The Bedford Inquirer
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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
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BEDFORD, PENN'A

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Bedford Inquirer.

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

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Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

S. E. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, 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.
May 11, '66—1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, 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 collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. 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 collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
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:tf.

LUSPY 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. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., 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.
april, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.
The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.
This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from
Ten to Eighteen Dollars
per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*
This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.
Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.
H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

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 otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

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

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

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional 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.

RUPP & SHANNON, 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 Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

Poetry.

FATHER, TAKE MY HAND.

The way is dark, my father! Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child.

The day goes fast, my Father! And my soul
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghostly visions. Fears a spectral band,
Encompass me. O, Father, take my hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child.

The way is long, my Father! And my soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey through the weary land
Keep me from wandering. Father, take my hand
Quickly and straight
Lead to Heaven's gate
Thy child.

The path is rough, my Father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me; and my weary feet, all torn
And bleeding, mark the way. Yet Thy command
Bids me press forward. Father take my hand.
Then, safe and blest,
Lead up to rest
Thy child.

The throng is great, my Father! Many a doubt
And fear, and danger compass me about.
And foes oppress me so. I cannot stand
Or go alone. O, Father! take my hand,
And through the throng
Lead safe along
Thy child.

The cross is heavy, Father. I have borne
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,
And reaching down,
Lead to the crown
Thy child.

MY SAXON BLONDE—AMADRIGAL.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

They say the dark-eyed maids of Spain
Are passionate and fond;
But eyes of blue are tender and true;
Give me my Saxon blonde!

An arch coquette is the bright brunette;
Blithe and merry and gay.
Her love may last till the summer is past,
But my blonde's forever and aye!

If bards of old the truth have told,
The Sirens have raven hair;
But o'er the earth, since art hath birth,
They paint the Angels fair.

Ah! well—may be, the truth to see,
A lover is over fond;
And I can't deny—nor will I try—
My love is a golden blonde!

LOVE CAPRICIOUS.

Love he comes, and Love he tarries,
Just as fate or fancy carries:
Longest stays when sorest chidden,
Laughs and flies when press'd or bidden.

Bind the sea to slumber stilly,
Bind the odor to the lilly,
Bind the aspen near to quiver,
Then bind love to last forever.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

The Radical Change—A Slight Alternation in the Name and Politics of Mr. Nasby's "Institoot.

POST OFFIS CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Witch is in the State of Kentucky,)
APRIL 22, 1867.

Times change, and men change jist ez fast ez times. I shood like to see the times wich kin change faster than I kin; but this last shift I hev bin forced to make, ruther took my breth. It wuz sudden. The Connecticut cleckshun didn't do us much good after all. We felt well over it perhaps a day, but as we begun to get other indicashen from the North, we didn't jist see how that little spirit wuz going to help us. Cincinnati went Ablishen stronger than ever—Chicago ditto. and most everywhere the old Dimocratic rooster wuz gleoriously flattened. The Cabinet, when they heard of Dekin Pogram's assault uppon the nigger, on the receet uv the intelligence uv the cleckshun news, notified me offishelly that a repetishen uv sich loonacy wood be equivalent to a receet uv my resignation, even tho the post-offise shood be discontinyood. "The nigger vote must be capcherd. It's essenshel. Wade Hampton sez so," wrote Randall to me, and I reprimanded the Deekin for his recklessniss and borrowed four dollars uv Bascom, who is the only man in the vicinity who has any ready money, to make it all right with him.

We held a meetin uv the Drecktors and Faculty uv the Southern Military and Classicle Institoot, last evenin, to decide wat course that instooshn wuz to take in the grate work uv surroundin the Ethiopian and attachin uv him to us. In sich a time ez this, ez I menshend to Captain McPelter, it won't do for our instooshns uv learning to stand back. These great levers, the molders uv public opinion, must be ez progressive ez the progressiveist, and must change like other things to meet the requirements uv the times. We hev commenst our march into Afrika, and thus far hev we gone into the bowels uv the land without impediment, to speak uv—let us persevere. Let us capcher the Ethiopian, stink and all.

The meetin wuz held in the back room uv Bascom's, owing to the fact that it wuz rainin and the roof of the Post Offis leaks. I hed an appropriashin some time since from the Department, fer repairs; but bein in doubt whether it wuz intended for repairs of the Post Offis or the Postmaster, I gave the prisner the benefit uv the doubt and got a new peir uv boots. I cood better endoor the slight inconvenience uv occasional rain than to go barefoot.

