#### Frofessional & Business Cards. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEPFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P.
Schell, two doors east of the Gazette office, will
practice in the several Courts of Bedford county.
Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the
purchase of Real Estate attended to.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office.

B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John Cess A, on Julianna street, in
the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan,
and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business
entrusted to his care will receive faithful and
prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c.,
speedily cultested.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

SHARPE & KERR,

SHARPE & KERR,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

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 col-Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:ti

TOHN PALMER. Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa,. Wili promptly attend to all business entrusted t

his care.

See Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengei House.) june23, '65.1y

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW; Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest no-

their care. Collections tice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House" and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

April 28, 1865:t

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

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

Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

April 1, 1864 .- tf.

#### DENTISTS.

DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted, TERMS CASH.

dead;
But the soldier's song had changed to a moan As faint and pale, where the sad moon shone, the lay with his bleeding head.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each
month, commencing with the second Tuesday of
the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. Terms
within the reach of all and strictly cash except by
special contract. Work to be sent by mail or othwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
and 5. 764:tf.

## PHYSICIANS.

W. M. W. JAMISON, M. D.,

BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to
the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

OR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully cenders 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. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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

April 1, 1864—tf.

#### BANKERS.

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.
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 Benditances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

## JEWELER, &c.

A BSALOM GARLICK, Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller, BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

JOHN REIMUND, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, in the United States Telepraph Office, BEDFORD, PA. Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jeweiry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-Jyr

TO Office with Dr. J. A. Mann.

DANIEL BORDER,
PORD HOTEL, BEBFORD, PA. TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-RY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectseles of Brilliant Double Refired Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

# Bedford Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

VOIUME 39; NO 26.

#### Woetry.

GETTYSBURG:-JULY 1863.

O pride of the days in prime of the months Now trebled in great renown, When before the ark of our holy cause Fell Dagon down-

Dagon foredoomed, who, armed and targed Never his impious heart enlarged Beyond that hour; God walled his power, And there the last invader charged.

He charged, and in that charge condensed His all of hate and all of fire; He sought to blast us in his scorn,

And wither us in his ire. Before him went the shriek of shells-Aerial screaming, taunts, and yells; Then the three waves in flashed advance Surged, but were met, and back they set: Pride was repelled by sterner pride,

And Right is a strong-hold yet. Before our lines it seemed a beach Which wild September gales have strown With havoc on wreck, and dashed therewith

Pale crews unknown-Men, arms, and steeds. The evening sun Died on the face of each lifeless one, And died along the winding marge of fight And searching-parties lone.

Sloped on the hill the mounds were green, Our centre held that place of graves, And some still hold it in their swoon. And over these a glory waves. The warrior-monument, crashed in fight, Shall soar transfigured in loftier light,

A meaning ampler bear : Soldier and priest with hymn and prayer Have laid the stone, and every bone Shall rest in honor there.

#### THE STORY OF A DAY.

A soldier slept, as the morning unrolled O'er the white tents pitch'd on the pleas ant plains;

The bayonets gleam was the gleam of gold, Where sunlight poured on the height and the world. And the fields of yellow grain.

And he merrily sang in his joyous glee; He sharpened his sword and he brightened his gun, And he smiled as he thought of the laurels

Then the soldier arose, when his rest was done

That yet on his brow would be,

The couriers rode when the noontide came And told of grim lines advancing fast; So the camp was filled with a wild acclain And the soldier's heart was kindled with flame And the hurrying squadron passed.

But the glen full soon was the place of blood, With the hissing of shot and the clang of

And men lay dabbled and stained in the wood Tho' the soldier's comrades in valor stood,

Till they made the foemen reel. When the night came down the horses were strewn

And the soft dews fell on the face of the dead :

But the soldier's voice is forever still; There's a form that's missed from the cave There's a sweet face blurred with bitte

There's a nameless grave on the hill.

