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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Julianz street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa.

market

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.

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Office with John Crssna, on Pitt st., opposite the
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will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. Bedford, June 9, 1865.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to
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tice.

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April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business cutrusted to his care in Bedford and aljoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., an Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle Honse."

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

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other imes he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-if.

PHYSICIANS.

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

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

decl:lyr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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

April 1, 1884—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER. Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP...... O. E. SHANNON F. BENRDICT

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.

JEWELER, &c.

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Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire ratisfaction. [nov3-lyr DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BED-

TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-RY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil-

ver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refinder the party which had carried through the ed Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold war, to prove the asslves equal to the exi-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—22.

Bedford Imquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

VOLUME 39: NO 10.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

and high as the prices for passengers, there

"Mr. Holladay visits his overland line a-

son of old Dr. Flint of Springfield, lost his

He caused himself to be driven from Salt

was only twelve days and two hours from

THEOLOGICAL VIEW OF NEGRO

A very bold and telling speech in behalf

THE FRUITS OF LIBERTY.

In his speech on Saturday night General Howard reported that he had official notice of seventy thousand negro children sttending

school in the southern states, and he knew

intelligence, enterprise, and good conduct .-

TESTIMONY.

conducting the enterprise."

Poetry.

WORK AND THINK. Hammer, tongs and anvils ringing, Waking echoes all day long, In a deep-toned voice are singing

Thrifty Labor's iron song; From a thousand fly-wheels bounding, From a thousand humming looms, Night and day the notes are sounding Through the misty fact'ry rooms, Listen! workmen, to their playing-There's advice in every clink: Still they're singing—still they're saying "While you labor, learn to think!" Think what power lies within you,

For what triumphs ye are formed, If, in aid of bone and sinew, Hearts by emulation warmed, Mighty thoughts ye woo and cherish What shall hold your spirits down? What shall make your high hopes perish? Why shall ye mind Fortune's frown? Do you wish for profit, pleasure? Thirst at learning's fount to drink?

Crave ve honor, fame or treasure? Ye the germs have-work and think! Think! but not alone of living, Like the horse from day to day; Think! but not alone of giving Health for pelf, or soul for pay! Think! Oh, be machines no longer-Engines made of flesh and blood! Think! 'twill make you fresher, stronger;

Link you to the great and good! Thought exalts and lightens labor, Thought forbids the soul to sink! Self respect and love for neighbor Mark the men who work-and think! Think!-and let the thoughts now nerve you

Think of men who've gone before; Leaving Tustrious names to serve you Yours the path they've plodded o'er! Freedom fights and wins her charter With the sword of thought-the pen! Tyranny can find no quarter In the ranks of thinking men, Think! for thought's a wand of power-Power to make oppression shrink; Grasp ye, then, the precious dower! Poise it-wield it-work and think!

Hold your heads up, toiling brothers; 'Mongst us be it ne'er forgot, Labor, for ourselves and others, Is for man a noble lot; Nobler far, and holier, higher, Than vain luxury can claim, If but zeal and worth inspire. And true greatness be our aim, Power that forms the strongest link

His noblest power-the power to think! RESTORATION.

Views of the President—He explains the Veto—Is not opposed to a Freed-

Twixt an upright soul and Heaven,

MY DEAR SIR-On Saturday last I had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements while they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me, in a perfectly free and unpremeditated conversation, to exhibit, with peculiar clearness, the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions and to express them with such manifest candor and entire freedom from personal feeling, that I could not but think that if he would consent to it, good might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly I again waited upon him this morning, to make known what I had done, to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. Although he was perfectly unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, and I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him, he most frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report,

which is as follows: He said he had no thoughts which he was not willing to avow; that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, and therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office, he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had, in some senses, inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that it was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just grounds of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views, or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration.

He was satisfied that no long continuance of military government could be tolerated; that the whole country would properly de- and qualifications of members of Congress, mand the restoration of a truly civil government; and not to give it to the lately Rebellious States, would be an admission of bellious States, would be an admission of the failure of the Administration, and of the party which had carried through the war, to prove the selves equal to the exigency, now that the work of destruction was over, and that of rebuilding had begun with the war was over, and that of rebuilding had begun with the states were exercising their fact that the States were exercising their sale to constitutional rights, but he feet that this offices train their native state, and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country, but in the deportation of native freedmen from the United States and their importation to this country. Said I hadn't much fight in me. Thought the deportation of native freedmen from

the loyalty of the people of the South themimpose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force.

