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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

Poetru.

THE OLD STORY. Come sit by me Katy, and tell me Of what he was talking last night, When you stood at the gate till the moon bes Had quenched all the stars with their light

Come back with cheeks glowing crimson, And with eyelashes glittering with tears, And a smile which, half sad, half triumphant, Still over your sad mouth appears.

Did he talk of the beauty of Summer? Or praise the wild rose's perfume? Or speak of the arbors so rustic, Where woodbine and Jessamine bloom!

"He told you a story!" Oh, did he? Well Katy dear, tell it to me. "You've almost forgot it?" Already t How very much flattered he'd be!

You say you "think I may guess it!" Yes Katy the story I know; Tis the old tale, yet a sweet one; I'm certain that you found it so.

Twas new in the first days of Adam, When wandering through Eden's fair bowers. In Eve's little ear it was whispered, Whileshe, blushing, played with the flowers.

Your're blushing too; what is the matter? Why, what are you crying about? Your grandfather told your grandmother The very same story, no doubt.

Just three little words tell the story-What thousands of hear ts they have thrilled How many with joy they h ave gladdened ! How many with sorrow I wave filled!

These three little words are : "I love you! You see tis the very same tale That you heard last night by the woodbines, Beneath the moon's silvery veil.

Don't say I know nothing about it-You know very well it is true; But, Katy my dear, did you tell him The same story that he told you?

ECHOES.

Still the angel stars are shining, Still the rippling waters flow, But the angel voice is silent That I heard here long ago. Hark! the echoes murmur low Long ago!

Still the wood is dim and lonely, Still the plashing fountains play, But the past and all its beauty, Whither has it fled away? Hark! the mournful echoes say Fled away!

Still the bird of night complaineth-Now, indeed, her song is pain-Visions of my happy hours, Do I call and call in vain? Hark! the echoes cry again

All in vain! Cease, O echoes, mournful echoes! Now my heart is sick and weary, Days of old, a long farewell! Hark! the echoes sad and dreary

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL

Cry farewell, farewell!

The President's Message. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, February 19, 1866. To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which

originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes." Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would the expectation with the while welfare to regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure. I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purstringent and extensive enough for the pur-pose in view. Before it ceases to have efpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion in the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I have, with Congress, the stringent desire to secure to the Freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom, and their property, and their entire independence and equality and in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which, in my before me contains provisions which, in my judgment, are not warranted by the Constijudgment, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate, is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department, and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from reau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life. The country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States include protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill, in eleven States. It

jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of military judge, may by a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, aust by the very nature of man be attended by acts of caprice; injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under the bill are to take place without the intervention of jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offe ases are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents, under such rules? and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe, no previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of crime against the laws, but the trial rules proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such as a courtmartial may, think proper, and from these arbitrary trials. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such as a courtmartial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there is no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and the class of actions and offenses that are made subject to this measure, are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a tonses that are made subject to this measure, are so extreasive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that no persons shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise inflamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militar when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and that in all criminal prosecutions the aceused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed. The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of our for efathers established as securities for the protection of the imnocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would of necesity follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or the creating ought never to be entrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such at a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the creating to age to the every parish or the creating to age to the every parish or the creating to age to the every parish or the creating to age to the every par for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable respectability and prosperity. It is certain for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable period thereafter the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called it a visit or avisit and cantrol of four millions of emerging and cantrol of four millions of emerging and cantrol of four millions of emerging the difference of the states and the state of the state called into existence, as an auxillary force, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of

general unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refuges and freedmen and their wives and children. Succeeding and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expences to be defrayed from the Treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofive thought itself converpeople. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish any laws beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools, for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defense of the Union, but has left their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the states, of communities, or private associations, and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or liberty of deliberation would have be control of the states. pend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions of the white race who are hon-estly toiling day by day for their subsistence. say millions of the white race who are noneastly tolling day by day for their subsistence.
A system for the support of intelligent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authority of the Constitution
nor can any good reason be advanced why,
as a permanent establishment, it should be
founded for one class or color of our people
more than another. Pending the war, manrefugees and freedmen received support
from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed.
clothed, educated and sheltered by the Uni
ted States. The idea on which the slaves
were assisted to freedom was that, on becoming free, they should be a self-sustaining
population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a
self-sustaining condition, must have a ten-

dency unjurious alike to their character and prosperity.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronoge, and the expense of the aumerous of fibers and their clerks to be appining the year and their clerks to be appining by the President will be great in the beginning the patronoge, and the expense of the aumerous of fibers and their clerks to be appining the year constitutional relations to the Union by the President will be great in the beginning the patronoge, and the expense of the aumerous of their state of the year leading to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau as now established, for the year leading to a termination. They had placed them appropriations asked by the require double that amount, more than the enure sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams. If the presence of an agent in every parish ancountry is to so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their state. I know no reason why the state of Tennessee, for should not fully entered to sustain and enforce military just alection; troops would herefore be required to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice to the merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, general retrenchments.

