DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Professional & Business Cards ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

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 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esty, on Juliana street. FB-Collections promptly made. [Dec.9, 64-tf.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang,
Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the
May 24:1y

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

apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M EYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DEFFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will
practice in the several Courts of Bedford county.
Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the
purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John CESSNA, on the square near
the Presbyterian Church. All business
entrusted to his care will receive faithful and
prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c.,
specdily collected.

[June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT, Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. practice in the adjoining Counties of Mis-

1 a USSELL & LONGENECKER,
1 ACTIONNEYS & 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.

27 Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House.

April5:1yr.

fice on Juliana street, opposite the banking of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

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. GEORGE W. CURTIS.

GEORGE W. CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis is a younger man than most people think, and think in spite of his good looks. He is not forty-three, and nine out of ten people thoughout the country have an idea that he is over fifty. This impression is partly due to a certain unanimity of opinion among the critics concerning Mr. Curtis and his writings. No one speaks ill, or even lightly, of Mr. Curtis' work, because it is almost invariably well done. He is as firm on his pedestal of good repute as Bryant, Longfellow or Holmes are on theirs. It is seldom that a writer under fifty achieves a reputation so unquestioned orescapes any carping charges of self-conceit. Mr. Curtis is a bold and aggressive enunciator of ultra opinions, but nobody ever thought of him as belonging to that class of Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

April 28, 1865:t.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and object, and pr. 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., dee'd. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, Aprill2:ly. J. J. CLARKE.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.

NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa, where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.

Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.

Mey 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

D. R. 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, Eq., dee'd. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, Aprill2:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.

NOTICE—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, nor the Chalybeath Springs. W. Curtis. How very few whitens escape to the scommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly inshed. Terms moderate. Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand. May 31.3m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been to taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and bearders. The rooms are taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of v

Bedford Inquirer.

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

DURRORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

Pactry.

The trembling dew drops fall

Save me are blessed.

Above thy child's?

Is on thy brow.

With bitter tears.

Went down with thee.

In memory's urn.

Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?

O, come, while here I press

And thrilling tones of tenderness

There's many a gem unpolished

In a kindly, gentle tone, The bud had bloomed unbroken, The gem had graced a throne. Then O! scorn not the lowly,

Nor do them any wrong. Lest thou crush an impulse holy, Or blight a soul of song.

> Miscellancous. GEORGE W. CURTIS.

And many a star unknown-

Many a bright bud perished,

Neglected and alone-

And when the evening, pale

Oft from life's withered bower,

And muse on thee, the only flower

I stray to hear the night winds wail

And I could love to die-

Tis a sweet flower; yet must

Dear Mother, 'tis thine emblem-dust

By thee, as first in childhood, lie, And share thy dreams.

To stain the plumage of my sinless years And mourn the hopes of childhood dear

A lonely branch upon a withered tree, Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,

In still communion with the past. I turn,

Bows like a mourner, on the dim, blue way

I gaze above—thy look is imaged there— I listen, and thy gentle tone

My brow upon thy grave, and in those mil

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

VOLUME 40; NO. 30.

MOTHER'S GRAVE, Upon the shutting flowers, like souls at rest The stars shine gloriously, and all

years. In the Monthly, as every body knows, he writes the "Easy Chair," the best part of the whole magazine. In the Weekly he writes the editorials, and proves his capacity for strong political writing to be as great as that for delicate and fanciful literary gossip. His original position on the Weekly was as the writer of a column or so of light talk on literary and social topies, printed in small type, and denominated "The Lounger." It was like a younger brother of the "Easy Chair." By and by Curtis let his "Lounger" talk Radical politics a little, and the Harpers—who, before the war, were the reverse of Radical—requested him to "stop that," or discontinue the "Lounger," and of course Curtis stopped the "Lounger," altogether. Subsequently events, however, changed the Harper's views somewhat, and Curtis was reinstated as a writer for the editorial page. He gradually took the whole thing in his own hands, and to day the Weekly talks broader Radicalism in its leaders than even the "Lounger" did in the by-gone time.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, Curtis was considered the adonis of New York literatures. He is still very fine looking—tall, well dressed, with good hair and fine eyes, an ultra gentlemanly manner and scholarly aspect. He resides on the south shore of Staten Island, in a very pleasant place of his own.