I made a statement uv the case, and sejested a radicle change in the Institoot.

Captain McPelter agreed with me. He felt that there hedn't bin that complete, hearty recognition uv our Afrikin brethren which they ought to be. He hed on several occasions allowed his nateral vivacity to git the better uv his proodence, and hed waded into them alarmin. The old ijee uv Ham and Hager and Onesimus had been so drilled into him in his youth that he hed to wrassel with it to keep it in controi, and in spite uv himself it frequently got the better uv him. He sejested that the name uv the Institoot be changed from

"The Southern Military and Classicle Institoot,"

to

"The Ham and Japheth Free Academy, for the development of the intellek uv all races, irrespective of color."

That he thot wood anser the required end. The colored gentlemen who choose to avale therselves uv the priviligis afforded by this institooshun, when it is finished, kin find in this no cause of complaint. They are recognized. They are given the precedence. They stand first in the matter and foremost. Wat more kin they ask?

Bascom hed a series uv resolutions which he desired to present. He said it mite be looked upon ez strange that he should favor the concentrashun uv free niggers at the Corners, but he hed goot and sufficient reasons. First he hed faith that constant contact with the Board wood bring em to the pint of patronizin his bar, but if it didn't he knowed perfectly well that the Board and Faculty wood manage to git all they wanted for. The whole amount in account and descent is now nearly graded, and most of the heaviest portion completed and running. The chief difficulties of the undertaking had to be encountered on that part of the line. The dreaded barrier of the Sierras, of impassible altitude and obstructed with impassable snows in their season, was met in the first one hundred miles. Before bold determination and able engineering these difficulties have dwinaled so that, considering relative prices of all things, the road has not proved after all so much "steeper" in cost or grade than some others built long before, and the expected impassable snows have proved sufficient to make only three days inturruption of trains in a whole winter as severe as the last. The estimated cost of the ninety-four miles in operation since last fall, with the remaining eleven miles to the summit, was above that of any road heretofore built, having been fixed at $88,400 per mile, against about $80,000 for the Hudson River and New York and Erie, and $81,273 for the Boston and Providence. Nearly $15,000,000 have been expended on the above 94 miles with about one third of the work on the next 25 miles and a liberal equipment of rolling stock. When 150 miles are completed, which is expected in July next, the costly work will be done, and the total construction cost will be, it is now supposed, about $15,000,000, or $100,000 per mile. There will then remain 575 miles to Salt Lake City, which it is supposed will be built for $60,000 per mile, and in one fourth the proportional time of building the mountain section. One hundred miles of this are promised us by the end of 1867, making 250 in all.

The average ascent on the California side is 75 feet to the mile: the heaviest grades completed being 105 feet. Of the grades of the 11 miles remaining we have no particulars. The time now occupied by trains is six hours: thus running nearly sixteen miles an hour. Fourteen tunnels have been made or are making, to secure the easiest possible grades, the longest of which, piercing the crest of the summit, is 1,658 feet in length, and lacks 500 feet of being completed, but is going forward with a large force of hands working night and day. Protection from snow slides has to be provided in some places by sheds adapted to shoot the snow slides across and clear of the track. Two miles of these sheds will be required. The highest elevation is 7,042 feet above the sea level, or three times as high as railroads have ever before been constructed on this continent. Large working parties have been employed at the summit all winter: which reads singularly when we think of the exploring party under Fremont, that perished almost entirely in the attempt to pass the snows of the Sierras a few years ago. The earnings of the road are already nearly $10,000 a mile per annum, in its fragmentary condition; and even without natural growth and the addition of through traffic, would yield at the same rate a handsome profit for the whole capital to be invested.

The Union Pacific Railroad Compay is not disparaged by comparison with its western rival. It agreed to finish 250 miles the current year. It has already so far made good the promise that its fulfillment is morally certain, and we may look, therefore, by the end of 1867, for 600 miles of railroad in operation from St. Louis toward the Rocky Mountains. This will reach the border of Colorado, leaving but 750 miles between the two lines, which will be finished under the spur of competition and urgent demand, in less, if anything, than the two years appropriated to the task. When this is done, the year will be one of the most memorable turning points in the material progress of mankind, and a more remarkable starting point than any before it in the advancement of the United States in population and resources, which will then pour into our territory in redoubled ratio from all parts of the world, to be again redoubled every year by the development of the virgin treasures of the continent.

