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# BEAR PHYSICIANS. 8120

TO THE THIRTY-NINTA CON-BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. chosen ! are ye not

Poetry.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

Likewise the chosen of the Lord, To do His will and speak His word! From the loud thunder-storm of war

Not man alone hath called ye forth, But He, the God of all the earth ! The torch of vengeance in your hands He quenches, anto Him belongs . The solemn recompense of wrongs.

Enough of blood the land has seen, And not by cell or gallows-stair Shall ye the way of God prepare.

Say to the pardon-seekers, Keep Your manhood, bend no suppliant kno Nor palter with unworthy pleas.

Above your voices sounds the wail Of starving men; we shut in vain

Our eyes to Pillow's ghastly stain. What words can drown that bitter cry ? What tears wash out that stain of death ? What oaths confirm your broken faith?

From you alone the guaranty Of union, freedom, peace, we claim ; We urge no conquerer's terms of shame.

Alas! no victor's pride is ours, Who bend above our triumphs won. Like David o'er his rebel son.

Be men, not beggars. Cancel all By one brave, generous action; trust

Your better instincts, and be just ! Make all men peers before the law, Take hands from off the negro's throat,

Give black and white an equal vote. But give the common law's redress To Labor's utter nakedness.

Revive the old heroic will. Be in the right as brave and strong

As ye have proved you in the wrong. Deteat shall then be victory,

Your loss the wealth of full amends, And hate be love, and foes be friends.

Then buried be the dreadful past, Its common slain be mourned, and let Its memories soften to regret.

Then shall the Union's mother-heart, Her lost and wandering ones recall, Forgiving and restoring all.

And Freedom break her marble trance. Above the Capitolian dome, Stretch hands, and bid ve welcome home

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Before I trust my fate to thee, Or place my hand in thine

A STORY FROM REAL LIFE. TO YOUNG MEN.

for." The boy started for the house, struggling, to suppress bit sobs as he went. "It is astonishing," said Daring, addres-sing a neighbor named Hanford, who was near by in a barn, and of course had seen and heard all that had passed, "thow troub-hear on those outs now

lesone hoys are. Just see those oats, now, that I've got to pick up for that hoy's care-lessness," and he pointed to a measure of oats which William had accidentally over-

of oats which William had accidentally over-turned. "And it was for that triffs that you as saulted your child and knocked him down?" replied Mr. Hanford, in a sorrowful tone. Doring booked from the oats in surprise, and repeated: "Assaulted my child and knocked him down! Why, what do you mean, neighbor Hanford?" "Just what I say. Did you not knock the child over the plow?" "Why-well-no. He kind o stumbled and fell over it, "doggedly replied Doring." "Doy on go against parental authority? Havn't La' right to punish my own child-ren?"

ren ? "Certainly you have," responded Mr. Hanford, "in a proper manner and a pro-per spirit, but not otherwise. Do you think that a father has a right to revenge himself upon his child?"

and gave him a beating which no peniten-tiary convict can be subjected to without having the outrage inquired into by a legis-lative committee. But let me tell you a long story. You know my son Charles?" "The one that is preaching in Charles-town?"

town?""

"I have noticed it," said Doring, "and

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

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

which the yeang and in apperidaced can not see, and are never known until experienced. Some have far greater difficulties in the same class of business than others. Some have a poculiar adaptedness to their business, and their success is natural; while others, by rea-son of their nealth, constitution, and train-ing, are not at all adapted to their business; and the sooner that class change their busi-ness the better for them. Some have not the faculty nor energy to succeed at any thing, and are usually contented that they don't—because a man without energy is usu-ally contented as he is. But a large class of young men are men of energy and ability casting about, and always on the alert, any-jous to know what will turn up for them. It

us to know what will turn up for them. It this class of young men to whom advice is ne most acceptable and valuable. It is an erroneous idea that some kinds of

business are very easy, while others are very laborious. It is generally thought that if a man can only be a professional man of some kind—a doctor, lawyer, or minister—his labor will be light, and his life a happy one. think that a father has a right to reverge himself upon his child?" "Of course not but who's talking about reverge?" "Well, friend Doring, let me ask you another question. For what purpose should a child be punished?" "Why, to make it better, and to do it good, of course, "quickly answered Doring. "For any other?" quictly asked Han-ford. "Well, no, not that I can think of just now," replied Doring, thoughtfully. "And now, my dear friend," kindly con-tinued Mr. Hanford, "do you suppose your treatment of your son a few moments ago did him any good, or has increased his respect and affection for you? The boy, I vecture to say, is utterly unconscious of having done any wrong, and yet you sub-denly assaulted him with anger and violence, and gave him a beating which no peniten-tiory cowide can be subjected to without