#### Political.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

A Copperhead Surrender! The following acknowledgement of the

triumphant vindication of the Union Party on the Reconstruction question, by the passage of the late amendment, and the utter hopelessness of the cause of the Copperhead-Johnson hybrid, is from the New York Herald of June 12th: THE RECONSTRUCTION ADJUSTMENT-OUR FOR-

EIGN POLICY THE CARD FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The proposed amendment of the federal constitution, providing for the reconstruction and restoration of the lately rebellious States, will doubtless pass the House of Representatives in the form adopted by the Senate. In this form, therefore, it will be submitted to the States for their ratifications. Whether it will succeed or fail in securing the required endorsements of three-fourths of all the States represented in Congress. or even of the States represented in Congress, is a question which will remain for the legislatures of the several States to determine. With the transfer of the whole subject to the States, however, Congress and the administration, at least for the remainder of this year will be valeiged of their reconstruction labors.

States, however, Congress and the administration, at least for the remainder of this year will be releived of their reconstruction labors.

This Congressional proposition for the amendment of the constitution, meantime, as modified by the Senate, is an ingeniously contrived party platform for the coming fall elections. It proposes to make it part of the supreme law of the land that whites and blacks born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the Union and of the State in which they may reside, and shall have equality under the law; that representation in Congress shall be regulated by the restrictions of the several States in the matter of voting; that a large schedule of men, who, as former officials under the government of the United States, have been guilty of violating their oaths by joining in rebellion, shall hereafter be excluded from all federal offices, unless absolved by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress; that the national debt, and the bounties and pensions of Unions soldiers shall be held sacred and that all rebel elebts and all claims for losses of slaves by the late war shall be utterly repudiated. It is further proposed in a supplemental bilt that the now excluded States respectively, on gress, but shall have a credit of ten years in reference to their quota of the national debt. This is, we say, a strong platform upon which to go before the people of the Northern States. There is nothing here obnoxious to public opinion in the way of negro suffrage, while the alternative suggested will be satisfactory to the North. There are no vindictive penalties here against rebels and traitors, but conditional exclusions, which cannot be resisted successfully before the people who put down the rebellion. The

same may be said of the propositions touching the national debt, the debts of the rebellion and the four millions of liberated Southern Slaves. Upon this platform the republican party adhering to this Congress can carry our approaching Northern State elections as they did last year, if there be no other sharply defined issue brought in season before the people. The republican supporters of president Johnson, as against Congress, can make no fight against this platform, for it is the President's own policy. It is a compromise platform, against which Johnson republicans cannot even quarrel with the radicals before the people, although the hatted of the radicals against Johnson may continue as intense as on the eve of the late Connecticut election.

necticut election.

The President's reconstruction policy thus being appropriated by the radicals as their own thunder, what is he to do? How is he to escape the inglorious fizzling out of Tyler and Fillmere, those accidental men who stand in history as instructive monuments of the folly of ambition without sagacity or pluck?

After the above frank acknowledgment it proceeds to lay down the following programme for involving the country in a Foreign war for the purpose of redeeming the character of the President and resuscitating the defunct carcass of copperheadism.

President Johnson may fully retrieve him-self in a bold stroke in his foreign policy for a new and popular issue. Let him advise Mr. Seward, as President Lincoln advised Mont Seward, as President Lincoln advised Montgomery Blair, that his time has come; and let the other members of the present Cabinet be given a gentle hint to the same purpose; and then give us a new Cabinet adopted to the new dispensation. Senator Fessenden, in reducing the crude and impracticable reconstruction scheme of Thaddeus Stevens to a practical shape, and, in his masterly report on the subject, has shown that he is a practical statesman and near enough in principle to the administration to be advanced to the State Department. Let him, then, be so appointed. In the next place, in consideration of his public services, let Mr. Seward be sent to take the place of Mr. Adams as our Minister to England, and with the alternative to that government of the payment of

to take the place of Mr. Adams as our Minister to England, and with the alternative to that government of the payment of the indemnities due for the spoilations of Anglo-rebel cruisers upon our commerce or his immediate return home. This will bring the money or make a popular issue. Assuming that England will refuse payment, all that the President will have to do to raise for his administration a powerful party, will be to submit the facts to Congress, with a recommendation for the seizure of the Canadas in the way of reprisals.

By this course of action President Johns on instead of fizzling out like Tyler and Fillmore, may rise in the support of the people to the towering altitude of Old Hickory. Great men rise from the seizure of great opportunities, and here is one for President Johnson, upon which, if boldly seized, in the midst of all the stirring events and excitements of the day, he may ride the popular whirlwind and direct the storm. A settlement with England of this character would not only rally the three hundred thousand American Fenians in support of the President, but the great body of our native born citizens of all parties. What is President Johnson's policy in regard to those Anglorebel spoilations? The country would like to know.

