The Bedford Inquirer

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Will promptly attend to all outsides children his care.

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April 28, 1865:t

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Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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April 1, 1864 .- tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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apr. 28, 1865—zz.

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Bedford, Get. 20, '65.

Bedford Inquirer.

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

BURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

VOLUME 39: NO 32.

Poetry.

O, BRIGHTLY BEAMS THE SUM-MER SKY.

O, brightly beams the summer sky, And rarely blooms the clover; But the little pool will soon be dry-The summer soon be over!

O, light and soft the west wind blows. The flower-bells gently ringing; But blight will fall upon the rose, Where now the bee is swinging!

A smile is on the silver stream-A blush is on the flowers; But the cloud that wears a golden gleam

O, little hearts with gladness rife, Among the wavy grasses!-A deeper shade will fold your life Than o'er the meadow passes!

Will waste itself in showers!

O, maiden lips! O, lips of bloom! Unburdened save by singing! Pale grief shall leave his seal of gloom Where kisses now are clinging!

O, hope is sweet! O, youth is near! And love is sweeter, nearer!

O, life is sweet, and life is dear, But death is often dearer! O, shield the little hearts from wrong, While childhood's laugh is ringing!

And kiss the lips that sing the sang, Before they cease their singing! O, crown with joys the brows of youth, Before those brows are older! O, touch with love the lips of truth,

Before they cease their singing! For the little pool will soon be dry-The summer soon be over; Though brightly beams the summer sky,

And rarely blooms the clover!

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE Account by an Eye Witness.

The following report of the horrible massacre in New Orleans, is taken from the

the Mechanics' Institute, which had thus become the nucleus of the opening riot—the only available point of refuge for the negroes, and the central object of attack to citizens and rebel soldiers in the uniform of policemen, may be more definitely stated. Within a few moments after the first shot, balls began to strike the building: and under the impulse of the excitement, the members of the Convention all sprang to their feet. On the appeal, however, of some one cooler than the rest, they resumed their seats, determined to wait with dignity the expected attack. Presently a rush was heard at the door below, and then the hasty tramping of many feet on the stairways. Every one supposed this to be a body of the police, though it is now known to have the police, though it is now known to have ling. been a party of negroes running from the heavy fire suddenly poured down the streets from the citizens and policemen at the corner of Canal. Momentarily therefore expecting a rush of policemen into the Hall to arrest the members, the Convention deliberated what to do. After a few words, the proposition of Mr. Affred Shaw. Ex-Sheriff of New Orleans, and a gentlemen of char-acter, prevailed. He was, therefore, depu-ted to inform the police that inside the Hall no resistance would be made to any legal officers, claiming the right to make arrests. With this message he passed out from the door which he was not destined soon to enter again.

With a white handkerchief in his hand he crossed the outside passage and started down one of the winding staircases. By this time a strong body of police had driven the negroes from the front of the Institute by up, there he stuck! In a moment a nondeadden dash, and a dozen of them gaining the building, were rushing up the stairs, when they met Mr. Shaw coming down.
"Kill him," "There's Shaw, the scoundrel shoot him down," "Let me at him," were the first exclamations, and those below sought to screwd up till they could see to shoot at him. Others said, "No he has a white handkerchief; take him to the station let in the station of the station of the station in the house." Through the hubbub and scuffle Shaw succeeded in making them understand his message. "That's right, let them surals! that was where he struck; and so his message. "That's right, let them sur-render peaceably," said some. Kill that d—d scoundrel Shaw.," exclaimed others. Meantime two policemen, seizing him firm-Meantime two poncemen, seizing him armly, and another forcing his way through the
crowd and keeping assailants off, they succeeded in reaching the pavement. Here a
mingled mob of citizens, policemen and
negroes—the latter mostly in the side
alleys or in door yards—were exchanging
shots. A rush was made for Shaw, the moment he appeared in the custody of the policemen, and the fire was concentrated upon him. Presently a ball struck him in policemen, and the fire was concentrated upon him. Presently a ball struck him in the shoulder, and there was every indication that in a moment or two longer he would certainly be killed, when the policemen dodging around a corner, hustled him off to the jail, when, without charge or committees at wounded and exhausted, he was ment, wounded and exhausted, he was thrown into a cell.