The world commences to move with a man when he enters the active arena and bustle of business life. Till then the youth takes no note of time. It comes and goes without a perplexity, or a thought. But when thrown into the great maelstrom of human excitement caused by business; when every hour and minute is counted, and each brings duties and anxieties; when one care

passes but to make place for another, when obstacles tower before you like mountains, and difficulties sweep over you like waves,

is lame!"
"I have noticed it," said Doring, "and asked him how it happened, and he told ush be got hurt when a boy."
"Yes," responded Mr. Hanford with emotion, "the dear boy would never be made to say that it was by his father s brut tality. But listen," he continued, as he saw Doring was about to speak.
"When Charles was about to speak."
"When Charles was about to speak.
"When Charles of the most active and intelligent boys I had ever seen. I was fond of him, and especially of his physical beauty and progress. But unfortunately I was cursed with an irritable and violent temper, and was in the habit of punishing my children under the influence of passion and vengeance, instead of from the dictates of reason, duty, and enlightened affection. One day Charles offended me by some boyy ish and trifling misdemeanor, and I treated your son a few minutes ago. I struck him violently, and he fell upon a pile of stones at his side and injured his left side so badly that the result was he was empted for life," said Mr. Hanford, in tones of deepest sorrow and remorse, and covering his face with has. pation. In 1803, he was recalled to power she has or does. And it is, therefore, to these two pursuits that the youth of our land can most profitably direct their efforts. Since the commencement of the war large numbers have left professional and mercau-tile pursuits and found profitable employ-ment in that of manufacturing. And the demand still continues. Articles of consump-t on, both grain, produce, and wearing apparel, have become so scarce that it will be years before the market will be again sup-bled. Let the youth of our land reap the senefit of the concertunities benefit of the opportunities now them.

THE EARL OF CHATHAM. HOW TARIFFS BLESS FARMERS. William Pitt, the political rival and oppo-nent of Sir Robert Walpole, was born in 1708, and was educated at Oxford. He en-tered Parliament in 1738, and won an envia-ble reputation as a stern opponent to uncon-stitutional measures. He had a bitter po-litical warfare with Walpole, but on the overthrow of that minister he was excluded from the Newcastle Cabinet, by the personal dislike of the king to the rising, popular Will not American farmers give carnest heed to the following facts and figures, showing their interest in maintaining such a Tariff on foreign manufactures as will build up and secure to them a profitable and enduring home market? The Cambria (Pennsylvania Iron Works naid in three years, for salaries, wages and

**VOLUME 39 ; NO 7.** 

yania land for agricultural purposes, which is \$20 per acre. Such is the testimony of one of the most intelligent men in Pennsyl-yania, whose character will give credit to his statements wherever he is known. He also bears witness to the fact, which true economists would anticipate—that the di-rect influence of the Works, in making a quick and profitable market for farm pro-quicts, and enhancing the value of the soil, is felt for fifty miles all around Johnstown ! What a volume of teaching, farmers, there is in these figures and facts! The benificent influence of the Cambria Iron benincent influence of the Cambria Iron Works is, to a greater or less degree, the influence of every one of the 730 iron pro-ducing establishments now struggling for life in the United States. Each and all are convenient markets for the sale, at constant-ly augmenting prices, of every product of the soil, and in which the capital invested in the farm doubles, trebles, and quadruples by a silent growt that is sure and yet taxes by a silent growth that is sure, and yet taxes not the farmer's care nor his toil. Agricul-turalists! there is no other class of men in this country so directly or so largely inter-ested in maintaining the life and increasing the prosperity of our iron works as you are. And you should feel that the British impor-ters and their purchased journalists, who labor to destroy American Domestic Trade and enthrone British Free Trade on its ruins, and who seek to drive you from your near and profitable Home Market to the far off and almost worthless foreign market, are your deadliest enemies, who insult your