#### DESERTER'S DISFRANCHISED.

Together with the 21st section of an act passed by Congress we publish a bill dis-franchising deserters in the State of Penn-sylvania. This law was passed by the last sylvania. This law was passed by the last Legislature and a short time since signed by

Gov. Curtin, and is now a law.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military of naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a provost marsha within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the enalties of this section. And the President s hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to eir regiments and companies or to suc other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of en-

The act signed by the Governor reads as

SECTION 1, Be it enacted, etc., That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and sub-ject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thou-sand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and in-spectors of election, or any one of them.

such election receiving such unlawful ballot

or ballots.
SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to procure, from the proper officers of the Uni-ted States, certified copies of all rolls and records, containing official evidence of the records, containing official evidence of the act of the desertion of all persons who were citizens of this Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship, and disoualified by the said act of Congress of March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to cause to be recorded and preserved, in books to be provided and kept for that purpose, in his office, full and complete exemplifications of such rolls and records, and to cause true copies to be made thereof, and furnished to the clerks of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, accurate duplicates or exemplifications of such roll and records, embracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of said counties respectively, at the time of their counties respectively, at the time of their being marked or designated as deserters; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to preserve in books to be kept for the purpose, all such copies and ex-emplifications of such rolls and records so furnished, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies therefeem, on request in like manner as in the case of other records

of such courts.

SEC. 6. That a certified copy or extract of any such record, from the clerk of a court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be prima facie evidence, before any election board, of the fact of desertion and consequent disability and disqualification as an elector: Provided, That if any person shall wilfully use or present any false, fraudulent or forzed paper. purporting to be a shall wilfully use or present any laise, fraudulent or forged paper, purporting to be a certified copy or extract as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in like manner as is now provided in the second section of this act: And provided, however, That if, by the production of a certificate of his honorable discharge, it shall appear that such person, so offering to yote, was in the military service of the United vote, was in the military service of the United States before and at the time of his be failing to report, or in case of the fact of desertion appearing, by certified copy of his company roll, if it shall appear that he was afterwards acquitted thereof and honorably discharged, such proof shall be received as a vidence to dispress his said discharged. evidence to disprove his said disqualifica-tion: And provided further, That if any person liable to be objected to as disqualified as aforesaid shall produce, before any board as altorsald shall produce, before any board of election officers, any false or fraudulent paper purporting or pretended to be his honorable discharge from the United States service, he shall be deemed guilty of a forgery, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as persons are now by law punishable for forgery.

or forgery.
SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, whenever the name of any person offering to them a ballot or ballots shall be found upon a certified copy, or extract, furnished from said rolls, or records, by a clerk of a court of quarter sessions marked as a deserter, or whenever any person shall be objected to as disqualified, as aforesaid, at any election, by any qualified voter, at the request or suggestion of such person, so offering a ballot, to examine such person, on oath or affirmation examine such person, on oath or affirmation examine such person, on oath or ainfrination as to the fact appearing from such certificate or alleged against him by the elector so objecting, and if he deny it, as to his reasons therefor: Provided, however, That if any of his answers under such examination are false, such person shall be deemed guilty of the crime of societies. the crime of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be punished, as persons are now punishable by law, for perjury. SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the

sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their proclamations of elections hereafter to be held, the first four setions of this act, with the preamble thereof; and upon conviction of any viola-tion of the requirement of this section, any sheriff shall be deemed guilty of a inisde-meanor in office, and shall be punished in like manner as the offenses prohibited by the second, third and fourth sections of this

SEC. 9. That in the trial of all cases arising under this act, it shall be the duty of the ing under this act, it shall be the duty of the courts trying the same to inquire into and determine any question of fact, as to alleged desertion involved therein, upon proofs furnished by exemplifications or extracts from such rolls and records, duly certified by the proper clerk of a court of quarter sessions, which are hereby made evidence thereof, and also from such proofs by parol as may be given in evidence by either party: Provided, That the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to persons who voluntarily or without any kind of duress or constraint enlisted in the rebel service. constraint enlisted in the rebel service.