The firing continued about the Mechanics' Institute, spread toward the river along Canal and Common streets, and even broke out in the square back of the Institute, along Carondelet. The fighting negroes did not spread in this way, but the mob followed every prisoner whom the policemen led off, and attacked, on sight, every negro found in the vicinity. The body servant of found in the vicinity. The body servant of Humphrey Marshall was thus pursued and fired at along Carondelet, in his master's sight. A moment later another unarmed negro, apparently belonging to one of the adjacent offices, seeming to think the street no place for him, began to run. In an instant that the adjacent of the server of citizens. stant two policemen and a score of citizens were after him, the policemen firing as they ran. Five shots were fired, and the negro fell pierced with three.

But this was only the by-play, and seenes like this were occurring in a dozen different places. The Mechanics' Institute was still the central point. The police and citizens had possession of the lower story of the staircases. The Sergeant-at-Arms had barstaircases. The Sergeant-at-Arms had barricaded the doors to the chamber of the Convention when Shaw went out. The police charge that the negroes in the lobby of the chamber began firing from the windows upon the members of their force in the street. It is certain that they were firing at the windows of the Convention, and that the negroes in the alleys and door yards were firing at them, and that brickbats were laso freely flying. A considerable number

of citizens had joined the police force and about the Institute; and great crowds, gathered at the corners of Canal and Common, and along the route to the City Hall, were firing at or rushing upon the few prisoners brought along.

Finally a crowd of policemen and citizens made a rush at the doors of the Convention chamber and broke them down. The exact order of what immediately followed no man can tell. It is only certain that as they entered the attacking party delivered a volley into the huddled mass of members and spectrum of the convention of the express ground that he "guessed he wasn't a Federal soldier after all." This occurred in sight and hearing of at least one late General of our army, who, stood on an adjacent upper verandah.

It was nearly or quite four o'clock tered the attacking party delivered a volley into the huddled mass of members and spectators, which killed and wounded several, and received one, severely wounding some of the policemen and killing some of the citizens. Each side charged that the other fired first, and whether from testimony of

was a late Major General of the United States service. He saw four policemen bear out the seemingly lifeless body of Dr. Dostie, an earnest, sincere, perhaps fanatical member of the Convention, a prominent Free Mason, and a gentleman against whose private character no charge was ever made. His head hung down till it almost dragged on the pavement; blood was streaming from his wounds and marking the nath by which his wounds and marking the path by which he was borne. Around this manimate body the crowd rushed and blasphemed, or laugh-ed and cheered. At last a cart was reached, and the body was thrown in, when a more and the body was thrown in, when a more determined rush than any previous one was made, and the rioters broke through. Before the cart could be started, several blows had been rained upon the bleeding body, and the General felt sure that as one man's hand descended he caught the gleam of a

The news flew among the rioter that Dr. Dostie was killed, and it was everywhere recostic was killed, and it was everywhere re-ceived, many squares off, even where people had scarcely became inflamed with the fever of the massacre, with expressions of satis-faction and positive delight.

Meanwhile, returning from Canal street up Carondelet, I had just secured a place on the verandah of a friend's room, near the corner of Common, when great cheers came up from the Institute, and a dense mob crowded along Common street toward sacre in New Orleans, is taken from the correspondence of an eye witness to the Cincinnati Gazette:

"Meantime, that which happend inside the Mechanics' Institute, which had thus become the nucleus of the opening riot—the only available point of refuge for the fiegroes, and the central object of attack to citizens and rebel soldiers in the uniform of policemen, may be more definitely stated. Within a few moments after the first shot, balls began to strike the building: and under the impulse of the excitement, the

> comic in all this sad tracedy. of the Convention, the hero who would do and dare and die for his new born love for negro suffrage, had not yet been found. Arrayed in stotless white he had been seen to enter the Chamber before the opening of the Convention, but since the firing began, the Convention, but since the firing began, no eye of negro had been cheered, no heart of Convention member nerved, no soul of policeman inflamed by the radiant sight of R. King Cutler. The last member had been driven out to the mob, and the last negro stabbed; the Chamber was occupied only by the police, the other rioters and the dead; but still the hero was missing. At last a bright thought struck a policeman. He explored the chimney. Its throat was narrow, and King Cutler's body was large, and so, instead of being quite swallowed up, there he stuck! In a moment a nonder

script figure came up the street, between policemen and rioters, all so amused that for the moment, they lost their appetite for murder. Republican or not, King Cutler was black. His white hat, jammed down his blackened nose and ears, like a half musi I.