Thus in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was not against the idea of the Bureau in toto, for he had used it, and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemown, or by some action of Congress, as a to elaborate a plan. condition of peace, the technical end of the Rebellion would be declared at some period. perhaps not very remote, and as he under- over his veto message, saying that if these stood the present law, the Bureau might men make it necessary."

is right, whilst they are not discouraged by cification loyal men everywhere should rethe idea that there is no hope of an end to joice in. what they regard as a sort of military Govdrive them to desperation, and make their standing with them.

hatred of the Government inveterate. was shown in the manner in which he held position to the obstructive policy of those martial law over them. Whenever they extremeists, who, as he believed, would should show so peaceful and law-abiding a keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin condition of their community that martial might come upon us. law was not needed, it should be removed. Such, my dear sir, is the conversational Their own conduct would thus determine statement of the President on this importhe matter, and the debt and interest of all tant matter, and if you could meet his tne best people be increased to put down the disturbances and outbreaks, to protect hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am Union men and obey the laws, because by well assured that you would believe, with so doing they would hasten the withdrawal me, that although he may not receive perof the direct interference of the military sonal attacks with the equanimity and for-

influence of the same idea, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose upon the rebellious States conditions which would guarantee the safety of the the veto—Is not opposed to a Freed-man's Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 26.
The following important letter was read to-night by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the Union representatives in Congress from that State:

Washington, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.
Washington, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.
General George B. Wright, Chairman of the Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

Wy Drive State Constitution: The additional Governments of the Purish and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, the importance of the same sort:

Washington, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.
General George B. Wright, Chairman of the United States Constitution; the repuliiation of the rebel debt, and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar.

Wy Drive State Constitution: The he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, to it: 'Fire away, my good fellow. Give us more of the same sort:'

"Our private opinion and belief is that the lement of standing on the shelves. Skulls lying around in a promiscuous sort of manner. Benjamin Franklin looked benignly at Jack Shepbigoted descendant of the Puritans will say to it: 'Fire away, my good fellow. Give us more of the same sort:'

"Our private opinion and belief is that the lement of fun in it—an ingredient not often found in a promiscuous sort of manner. Benjamin Franklin looked benignly at Jack Shepbigoted descendant of the Puritans will say to it: 'Fire away, my good fellow. Give us more of the same sort:'

"Our private opinion and belief is that the library of Yale College—or they will be there when needed—to prove that Bunker Hill Monument marks the site of Babylon the Mighty, that Carthage was no more nor the Mighty, that Carthage was no more nor the Mighty that Carthage w various rights, &c., everybody is familiar

with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as, in his best judgment, and in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame, he engaged that on their acceptance, with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State governments, elects Legislatures, and so far as the Executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions, that he did not regard the experiment as a failure, but a success. He had accordingly reorganized the Post Office Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions there on through the Treasury Department, and in like manner, in all the Executive Departments, recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had

in the other respects which he had named.

He would admit only such representatives as were in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or District sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him the same as from any other State, and he would admit none but such loval men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this, their representation would be full, and the work would be done. Such was his plan.

He did not ask to be the judge of elections

one which tended everywhere to stimulate it yet time to fix his own ideas of the preise JOHN QUILL VISITETH THE PHRE- last, gave it up. Said there wasn't any.