The Southern Line.—The "South west Pacific," from St. Louis to the state line in the south west (capital $8,000,000), and the "Atlantic and Pacific," from the latter point to the Pacific Ocean via Albuquerque (capital $100,000,000), are said to be virtually united in one mammoth corporation, possessing grants amounting to 56,036,000 acres of public lands, and 126 miles of the former road, reaching from St. Louis to Gasconade River, completed. Their line is represented to be shorter and easier than the Central, and offers to the public the advantages of crossinn the projected North and South road from Leavenworth to Galveston, the Little Rock and Memphis road, and the Arkansas and Colorado Rivers at the head of navigation in each. The Southwest Pacific was forfeited to the State of Missouri after 113 miles had been built from St. Louis to Rolla, and sold by the State last year to General Fremont, who has conveyed it to the present company. The Southwest Pacific company has pushed on its work with energy, having already completed 13 miles and contracted 54 more, of which at least twenty will be opened by August next. This embraces the most difficult part of the work. The distance to the state line, constituting what is to be the Missouri Division of the Atlantic and Pacific, is 317 miles. The line then passes due west, through the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona to California. Work can be commenced in both directions at two points on the line—using the navigation of the Colorado and Arkansas Rivers—as well as at each extremity, making six leading points of departure reached by existing routes of steam carriage. A San Diego letter states that ground will soon be broken at that port, as the Pacific terminus of the road. This makes a short and direct line across the southern end of California, and will make a second Pacific metropolis of San Diego.—*Scientific American.*

Greeley says there are 100,000 persons in New York to day who, if they had been placed in the garden of Eden when Adam was, would have soon starved to death there for want of some one to pluck the fruit and put it into their mouths. And there are 200,000 who would have stolen it without any suggestion from the serpent. And yet this sort of population elects the city government, the members of the Legislature, and of Congress, and nearly controls the whole State!

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—ITS SEVERAL GRAND DIVISIONS.

The Central Pacific Railroad of California.—The Pacific Railroad is to owe its anticipated early completion (1870) to three causes: the unequalled material intensity of California life and enterprise; the opportune interposition of the cheap Chinese labor; and the judicious subsidy of the national government which allows each company—that building from the west and that building from the east—all the road it can build, with the loan of national bonds to the amount of $50,000 a mile for the same. The Californians (Central Pacific Railroad Company of California) have shown their mettle in this competition, and have driven their end of the road forward with an energy that has accomplished wonders. The whole amount in ascent and descent is now nearly graded, and most of the heaviest portion completed and running. The chief difficulties of the undertaking had to be encountered on that part of the line. The dreaded barrier of the Sierras, of impassible altitude and obstructed with impassable snows in their season, was met in the first one hundred miles. Before bold determination and able engineering these difficulties have dwinaled so that, considering relative prices of all things, the road has not proved after all so much "steeper" in cost or grade than some others built long before, and the expected impassable snows have proved sufficient to make only three days inturruption of trains in a whole winter as severe as the last. The estimated cost of the ninety-four miles in operation since last fall, with the remaining eleven miles to the summit, was above that of any road heretofore built, having been fixed at $88,400 per mile, against about $80,000 for the Hudson River and New York and Erie, and $81,273 for the Boston and Providence. Nearly $15,000,000 have been expended on the above 94 miles with about one third of the work on the next 25 miles and a liberal equipment of rolling stock. When 150 miles are completed, which is expected in July next, the costly work will be done, and the total construction cost will be, it is now supposed, about $15,000,000, or $100,000 per mile. There will then remain 575 miles to Salt Lake City, which it is supposed will be built for $60,000 per mile, and in one fourth the proportional time of building the mountain section. One hundred miles of this are promised us by the end of 1867, making 250 in all.

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THE ANGEL OF SORROW.—The ministration of sorrow is often that of an angel. We know her not as she stands before us—her brow veiled, her celestial form clothed in the garments of mourning. The majesty of her presence only heaven will disclose. Our hearts shrink. We would keep her from our circles. But could we see the sweetness of her glance, could we know how of our chastened tears she makes pearls to string upon the hem of our spiritual garments; how she cleanses the spotted purity of our souls, and, bearing our sighs to heaven, changes them for songs of gladness, we should no longer tremble at her name: we should not burden her ministration with vexed sighs, but greet her with holy patience. Every time she came to us we should receive special honors, and grow beautiful daily in the sight of man and angels.