> Exchange. PROF. HENRY D. ROGERS. planted into and thriving in the human body In Germany, pork flesh, imperfectly cured and smoked in the shape of ham and Ger The survey of the mineral res Pennsylvania, made by authority of the Government thereof, by Henry Darwin Rog-ers, was the first in extent, accuracy and lib-erality ever made by similar authority of any of the States of the Union. The report of and smoked in the shape of ham and Ger-man sausage, is a staple article of food, and from the human stomach, where they pene-trate with the ham and sauclison, dear to German palates, the larvæ of these entozaa pass into the blood, their size being so mie-roscropic as to enable them to penetrate even into the minutest veins; they lodge in the muscular and cellular tissues, and feed upon those parts of the human organization, caus-ing feerful acrons and great constitutional Mr. Rogers' survey was so voluminous in its maps and illustrations of mineral veins, that at the time its MSS was made ready for pub-lication, it was impossible to induce any American map maker or lithograph printer to under take the execution of the work. Mr. Rogers was consequently compelled to go a-broad, with the sanction of the State author-ities, to have his report printed. He went to Scotland and contracted with the world ing fearful agony and great constitutional disturbance, which ends in death. No cure has been as yet discovered, but the preven-tative process is obvious. to Scotland and contracted with the world renowned publishers, the "BLACKWOODS" of Edinburgh, by whom the first complete and accurate Geological Survey of an Amer-ican State was printed. But what Scotch mechanics gained in reputation by this achievement, American scientific knowledge accomplished in another way, for the fame which Mr. Rogers' work gained him as a scholar so attracted the attention of men of letters: in Gract British. The Onean Vieteria CHEAPNESS OF AMERICAN PAPERS.-The CHEAPNESS OF AMERICAN PAPERS.—The New York Citizen says that those who grum-ble at paying four cents for daily and ten cents for weekly papers here, would do well to notice what European papers cost. The London Times cost \$45 a year. The Morn-ing Chronicle, Daily Neizs, Globe, Herald and Post, charge the same rate. The Lon-don Evening Mail is published three times a week at \$25 a year. The London semi-weeklies, \$12. The French daily papers, large ones, are about the same price as the London prints. Those about the size of ours cost from \$20 to \$25 a year. The Ger-man papers cost \$22 to \$36 a year. The scholar so attracted the attention of men of letters in Great Britain, that Queen Victoria was induced to confer on him an appoint-ment as Professor of Geology in one of the leading colleges of Scotland, as being the first Américan citizen, and a Pennsylvanian, who ever secured such a recognition from a European sovereign. After an absence of many years from his native country. Prof. Borers refurms full of honors: coming back man papers cost \$22 to \$36 a year. The cost of paper and composition, and indeed everything connected with the make up of a paper, is much less in Europe than in this country, so the American journals are even Rogers returns full of honors; coming back at a period, too, when the mineral developthe brilliant statements with which his re-port of a survey of those fields abounds. It is expected that Prof. Rogers will be in this cheaper than would appear from the discity during the present week, for the pur-pose of consulting with the Legislature on a proposition to dispose of an edition of his work, the same to be distributed for deposit in the different libraries of the Common-wealth.-Harrisburg Telegraph.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

conts per line for each insertion. Special one half additional. All resolutions of Associa-tion, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, ex-ceeding firelines, 10 etc. par line. All legal noti-cess of every kind, and all opphans Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be pub-lished in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. Of 432 A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers. Suponths 6 months 1 year. 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. \$ 4.50 \$ 6.00 \$10.00 One square. Two squares. Three squares. One-fourth colutan... Half column...... One column..... 
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WHAT IS GOSSIP?

it does

We are often asked, "What is gossip?"