## Miscellaneous.

EASTERN ORIGIN OF MODERN

UTILITITIES. The following extract from Draper's last work, "Civil Policy in America," shows the Eastern origin of much that is useful and admirable —In the times of which history has failed to preserve any account, that continent (Asia) must have been the scene of prodigious activity. In it were first developed those fundamental inventions and discretize which really lie as the basis of the coveries which really lie at the basis of the progress of the human race—the subjugation of domestic animals, the management of fire, the expression of thought by wriman must have done; how much he must have added to his power in pre-historic times. We forget how many contribution to our comforts are of Oriental origin. Their commonness hides them from our

view.

If the European wishes to know how much he owes to the Asiatic, he has only to cast a glance at one hour of his daily life. The clock which summons him from bed in the morning, was the invention of the East, as were also clepsy-dras and sun-dials. The prayer for his daily bread, that he has said from infancy, first rose from the side of the Syrian mountain. The linens and cottons with which he clothes himself, though they may be very fine, are inferior to those that have been made, from time immenorial, in the looms of India. The silk was stolen by some missionaries, for his benefit, from China. He could buy better steel than that with which he shaves himself, in the city of Damaeau, where it was first invented

which to serve it. His breakfast tray was painter, now at Rome, whence she has just

which to serve it. His breakfast tray was lacquered in Japan.

There is a tradition that leavened bread was first made of the waters of the Ganges. The egg he is breaking was laid by a fowl whose ancestors were first domesticated by the Malaccans, unless she may have been—though that will not alter the case—a modern Sharghai. If there are preserves and fruits in his board, let him remember with thankfulness that Persia gave him the cherry, the peach and the plum. If in any of these pleasant oreparations he detects the flavor of alcohol, let it remind him that that substance was first distilled by the Arabians, who have set him the praiseworthy bians, who have set him the praiseworthy example, which it will be his benefit to follow, of abstaining from its use, When he talks about coffee and alcohol, he is using Arabic words. A thousand years before it had occurred to him to enact laws of restriction in the use of interiority desired. tion in the use of intoxicating drinks, the Prophet of Mecca did the same thing, and, what is more to the purpose, has com-pelled to this day all Asia and Africa to

SOMETHING ABOUT WOMAN'S WORK,

The popular notion of what woman's work consists in, has been variously determined in different ages, nations, and climates. The women of Virgil's time were expected to be expert with the distaff. The wife of the English tradesmen of to-day wife of the English tradesmen of to-day must be competent to make a good rabbit-pie and plum-pudding. The dark-skinned, meek-eyed maid who attracts the attention of a Congo Cœlebs will augment the size of her worthy sire's corral by half a dozen cattle and as many swine—the price of her own dusky self—if she have a good strong backbone and can handle a bush knife nimbly. And this Hottentot estimate of African female character has been zealously adopted by many of our own countrymen. adopted by many of our own countrymen, who, in the practical development of their theories, have reflected great credit on their

The enlightened nations have universally taken an artistic, rather than a philosophic-al view of women's work. Their social sys-tems demand that she should possess beau-ty and wit, should be at ease and entertainty and wit, should be at ease and entertaining, and society's aesthetic requirements are met. The domestic circle claims far more, and woman feels that its authority is the most imperative and genuine—that it calls her to the exercise of positive feminine science and philosophy. Always, when she had liberty, the true woman has found and filled her vocation. Agitation and ventilation are andoubtedly good-principles in polities as well as physics. Increase of health and progress are their results: even the agitation of the doctrine of "Woman's Rights" does not seem an exception to the rule. But its advocates have met with lit-Rights" does not seem an exception to the rule. But its advocates have met with little real sympathy from the cultivated and refined, or indeed from any intelligent communities. They have justly been regarded fanatics. Their aim is to place woman on a political and social, and hence, equality with man. They would drag her, Cassandra-like from the home altar, from her divinely appointed work, and under the plea of giving her certain invaluable rights would bring her into ridicule and disgrace. Look at the victims of this poor delusion, they are called strong-minded—a most palpable misnomer. Their weakness is only too visible in their

strong-minded—a most palpable misnomer. Their weakness is only too visible in their attempts to copy the habiliaments of the sterner sex. Female swaggering is like profanity from the mouth of a suckling.