WAIT!

Wait a moment, young man, before you throw that money down on the bar and demand a glass of brandy and water. Ask yourself if twenty-five cents can not be better invested in something else. Put it back in your pocket, and give it to the little cripple who sells matches on the corner. Take our word for it you will not be sorry!

Wait, madam—think twice before you decide on that hundred dollar shawl! A hundred dollars is a great deal of money; *one* dollar is a great deal, when people once consider the amount of good it will accomplish, in careful hands. Your husband's business is uncertain: there is a financial crisis close at hand. Who knows what that hundred dollars may be to you yet?

Wait, sir, before you buy that gaudy amethyst breast pin you are surveying so earnestly through the jeweler's plate glass windows. Keep your money for another piece of jewelry—a plain gold wedding ring made to fit a rosy finger that you wot of. A shirt neatly ironed, and stockings darned like lace work, are better than gilt brooches and flaming amethysts. You can't afford to marry? You mean, you can't afford *not* to marry? Wait, and think the matter over!

Wait mother before you speak harshly to the little chubby rouge who has torn his apron and soiled his white Marseilles jacket. He is only a child, and "mother" is the sweetest word in all the world to him. Needle and thread and soapsuds will repair all damages *now*, but if you once teach him to shrink from his mother, and hide away his childish faults, *that* damage can not be repaired!

Wait, husband, before you wonder audibly why your wife don't get along with family cares and household responsibilities, "as your mother did." She is doing her best—and no woman can endure that best to be slighted. Remember the nights she sat up with the little babe that died; remember the love and care she bestowed on you when you had that long fit of illness! Do you think she is made of cast-iron? Wait—wait in silence and forbearance, and the light will come back to her eyes, the old light of the old days!

Wait wife, before you speak reproachfully to your husband when he comes home late, and weary, and "out of sorts." He has worked for you all day long; he has wrestled, hand to hand, with Care, and Selfishness, and Greed, and all the demons that follow in the train of money making. Let home be another atmosphere entirely, let him feel that there is *one* place in the world where he can find peace, and quiet and perfect love!

Wait, bright young girls, before you arch your pretty eyebrows, and whisper "old maid" as the quiet figure steals by, with silver in its hair and crow's feet round the eyes. It is hard enough to lose life's gladness, elasticity—it is hard enough to see youth drifting away without adding to the bitter cup one drop of scorn! You who do not know what she has endured; you never can know until experience teaches you, so wait, before you sneer at the Old Maid.

Wait, sir, before you add a billiard room to your house, and buy the fast horse that Black and White and all the rest of "the fellows" covet. Wait, and think whether your outstanding bills are all paid and your liabilities fully met, and all the chances and changes of life duly provided for. Wait, and ask yourself how you would like, ten years from now, to see your fair wife struggling with poverty, your children shabby and want stricken, and yourself a miserable hanger on round corner groceries and one horse gambling saloons. You think that is impossible: do you remember what Hazael said to the seer of old: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Wait, merchant, before you tell the pale-faced boy from the country "that you can do nothing for him." You can do something for him; you can give him a word of encouragement, a word of advice. There was a time once, when *you* were young, and poor, and friendless! Have you forgotten it already?

Wait, blue eyed lassie; wait a while before you say "yes to the dashing young fellow who says he can't live without you. Wait until you have ascertained "for sure and for certain" as the children say, that the cigar, and the wine bottle, and the card table are not to be your rivals in his breast; a little delay won't hurt him, whatever he may say—just see if it will!

And wait my friend in the brown moustache; don't commit yourself to Laura Matilda, until you are sure that she will be kind to your old mother, and gentle with your little sisters, and a true, loving wife to you instead of a mere puppet who lives on the breath of fashion and excitement and regards the sunny side of Broadway as second only to Elysium! As a general thing, people are in a great hurry in this world; we say, wait, WAIT!—*Phrenological Journal.*

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.—A letter from Chicago says domestic unhappiness is very prevalent in that city, and applications for divorce are of daily occurrence. The following are specimens:

One of our leading city clergymen, in his pulpit this morning, in commenting upon this alarming matrimonial demoralization, related a case that came under his own observation. During the past week, a lady, hitherto regarded as highly respectable, came to him, as her pastor, in relation to getting a divorce from her husband. The clergyman, greatly astonished, asked for what cause she sought a divorce. She replied that her husband, when she married him, was quite wealthy, but had lately become so reduced in circumstances as to be unable to supply her with the luxuries to which she had been accustomed, and this was the whole ground for seeking a divorce. The clergyman dismissed her with a sharp admonition.

