only half per-fected beings, cheerless vagabouds, but half a pair of scissors, and many other titles are given them; while, on the other hand, they cheerless the the dew drop that falls upon the freshly blown roses," he made it "freshly blown

ty woman.

General Grant gives his opinion that it is General Grant gives his opinion that it is not desirable at present to remove the Uni-ted States troops from States lately in re-bellion, nor wise to put arms in the hands of the militia as a method to be relied on to preserve the tranquility of the South.— Counsel from such a source will probably be beaded heeded.

THE WORTH OF TIME. —Time is the only gift in which God has stinted us; for he never entrusts us with a second moment till he has taken away the first, and never leaves us certain of a third.-Fenelon.

PREPARING FOR A STORM .- A few nights ago, Mr. Bodkin--who had been out taking his glass and pipe-on going home late borrowed an umbrella; and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed, and suddenly spread the parachute. "What are you going to do with that thing?" said she. Why, my dear, I expected a very severe storm to-night, and so I came prepared." In less than twenty minutes Mrs. Bodkin was fast asleep.

Whenever a man renegades from one party to another, he naturally expects to become the especial pet of his new associates, and if their is any fat office in their gift, he has a right to look for its bestowal.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER DOES FOR NOTHING,

Thes

A maiden lady, not remarkable for either beauty, youth or good temper, came for advice to Mr. Arnold as to how she should get rid of a troublesome suitor. "O, Mary, marry him!" was the advice. "Nay, I would see him hanged first." "No, madam, marry him, as I said to you, and I assure you it will not be long before he hangs himself."

Young men in Lawrence, Kansas, have to marry to get shelter from the weather-the land-ladies take none but married peo ple. The unfortunate youths say it is a conspiracy between the young ladies and the boardinghouse-keepers.

ABSENCE destroys small passions and inreases great ones; as the wind extinguishes apers and kindles fires.

THE short and best way to make your fornne, is to convince people it is their interest to serve you.

THOSE who feel deeply are most given to disguise their feelings; and derision is never so agonizing as when it pounces on the wanderings of misguided sensibility.

GOOD breeding is the art of shewing men by external signs the internal regard which we have for them. It arises from good sense, improved by conversing with good company

The bazars of lashion and the haunts of dissipation and appetite are thronged with o en-was and the commodities there needed are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scruppions punctuality; while the counting room of the sees a see f the f the appint of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

NOTHING. The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it. My observation enables me to state, as a fact, that the publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead head-ing," to puff and defend more people with-out fee or hope of reward, than any other class. They credit wider and longer, get oftene

witnessed in the House for many years. While all parties have conceded to him much ability, it remained for his speech to-day to give him the palm as one of the very finest orators and ablest statesmen in this Congress. The motion to postpone, then the motion to recommit to the Committee with instruc-tions to a mend were voted down, the Dem-ocrats voting against both in order to get a vote upon the original bill to strike out the District Laws. This turn of affairs brought the issue down to a point which was met promptly by the Republicans voting almost solid for the bill (116 votes), and the Union Democrats from the Border States, and the Northern Democrats, numbering in all 52 votes, against it. Raymond, of New York, voted for the bill on its final passage. On the announcement of the vote there was a loud clapping of hands by the year.

carried.

puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the "lever that moves the world?" In short what

branch of industry or activity has not promoted, stimulated and defended by the And who has tendered it more than a

miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts