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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866.

VOLUME 39; NO 14.

Woeten.

GO FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT.

A young lady of New York was in the habit of writing for the newspapers on the subject of temperance. Her writing was full of pathos, and evinced such deep emotion of soul, that a friend of hers accused her of being a maniac on the subject of intemperence, whereupon she wrote the following touching

Go feel what I have felt, Go bear what I have borne-Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt And the cold world's proud scorn; Then suffer on from year to year-

Thy sole relief the scorching tear. Go kneel as I have knelt, Implore, beseech and pray-Strive the besotted heart to melt. The downward course to stay, Be dashed with bitter curse aside.

Your prayers burlesqued, your tears defied. Go weep as I have wept O'er a loved father's fall-See every promised blessing swept-

Youth's sweetness turned to gall; Life's fading flowers strewed all the way, That brought me up to woman's day.

Go see what I have seen. Behold the strong man bowed-With gnashing teeth-lips bathed in blood-And cold and lived brow: Go catch his withering glance and see

There mirrored his soul's misery. And her crushed bosom cheer; Thine own deep anguish hide;

Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear: Mark her worn frame and withered brow-The gray that streaks her dark hair now; With fading frame and trembling limb: And trace the ruin back to him, Whose plighted faith in early youth, Promised eternal love and truth, But who, foresworn, hath yielded up That promise to the cup: And led her down through love and light, All that made her promise bright-And chained her there, 'mid want and strife, That lowly thing-a drunkard's wife-And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild, That withering blight-the drunkard's child:

Go hear, and feel, and see, and know, All that my soul bath felt and known-Then look upon the wine cup's glow,

See if its beauty can atone-Think if its flavor you will try, When all proclaim, 'tis drink and die!

Tell me I HATE the bowl-Hate is a feeble word! I loathe-abhor-my very soul With strong distrust is stirred-When I see, or hear, or tell

Of that dark beverage of Hell.

Miscellancous.

There is nothing in private business, which more concerns the public good than the conduct and management of our public press. Newspapers have long ceased to be mere vehicles for the dissemination of news. They are now required to be instructors of the public as well as entertainers of leasure hours, and everything which concerns the public interest is expected to be discussed. public interest is expected to be discussed intelligently in their columns. A vast improvement has been made within the last quarter of a century in these publications. quarter of a century in these publications. Formerly they were only the organs of cliques or parties established to promote the interest of individuals or party leaders. Then they were violent, vituperative, inflammatory, untruthful, and being without the elements of popular support, were dependent and obsequious. A new class of papers, the "Independent Press," having sprung up, newspapers very materially began to change their characters for the better. The proprietors of them were men of capital or of credit, and could therefore over their columns credit, and could therefore own their columns and control the conduct of their journals. They established them soundly on business principles, and being self dependent could afford to be thoroughly independent in the management of their papers. The power of the mere party organ peran at once to decline and party politics ceased to absorb the whole of public attention and discussion. Man of and party pointes ceased to absorb the whole of public attention and discussion. Men of education and intelectual resources became connected with the independent press, and the whole field of politics, American and European, was not too extensive for their research, science, philsophy, morals, ethical critism, all the great interests of mankind affords themes for the consideration and instruction of readers of public journals. struction of readers of public journals. These were certainly very great strides to-wards a perfect daily literature, which should wards a perfect daily literature, which should benefit the reader and advance the interests of mankind. But as these popular publications grew more general in their use, they became liable to an evil which marred half the good they were capable of imparting, though it contributed largely to defray the heavy pecuniary expenses which attended the publication of a journal of large circulation. Persons who could not directly, without offending against the laws, publish adout offending against the laws, publish advertisements of a vicous character, found the vertisements of a vicous character, found the advertising columns of the popular press the very best vehicle for bringing the victims of vice and their professed benefactors into intimate relations. Hence the columns of the most respectable and respected of the independent press exhibited these disgusting infamies by the side of an original essay distinguished for learning, ability, morality, and a high sense of social propriety. This juxtaposition was disgusting, and now an effort is being made in England and in this country to separate things so incongruous. The try to separate things so incongruous. The subject is being fairly discussed, and it only needs ventilation for a correct decision to be edily reached. That it should be preach speedily reached. That it should be preached in England is not surprising. There the press is in the hands of capital able to maintain it in any rule they may think the public interest requires. But in this country, where the capital in newspapers is not so large, it tells well for those who have the press in charge, that they are likely to be the first to establish as a rule—that nothing offensive to decency should be published in a journal which enters into all classes of society

MR. NASBY SUGGESTS A PLAN FOR THE UPBUILDING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (which is in the Stait uv Kentucky,) Jan. 21, 1866. Halleloogy! Halleloogy! Halleloogy! I see a lite! It beams onto me! It penetrates me! It fills me! Goy to the world!

I hev diskivered the cause of the decline uv the Dimocrasy. I seed it yisterday. I wuz a wunderin on the neighborin hills, a mysin onto the dangayity, ny humanity ez

wuz a wunderin on the neighborin hills, a musin onto the depravity uv humanity ez exemplified in the person uv the grocery keeper at the Corners, who unanimously refoosed to give me further credit for corn whisky, wich is the article they yoose in this country to pizen themselves with. He assocred me that he had the utmost regard for my many virtues, but he diskivered that the one he prized the most I hedn't so many uv, to wit: that uv payin for my licker. Therefore the account mite be considered closed. Then for the first time in my life, I beleeved in total depravity.

While moosin in a melankoly mood on this dark cloud wich fell across the Dimocratic party, I came onto a party uv men borin for ile. Then the trooth flashed over me—their operations showed me the way to

me—their operations showed me the way to

success—the shoor path to triumph.

"When," said I to myself, "when men seek to gain ile they bore for it. They go down—never up. Even so with the Dimocrasy. We dug downward! downward! through all the strata uv society. We went down—never up. Even so with the Dinoerasy. We dug downward! downward!
through all the strata uv society. We went
through all the groceries—the the stratum
was the most ignorant uv furiners, then we
struck the poor whites uv the South, then
below them the heft of the poor uv Noo
Gersey—then Southern Illinois and Indiana,
then Pike county, Missouri, and so on! We
never went upwards for converts cause
'twant no use—had to come down. We got
lots of converts.

lots of converts.

There was a regular sliding scale with the heft uv Democrats who wazn't born in the party hev slid down, to wit:

Quarter dollar smiles. 15 cent nips. 10 cent drinks. 5 cent sucks.

A flat flask conceeled.

A bottle openly.

Dimocrisy. We lost our holds for two reasons. First, the poor licker we hev now kills off our vo-ters too fast, and the tax on whisky forced two-thirds of our people to quit suckin, and ez soon ez they begin to git on their feet they jined the Abilitionists. Secondly, our leaders supposed there wuz no lower stratum to dig into, and they gave up in disgust. But I have diskivered that lower stratum

-I have found it, and when the idea flashed over my Websterian intellect I shouted Halleloogy! The nigger is the lower stratum and ef we bore down to it, and work it thoroughly, we hev at least a twenty year's lease

My gentle friend will they use their ballots agin us? Ef I know mysilf I think not. Kin they read? Kin they right? Aint the bulk of them rather degraded and low than otherwise? Methinks. Aint that the kind of stock we want, and the kind wich alluz set us up. Readin has alluz been agin us—every skool master is an engine of Ablishinism—every noospaper is a cuss. General Wise of Virginia, when he thanked God there wuzu't a noospaper in his district had reason to, for do you spose a readin constituency would have kept sich a blath-

erskite ez him in Congress year after year.
Then agin, the Constitutional Amend ment will pass, given representashun to vo-ters alone. The Democratic States will have more members uv Congress and more elec-toral votes than afore the war, and them

States we depend on.