Nothing but a deep dent in the skull where mode of accomplishing this end, lecause we selves, and make it the spring of loyal con- had a margin of time lasting till after the duct by proper legislation rather than to next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation; and if before that time the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves, and providing a proper system of projection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what plated that either by proclamation of his they ought, there would then be time enough

He then referred briefly to the fact, that men who have been disloyal were rejoicing men in good faith adopted the views of polcontinue a year from that time. Meanwhile, icy he had himself held and asted upon, and he could say to the South, "It depends up- which he had so freely elaborated in his anon yourselves to say whether the Bureau ual message and explained to me, the counshall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I try surely could have no cause for sorrow in proper action for the protection of the freed- North and South, should cordially give in their adherence to the conditions of restora-Thus, said he, the hope of getting rid of tion he had uniformly insisted upon, he the institution stimulated them to do what thought that was precisely the kind of pa-

The more they were committed to such ernment. If, on the other hand, the Bu- a course the better he would like it, for if reau were to be made a permanent thing by they were not sincere they would at least dilegislation, which, on its face appears to be minish their power of dangerous opposition part of the fixed law of the land, all the in future. His whole heart was with the objections he had urged in his message ap- body of true men who had carried the counplied in full force to it, and instead of en- try through the war, and he earnestly desircouraging the South to loyalty you tend to ed to maintain a cordial and perfect under-

This sentiment and purpose he regarded The same principle of stimulating loyalty as entirely consistent with determined op-

straightforward, honest look, and hear the bearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is In precisely the same way and under the no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sincere in his adhesion in the

principles upon which he was elected.

Very truly, yours, J. D. COX. A Southern Hit at the "Yankees." which would guarantee the safety of the country; and regarding the then existing affairs of the local governments as having disqualified themselves, by their treason, for continuance, in power, he deposed them and established Provisional Governments.

The Boston Transcript says: "The Petersburg (Virginia) Index, stirred up by the observation that Samuel Adams had a larger share than Thomas Jefferson in bringing on the Revolution, indulges in the following strain of irony, which has the element of fun in it—an ingredient not often found in standing on the shelves."

Patinorus a member of the Cambridge Yacht Club; that Priscian taught a gramowned a brownstone quarry in Maine; and Socrates founded the Atlantic Monthly; that the Academia was the walk under the yew trees at New Haven, and the Colussus of Rhodes a statue which strided from Nantucket to Martha's Vineyard; that Plydraw a flattering picture. If I was an ass mouth Rock is all that is left of the Tower of Babel, and the Connecticut River ran through Paradise; that Stonington is the site of Tyre, and Merrimac fast colors the old Temple of Diana at Ephesus was not burned, but it is now Fancull Hall and that Herodotus and Wendell Phillips were the same persons; that the fable of Romulus and his brother being suckled by a wolf (lupus) arose from the circumstance that their mother was the first Vermonter who their mother was the first Vermonter was the large transfer of both great that their mother was the first Vermonter was the large transfer of both great that their mother was the first Vermonter was the large transfer of both great the large transfer of both great the large transfer of both great transfer of bo hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which those States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that is representation in Congress. In this he had alvised that the same principal of stimulating loyalty he applied as in the other respects which he had named. yond its limits, except by a two third vote of the taxpayers of that heavenly city, exclu-

Lee on a sour apple tree.'

and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional rights; but he feet that this odious traffic does not consist in the self. Said they wouldn't be hard to find. was over, and that of rebuilding had begun apr. 28, 1866—22.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MOREWELL SHOW AND HAVE A Line and of I a ong period of such portaining to his some will be attended to properly. Will also attend to the sale or recting of reaction the beathered to prove the catelling up partnerships and other accounts.

Was over, and that of rebuilding had begun Military Government alone would not pacify the South.

He end of Ia ong period of such government we should be no nearer, and probably not so near, the end than now, and by the means and secret in their move that the States were exercising their privileges, within the Union, were, in short, restored in all the sale of the fundamental right of representation.

The subscriber having taken out Auctionser's Licear's tenderships arising the south.

The subscriber having taken out Auctionser's Licear's tenderships and other accounts.

OYES! OYES!

Was over, and that of rebuilding had begun the fact that the States were exercising their privileges, within the Union, were, in short, restored in all the states were exercising their privileges, within the Union, were, in short, restored in all the sale of the fundamental right of represently to light and enjoying their privileges, within the Union, were, in short, restored in all the sale of the fundamental right of represently the sale of the fundamental right of represently to like the sale of the fundamental right of represently the sale of

Our Gas Light Editor states that the it ought to be. quality of the hydrogen furnished by the Gas Company, is so poor that it takes two weeks' gas to get up a sufficient amount of brilliancy for his columns, so in view of his failure to come to time, Mr. John Quill, Guide, Philosopher, and Friend, Knight before Christmas, Companion of the Sansom Street Caths, and Contributor to Saturday Night, has furnished us with his experience at the establishment of a New York phre-

nologist.