The lamb cannot with propriety be called a stately beast, nor the duck a bird of majestic and imperial bearing, nor can this mimicry of man—this second-hand assurance—bear evidence to any thing but unwomanly feeblenges of spirit and silly wildness of feebleness of spirit and silly wildness of brain. If woman's "rights" consists in her with men, where from the very necessities of her hature she cannot stand and retain her feminine character, then forever be she

wronged!

If her "wrongs" consists inher social inaility to harangue multitudes, to depositivallots, to acquire by masculine associations habits of thought and masculine modes of action, then for the sake of the most precious interests of humanity, may her wrongs never be righted.

ever be righted.

Every woman who makes the attempt discovers by womanly intuition what her work is. Missions are for those who can write poetry, can use great sounding words, write poetry, can use great sounding words, and can teach nations and congregations; but woman's work is for those simpler but purer souls, who have moral and spiritual ability to spend themselves for the objects of their love. The spirit of devotion is the one with which all true woman sing the sweet unwritten anthem of a life melodious with a specific product.

#### THE LITERARY "SETTS" OF BOSTON.

"There are grades in literary society, as in fashionable, some two or three in number. The highest is obtained only by a few—those who have won world wide reputa-—those who have won world wide reputa-tion as writers, and there are at least a half dozen of those among us. Such men as George Tickner, Robert C. Winthrop, whose literary labors have not been equal, however, to his abilities or his culture and two or three others, make up this upper cir-cle. Then comes the 'Atlantic clique,' and it is called, of which James T. Fields, the publisher is the central figure. It embraces it is called, of which James T. Fields, the publisher is the central figure. It embraces Dr. Holmes, Emerson (if the latter may be said to be linked with any clique or faction, so independent and self poised is he), Long-fellow—to a certain extent, for he more properly belongs to the upper circle; D. A. Wasson, Theodore Parker's successor; Gall Hamilton, J. T. Trowbridge, and a few others. These people constitute the staff of the The Atlantic, hardly a number of that periodical appearing that does not contain an article from one or more of them. Mrs. an article from one or more of them. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, between whom and the Fields party there is a deadly feud, arising from the fact that Mrs. Field's Ode to the Great Organ was accepted instead of Mrs. Howe's leads another but small, faction. James Russell Lowell stands alone, and

is not claimed by any party as a member He is a man of eccentric habits, and write but little now a days. Nominally one of the editors of The North American Review, he writes very little for it—the bulk of the labor being done by his associate, Charles Eliot Norton. Fields, the publisher, is a remarkable man. He entered the bookstore of W. D. Tieknor & Co. nearly thirty such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officer of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot for ballots from any person or offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of guarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of any section of this act, in the case of officers of any section of this act, in the case of officers of any section of the section of this act, in the case of officers of any section of the section of the section of this act, in the case of officers of any section of the section of this act, in the case of officers of any section of the section of th

painter, now at Rome, whence she has just sent home several pictures of the most exagerated pre-Raphelite style. Below the 'Atlantic clique' are several others which it would take too much space to speak of particularly—embracing men and women who have just failed of getting a hearing in The Atlantic, and who occasionally vent their spite upon that magazine and its writers in The Commonwealth and other papers. An inside view of Boston literary society would present some very interesting features."

# HOW NAPOLEON BECAME PRESI-DENT.

There is no character in modern or ancient history more curious than that of the present Emperor of the French. Just now when his relations with Mexico bring him so prominently to our notice, it may be of interest to gince at some of the earlier events of his exercise.

events of his career.

Prince Louis Napoleon, as he used to be called—the son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine—had always been a schemer. He had ihdulged from his boyhood indreams of sympics. hood indreams of empire. Being according to statute, the heir of his uncle the first great Napoleon he was driven by the very exigencies of his inheritance into contrivances to obtain the supreme power over France, which he without doubt persuaded himself was his right. Through long, silent years he studied, until he became learned in jurisprudeuce. He knew well how to veil his designs by high sounding tell about freeder. signs by high sounding talk about freedom and honorand loyalty to the will of the many. Still for a long time he was not appreciated or considered a personage of much importance It was indeed, rather the fashion to laugh at him, and to regard him as harmless because

nim, and to regard him as harmless because of sheer want of capacity to do great things. His attempts to rouse the enthusiasm of the French people, in 1836, covered himstill more with ridicule. He presented himself before the army wearing the clothes of the first Napoleen, and conscious that in point of hat, coat and boots he resembled perfectly the heart of Australia. the hero of Austerlitz, he imagined himsel secure of welcome from the troops. He was utterly quenched, however by a certain reso-lute Colonel Talandier, and was shipped off

lute Colonel Talandier, and was shipped off to America by a good natured King of the French, Louis Phillippe.