says: The population sustained by the operations of our company, consume annu-ally about 2,000 head of beef cattle, 3,000 head of sheep, and the product of not less than 4,000 head of hogs. Our whole con-turn the number of the set of the se ally about 2,000 head of beer cattle, 3,000 head of sheep, and the product of not less than 4,000 head of hogs. Our whole con-sumption of wheat flour is about 20,000 barrels. Johnstown is one of the best markets in the country for all kinds of food. Large quantities of the more perishable kinds, such as garden vegetables, butter, eggs, fruits, &c., are brought from Pitts-burgh and other Western markets; as the production of the surrounding country is

burgh and other Western markets; as the production of the surrounding country is unable to supply our demand." No wonder is it that farming land with-in two miles of the Cambria Iron Works is worth from \$150 to \$200 per acre, without improvements! And yet this same land, if the Works were wiped out by British Free Trade, would not be worth a cent more than the average value of similar Pennsyl-yania land for agricultural purposes, which truth about anything concerning a beighoot, and to speak of his, or her conduct, is usu-ally to run the risk of being unjust. Much less should we talk of the motives of others. Very few of us know our motives, and to venture on discussing a neighbor's motives is always impertinence, and often a real crime crime

A New Plague in Germany. The Avenir National, a Paris journal, publishes a letter from D. Karl Stein, of Frankfort, dated the 6th ult., which contains an account of the new plague which is com-mitting such havoe in Germany. The little mitting such navoo in toernany. The little fown of Edersbeban, in the environs of Magdeburg, which is usually so smiling and happy is new filled with mourning and deso-lation. For a whole month past death has reigned there. A fearful death after unex-ampled sufferings, and those that are ac-quainted with the nature of their disease. know that they are being eaten up alive by a legion of worms hardly so thick as a human hair, that have worked their way into the tissues of their flesh, their muscles and their nerves. Is not such a fate horrible to dwell upon? On the 9th of last month upwards of one hundred children—for they appear to of one hundred children—for they appear to enjoy an immunity—had been deprived of their parents. There was hardly a house in the village that did not number a victim. At that date upwards of three hundred pa-tients were awaiting death, which they knew to be inevitable—a prey to fearful sufferings. From seventy to eighty of the inhabitants, who at the outset of the evidemic had felt unwell, had taken to flight to escape from what they considered to be the cholera; but they had fallen down on the roads, and died without relief; their corpse alone were picked up. The epidemic was caused by the rava-ges of the worm called trichine, whence the

ges of the worm called trichine, whence the epidemic has received the name of "trichi-nosis" The trichine is one of the *entozoa* of the pig, and it is capable of being trans-

from the Newcastle Cabinet, by the personal dislike of the king to the rising, popular statesman. In 1746 he was appointed to a subordinate position in Ireland, where he added to his reputation. In 1755 he attacked cartain measures of the ministry, and was dismissed by the king. But such was he popular indignation at this act, that he was restored with still higher honors. He at once assumed the management of the war

nce assumed the management of the war ad of home affairs, and under his coorgetic and of home affairs, and under his energetic administration the vation was transported with joy by a series of victories by sea and land in every part of the world. Canada was conquered, the West India Islands sub-jugated, the naval gower of France was bro-ken by a succession of splendid victories, and the power of England was advanced on the continent of Europe. When George the Second died, no man in England occupied a higher position than Chatham. He was the idol of the people, and was known by the name of "the Great Commoner."

TOTICE IN THE SECOND SECOND SECOND

Commoner.

On the accession of George the Third he resigned in consequence of the refusal of the ministry to engage in war with Spain, in an-ticipation of the junction of that country with France. The war was continue 1, how-ever, until 1763, when peace was proclaimed Pitt maintained his popularity until he ac-cepted the tille of Earl of Chatham, when his influence declined. He assumed power for a brief period in 1768, when he resigned. He opposed the efforts of the ministry to tax the Colonies, and took the part of the Ame-ricans -his last speech having been uttered against it. He died in 1778. He was an orator of surpassing cloquence, and a states-man of unblemished integrity. He extended the power and possessions of England, and if the American coonies were lost to the Empire it was in consequence of the adop-On the accession of George the Third he Empire it was in consequence of the adop-tion of a policy against which he protested to