He extendeth himself as follows: I have always been a firm believer in the science of phrenology. I used to believe that benificent and careful Nature when she gets up a human being, swells his head up in knobs in certain places, after the fashion of bluenose potatoes, with lots of eyes, so will put an end to it just as soon as you by that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere that his character may be lead by them.

They are like the table of contents to a book or the tin signs which shopkeepers hang out in front of their stores, to tell the world what may be found within. I have had a knobby head from my youth up, and I have one now. My skull breaks out into bumps in the most unheard of places. Is covered with lumps, just as the stone eater's at the circus would be if he should be seized with a rush of pebbles to the head. Had paving stones on the brain, in fact. Can't comb my hair with any degree of satisfaction. Just like harrowing in a field when the stumps are pretty thick. I thought the thing over a good deal. Came to the-conclusion that I must have some very remarkable characteristics. May be I was destined to lead armies; control the fate of nations; do the large thing in steering at the helm of state. Perhaps a glorious future awaited me. I would be a great author, write a history of the war, for it hasn't been done

> or get off novels like Walter Scott, or Beadle Dime, and people of that sort. Made up my mind to call on a phrenolo gist while I was in New York. Get him to tell me 'what Nature intended me for. Whether I was cut out for a Member of Congress, or a gentleman. In short to feel my

> cranium for me. Found his place of business without much difficulty. Had a picture of a man's head in his window, divided up into squares. Laid out in building lots, like the diagran of a Michigan city, that exists only in the

The Mighty, that Carthage was no more nor less than Portland, Ostrium, Nahant and Boston, in fact, Athens; that Homer was Professor of Belles Lettres at Harvard, and of so many remarkable beings. Fellow of so many remarkable beings. Fellow gazed at me impressively, and said that my mar school at Montpelier, and Archimedes was a private tutor of chemistry in Concord; that St. Peter was a Cape Cod fisherman, and St. Mathew a collector of the internal revenue at Stonington; that Phidias edes humor wanted development. Thought may ble. Didn't agitate him any more. Afraid

Told him I wanted my head examined. Said I was a candid man. Must not be afraid to tell me the truth, even if it was disagree I believed him.

Took off my hat and sat down. Fellow it is now, perhaps, the greatest enterprise dies that made that city famous; that the old Temple of Diana at Ephesus was not times, like a barber, making ready for a

men and idiots. Said I wasn't exactly his idea of a great man. (Felt rather badly. I was of the nervous-sanguine temperament That is, I lacked nerve, and hoped for a great many things I wouldn't get.

Said my Conjugal Love was very strong. I would be violently attached to the other sex. I didn't possess any attractive qualihowever, and they wouldn't be affected in the same manner, not by any means. Alimentiveness, very full. Said my appe

tite might well alarm my friends especially those I might be spenging on. Recommen ded me to engage board at three hotels. ding all who have at any time in their most secret thoughts expressed a doubt of the pro-priety of hanging Jeff. Davis and General satisfy my voracity entirely at his table Suggested that I eat dried apples and drink KIDNAPPING FREEDMEN.—The Atlanta (Ga.) correspondent of the rebel sympathizing New York News, makes statements which show that the alleged kiddapping of freedmen and sending them to Caba to be sold as slaves, is but too well founded. He says:

Suggested that I cat dried apples and drink wafer, would swell up, and were both cheap Self Esteem, he said, was tremendous. Never saw a head that had such a perfect Pike's Peak of a bump. Said I estimated but too well founded. He says: Pike's Peak of a bump. Said I estimated and is in the receipt for this service of six

Imitation was very large. Said this facul-proach-ad for get to get to ard ru-is was fer. A traveller coming up to an inn, and sec-tions comes frequently fifty and one hundred miles; the Indians last year destroyed or great want of originality.

Sublimity was small Thought the sub-ported hundreds of miles; fuel for his sta-tions comes frequently fifty and one hundred miles; the Indians last year destroyed or stole full half a million dollars' worth of his wife has been dead these three weeks."