In addition to the objections already its the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners to the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners to the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners to the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners or in the community, and individuals may be greated to the qualification of every contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no persons is halb edeprived of life, fiberty or property without due process of law. It does not appear that the lands to which this section of constitute only in the representation, It without any legal proceedi

ceived their freedom with moderation and selves on a proper remuneration, of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and stry, will be the color, it is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will by their own efforts establish for themselves a condition of

and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or taskmasters who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish through-out the United States containing freedmen and refugees; and such a system would cer-tainly tend to such a concentration of power in the Executive as would enable him, if so most of those States in which at any time it had existed. I am not therefore able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which are effected for the protection of freedmen and refugees, during the actual continuation of hostilities, and of African servitude, will now, disposed, to control the action of a numer-ous class, and use them for the attainment

of his political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in connection with taxaadds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some at least of the States are attending Congress by lovel Representations. tending Congress by loyal Representatives, soliciting the allowance of the Constitutional to accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment there could be no objection ureed that the States most interested had not become

islation, when however, insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious, its people may have been it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under the existing constitutional or legal test. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite any large section of the country against another section of the country no matter how much the lat-

of the country against another section of the country no matter how much the latter may predominate. The course of immigration. the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land; but if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent stitutional relations to the country they may think they have cause to become a unit in feelings and sentiment against the unit in feelings and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inheren and irradicable that the consent of the ma and irradicable that the consect of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored to the United States. If they have not let us at once act together to secure that desirable, and at the arrivest possible.

have not let us at once act together to secure
that desirable end at the earliest possible
moment, it is hardly necessary for me to
inform Congress that in my own judgment,
most of those States, so far at least as depends upon their own action have already
been fully restord, and are to be deemed to
be entitled to the enjoyment of their constitutional rights as members of the Union.
Reasoning from the Constitution itself and
from the actual situation of the country, I
feel not only entitled, but bound to assume
that with the Federal courts restored in the
the several States and in the full exercise of that with the Federal courts restored in the the several States and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will with the aid of the military in cases of insufficiency of the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate then the Executive is already armed with the powers conferred by the get of Mayet 1865, autobicities the

Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter as he fore, he can employ the land and naval for ees of the country to suppress insurrection, and to overcome obstruction to the laws.

I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving ques-tions and interests so important to the coun

try, will not become a law unless upon deli-berate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public Andrew Johnson.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

Was a leading politician and statesman, who held power for a period of iwenty-one years after the accession of the House of Hanover. He was born in 1676, and was educated at Cambridge university. He entered upon public life at an early age, and having attached himself to the Whig party, he became Secretary of War in 1708, during the reign of Queen Anne. On the accession of the Tory party to power he was removed, and impeached, according to the customs of the time, by the dominant party. He was expelled by the House of Commons, but the event rather increased his standing and popularity. On the accession of George I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in connection with taxation, that every State shall have at least one Representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State, shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with negaliar force, that a State, and adds with negaliar force, that a State. the Cabinet in 17:20, as Paymaster General. The year following, in accordance with the popular vote, he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, as the fittest person to repair the losses by the South Sea bubble. He was retained in office by George the Second. In 17:42 he was forced to resign in consequence of the unsuccessful prosecution of the unjust Spanish War, in which he engaged reluctantly in compliance with the popular demand. Sir Robert Walpole was one of the most dexterous party leaders that ever appeared in the House of Commons. He was a man of sound common sense, rather than of genius. To him belongs the credit of having organized the administration and finances of England, very nearly on the bases on which they now rest. He pursued inflexibly a peace policy, believing that that course was the most conducive to the interests of England. In this view he was undoubtedly correct. England required repose after the exciting and exhausting wars of William Third and Queen Anne. He devoted great attention to the development of the manufacturing and commercial interests of England, and the promotion of her internal resources. He died in 1745. promotion of her internal resources. He

FREE TRADE.