Curtis is an always-popular lecturer. His The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild, Waves o'er thy head. When will it wave Its bright leaves to the morning tempest bow

To leave untasted life's dark, bitter stream

Curtis is an always-popular lecturer. His ultra opinions are presented with a grace and vigor that leaves no hearer feeling as if he had wasted his evening, however widely his views may differ from those of the

INSECTS.

All insects have six legs, unless they have met with accidents. They do not breathe through their mouths, but by means of a great number of little pipes which run through them lengthwise, having openings here and there on the sides of the body where the fresh air is drawn in. These little openings are very curiously contrived. where the fresh air is drawn in. These little openings are very curiously contrived-in some cases protected by tiny trap-doors opening on hinges, in others having a strong grating over them of very coarse hairs. Hence, an insect when cut in two, as he does not use his mouth for breathing, and as his brain is not confined to his head but runs all through his body, will live for many hours in this mutilated state. In fact some insects never cat a mouthful after they are full grown.

full grown.

Insects have from two to five eyes. Two

Insects have from two to five eyes. Two large eyes called compound eyes, because they are made up of many littleeyes united, like a bundle of six sided spy-glasses tied together, large at one end and very small at the other, and looking under the microscope, like the meshes of a very fine net. Then there are sometimes three little eyes in addition to the large ones, placed generally on the top of the head, although they occasionally vary their position.

All insects are provided with antennae, which are those little, many-jointed projections extending from the head near the eyes somewhat like raindeer's horns. These are probably used for feeling, smelling, and been definitely settled. They vary much in appearance; sometimes resembling Indian clubs, sometimes fringed like a feather, or armed with teeth like a comb. A few insects have no wings, others have two, others four, but none have more than that number.

Insects pass through several stages of ex istence before they become fully developed.
Most of them are hatched from eggs; then
they pass into the larva state, in which there they pass into the larva state, in which there are caterpillar, maggot, or grub, according as they are to become butterfly or beetle. In course of time they go into pupa, or mummy state, from which they emerge ready for action as perfect insects. In some classes these distinctions are not so strongly provided.

marked.

On examining a fly with a microscope, you will find six legs, armed such with two sharp little toes; two big compound eyes covering nearly the whole of the head, and the three little eyes arranged in a triangle, two transparent wings strengthened by a net work of vains, and covered with fine hairs. tor of ultra opinions, but nobody ever thought of him as belonging to that class of writers who go against the current for the purpose of centering attention upon themselves; One reason of this is that he is so palpably honest about it; another is that he is thorough a gentleman. He can say a severe thing of you to your face without wagging his head or running out his tongue at you. He is aggressive without being to protect them from wear and tear; a pair of tiny winglets, and on each side of the body a little knob which serves for unknown

of tiny winglets, and on each side of the body a little knob which serves for unknown purposes. On closer examination of his mouth you will find a probose or trunk, like an elephant's; this is nothing but the lower lip lengthened and armed with three lancets, with which it punctures its food, or exasperates bald-headed old gentlemen. The end of the lip is flattened and grooved like the bottom of a meat dish for gravy. He is provided with a fluid which running down little canals in his trunk, dissolves soluble su bstances, so that they are easily sucked up through the same little cannals.

On examining the foot closely under the microscope you will see that it is armed with two little claws, protected by fleshy pads, covered with hairs. Each hair is enlarged at the end, making a little disk, which is kept moist by a fluid continually exuding. The little claws catch on the rough point of any surface, and the moment this is done, the little disks take hold by their edges, while their centers are retracted, leaving a vacuum, and thus creating an atmospheric preasure which sustains the insect against the force of gravitation. While one foot is raised, the others retain their hold, and the rapid movement of the six legs along a ceiling, shows how swift is the instinctive action of this complex apparatus.

According to Kirby and Spence, the con-

of this complex apparatus.

According to Kirby and Spence, the common house fly, when undisturbed makes six hundred strokes with its wing in a second, and when necessary can increase its velocity

and when necessary can increase its velocity sixfold.