In 1840 he made another attempt, this time carrying with him a tame eagle, which he had taught to perform some exploits that he had trusted the people would resolve as an omen. The eagle failed lamentably in its programme: and again a firm, resolute officer forced his way to the theatre of action—a barrack yard—and disposed of the Prince, his fifty armed followers, his flag, his eagle, and his counterfeit staff, with as much ease as though he had been dealing with a band of strolling players. This time the wouldof strolling players. This time the would-be Emperor was tried for treason, and sen-

be Emperor was tried for treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, from which he escaped, sixyears afterwards, in the garb of a workman, and went to England.

He took advantage of the revolution of 1848, in which King Louis Philippe was deposed to return to France. "The third time wins," says the old proverb, and this third time he found more favor in the eyes of his countrymen. He was chosen a deputy to the National Assembly. Lamartine, always opposed to the Bonaparte dynasty, endeavored to effect his banishment but was unsuccessful: and after a stormy debate, the cessful: and after a stormy debate, the Prince, at this time forty years old, was found to be the most popular candidate.—
The election was conducted with perfect fairness; the Prince became President, and perhaps, as he had already made two attempts on the throne of France, he had some right to infer that the millions of citizens who elected him to the Presidency were willing to make use of him and his well known ambition as a means of restoring to France an imperial form of government. At any rate, he acted upon this inference and no more held himself bound to the support of the constitution by his oath of office than did Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee consider themselves bound to the United States by theirs.

In port among a set of hard drinking fellows returned to his hotel one evening in a partially intoxicated condition. In going up to his room, he walked out of the window, in the second story, and landed upon the pavement. Fortunately he was not injured by the descent, and, upon going back into the house, met the landlord.

"Look here, Mr.——," said he, , 'if you don't shorten the steps in your stairs, I won't stop with you any more."

## THE TRUE STANDARD OF DRESS.

We are always excessive when we sacrifice the higher beauty to attain the lower one A woman who will sacrifice domestic affec-tion, conscience, self respect, honor, to love of dress, we all agree, loves dress too much. She losses the true and higher beauty of womanhood for the lower beauty of gems and flowers and colors. A girl who sacrifices to dress all her time, all her strength, all her money, to the neglect of the cultiva-tion of her mind and heart and to the neg lect of the claims of others on her helpfuness, is sacrificing the higher to the lower beauty. Her fault is not the love of beauty but loving the wrong and inferior kind.

In fine, girls, you may try yourselves by this standard. You love dress too much when you care more for your outward adorn-ings than for your inward dispositions, when it afflicts you more to have torn your dress than to have lost your temper—when you are more troubled by an ill fitting gown than by a neglected duty—when you are less concerned at having made an unjust comment, or spread a scandalous report, than at having worn a passee bonnet—when you are less troubled at the thought of being found at the last great feast without the found at the last great feast without the wedding garment, than at being found at the party to-night in the fashion of last year. No Christian woman, as I view it ought to give such attention to her dress as to allow it to take up all of three very important things, viz.: all her time, all her strength, all her money. Whoever does this lives not the Christian but the Pagan life—worships not at the Christian's altar of our Lord Jesus, but at the shrine of the lower Venus of Corinth and Rome.—[Mrs. Stowe.] Venus of Corinth and Rome. - [Mrs. Stowe.

#### "EIGHT MORE AS TWELVE."

A Dutchman in Pennsylvania leased his lands to an oil company in Pennsylvania last spring, on condition of receiving one eighth of the oil procured. The well pro-ved to be a pretty good one, and the Dutch farmer began to think that the oil men should give him a better chance, and ventured to tell them so. They asked him what he wanted. He said they ought to give him one twelfth. The agreement was inally made, with the understanding that the Dutchman was not to tell any one.