The Convention had been thoroughly broken up an hour ago—if that were the object of Mr. John T. Monroe and his rebel soldier policemen. The negro procession had been scattered, its leaders killed, and dozens of innocent negroes struck by the same hopeless fate, if that were their object.

tinued the riot. An innocent negro, carrying a roll of cotton samples under his arm, quietly passed the St. Charles Hotel. Four hackmen pounced upon him, began beating the nonresistant, and collected a crowd. A police man rushed up, and without a word of inquiry discharged every barrel of his revolver at the prostrate negro, who kept crying, "Arrest me, I've done nothing; arrest me, but for God's sake don't kill me in cold blood." To the amazement of all, every shot missed him. "But," exclaimed a reputable citizen—let the expression be set down forever to his honor with those who know him—"if I'd had a pistol, I'd have killed the misercent policemen."

the miscreant policeman."

Carts were constantly passing, laden with the bodies of murdered negroes. In one l counted six; many had two and three. All were greeted with laughter; occasionally one evoked a cheer. Now and then a car-riage passed with some wounded white man, and not unfrequently the crowds would make a rush upon him to see if he were one

of the obnoxious radicals.

Meantime, the fighting negroes retreating below Canal street, into the French quar-ter of the city, had once or twice reorganized and made charges on the police in the hope of rescuing some of their friends or avenging their death. In the course of the afternoon between twenty and thirty policemen were thus wounded. The number on the other side can only be given by conjecture. Wherever a negro, either entirely peaceable or by accident cut off from his comrades, was found, he was pursued, and if possible

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It was nearly or quite four o'clock. There were artillery, cavalry and black and white infantry within an hour's call. There was a General of the Unitee States Volunthe policemen and killing some of the citizens. Each side charged that the other fired first, and whether from testimony of participants or from the sound of the volleys, it seems impossible to reach any other conclusion that they were nearly or quite simultaneous.

There followed a series of short and bloody individual conflicts. Negroes were shot down, members of the Convention wounded and arrested, and the scenes of violence in the streets intensified tenfold as persons began to emerge from the building.

Standing all this moment in the highest verandah of Victor's restaurant, looking directly down the street to the Institute, was a late Major General of the United States service. He saw four policemen bear out the seemingly lifeldes heady of Dr. Dec. that there was anything requiring his inter-vention! Not to know that was to be an

idiot. Not to act upon it was to be ar Finally, as it should seem, he was bullied into acting. Passing down Carondelet with a friend, as late, I should judge, as between four and five, we came out into Canal, just as the mob was shooting down a helpless, as the mob was shooting down a helpless, solitary negro, who was vainly attempting to dash across the street to a place of safety. Turning from the devlish sight we saw toward the river, beyond Canal street, the fluttering of a single guidon. And in a moment Mower, a soldierly General was there, with a hastily gathered little staff. He rode across by the Clay statue, but that moment the mob shot down another negro. In an instant a section of artillery—regulars. In an instant a section of artillery—regulars, I should think—dashed up and as the pieces were unlimbered and wheeled upon the mob a panting negro saved his life by darting to the guns.

My companion and myself "moved on. In less than a square a regiment in blue—thank God for the color at last!—came up Canal street on the double quick, and obliquing from side to side, left no rioters be-

hind the artillery.

There were a few straggling shots through the evening, but that was the end of the

A Union ex-Major general walked down an hour later, to demand of Mayor Monroe, in the name of common decency and humanity, the release from the stiffing jail where these wounded men still lay, of Governor Hahn, Sheriff Shaw, Dr. Dostie, A. P. Field, and the rest. He was met by the smiling Mayor with the inquiry if the "thing hadn't been pretty well done?" While he was getting his question fitly answered, in walked Cavalry Kautz.

"Is this Mr. Monroe?"

"Yes, sir."

Yes, sir. "I am directed, sir, to relieve you of any duties as mayor of this city, and assume command as military governor of New Or-leans! Yourself and other officials will await and obey my orders."

In a moment he received his first order.