Another lady, a few days since, went to a lawyer and sought his advice as to the quickest way of getting a divorce from her husband. When asked for a cause, she replied that her husband was so cross she could not tolerate him. She acknowledged that he never showed any signs of violence toward her, and that he supplied her with every necessity.

Another quite well known lady, some time since, sought by letter the protection of a well known banker because her husband refused to gratify her fashionable tastes.

A VALUABLE SECRET.—The *Scientific American* says:—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such unguents and perfumes as are now in use. It is only necessary to procure some compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonsful in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this, leaves the skin as clean, neat and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmles and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician, and it ought to be tried at least by all those whose persons are so offensive in this respect.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

But keen as was Coleridge's interest in political and moral subjects, and in whatever affects the well-being of man, the full bent of his soul, and its deepest meditations, were given to the truths of the Christian revelation. From none of his works are these thoughts absent; but the fullest exposition of his religious views is to be found in the *Aids of Reflection*, his maturest work, and in the third and fourth volumes of the *Literary Remains.* Before, however, adverting to these opinions, it may be well to remember, that, much as Coleridge thought and reasoned on religion, it was his firm conviction, founded on experience, that the way to an assured faith that faith which gives life and peace, is not to be won by dint of argument. "Evidences of Christianity! I am weary of the word. Make a man feel the *want* of it; rouse him, if you can to the self-knowledge of the need of it, and you may safely trust it to its own evidence, remembering always the express declaration of Christ himself: 'No man cometh to me, unless the Father leadeth him.'" So it was with himself. Much as he philosophized, philosophy was not his soul's haven; not thence did his help come. It may have cleared away outlying hindrances, but it was not this that led him up to the strong hold of hope. Through the wounds made in his own spirit, through the brokenness of a heart humbled and made contrite by the experience of his own sin and utter helplessness, entered in the faith which gave rest, the peace which "settles where the intellect is meek." Once his soul had reached the citadel, his ever-busy eye and penetrating spirit surveyed the nature of the bul-warks, and examined the foundations, as few before had done. And the world has the benefit, whatever it may be, of these surveys. But though Coleridge was a religious philosopher, let it not be supposed that he put more store by the philosophy than the religion. He knew well, and often insisted, that religion is life rather than science, and that there is a danger, peculiar to the intellectual man, of turning into speculation what was given to live by. He knew that the intellect, busy with ideas about God, may not only fail to bring a man nearer the divine life, but may actually tend to withdraw him from it. For the intellect takes in but the phantom of the truth, and leaves the total impression, the full power of it, unappropriated. And hence it comes that those truths which, if felt by the unlearned at all, go straight to the heart and are taken in by the whole man, are apt, in the case of the philosopher and the theologian, to stop at the outside region of the understanding, and never to get further. This is a danger peculiar to the learned, or to those who think themselves such. The trained intellect is apt to eat out the child's heart, and yet the "except ye become as little children" stands unrepealed. Coleridge knew this well. In his earliest interview with DeQuincey, he said "that prayer with the whole soul was the highest energy of which the human heart was capable and that the great mass of worldly men, and of learned men, were absolutely incapable of prayer."

And only two years before his death, after a retrospect of his own life, to his nephew, who sat by his bedside one afternoon he said:

"'I have no difficulty in forgiveness..... Neither do I find or reckon most the solemn faith in God as a real object the most arduous act of reason and will. O no! it is to pray, to pray as God would have us; this is what at times makes me turn cold to my soul. Believe me, to pray with all your heart and strength, with the reason and the will, to believe vividly that God will listen to your voice through Christ and verily do the thing He pleaseth thereupon—this is the last, the greatest achievement of a Christian's warfare on earth.' And then he burst into tears, and begged me to pray for him."

THE HOME PRESS.