William Pitt, the son of the Earl of Chat-ham, was born in 1759. He manifested a precocious genius, and was trained from childhood by his father to be a politician. Two years after his father is death he entered Parliament, when only twenty-one years of age, and a few months after made a speech in favor of reform, which stamped him as the foremost man of his time. He was the only man in the House of Commons who ventured to commente with Burke. Fox. ventured to compete with Burke, Fox. Sheridan, and the great orators of the Whig party. Party. Partly from this cause, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Shelborne administration, when only twenty three years of age. When Lord Shelborne resignd, the House offered him When Lord at the age of twenty five years, in the first place in the British Empire. He held this position for a period of twenty years, when he resigned in 1801, on account of the king's unalterable opposition to Catholic emanci-petion La 1902 here the twenty was a second

the Premiership, but he prodently declined. He remained in opposition until 1783, when he resummed office as Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, and First Lord of the Treasury. No minister ever encountered greater diffi-culties. He had a formidadble opposition culties. He had a formidadble opposition in Parliament, but ac finally overcame it, and a dissolution of Parliament placed him, anderstandings with their sophistry, while they plan your ruin with their selfishness.—

the last.

William Pitt, the son of the Earl of Chat-

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BROODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P: H. PENNSYL, M. D., (Inte Surgeon 56th P. V. V.) BLOODY RUN, PA., Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicin-decility?

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

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

### HOTELS.

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DANIEL BORDER, Pitt street, two dooes west of the bed Ford Hotel, Bebford, PA. TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-

TCHMARER 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 Ghasses, 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. are 28. Showare. apr. 28, 1865-27.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL SEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business ertaining to his office will be attended to prompt ly. Will also attend to the sale or reuting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepar ed. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-counts. Apl '61-4J.

### INVENTO S'OFFICES. d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

jan12:4y

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS, Givil Engineers and Patent Solicitors, No. 435 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA. Patents solicited-Consultations on Eugineer ing, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Ma chinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended b. Special attention given to REJECTED CA-SES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Co-pies of all Documents from Patent Office procured. N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expanses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For urther information direct as above, with stamp and based, for Circular with references. jan12:4y

Before I let thy future give Color and form to mine: Before I peril all for thee Question thy soul to night for me

I break all slighter bonds nor feel A shadow of regret--Is there one link within the past That holds thy spirit yet? Or is thy faith as clear and free As that which I can pledge, to thee?

Look deeper still. If thou cans't feel Within thy inmost soul

That thou hast kept portion back, While I have staked the whole-Let no false pity spare the blow, But, in true mercy tell me so

Is there within thy heart a need Which mine cannot fulfill? One chord that any other hand Could better wake or still?

Speak now, lest at some future day My whole life wither or decay. Could'st thou withdraw thy hand one day.

And answer to my claim, That Fate, and that to-day's mistake Not thou, had been to blame? Some sooth their conscience thus, but thou Wilt surely warn and save me now.

Nay, answer not-I dare not hear, The words would come too late Yet I would spare the all remorse, So comfort thee, my Fate-Whatever on my heart may fall, Remember I would risk it all.

Miscellancous.

# A LITTLE CATECHISM FOR LIT-TLE FREE TRADERS.

What is Free Trade? An English mahine for breaking down the manufactories of other countries, in order to monopolize

What are the wages of Free Trade? Sixence a day. Who are benefitted by Free Trade? Those who import the raw material, and export the manufactured articles to supply the countries from which the former is obtain-

ACE. Who are the advocates of Free Trade? The English aristoeracy, played out politi-ticians of the American Democracy, and the Southern cotton lords. What would be the effect of Free Trade? To shut up all American workshops, turn our artizans and mechanics out of employ-ment, and several hundred millions of dol-lars in goid annually, to Europe, and delars in gold, annually, to Europe, and de-prive our Government of money now re-ceived for duties on imports, with which to pay the interest on the public debt.

and remorse, and covering his face with his hands.