But my skeem is still more compreher sive. Them niggers ain't needed in the South. We'll send them North. A few thousand will overbalance the Ablishun majority in Noo Gersey; fifty thousand will oring Ohio back to the fold, the same num-

than gold or silver or precious stones. He is the way and I shall walk in it. He shel lift me into a Post orifis. We must give our Afrikin brother—for is he not a man and a brother? not only the suffrage, but he must hev land and the Dimocrasy must give it to him. I want Garret Davis to instantly interdease a hill to give him a secstantly interdoose a bill to give him a section of land, a pair uv mules and a cook stove, and each female African brother two flarin calico dresses and a red bonnet. I want him to advocate the bill in a speech uv not more than two hours, so that it will

There's a fount about to streem, Wait a little longer ! PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

offensive to decency should be published in a journal which enters into all classes of society and whose aim should be to strengthen and improve the moral tone of the public. Making merchandise of the great vices of society must cease before long to be the practice of any journal having a decent respect for itself, or desirous of that of its readers.

—Exchange.

"IT's my nature, and I can't help it," is the only excuse of the ignorant, or the indollent. Every one should know that all that is natural is not excellent; and on the other hand, should, be encouraged, because help is never withheld from sincere seekers. Some of the most passionate men have become examples of patience and equanimity.

THE LAKE COUNTRY IN ENGLAND.

The Lake Country is permantly associated with the names of Wordsworth, S. T. Coleridge, Southey, Wilson, DeQuincy, Hartly Coleridge and Arnold. The traveller who is acquainted with their history peoples these scenes with their presence, and with the mind's eye sees them as they once climbed these mountains, explored these ravines, and walked through these valleys. First and foremost he thinks of Wordsworth, the great meditative poet of man and nature, who came hither in 1799, and here remained till his death in 1850. He fixed his dwelling here that he might commune with nature in her wounderous and changing aspect of mountain and vale, of cloud and sunstine, of the storm howling over these steeps, and of solemn midnight brooding over these solitudes, and that he might study man in his simple and homely guise, because in his affections and loyalty and trust, in his cares and joys and griefs, he was nearer to truth and nearer to God. Wordsworth is seen every where in these vallers.

with Wordsworth in his aims, and far more highly gifted than he in learning, in quick-ness of intellect, in soarring imagination, and in his command over words that paint to

in his command over words that paint to
the eye and entrance the soul; but immeasurably inferior in steadiness, perseverance,
and self-command. Now he discourses like
Plato, aspires like a seraph, and then he
almost drivels with imbecility or disappoints
from utter self-forgetfulness. His connection with these scenes was like himself—inconstant, capricious, inconsequent.

Southey came later, and was slow to be
persuaded to make his home among the
lakes. But when Greta Hall received him,
it was for his life. With a taste for reading
that was strangely contrasted with the very
select and limited curiosity of Wordsworth,
with a patience of work that shamed Colerwith a patience of work that shamed Colera patience of work that snamed Coleridge's inconstancy, he had at heart the same manly aims, the same admiration for the better writers of an earlier era, the same contempt for factitious arts of success, and contempt for factitious arts of success, and the same hatred for the profane and im-pious demoralization which had nearly de-based the English mind. Though a man of books and of reading pre-eminently, he lov-ed the simple ways of the dalesmen of the lakes. Though, as he expressed it, he was always drawing his living out of his inkstand he yet ever delighted at the right of Skid-day as it overhung his window, and many

oughly, we hev at least a twenty year's lease uv rower.

Ve must cultivate the nigger. He must heve the suffrage!! It is a burnish shame that in this Nineteenth Sentry, in the full blaze uv intelligence, living under a Deklarashun wich declarea all men "free and ekal," that a large body of men shood be denied the glorious privilege uv being taken up to the poles and voted. Is not the Afrikin a man? Is he not taxed ez we are and most uv the Dimocrisy, for many uv them own property; is he not amenable to all the laws even ez we is? Then why, I triumphantly ask, is he not entitled to a yote? An why not indeed!

"But this is Abolition!" methinks I hear an obtuse Dimocrasy observe in horror— 'and why give them votes, who will use them agin us?"

My gentle friend will they use their bal. Noctes and his manifold and rich discoursings on books and men in Blackwood can testify. How noble his estimates of man, how strong and hearty his sympathies for the teeth toold age. Use a quill pick and the teeth toold age. Use a quill pick and the teeth toold age.

vating and instructive.

Poor Hartly Coleridge! Thou too wast a child of the lakes, for here only couldst thou oring Ohio back to the fold, the same number will do for Noo York and Penusylvania, and the country is saved—we will be able to elect the President. Thus the pit the Ablishnist dug for us he'll fall in hisself—the club he cut for us will break his own head.