It was to accompany an aid, and see to it that the members of the Convention and other innocent citizens should be released

GEN. LOGAN'S VIEWS.

Gen. John A. Logan made a spirite speech at the "soldiers Reunion," held Salem, Ill., on the 4th of July. Speaking of

the proof has been given showing that he had stolen the horse, and say, Judge I want my rights!, The judge would say, My dear friend, you will get them in a few minutes. I think that the jury will send you to the penitentiary for twenty years.' "Oh they want their rights,—rights that they forfeited, rights that they are not entitled to rights that they denied to thementitled to rights that they defined to them-selves by their own act of treason. They tried to destroy the Government, and denied its authority by their acts, and thus lost all the rights that they had in this land. And now instead of marching up with a pardon in one pocket and a certificate of election in mous, and offer them that clemency which our gallant honest, and faithful President, Abraham Lincoln, offered to them so often and which they so often refused. * * * I do not want to be their executioner; but I do want to do a few things as one of the American people, as one of the loyal citizens of this land, as a man who has as much right as anybody else, and no more to claim the as anybody eise, and no more to claim the exercise of certain rights and privileges in this country that loyal men are entitled to. I want to be recognized in this land as a soldier of the Republic of the United States and not a disgraced man. I want to be recognized at the same time as a man who has done more for his country than a traitor. I want it to be so in this land that Gen. Sherman may stand here to day before the American people in a prouder light, higher socially, morally, politically, and every way than does Joe Johnston, the man that fought against him in the armies of treason.

against him in the armies of treason. "That is what I want to see. I want to see treason made odious, and loyalty made respectable."

Histalk about Jeff. Davis was plain enough as will be seen from the following speci-

'Now that Davis, the head of the Rebellion, is in prison at Fortress Monroe for his offences against this Government, they begin to speak of his case. They grow sympathetic in reference to his punishment. They must examine him every week to see whether his health is improving or declining. They must have a continual report: and, if he is a little declining, they give him the

THE SERVICES AND THE PLEA OF

What, then, are the services of the Democratic party for which it should be again intrusted with the direction of the government? The history of thirty years answers. Its service consists in having strengthened, by a years a proof to presion impropes and by every appeal to passion, ignorance, and cowardice, the only aristocratic class in the United States, and an aristocracy founded upon the degradation of labor. Its service upon the degradation of labor. Its service consists in a systematic debauchery of the national conscience; in a fierce denial of the fundamental principle of the Republic—the equality of rights; in an attempt, under the forms of law, and by means of blood and terror, to fasten slavery upon Kansas; and when the people, at last aroused to the fearful truth, constitutionally cast that party from power, its crowning service consists in from power, its crowning service consists in rushing to arms, and seeking, by the most desperate and prolonged struggle, to over-throw the government. The Democratic party, whose conspiracy against the equality of rights has been foiled both in the field and at the polls, now turns to the American people, who have been its spectators and victims, and informs them that it is the only safe and patriotic and conservative and con-

safe and patriotic and conservative and conciliatory and Union-loving party in the land.

These being its services, what is its plea? These being its services, what is its plea? The Democratic plea is that the Union party intends to consolidate the government, and its argument is two fold: first that the national authority is now more evident than ever before; and, second, that the dominant party aims to destroy State rights. As to the first argument it is even that the first argument, it is enough to say that the nation, having been forced into a trethe nation, having been forced into a tre-mendous war by the party of its accusers, has established a system of internal taxation to pay the cost, and that the system is nec-essarily complicated and requires a multitude of agents. For the second argument, the simple truth is that the loyal people of the United States in Congress prefer to delay the reception of representatives from the late rebellious section until they are persua-ded that they can be safely admitted; and have proposed an amendment to the Con-stitution providing that the late rebels shall

should be overthrown. It desires that citizens who rebel shall gain no political advantage by rebellion, and it wishes to defend the equal rights of all citizens of the United States. For this it is arraigned by the opponents of the war and the traducers of Abraham Lincoln; and it is to such allies that William Henry Seward gives his hand.

MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS.

Queen Victoria's eldest son—the Prince Queen Victoria's eldest som—the Prince of Wales—is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter, and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose youngest brother Prince Christian, has been married to the Oneon's third. has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena.