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We regard Free Trade to be the curse of any country mainly devoted to agriculture; hence no nation in the world would suffer so much as the United States with all our wants so immense and varied, under such a system. Of two countries which trade freely with each other, that which sells the products of her own manufacture, gains, become powerful, and governs; while the other, which exports acquired the products only because of the country acquired the products of the country acquired ful, and governs; while the other, which exports agricultural products only, loses, suffers, and obeys. This law of economy is universal and inexorable. The statesmanship of England has been wisely guided by it it for over one hundred years, and the prices of the commodities of the world pays debts in London. Idefiance of this law, the advocates of British Free Trade assigned to outpost duty in the United States argue to Americans that they will grow rich by confining themselves to cultivating the soil, and exchanging food in England for Iron, Cloth, Steel and hardware. The farmers in Illinois and Iowa who sit at fires made of corn, bitterly feel that this is a wicked lie. The establishment in their neighborhood of even the smallest fretory, demonstrates that this is a lie.

why, then, should we for a moment lis-Why, then, should we for a moment listen to the clamors of the foreign merchants and their toadies of New York, backed by the fishy politicians, of doubtful loyalty, in various parts of the country, who demand unrestricted free trade.—We are not radical on this subject. While we may go for protection for the sake of protection, belieiving it to be the salvation of the country and the sheet archer of our agriculture, we would sheet anchor of our agriculture, we would have no pet interests, and only go for such a scale of duties as would afford the industry of the United States that measure of protection which, while it would promote both skilled and unskilled labor, would at the skilled and unskilled labor, would at the same time advance the general prosperity of every other branch and especially the greatest of all branches, that of Agriculture. Farmers and all others should calmly investigate for themselves, and be slow to adapt the political dogmas of those whose affection for their country and its paramount interests, as exhibited in their lives; is poor an endorsement for the fidelity of their opinions and movements.—Germantown Telegraph.

How Farmers are Interested in Tariffs,

The New York Tribune states that the Cambria Iron works in our State, paid in three years for salaries, wages and contract work as follows: 1860, \$907,028,91. 1864, \$1,399,890.82; 1865, \$1,55,380,24. Nearly all this money went to laborers and their families, and the direct interest farmers had in it may be inferred from the reply of the Superintendent of the works to the interrogatories of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. He said:

"The population sustained by the opera-

sioner. He said:

"The population sustained by the operations of our company, consume annually 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 consumption of wheat flour is about 20,000 barrels, Johnstown is one of the best market sin the country for all kinds of food. Large quantities of the more perishable kinds, such as garden vegetables, butter, eggs, fraits, &c., are brought from Pittsburg and other Western markets; as the production of the surrounding country is unable to supply our demand."

Farming land within two miles of the works is worth from \$150 to \$300 per acre, without improvements. If these facts do not show how deeply interested our farming classes are in the development of manufactures, we would be puzzled to know what sort of reasoning or evidence would conful in developing our minerals and staples, in relieving agricultural industry from the pressure of too much competition, in giving farmers a home market for their products, narmers a home market for their products, in supplying a useful and ingenious laboring class with employment. in obtaining revenue for the government and reducing taxation, in making us independent of foreign nations for articles indispensable for general use, and in really enlarging our national wealth. When we have fairly established our manufactures, we might prudently consider the subject of low terrific or no y consider the subject of low tariffs or no

OUR NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.—Capt.—of the U. S. Navy, was equally distinguished for his eccentricity of manner and for his proficiency in seamanship. On one occasion, during a cruise in the Mediterranean, he so accquitted himself as to induce some English and French officers, who were engaged upon similar service, (cruising) to tender him a complimentary dinner, as an evidence of their appreciation of his professional skill. At the time designated, many were present. Customary courtesies were being exchanged, and international toasts and sentiments were being liberally indulged in, accompanied by corresponding potations when one of the officers of Her Majesty's service, having become somewhat oblivious, OUR NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.-Capt. service, having become somewhat oblivious remarked, with characteristic brusqueness: "Captain, I have but one great objection

o your countrymen."

:'Ah!' naively said the Captain, "what "Their insatiable desire for the aquisition of territory." Then becoming excited by his subject, he continued—"I am satisfied,

Captain, there will be no end to it."
"Oh, yes," quaintly and coolly replied the Captain. 'For God's sake, when?'' emphatically inquired the officer.
"When," responded the Captain, pre serving his equanimity, "we reach our natural boundaries."

"Will you please to inform me where those may be?" interrogates the English of "Where!" said the Captain, assuming an inimitable manner, "from Texas to the Aurora Borealist"

SADNESS.