There is one fact in the natural history of flies that is generally very little understood, and what is true of flies, is equally true with regard to all insects. It is that flies hatched into the winged state never grow any more, either smaller or larger. If he is hatched a small fly, small he remains all the days of his life. His growing and most of his eating has been done in the larva or maggot state. Then he leads the life of a glutton, eating with apparent relish all most loathsome things, reveling in all sorts of impurities, waxing very fat and aldermanic, as do most large eaters in the human tribe. An old writer well observes, "How few of us are aware that all these creatures now buzzing above our heads once crawled beneath our feet!"—Riverside Magazine.

miscream of the Springs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BADFORD, 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 Emittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO BOORS WEST OF THE BED-PORD HOTEL, BELFORD, P.A.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-RY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brillian Deuble Refined Glasses, also Seotch 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. [apr.28/65.

O YEST O VESI—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services in all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Beiford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.

FIRE ON THE HEARTH.

A homestead without a par of old folks
"Time's doting chroniclers'—seated conentedly in the chimney corne, would hardy be a homestead at all. If they are in the

picture it is complete.

There you may find them, ay in and day out, in all sorts of weathe, steadfast to their places and to one another. When the their places and to one another. When the eaves drip, in the middle of the winter forenoons, the old man with the head of silver abandons his post and the let Saturday's newspaper, to make the accusomed tour of the kitchen offices, the sheds or the barn, lingering by the way to throw lown a handful of grain for the pinched politry. With what minuteness he is cautionel by Grandmother not to go out insufficiently clad; and with what a single hearted py she welcomed him when he comes back to her again. He would hardly get a warner reception if he was just come home from a polar expedition. And as soon as he ha nestled down snugly in his cushioned char once more, and dealt out on the glowing irestick a few vigorous raps with the tongs, he will launch forth into such valuable detais of the keen air out of doors,—suggesting Arctic reministences, which we would

snugly in his cushioned char once more, and dealt out on the glowing irestick a few vigorous raps with the tongs, he will launch forth into such valuable detals of the keen air out of doors,—suggesting Arctic reminiscences which no listener culd very well call in question,—as will fad the white-haired couple topic of carnet talk till dinner is brought on the table.

The children invariably cone home from school, in the wintry afternoons to find the placid pair seated in the sane accustomed spot:—the strip of sunshine lying pale and sleepily across the floor, the ray cat curled before the fire in the nest of her craless dreams, and the little sprites that are "pegged knotty entrails" of the oik logs singing the drowsy hours away. Will would have made the picture immortal. Down along the snowy roads the winds are wrestling with travellers, pulling and taring at hats, and cloaks, and meagre ribes;—but no winds are to be felt in this noom's tranquil haven; here all days are haryon days, and no atmosphere is breathed but that of peace and heaven. In the old man's cheeks the rich mettle is as fresh, to appearance, as it ever was; the features betray no look of being pinched with the cold; no snows can get in to benumb his attenuated fingers.

They two constitute a sort of family tribunal; and a highly useful arrangement it is, in a crowded domestic congress. They are always to be found on the judicial bench, ready to give audience. Many are the tough little broblems that are brought to them for their wise solution. They pass upon cases in which the intetests of the turbulent younglings are involved, with a promptness which challenges the disputants' wonder; and if Grandma only said thus and so, there is no use in hunting for higher authority,—she is conceded to be the "era of the law." Or Grandpa promises to mend the broken sled; and never was sled of boy repaired with greater dexterousness and ingenuity. From early morning until nightfall he rambles about the house on short excursions, filled full and thoroughly war single grave, freshly rounded under the pines.—Homespun.

YOUNG MEN.