We clip the following from the Chicago *Republican*, and commend it to the consideration of every person:

What tells us so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its paper? And its youth and age can as well be defined by the observing, by a glanen at its newspaper, as if a personal observation had been made. The enterprise of its citizens are depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses, and a well-to-do appearance generally; others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench out an existence from the closefisted community around them. An occasional metoric display in its columns of telegraphic, or local, or of editorial, show what it can do if it had the means, but cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a Church; it wants fostering at the commencement, and for a few years, then as a general thing, it can walk a lone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your Home paper; it gives you more news of immediate interest than the New York or other distant papers; it talks for you when noother will speak in your favor; when other localities belie you, it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper; and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise or fall together. Therefore, it is your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit, as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, but as an investment that will amply repay the expenditure.

MASCULINE ETIQUETTE.

An exchange contains the following from a forthcoming work on etiquette, soon to be published by the "Dobb's family." We insert the several rules, not because any one of them would answer for this locality, but because they are decidedly a slap at somebody somewhere else:

1. Gentlemen walking should keep their hands in their pockets. It shows their figure to advantage, keeps their hands warm, and out of other people's pockets.

2. In the afternoon congregate in front of the hotels, saloons and postoffice. Then, upon ladies passing, set up an equine cachination (translated, horse laugh). This will give them an exalted opinion of your taste and refinement.

3. Keep the center of the sidewalk. By this means, others in meeting you, will know which side to pass; when they attempt it, step in the same direction with them. This affords an agreeable variety in a promenade.

4. If you see a person on the opposite side of the street, you wish to interrupt, cry as loud as possible, "Ho! Jones!" Of course, Jones will "Ho!" and you will show passengers that you take a great interest in the state of Jones' health.

5. When turning a corner walk rapidly, with your eyes in another direction. You may meet somebody and give him a opportunity to study "astronomy by daylight."

IMPORTANT TRUTHS FOR WIVES.

In domestic happiness, the wife's influence is much greater than the husband's: for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in trifles than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred; the income is prepared for it; but it is pennies im perceptibly sliding away that do the mischief; and this the wife alone can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those little niceties which mark a well regulated household. An unfurnished fruit stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table cloth, a mustard pot with its old contents sticking hard and brown about it, and severally nothing; but each can raise an angry word and cause discomfort. Depend on it, there's a great deal of domestic happiness in a well dressed mutton chop or a tidy breakfast table. Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often too wearied for conversation, (however intellectual) but they can always appreciate a well swept hearth and smiling comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the enchanting beauties of an Armida; but—melancholy fact—if with these she fail to make his home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And women live so entirely in their affections that without love their existence is a void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of a higher order of mind will not run this risk: they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

There has been recently introduced into this country, a new building material which closely resembles sandstone, but is simply a kind of concrete rock, which has been used in England for a number of years, and which by practical tests, has proved equal in durability to rock moulded in nature's crucible. The process of manufacture is exceedingly simple, although based upon the most scientific principles. The sand, chalk or other mineral substance is intimately mixed with proportion of a solution of silicate of soda. This is effected in an ordinary pug mill, and the mixture, which is thus rendered of a plastic consistence, is either pressed into blocks or moulds, or can be rolled into slabs or forms as may be desired, and is afterwards either immersed in or saturated with a solution of chloride of calcium, when a double decomposition of the two solutions employed (viz: of the silicate and soda and of the calcium) immediately takes place. The silica combines with the calcium, and at once forms an insoluble Silicate of Lime, firmly enveloping and cementing together all the particles of sand, chalk, or other minerals of which the stone is composed, whilst at the same time the chlorine combines with the soda and forms chloride of sodium or common salt, which is easily removed by subsequent washing. The rapidity with which the stone can be manufactured is astonishing. In five minutes sand can be taken from the heap and converted into a block of solid stone; and this, too, ornamented in any style that the mould designer may fancy—a statute or a block for paving, the most intricate tracery for ornamental building, or the bed stone for an engine, rustic work, cornices, or balustrades, in fact, anything that tasks the skill of the stone cutter may be moulded with facility; and with all this the portions of a building can be furnished to the builder at a price but little if any in excess of the cost of sandstone at the quarry.—*Ex.*

CORRUPTING AMUSEMENTS IN THE CHURCH.

It cannot be denied that the social purity of the Evangelical Church in the United States is seriously menaced by the fashionable corruptions of the day, and yet thoughtful people among us can see no more delicate or difficult problem than the right treatment of this danger. Absolute denunciation will not do; compromising, timid