Honey hez cum out uv the carcass. The nigger smells sweeter to me now than nite bloomin Serious—he is more precious to me than gold or silver or precious stones. He is the way and I shall walk in it. He shel lift me into a Post orifis. We must give lift me into a Post orifis. We must give that the sausness with nature, and man thy friend. Nature here lifted thee transmit man thy friends of thy father watched over thee and forbore with thee, as they have done with it. I transmit man thy friends of thy father was cheekered and debased but there is nothing that it. be satisfied with nature, and here only was man thy friend. Nature here lifted thee

wanti him to advocate the bill in a speech uv not more than two hours, so that it will stand some chance of passin. On second thought I think some other man had better interdoose the bill, as the Sennit hez got sich a habit uv votin down everything he proposes that they'd slater this without considerin it, on jineral principles.

Then we've got em. Work ez hard ez they may at it it'll take twency years afore the Ablishnists ken edikate em up to the standard uv votin their tickit, and even that time won't do it, if we kin get the tax taken off uv whisky so that we kin afford to use it ez in the happy days uv yore.

Goyously I went home to lay the foundation uv the new temple of Dimocrasy. I slept that nite atween two niggers, and hev bin shakin hands and enquirin after the health uv the families uv all I hev met. That is hard for an orthodox Dimocrat—such sudden shifts is rather wrenchin on the conshence, but what uv that? The Dimocrat who hez follered the party closely for thirty years ought not to balk at sich a triffin change ez this, particulerly when it promises such glorious results.

There's a lite about to gleam, There's a fount about to streem, Wait a little longer!

In the school of poers and thinkers whom have have named.—Exchange.

PATERNAL DUTY
The father who plunges into business so the deeply that he has no leisure for domestic and ulties and pleasures, and whose intercourse with his children consists in a brief word of authority, or a surly lamentation over their intelerable expensiveness, is equally to be pitied and to be blamed. What right has he to devote to other pursuits the time which God has allotted to his children? Nor is it any excuse to say that he has no leisure for domestic and pleasures, and whose intercourse with his children consists in a brief word of authority, or a surly lamentation over their his children consists in a brief word of authority, or a surly lamentation over their his children consists in a brief word of authority, or a surly lamentation over their his children parents, and brethren, and sisters; a taste for home pleasures; habits of order and regularity, and industry; hatred of vice and vicious men; and a lovely sensibility to the excellence of virtue—are as valuable a legative riboritance of preparty—simple

A WORD FITLY SPOKEN.

"And the Syrians had gone out by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel, a little maid; and she waited on Naaman's wife. And she said unto her mastress. Would God my lord were with the prophet the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his

Samaria: for he would recover him of his leprosy."

Just one word, fitly spoken—how beautiful itis! The works of a wise man, it is said, are like apples of gold in pictrues of silver. And how many, many men have been saved by just one word! How many by just one discreet word from a wife! How many by just one prudent word from an inferior! How many are indebted to persons that are unspeakably less than they are in the estimation of men for all that makes life worth having to them!

Here was this little maid. She had been captured and carried away from home. But she did not forget home, nor the lessons of it, nor its religion, nor the faith that it inspired. In all her distress in a foreign land, and reduced to abject service, she was

he was nearer to truth and nearer to God.

Wordsworth is seen every where in these valleys. There is scarcely a place, however trivial, which is not mentioned in some of his verses. We seem to see him everywhere.

We behold him in his walks and by his fireside, stiff, solemn, awkward, and opinionated, and yet humble, affectionate, conscientious, giving himself to his work with a constant sense of its noble influences and its high responsibilities. We miss him at the church and by the way, upon the mountain at the waterfall, and in the humble cottage; for all these he made a part of himself, and has wrought all these into his works.

We think next of Coleridge, sympathizing with Wordsworth in his aims, and far more

You will observe that she pitied her supe riors. Although she was so poor as to be their servant; though she has been stolen, and was held in bondage, and compelled to perform menial service, yet she pitied them. A person in bondage may have that which no fondliness nor estate can give; namely, heart treasure. And oh, how rich the heart is, when it is rich! and how poor men are when they are poor in their hearts!