2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same of King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of

Prussia, is a commanding officer.

3. Prince Alexander, of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of Princess Alice the Queen's second daughter.

4. The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha

Prince Albert's brother, and brother-in-law to the Qeen, holds command in the King of Prussia's army now invading Hanover which kingdom, by the way, until the ac cession of her Majesty, formed part of the territories of the kings of England. An ed part of the lastly, Prince Teck, recently married to the Queen's first cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambrige, held a commission in the army of

Speculating upon this, the "Journal of Commerce" says:

"If we accept the verdict of European critics, the downfall of the Austrian empire has virtually been accomplished. The prestige of the ancient house of Hapsburg, as representing a great military power, is done away. The German Confederation is destroyed. Simultaneously, the Kingdom of Labric coming forward to enter the first Italy is coming forward to enter the first rank among the governments of Europe. rank among the governments of Europe. Prussia, in like manner, wheels into line, a great Protestant power, second to no other. All this may yet be changed, but it is the summing up of the leading journals upon the other, demanding what they call their rights, what ought they to do? They ought to be on their knees, imploring this great and glorious Government to be magnanistic still rests under the ban of papal excommutations. nication; and yet he is about to hold in his hand the key of Rome. Plus IX. cannot contemplate this truth with any degree of satisfaction, and the calamity which has befallen Austria, always the faithful son of the Church, is no less afflictive to the Holy Father. It was Austria that upheld the con-cordat with steadfast fidelity. Astria ha cordat with steadiles in response to every call of the panal treasury. What may be contributed interainty. What may be the consequences of suddenly striking away this substantial support, and of advancing—in a manner so marvefous and so sudden—Victor Emanuel and his ally to the pinnacle of political power, time alone can reveal. Had King William and his influential minis ter, Bismark, manifested a disposition less arbitrary—less hostile to constitutional gov-ernment—there would be more reason to hope that the interests of civil and religious liberty would be observed by the marvelous changes. At present we can only wait for

The moral atmosphere of Saratoga is bad-ly tainted this season, if the accounts of newspaper gossip writers are to be relied upon. Saratoga is always remarkable for its fast horses and handsome women, but this year it seems to outshine itself with a pretty large spice of immorality thrown in.
There has been a partial clearing out of the
fast men and females who joined the crowd
gathered together by the races, and the
prospect for a more desirable class of visitors is not thereby improved. Queer stories are afloat concerning some of the women who are figuring in the annual saturnalia, or two, a few gentlemen go there to see whether or not the country is ripe for bailing him out. When they rut a finger on the pulse of the nation, the pulse begins to beat up to fever heat. If they attempt to beat him out, there will be such a howl through the land that these men will tremble in their boots."

but queer as they are, they are true. One of them is the driver of a carriage and horses which cost \$2,200. Another fair but frail creature purchased \$3,500 worth of jewelry at Tiffany's, and paid cash down for it in sold. She is a great beauty, and it may be no wonder, therefore, that at least two gray-haired Wall street brokers are among her most obedient servants.

A Most Excellent Parallel.

before he had been three months in his seat; that he had sought his counsellors among trymen; that, not content with surrounding himself with the tories and cowboys of the Revolution, he had offered the additional affront to the country of making them the favorite objects of this bounty; that, in the distribution of his patronage, he had passed by the brave men who followed him in his dreary winter march to the Delaware, or fought with him on the fateful or glorious fields of that long war, in order to reward fields of that long war, in order to reward those who deserted the colonies in the night of their bitter need; if Washington had been such a traitor, James Madison would have such a traitor, sames manison would have said, Let my hand be palsied, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, before I encourage this infamous thing.

"Yet here is an Executive, to whom the interests and the liberties of twenty millions are recovered were too generously entrysted.

of people were too generously entrusted, using the power which they gave him, not only to humiliate them, but to raise up a power in the Government infinitely worse than the toryism of the revolutionary period and striving by intimidation and the imposition of strenge and ediporators. In Germany the devastations of wisible on all sides. The Zeological at Dresden has been destroyed. The tion of strange and odious tests to make every man subsisting upon his favor subser-vient to his will. If any prophet could have revealed to that first Congress the events trauspiring under the patient eyes of this generation, its record on the question would never have been made. And even as it stands, it is to be regarded only as the opinion of men wise according to their light liable to be reversed like all fallible opinions upon just occasion, and not as an iron rule

United States in Congress.