hands. A period of oppressive silence followed, which was at last broken by Mr. Hanford saying: "When I found that my boy did not rise

from the stones on which he had fallen, I seized him by the arm and rudely pulled him to his feet, and was about to strike him again, when something that I saw in his face, in his look, arrested my arm, and I asked him if he was hurt." "I am afraid that I am, pa," he mildly answered, elinging to my arm for support. "Where?" I asked in great alarm, for notwithstanding my brutality, I fairly idoli-ard the hor.

zed the boy. "Here," he replied, laying his hand upon

"Here," he replied, laying his hand upon his hip. "In silence I took him in my arms and carried him to the bed, from which he never arose the same bright, active, glorious boy that I had so cruelly struck down on that pile of stones. But after many months he came forth, a pale, saddened little fellow, hobbling on a crutch " Here Mar Handred here down and wort

Here Mr. Hanford broke down and wept like a child, and the tears also rolled down Doring's cheeks. When he resumed, Mr. Hanford said :

"This is a humiliating narrative, neigh-bor Doring, and I would not have related it to you had I not supposed that, you needed the lesson which it contains. It is impossible for me to give you an adequate notion of the suffering that I have undergone on of the suffering that I have undergone on account of my brutal rashness to my boy. But fortunately it has been overruled to my good, and to that of my family also. The remedy, though terrible, was complete, and no other child of mine has ever been pun-ished by me except when I was in the full possession and exercise of my best faculties, and when my sense of duty has been chas-tened and softened by reason and affection. I devoted meself to noor Charley from the

tened and softened by reason and affection. I devoted myself to poor Charley from the time he left his bed, and we came to under-stand one another as I think few fathers and sons ever do. The poor boy never blamed me for blighting somuch happiness for him, and I sometimes tried to think that his life had been made happier on the whole than it would have been had I not been taught my duty through his sacrifice. Still, neigh-bor Doring, I should be sorry to have you and your son William pass through a similar ordeal.

I trust that we shall not," emphatically

and gravely responded Doring. "I thank you for your story, friend Hanford, and I shall try and profit by it." And he did profit by it, and we hope that every parent who is capable of striking his child in anger or petulence, that reads this sketch from life, will profit by it.

## New Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

Copies of the preliminary report on the treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain to regulate the trade between the United States and the provinces of British North America prepared by G. H. Derby, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, were, on the 29th, laid before the members of Congress. He appends the draft of a bill to extend the present treaty for the further term of one year from March 17th, 1866, on the condi-tions that Canada shall repeal all duties and year from March 17th, 1866, on the condi-tions that Canada shall repeal all duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, fusniture, tools, imple-ments, soap, starch, boots, shoes leather, horse-shoes, and horse-shoe nails, harness, tacks, brads, watches, music and musical in struments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, munching do himse more showle estimate moussline de laines, coarse shawls, satinets and sheetings and shirtings worth less than one doltar per pound, and raise her in-ternal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventyfive cents per gallon wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. The said treaty for extension shall also provide that the United extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the pronctions of the provinces which they levy upon their own productions of the same kind The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners or envoys to negotiate a rreaty with the United Kingdom and the provinces, either jointly or severally, to reg-ulate the commerce and navigation between the respective Territories and people of said province and the United States on terms province and the United States on terms reciprocally beneficial.

reciprocally beneficial. It is to be made the duty of the commis-sioners to provide, if possible, for the per-manent security of the fisheries of the United States, to receive the free interchange of the chief products of art and manufacture, as well as the products of the forests and agri well as the products of the forests and agri-culture and other product between the pro-vinces and the United States, and to secure, if possible, the discontinuance of any free ports that may cudanger, revenue and the assimilation of duties on articles taxed by the two countries, and the removal of all charges for lights and compulsory pilotage, and all discriminating tolls, and all duties for improved navigntion between Lake and all discriminating talls, and all dates for improved navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, around the Falls of Niagara, and between Lake Ontario Montreal and Lake Champlain. All articles produced in any of the provinces which, un-der the provisions of the treaty for extension if made, shall be freely admitted into Cana-da from the United States; shall, during the year of extension, be freely admitted into the United States from Canada, if produced in that country;

newal of the war He died in 1806, his gainst France.