There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of lite, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its power is alike lent retreat of solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak and the iron hearted. At one time it is caused by a single thought across the mind. Again a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow, and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

In the case of Thomas W. Pierce vs. the No snow falls lighter than the snow of age none heavier, for it never melts.

When is a boat like a heap of snow?

When it is a drift,

When it is a drift,

When it is a drift,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has sent three na-Sir John Lawrence has sent three native agents, disguised as merchants, to explore Central Asia by different routes. Each one is independent of the others, and kept in ignorance of their appointment, so that on their return three independent narratives may be looked for. They are instructed to take note of all that they see, to observe the temper of the different peoples among whom they travel, whether movements are taking place in favor of Russia, and to visit Bokhara, Khokand and Samarcand before they turn back.

The correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Concord, N. H. says the Democratic managers of that State invited Ex-President Pierce to address them in the parlor of a hotel, the night before their Convention, hoping that his indorsal of the President night give them favor at Washington, but that they did not dare to risk the effect upon the people of the State of having him speak in the Convention.

Newspaper Suppression.—The order emanating from Gen. Grant for the suppression of the Richmond Examiner, it is said, will not be the only one of a similar character if the present course of Rebel journals is not changed. It is notorious that many journals in the South are as bold and defiant in treasonable utterances as before or during the war. Gen. Grant is determined to put a stop to this firing of the Southern heart.

NASHVILLE AN OIL MART.-The discov-NASHVILLE AN OIL MART.—The discoveries of petroleum at Burksville, Kentucky, are beginning to have their effect upon the commerce of Nashville. Several consignments of the commodity have made their appearance in that market, and an enterprising Pittsburgh firm is making arrangements to put a boat regularly on the river between Nashville and the newly-discovered oil regions.

A CONTRABAND ON KENTUCKY UNION-ISM.—A traveler dining at a hotel, in the interior of Kentucky, not long since, seeing "Union Maringues," on the bill of fare, called for some; when brought he found them striped with secesh colors, red and white. Calling the "culled pusson," waiting on the table, he inquired: "Do you call these red and white things Union? Where is the blue?" "Yah! Yah!" says Sambo, "dem's good 'nuff Union for this place. Ginel Grant did'nt come in here with any of the hard licks to put in the blue; deyony get scratch a little, make de red and white come; da—ts's so; dem's good 'nuff Union for this yerr place." A CONTRABAND ON KENTUCKY UNION-

SINGING.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart. Such a man not only works good neart. Such a man not only works willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits, and he who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of fillarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses and August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be looked to.

A QUAKER intending to drink a glass of water, took up a small tumbler of gin. He did not discover his mistake until he got behind the door and swallowed the dose, when he lifted both hands and exclaimed:—"Verily, I have taken unwarily the balm of the world's people. What will Abigail say when she smells my breath?"

FIRESIDE EDUCATION.—The freside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is im-portant because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven int the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are the graduates of the hearth.

A PUNCTUAL man is rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are feequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising ne never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected, ruin credit and when a man has lost that he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend.

THE Rochester Union says: "The rapids in the Niagara river, directly opposite the Cataract House, are hardly covered by water at the present time, in consequence of an ice-jam having formed above, causing the water to run close to the Canada shore. The like was never known it is said in that lolike was never known, it is said, in that locality.'

THE Kentucky Yeoman now contains in its daily issue more than two columns of gubernatorial proclamations, fifteen in all, offering rewards that amount in the aggregate to over five thousand dollars, for arrest of murderers who are yet at large.

A special to the Commercial says: General Lee is in Georgetown, the guest of his retary of Legation. RELIEVE mistortune quickly. A man is like an egg—the longer he is kept in hot water the harder he is when he is taken

Why is it natural that a young lady, having seven lovers should desire to add another to the list? Because all ladies wish

to fasten eight (fascinate.) QUITE OBVIOUS.—It would never answer for two ill-tempered men to go up in a bal-loon together, because they would be so like-

ly to fall out on the way. SWEARING in conversation indicates a perpetual distrust of a person's own reputation, and is an acknowledgment that he thinks his bare word not worthy of credit.

A Philosopher on being asked from whence he received his first lesson in wislom replied: "From the blind, who he take a step until they have felt the ground

Socrates, being silent in company, was requested to join in the conversation. He replied: "What I know would be improper here; and of what would be proper here, I am ignorant."

WHY is it that the moment of popping the question is so terrible to young fellows, that they frequently cannot utter a word? Because, just then, they love the fair one

MRS. PARTINGTON'S youngest scion asserts that the only difference to him whether he goes to school or goes a fishing, is that in the former case he hates his book, and in the latter he baits his look.