The reception of representatives from the late rebellious section until they are persuaded that they can be safely admitted; and have proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing that the late rebels shall not have gained political power by rebellion. And while these are its acts, the Union parable with the late rebels shall not have gained political power by rebellion. And while these are its acts, the Union parable with the late rebels shall not have gained political power by rebellion. Canadian Independence Association, though not at present publicly announced, is known to be composed of many of the most intelligent and influential Canadian residents in New York. They are desirous of seeing Canada completely severed from the British empire as they consider her between the Atlantic.

Mr. Clymer, in his Reading speech a few organization in that city of two more revolutionary societies. One of them, "The Canadian Independence Association," though not at present publicly announced, is known to be composed of many of the most intelligent and influential Canadian residents in New York. They are desirous of seeing Canada completely severed from the British empire as they consider her between the Atlantic.

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THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN THE GERMAN WAR.—The Paris Monde, the Catholic organ has the following:—"Prussia becomes a great power.—In the German struggle there exists a religious element which it is impor-tant to disenage.—Prussia represented the the Protestant element and around her were grouped all the interests appertaining to that faith; whilst on the contrary, all Catholic sympathies attached themselves to Austria. By the Treaty of Westphalia, Protestria. By the Treaty of Westphana, Protestantism took right of citizenship in Germany and established itself there on a footing of equality with Catholicism. The victory of Prussia overthrows this equilibrium; the Catholic influence exercised by Austria in Italy and Germany is henceforth destroyed and it cannot be restored without a long

KIDNAPPING NEGROES. -- We are now a sured from the Navy Department that this odious and infamous traffic not only did exist odious and infamous traine not only did exist, but has been persisted in, in face of the measure passed to prevent it. The United States sloop "Augustine" has overhauled and captured in Pensacola Bay, a slaver, having on board one hundred and fifty freedmen, secured at Mobile and bound for Cuba. It has been customary, we are told, to enlist colored laborers about Mobile, run them up the railroad to Greenville, Ala., switch on the Pensacola road, and run down to a planthe Pensacola road, and run down to a plan-tation in Florida, near the Escalabia river, place the negroes upon flatboats, float down to tide water, ship them on board sloops, and, passing by Pensacola gain the sea, and land their human freight in slavery. Par-ties in New Orleans, Mobile and New York are implicated in the affair .- New York

Hungary during a bear hunt. A very savage she bear had just been mortally wounded, when all at once a young girl ed, when all at once a young girl, about twelve years of age, rushed out of the thicket and threw herself upon the expiring theset and threw hersel upon the expring beast, giving utterance to the most lamenta-ble cries. After a good deal of difficulty this young savage was captured, by means of chords and nets. It has been discovered that a peasant woman, some twelve years ago, lost her child, a little girl, on the confines of the forest, and has never since been able to obtain any tidings of her. A certain Countess Eldœli has taken the little girl under her care, and is obliged to feed her with roots, honey and raw meat—the usual food of bears. It will be most interesting to discover, when the child has received an education and her mental faculties begin to develop themselves, if she will remember her former state, and be able to give an execution of her life in the forest. give an account of her life in the forest.

Sydney E Morse, of New York, has just patented a curious philosophical instru-ment which is called a bathometer. You throw it overboard with its appendages, in the ocean, where the water is miles deep. It goes down like a shot, and as soon as i touches bottom, it turns and comes back to the surface. You pick it up and the true depth of the water at the point where it struck the bottom is seen on the scale of the bathometer, just as you see the degree of heat on the scale of the thermometer.

**Dana prudish spinster, in describing what kind of a man her husband would have to be, said that she would require of him not only to be "strictly religious," but also of "good moral character."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

..... \$ 4.50 \$ 6.00 Two squares 6,00 9,00
Three squres 8,00 12,00
One-fourth column 14,00 20,00
Haif column 18,00 25,00
One column 30,00 45,00

A Most Excellent Parallel.