All went smooth until the next division

All went smooth until the next division day came, when our friend was early on hand to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side for the oil men, and one for him. This did not suit him.

"How's dish?" says he, "I tink I was to get more as before; by jinks you make mistake."

Half column

The Restoration of the Jews.—A Bavarian Isrelite writing to the "Israelite Indeed," has a statement upon the process of the restoration of the Jews to Palesline, which is worthy of note. He says: "The re-gathering of the Jews is now beginning to take place. Not only many single families emigrate to Palestine, but there have been formed a number of societies in almost every land on this continent, to prepare an emigration on a large scale, provided with all possible means, money, implements and tools of all kind, to commence the cultivation of the long desolated land at cace and with the utmost vigor. There are men of considerable wealth among them and not one without some means, enough at least to defray the expenses of the journey and to purchase a plot of ground.

I am happy to state that I am oue of the leading members of a society forming here in Bavaria, which numbers already over nine hundred heads of families, besides a number of young people who would not form an alliance with the other sex until settled in the Holy Land, upon the soil of their rightful heritage." He also adds: "The Gentiles hereabouts, that is, the petty German Protestant kingdom and principalities, are even more astir about Palestine than the Jews."

THE GREAT RULE OF CONDUCT.—The rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine—a man of a sterling independence of principle and scupplous 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 consequenc 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 obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, rai sacrince. 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 conscience.

ANECDOTE OF THE WAR.—Two boys belonging to Moorman's Lynchburg battery, having marked a good place near a farm house on the Peninsula, stole out after dark to "flank a shoat." They had seen a large number go under a large out building, and while one was to creep in and drive out the "critters," the other was to stand at an opening on the opposite side with a clubto strike the first hog that came out. The long and short of the story is, that the farmer, not liking the near preximity of the mer, not liking the near preximity of the soldiers, had moved his pigs nearer to the house, and the crawler, not finding them emerged on the other side, and was knocked into a cocked hat by his comrade. He did not leave his bed for a month.

HARD ON THE EPISCOPALIANS AND MR. SEWARD. The Independent tells the following story: "By the way." said Mr. Lincoln to a gentleman in Washington, "to what religious denomination do you belong?" "Well," replied the gentleman, "if I am anything in particular, I am a Presbyterian!" "O," responded Mr. Lincoln, "I thought you were an Episcopalian." "Why," asked the interested party? "Because," said the President, "Mr. Seward is an Episcopalian, and I have heard you swear as superbly as he does!" HARD ON THE EPISCOPALIANS AND MR.

A HASTY STEP. - An old sea-captain, who was in the habit of spending his time while in port among a set of hard drinking fellows

won't stop with you any more. "SIR," said a little blustering man to a

religious opponent, "to what sect do you suppose I belong?"
"Well, I don't exactly know," replied his opponent; "but, to judge from your size, appearance, and constant buzzing, I should think you belong to the class generally called Sambo was hacking away at a tough oak, when lightning struck a tree near by him, and shiveredit.—"Um," said he, "I jes like to see um try dis once; I reckon dey find

TURNING THE TABLES. - Servants in England seem to have turned the tables on masters and mistresses. In the Times supple ters and mistresses. In the Times supplement lately a housemaid, advertising for a place, announces that "Irish and Scotch inmilies are objected to." What a change says the Pall Mall Gazette, since the time (not very long ago) when in the advertisements for servants, it used frequently to be stated that "no Irish need apply!"

who much desired to wear the matrimonial yoke had not sufficient courage to "pop the question." On informing his father of the difficulty he labored under, the old gentleman replied passionately—"Why, you great booby, how do you suppose I managed when I got married?" "Oh," said the bashful learn" "you married mother but I've got to lover "you married mother, but I've got to marry a strange gal."

An industrious tradesman having taken a new apprentice, awoke him at a very early hour on the first morning, by calling out that the family were sitting down to table. "Thank you," said the boy, as he turned over in bed, to adjust h;mself for a new nap, "thank you; but I never eat anything during the night."

A LADY who was in the habit of spending A LADY who was in the name of spending a large portion of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

"Why are so few convicts in the Michigan penitentiary this year?" asked Sam's friend, a day or two since.
"Why," said Sam, "they send them by the Pontiac railroad, and their time expires