Here was this proud Oriental monarch; here was this great general and statesman, standing, in all the plenitude and show of pressperity, and here was this little, maid-of prosperity; and here was this little maid-of-all work, serving in the nursery, and kitch-en, and throughout the household, who had that in her hand which was worth more to that in her hand which was worth more to him than his jewels, or honors, or place. He did not know it. We do not know what is in people. We despise those that possess the secret of our immortality. We go heedlessly past persons that, if they could speak to us of God, would cleanse us and make us noble in spite of our inability. People in humble circumstances should remember that they can do great good to those above them. It is the common excuse of men. "I them. It is the common excuse of men, "I have no influence;" but no man that knows how to speak the right word at the right moment has a right to say, "I have no in-

fluence."
In battle, the warrior lets fly the arrow without aim, and kills he knows not who, and persons may let fly those arrows of instruction which shall slay on the right hand and on the left, and yet make alive.—Inde-

Mr. Beecher, who is something of a phycian, as well as a theologist, author, lec

turer, and reformer, generally, says:

"Our teeth decay. Hence, bad breath, unseemly mouth, and imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? It is a want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place, Noctes and his manutog and testify. How noble his estimates of man, how strong and hearty his sympathies for the good in lowly life, how inspiring his love of nature, how contemptuous his exposure of factitious and pretentious shams!

What shall we say of DeQuiney? Smitten s. with admiration for Coleridge and Words worth, he came to the lakes, and here, with splendid gifts and marvelous power for study splendid gifts and marvelous appetite, the call a victim to a sensuous appetite, the call a victim to a victim to a sensuous appetite, the call a victim to a victim

character of A the E Friend.—Concerning the man you call your friend; tell me, will he weep with you in the hours of distress? Will he faithfully reprove you to your face for actions which others are ridiculing and censuring behind your back? Will he dare not to stand forth in your defence, when detraction is secretly aiming its deadwhen detraction is secretly aiming it ly weapon at your reputatition. Will he acknowledge you with the same cordiality and behave to you with the same friendly attention, in the company of your superior. n rank and fortune, as when the claims or ide do not interfere with those of friend does not elevate and inspire, nothing that is not conceived in the truly noble style, that is does not lift to virtue and to God.

We have room but for a single word for Arnold. This pure-minded and most energetic of men was led to the lakes not alone by that love for nature which made him as a boy in her presence, but from his interest in the school of poets and thinkers whom we have named.—Exchange.

pride do not interfere with those of friendship? If misfortune and losses should oblige you to retire into a walk of life in which you cannot appear with the same liberality as as formerly, will he still think himself happy in you society, and instead of withdrawing himself from an unprofitable connection take pleasure in professing himself your friend, and cheerfully assist you to support the burden of your afflictions? When sickness shall call you to retire from a gay and ness shall call you to retire from a gay and busy scenes of the world, will he follow you into your gloomy retreat, listen with attention to your "tale of symptoms," and administer the balm of consolation to your fainting spirits? And lastly, when death shall bust assunder every earthly tie, will be shed a tear upon your grave, and lodge the dear remembrance of your mutual friendthe dear remembrance of your mutual friendship in his heart.

HIGH AND LOW LIFE.—Who are these generally in society, whom society itself regards as enviable—as, indeed, representatives of the highest life in society? Are they men of intellect, the men of accomplishments, the men of pure morals and pure motives, the Christian men; or are they the men of wealth, or the occupants of least. Who are those who give to society. they the men of wealth, or the occupants of place! Who are those who give to society its shape—who pull down one and set up another? Who arrogate to themselves the distinctions and prerogatives of high life? I answer the men of power and the men of money. It matters not what their pursuits are; it matters not what their motives are—whether a love of power, or distinction, whether a love of power, or distinction, a high life. Just think of it.—Sandusky Register. whether a love of power, or distinction, or money; they claim, receive, and hold the highest place. Low life rides and high life walks. Low life assumes the leadership, and high life modestly, though with man excellence of virtue—are as valuable a legary as an inheritance of property—simple property purchased by the loss of every habit which could render that property a blessing.—Wagner.