The Worcester Spy, in a recent editorial, after speaking of the mischievous temper of the Executive, goes on to say.—

"But suppose that Washington, instead of being the peerless patriot that he was, had turned his back upon his fellow patriots before he had been three months in his seat; that he had sought his counsellors among those who had speculated in the liberties, and grown rich upon the blood of his countrymen; that, not content with surrounding living, do your utmost to promote their happiness and comfort. 9. Be a respecter of religion and do unto others as you would that they should do unto you. 10. Recoiof religion and do unto others as you would that they should do unto you. 10. Recoilect your progress in life must depend on your own exertions. 11. Be strictly temperate in all things. 11 Avoid all obseine conversation. 13. Be especially regardful of the Sabbath, and on no account desecrate it. 14 Make yourself useful.

The unpardonable offence of Mr. Glad-stone is said to be that he neither got himself born nor got himself married into any of the thirty one great governing fami-lies of England. It is true that he is wealthy, that his father was a baronet, that the associations of his life have been aristocratic; yet he is neither a Cavendish, nor a

In Germany the devastations of war are visible on all sides. The Zoological Garden at Dresden has been destroyed. The smaller animals were given away orturned loose; the larger beasts were killed, and the ground has been leveled for a fortification. It is apprehended that the fine Zoological Gardens of Cologne will suffer the same fate.

CAPTAIN Judkins, of the Cunard steamer "Scotia," which lately made the trip across the Atlantic in just about eight days sailing time, has now, for nearly thirty years, plied the great Atlantic steam Ferry. and "none but himself has been his parallell.' He has fairly won the title of "Commodore of the Atlantic."

INFORMATION of a character which cannot

be doubted, has been received in official circles that Napoleon has agreed to disband twenty thousand French troops in Mexico to allow them to enlist in Maximilian's Foreign Legion.

THE reports of the Louisiana cotton crop are favorable. A few cotton worms appeared, but occasioned no damage. The cotton blooms are abundant and fine. A dispatch from Leavenworth says that the Sioux have already commenced murder-ing on the Smoky Hill route. Three Ohio-ans were killed while halting. The Indians

have notified the settlers to leave. THE Concord Monitor states that two guests at the Presby House, Bradford, took seven hundred and forty-two deep water perch and pickerel from Bradford Pond on Saturday last.

A young lady having "set her car" for a rather large specimen of the opposite sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them comforted her with these words: "Never mind, Mollie, there is as good a fish in the sea as ever was caught." "Mollie knows that," replied her little brother, "but she wants a whale."

"What ugly, carroty headed little brat is that madam? Do you know his name? "Why—yes—that is my youngest son?" "You don't say so—indeed!—why what a dear!" This is the fashionable, scientific way of backing right spuare out.

A Young lady made a promise to her grand-mamma that she would never marry a certain obnoxious person "on the face of the earth." The old woman died and the young girl with her heretofore obnoxious lover repaired to the depths of Mammoth Cave, Ky., where they were joined together.

An extravagant man having built a costly mansion, remarked to a friend, as he was moving into it—

"Now everything will go like clock work."

"Yes," was the reply, "it will be tic-

A schoolmaster lately illustrated the necessity of corporal punishment for the correction of juvenile depravity, with the remark that "the child, when once started in a course of evil conduct is like a locomotive

on the wrong track-it takes the 'switch' to

MRS. Wiggles expressed her disappointment the other day on taking up the paper "Lor' sakes, there aint a single living per-son dead that I know. It seems to me

there aint no news in this, ere paper A down East editor wants to know why editors are not blessed with donation visits as clergymen are; for editors it is well known, are proverbial for their kindness of heart, works of benevolence, and excessively tender disposition to anybody and everybody who has an awfully dull axe to grind.

Daniel O'Connell. Meeting a prolific pamphleteer, whose productions generally found their way to the butterman, he said, "I saw something very good in your new pamphlet this morning." "Ah!" replied the gratified writer, "what was it?" "A pound of butter " was the yearly. butter," was the reply.

The following advertisement exhibits a good specimen of the misarrangement of words: 'Lost!—A small lady's watch words: "Lost!—A small lady's watch with a white face; also, two ivory young lady's work-boxes. A malogony gentle-men's dressing case, and a small pony, be-longinging to a young lady, with one eye."

THE first regular shop for the sale of horse meat was opened in Paris on the 9th of july.

Some men keep very savage dogs around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite" may get it outside the door.