against France. He died in 1806, his haughty spirit broken by the military suc-cesses of Napoleon. Pitt is described by Macaulay as the grea-test master of Par iamentary Gvernment that ever lived, being superior to Walpole, his father, the Earl of Chatham, or Peel and Canning; to this fact may be chiefly at-tributed his extraord nary retention of pow-er for so long a time. As a statesman, his ability scarcely reaches his Parliamentary and oratorical fame. He opposed the French revolution and undertook to fight the battle of legitimacy and the divine right of kings. His policy in this respect, has been reversed by the recognition of the second empire of Napoleon the Third. He added enormously to the National debt of England, and was unsuccessful in most of his military plans, which were baffled by the masterly genus of Napoleon. His personal character, howof Napoleon. His personal character, how-ever, was above suspicion, and the man who dispensed hundreds of millions of pounds died poor. Pitt was anable to discriminate between the excesses and benefits of the French revolution, and was crushed by it, his great enemy, Napoleon Bonaparte, only failing when he proved untrue to the princi-dese which here we have a reverse ples of which he was no long a representative.

## POSITION IN SLEEPING.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in pressing ont by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left, the operation of emptying the stom-ach of its contents is more like drawing wa-ter from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back-bone, compress it, and arrest the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. LATEST FROM WASHINGTON. Less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is more decided; and the various sen-sations, such as falling over a precipice, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us, and send on the stagnating blood; and we wake in al-inght, or trembling, or in perspiration, or feeling exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength, when we are not able escape the danger-when we do fall over the precipice—when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? That is death? That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning—"That they were as wall as they ever were the day before; "and att hearter than comm o?" This last, as a frequent cause of death to the tumber of the bill of the stages of the tree is too much gaiety and fashionable life at the Capitol just now to induce members to sit in the hall of the tumber of the stage of the danger-the tumber of the tree is the death of the artier than comm o?"

heartier than common?" This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have goue to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its cruth is enough to de-ter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This wedo know, with certanty, that waking up in the night with painful diar-rhoea, or cholera, or billious cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly waking up in the solutions cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to late larg meals. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons to eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal o cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort. -Hall's Journal of Health.

To some men it is indispensable to be worth money, for without it they would be "What's dat?" "What's dat?" "Why, I tu us de grindstone," What proof is there in the Bible that Pharaoh was a carpenter? He made Joseph a ruler.

## LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

now to induce members to sit in the hall of

now to induce members to sit in the hall of the House of Representatives at night. Senator Cowan made a long speech yester-day against Mr. Trumbull's bill to secure all persons in their civil rights. Ac., and to fur-nish vindication of them. This bill is inten-ded to accompany the one just passed the Senate to enlarge the powers of the Freed-men's Bureau. Mr. Cowan is among the most conservative of conservative Republi-

The Venango oil regions have just been visited by two terribly destructive conflagra-tions. At an early hour on Thursday morn-ing, 1st inst., a fire broke out in the business centre of the town of Franklin, and before the flames could be subdued twenty four of the fines buildings in the place valued at half a million were destroyed.—The fire originated in a brothel. On the day pre-vious a spark from a locomotive communioriginated in a brothel. On the day pre-vious a spark from a locomotive communi-cated fire to an eil well on Bennehoff Run, from which seven other wells have caught fire, and all are still burning. The wells were all flowing ones, and the total loss is estimated at \$100 000 estimated at \$100,000.

A LITTLE girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence she replied. "Why grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

-----"WELL Bridget, if I engage you I shall want you to stay at home whenever I shall wish to go out." "Well, ma'am, I have no objections pro-

vided you do the same when I wish to go

out il so asto

"MADAM, your boy cannot pass at half fare he is too large." said the conductor of a rail-way train, which had been long detained on the road by the snow.

He may be too large now, replied the ma-tron, but he was small enough when we star-ted. The Conductor gave in and the boy nassed for helf form passed for half fare.

"Sambo, what's yer up to now-a-days?" "O, I'se a carpenter and jiner." "Ah! I guess yer is. What department do you perform, Sambo?" "What department? I does de circular