HAPPINESS abounds most with the lowly,

The modestry, though with many inward protests, acquiesces. Low life throngs political conventions, throngs the halls of legislation, throngs all the fashionable assemblies. It has a low and vulgar desire to be seen of men, while high life is modest, and shrinks from contact with so much that is meretricious and base. The HAPPINESS abounds most with the lowly, there are more blossoms in the valley than on the hills.

Sire to be seen of men, while high life is modest, and shrinks from contact with so much that is meretricious and base. The animal is rampant and regnant, and the animal is rampant and folds his wings.

An Irishman being in church where the collection aparatus resembled a box on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote.

THE PURE HEART.

The springs of everlasting life are within. There are clear streams gushing up from the depths of the soul, and flow out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But like the waters of Siloah, they "go swiftly." You must listen to eatch the silvery tones of the little rill ag it alides from its mountain. of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, but its course will be seen in the fresh vendure and the opening flowers; its presence will be known by the forms of life and beauty that gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice," or heed the silent aspiration, but there is a moral influence and a hely power which you will feel. The wildiness is made to smere, flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the atmosphere.

FLOWERS.—How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the eradle, the marriage altar and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his loves in nosegays, while the Indian child of the great West claps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scriptures of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hirdoos tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange buds are the bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. nated scriptures of the prairies. The Cupid of the aucient Hirdoos tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange buds are the bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and they hang in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine. All these are appropriate uses. Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine round the tomb, for their perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of the resurrection. They should festoon the altar, for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual worship before the Most High.

IN A NUTSHELL.—The Knoxville Whig puts the whole thing in a nutshell, when it says the following:

"Six millions of white people, without shadow of pretext, engaged in a struggle to overthrow the government, and with it, twenty millions of whites and four millions of blacks. They waged a terrible war, characterized by a fiendish harbarism payer.

twenty millions of whites and four millions of blacks. They waged a terrible war, characterized by a fiendish barbarism never equaled before since the beginning of time. They caused an expense of four thousand millions of moncy to the nation. They murdered fifty thousand of soldiers of the Government by starvation and cold, denying fire by winter and shelter in summer. They Government by starvation and cold, denying fire by winter and shelter in summer. They burned cities and spread pestilence; they assassinated the ruler of the country, filled the country with widows and orphans; demoralized the Churches and blasphemed the name of God; and now ask to vote, and the name of God; and now ask to v the country, as they had formerly

THE GREAT RULE OF CONDUCT.—The rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine—a man of sterling independence of principle and scrupulous adherence to truth—are worthy of being engraven on every young man's heart. "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth," he said always to do what my conscience told me to do, my duty, and to leave the consequence to God, I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson, to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and I have no reason to complain that my obedi-I have no reason to complain that my obedicate of it has been a temporal sacrifice, I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit. And there can be no doubt after all, that the only safe rule of conduct is to follow implicitly the guidance of an enlightened.

NEVER "KNOCK UNDER."—No, never.—
Always rally your forces for another and bly, says he is satisfied that the reason why gara desperate assault upon adversity. If girls are in the habit of pouting out their is the property of the property more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you, and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases—takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and mis-Children forget. Wateh them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugars, acids, hot drinks, salaratus, are independent to the second set of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugars, acids, hot drinks, salaratus, are nothing compared with food decomposed between the teeth. Mercury may loosen the teeth, use may wear them out, but keep the teeth, use may wear them out, but keep the molean and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential."

Children forget. Wateh them. The first teeth determine the character of the second stathropic, or worse still, seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disaprove the slander if you can; if not, live them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential."

Poor Hartly Coleridge! Thou too wast a contained to character of the second the teeth. We have the second to the teeth determine the character of the second the teeth determine the Lies to heat it—your case, if you are male of the right kind of stuff, is not desperate; for it is in accord with the Divine order and sweep of things that life should have no difficulties which an honest determined man, with Heaven's help, cannot surmount,

IGNORANCE IS LOSS.—A man who is allowed to grow up with his mind entirely neglected, has had infleted upon him a grievous wrong. He is cut off from the surest and noblest source of happiness, and if he is regarded simply as an agent for the production of wealth, he is made by ignorance comparatively useless and inefficient. An unintelligent laborer is like a machine which works roughly, because no care was taken about putting together the various parts about putting together the various parts which, perfect themselves, might have been so combined that the machine would achieve completeness in all operations. Consequently, ignorance, by impairing the efficiency of labor, inflict upon the nation a most serious pecuniary loss.