Sublimity was small. Thought the sublimely ridiculous would be my forte. Nentured to tell him I thought he was suffering thousand dellars a year; division superintendent tendents a quarter as much; drivers and the neelected opportunity. manner. Said he was only hunting for my bump of Conscientiousness. Fingered some cases make his own roads—so that, around for three-quarters of an hour. At large as the sum paid by the government,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of f special notices one half additional. All resolutions of f special interest and notices of mavinges and deaths, exceeding five lines, 16 ets. per line. All lagal notices of every kind, and aft Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Adversising due after first insertion Por line. All Adversis due after first insertion.

3 months. 6 months. 1 year.

One squares. 8.5.0 \$ 6.00 \$ 10.00 Nothing but a deep dent in the skull where is an immense outlay, and a great risk in

Said I was wholly deficient in all the higher faculties. Wouldn't make a good minis- bout twice a year; and, when he does, passter. Said if I wanted to do good I had bet- es over it with a rapidity and a disregard of ter confine myself to sticking tracts under expense and rules, characteristic of his irpeople's front doors. Thought, however, I repressible nature. A year or two ago, afmight make my mark keeping tally at a ter the disaster to the steamer Golden Gate bagatelle table, but Nature pointed to a on the Pacific shore, by which the only partclerkship on a slop-cart as my most natural ner he ever had, Mr. Edward Rust Flint,

As my Language was large, perhaps I life, and himself barely escaped a watery might shine as a vendor of patent-blacking grave, he made the quickest trip overland on the State House pavement, but he that it is possible for any man to make bewouldn't recommend this too strongly, for it fore the distance is shortened by railway. did require some brains.

Said I was wholly wanting in Firmness. Lake to Atchison, twelve hundred and That I had a good deal of the Roman kind, twenty miles, in six and one-half days, and but that was quite common even in fourlegged asses. Felt a little savage, and asked San Francisco to Atchison. The trip probahim what he meant? Said he supposed I bly cost him twenty thousand dollars in wanted the truth, didn't I? Didn't want | wear and tear of coaches and injury to and him to lie right in the face of the naked loss of hortes by the rapid driving. facts, did I? He guessed not.

I indulged in the same conjecture. Said my Destructiveness was enormous A very bold and telling speech in behalf of the right of negroes to testify in the court was recently made in the Tennessee Legislature by a Mr. Richards, who said, in the course of his argument:

"Why, Mr. Speaker, to touch very cautiously upon the domain of the theology in which I am but little versed, is it not a fact that the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and other religious denominations of the South have professed for years to have Christianized multitudes of the negroes and made them fit for Heaven? And will these good people have us believe that a man may be a good Methodist or Baptist and yet not fit to be believed on eath? That he may be worthy to take the sacrament and unworthy to stand in the witness box? That he may sing before the Almighty as a saint in glory, but cannot go before the justice of the Peace to swear to an account of five dollars for work which he has done in the workshop or cotton fieli? If that be religion, Mr. Speaker, and the the principles on which it is based, I think the less of it the better for public morality." out, he thought, would confire itself principally to victuals and fine cut tobacco. I hadn't heart enough to destroy anything

that was likely to show fight I asked the fellow if he had got through? Said he could tell me lots more of things. Said I had a very remarkable head. Told him I believed in him, but didn't care very much if he didn't go on. Wouldn't feel hurt or take it to heart much if he stopped right short. Accordingly, he ceased clawing my head, and asked me for two dollars and fifty cents. Paid him, and waited until I got the door open. Then told him what I thought of him, and retired suddenly down the street.

Look here. I don't place much confidence more than one or two thousand times yet, in these fellows. Pshaw, I believe that chap was crossed in love, or ate something that disagreed with him, and he took it out

> To be sure some of the things he said were partly true, but he exaggerated them. I don't think it's a valuable science. There's a great deal of humbug about it. I'm a andid man, but if a fellow pays his money he ought to hear pleasant things, oughtn't he? I think so. I think these phre-nologist are a little too free with their knowledge. That is if they have any, which I don't half believe. The idea of laying a man's head out, like a checker-board, or a pair of plaid pants! It's all nensense, and I don't think I'll ever visit one of their golgothic shops again. I can feel my own head for less money, and with more satisfactory results, I can.—Saturday Night.
>
> THE OVERLAND ROUTE.
>
> In Mr. Bowles's book, "Across the Continent," the following description is given he ought to hear pleasant things, oughtn't

tinent," the following description is given these very colored people will be in the of Mr. Holladay's great mail-coach line, ercise of the elective franchise with the of Mr. Holladay's great mail-coach line, owned by a man whose mind is capacious they live, and as the natural result of their prise, but to manage two or three lines of steamships, owned by himself on the Pacific,

line, and the coaches used are of the best

stage pattern, well known in New England

hrough Idaho to the Dallas on the Colum-

hundred and fifty thousand dollars per an-

num from the government. His whole ex-

tent of staging and mail contracts-not coun-

and mules and about two hundred and sixty

coaches. All along the routes he has built

VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Phil'a Inquirer, writing from Warwick county, Va., says:

I have previously hinted that however "The great Overland Stage Line, by which we are travelling, was originated by Mr. William H. Russel of New York, and carried on for a year or two by himself and carried on for a year or two by himself and partners under the name of Russell, Majors solute force of the Government. Every day's experience in my travels still more assures and Waddell. They failed, however, and some three years ago it passed into the hand of their chief creditor, Mr. Ben Holladay, an energentic Missourian, who had been a successful contractor for the government and for great corporations on the plains and the labor of the freedmen and invent some system. Pacific. He has since continued the line, of paconage apprenticeship, pauper of pretext, by whatever name the rose m improving, extending and enlarging it until called, which would in fact make the condition of the poor fellows worse than before. owned and controlled by one man, which is avowed by many of their politicians, when they can talk in apparent secrecy. exists in the country, if not in the world. His line of stages commence at Atchison, on Texas.-The Commissioner of the Freedthe Missouri River; its first section extends nan's Bureau in Texas closes his report with across the great plains to Denver, six hunthe following language: red and fifty miles; from here it goes on six hundred miles more to Salt Lake City, along the base of and through the Rocky

"I can also report that instances of shooting cruel abuse and violent assaults upon freedmen are perceptibly on the decrease, although quite frequent, especially where there are no United States troops. No instance of this kind, that comes to the attention of the Mountains at Bridger's Pass. From there to Nevada and California, about seven hund ed and fifty miles farther, the stage line is bureau is permitted to pass without trial and owned by an Eastern company, and is un-"These cases almost defy any attempt to der the management of Wells, Fargo, & record them, and are reckoned by hundr Co., the express agents. All this is a daily ranging from downright murder, savage beat ings, merciless whippings, hunting men with trained bloodhounds, through all the lesser degrees of cruelty and crime.

as the 'Concord coach.' From Salt Lake, Mr. Holladay runs a tri-weekly coach line JOHN BELL ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE. - John north and west nine hundred and fifty miles Bell writes: "I am not informed what qualifications are required at the present time in bia River in Northern Oregon, and branchbia River in Northern Oregon, and branch-ing off at Fort Hail, also a tri-weekly line lieve, property to the amount of two hun-to Virginia City in Montana, four hundred dred and fifty dollars, and to be able to read to Virginia City in Montana, four hundred and write, entitlee free men of color to vote. Many miles more. From Denver, too, he has a A grant of the right of suffrage to the Southsubsidiary line into the mountain centres of Central City and Nevada, about forty miles.

Over all these routes he carries the mail,

THE House of Representatives on Monday last adopted two resolutions, first that the rebellion deprived the people of the disloyal States of all civil rights; and second, that ing, of course, that under Wells, Fargo & Co., from Salt Lake west—is two thousand seven hundred and sixty miles, to conduct which he owns some six thousand horses which he owns some six thousand horses and seven hundred and sixty miles, to conduct of these resolutions contained the exact language used by the President less than a year page used by the President less than a year wat every friend of the President in the ago; yet every friend of the President in the House voted against them! and it is considered by them an act of hostility to him thus to enact the President's own words!—Pitts-

a state for the second

PUNCH says that a Yankee baby will crawl