DEFINITIONS NOT IN WEBSTER. -Buss DEFINITIONS NOT IN WEBSTER.—Buss, to kiss; rebuss, to kiss again; pluribus, to kiss without regard to sex; silly buss, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunder-buss, to kiss the wrong person; omnibuss, to kiss all the persons in the room: crebus, to kiss in the dark. Evidently the country girl who went down to the city recently had these definitions in her mind. A young gentleman was to escort her some distance through the town, and not wishing to walk, he remarked, "Hold on Mary, let's take a bus," but Mary, blushing to the eyebrows, drew back, and with wounded modesty replied, "Oh, George, not right here in the street!" "Oh, George, not right here in the street! How to KEEP Poor. -Buy two glasses

of ale every day, five cents each, amounting in one year to \$36 50; smoke three eigars —one after each meal, coming up in the course of the year to \$54 75; keep a big

The Gospel proposes to make men happy only by making them holy. How absurdly they act who seek enjoyment in sin, when but for sin there would be nothing but enjoyment.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE TRUE LIFE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace around the mill of habit and turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason our book-keeper, and turn thought into implements of trade—this is not life. In all this, but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it most worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth, which vibrates through the heart the tears which freshen the dry waste within, the music that brings childhood back; the prayers that call the future near the doubt, which makes us meditate the death which startles us with mystery, the hardship that forces us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in trust; these are the true nourishment of our natural being.

A LAWYER is something of a carpenter He can file a bill, split a hair make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment empannel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a jdgeu bore a court and such things How romantic young people are when they court. Till girls get married, all they think necessary to happiness are moonlight evenings a few hollyhocks, and a red brick bird cage, surrounded by honeysuckles and

grapevines. THE most difficult operations in the prac-

that the only safe rule of conduct is to follow ing the passage—"Whatevor ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to

A York county, Pa., Democratic sheet calls Gen. Grant a usurper and tyrant for suppressing Rebel papers, and intimates that President Johnson must put a stop to such proceedings. GIVE a man brains and riches, and he is a king; give a man brains without riches, and he is a slave; give a man riches without

brains, and he is a monkey.

llawsuit—a good cause, a good judge, a good counsel, a good attorney, good witnesses, a good jury, good purse, and last, though not least, good luck. A Southern paper thinks that "some-thing is on foot in South Carolina." She herself is on foot. She used to ride the "high horse," but can't now.

THERE are eight requisites to success in a

"MAMMA," said a lad of six, "If a m is a Mister, is a woman a Mistery?" V rather guess she is, sonny.

Mrs. Partington declares that the only way a traveller can avoid being killed by railroad collisions, now adays is to take the Ir you have gone half crazy at not hav-

ing won your sweetheart as a wife, remem-ber you might have gone the other half if you had succeeded. A PERSON being asked why he gave his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered, "I did it out of

A LOCOMOTIVE on a Western railroad has been adorned with the title, "I still live." That is more than many of the passengers

can say at the end of their journey. Why is matrimony like a besieged city? Because those who are in want to get out, and those who are out want to get in.

A CHAPLIN of a State prison was asked by a pious friend how the parishioners" were, "All under conviction," was the re-

A DANDY lately appeared in Iowa with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested because he had 'no visible means of support." LORD Chesterfield once remarked that even Adam, the first man, knew the value of politeness, allowed Eve to have the first

bite at the apple. ARTEMUS WARD says that a Son of Temperance he believes in temperance hotels-though as a general thing they sell poorer liquors than the other sort.

THOSE who are incapable of shining but by dress, would do well to consider that the contrast between them and their clothes turns out much to their disadvantage.

Kissing never goes out of fashion, but still it is rather dangerous to kiss one's neighbor's wife, even if she likes in