Most young men regard the want of a rich father as a great misfortune, and as a sufficient excuse for a failure to succeed in life. Money and the advantages it brings—education, influence and a "start" in life—are regarded as almost essential to success. They overlook the feeling of dependence it cherishes and the enervating effect it produces. They forget that the proudest and most hardy oak is away affect. and is nourished into strength and power by resisting itself the force of winds and storms, and not by being protected by others. They neglect, too, the pages of biography which abound in examples of men who, from powerty, have attained eminence in every sphere of life, whether it be in accumulating wealth or acquiring knowledge or in invention, discovery or in any of the professions; while comparatively few so distinguished were nourished in the lap of case and wealth. Their own observation, too, might correct their erroneous impressions and stimulate them to energy for self-elevation. All around them they may see young men possessing every apparent advantage, unambitious, indolent, prodigal of time and money, waiting for the portion of goods that is to fall to them, that they may see multitudes of poor, but industrious, earnest and rising young men, who, if spared, are certainly destined to make a mark in the world. Instead, therefore, of allowing this absence of the case and luxuries of wealth to discourage them, it should give them heart and stimulate ambition. Parton, who has written the interesting biographies of Commodore Vanderbilt. J. Gordon Bennet, John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, in one of these articles says: "Let us never again commend any one for 'rising' from obseurity to emi-

THE BEAUTIES OF BIBLE LAN-GUAGE.

If we need higher illustrations not only of the power of natural objects to adorn language and gratify taste, but proof that here we find the highest conceivable beauty, we would appeal at once to the Bible. Those most opposed to its teachings have acknowledged the beauty of its language, and this is due mainly to the exquisitd use of natural objects for illustration. It does indeed draw from every field. But when the emotional nature was to be appealed to the ref. draw from every field. But when the emotional nature was to be appealed to, the reference was at once to natural objects, and throughout all its books, the stars, and flowers, and gems, are prominent as illustrations of the beauties of religion and the glories of the church.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

"The mountains and the hills shall break forth before you in singing, and all the trees

forth before you in singing, and all the trees of the field shall chap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myr-

tle tree."

The power and beauty of the same objects appear in the Savior's teachings. The fig and the olive, the sparrow and the lily of the field, give peculiar force and beauty to the great truths they were used to illustrate.

to the great truths they were used to illustrate.

The Bible throughout is remarkable in this respect. It is a collection of books written by authors far removed from each other in time, and place, and mental culture but throughout the whole nature is exalted as a revelation of God. Its beauty and sublunity are appealed to arouse the emotions to reach the moral and religious nature. This element of unity runs through all the books where reference to nature can be made. One of the adaptations of the Bible to the nature of man is found in the subline and perfect representation of the natural world, nature of man is found in the sublime and perfect representation of the natural world, by which nature is ever made to proclaim the character and perfection of God. No language can be written that so perfectly sets forth the grand and terrible in nature and its forces, as we hear when God answers Job out of the whirlwind. No high appreciation of the beautiful, and of God as the author of beauty, was ever expressed than when our Savior said of the lillies of the field: "I say unto you that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of those;" and then adds: "If God so clothe the grass of the field"—ascribing the element of beauty in every leaf and opening bud to the Creator's skill and power.—Prof. Chadbourne.

THE LILY OF THE FOREST LAKES In the northern lakes, the woodland sis light skiff sometimes through acres of ily-pods, which, in their season, bear up the most beautiful and fragrant blossoms. The air is redolent. The water-surface is mottled with the pearliest gems. For a moment after his canoe has passed, a tiny wake can be traced, as the broad, flat leaves have bowed before the keel and oar. But soon every mark of his track is obliterated; for leaf mark of his track is obliterated; for leaf ters, have sprung again, through dripping from their bath, to their wonted place. When the spring freshets come, or the swell of the sudden summer rain has raised the lakes above their common level, still these beauties of vegetation rise with the rising tide. When the storm comes thundering down from the mountains, and the billows toss, and white-caps sparkle, still these broad, shield-like leaves, float and warp and undulate, but cannot be submerged. Why? There is along, fine filament which stretches downward through the depts and moors them to the bottom, where the interlocking roots hold them with a grasp which will suffer the stem to break before they will unclasp. The life of the lily is above. The secret of its life is unseen of men.

its life is unseen of men.

Emblem of the Christian. Thus rides he be upon the rolling billows of life. Storms of sorrow and affliction cannot submerge him, for he is saved by his ever buoyant hope. The tide of passion may swell around him but he will ever surmount it, for the cord which binds him to the hidden rock has the electricity of ''low', which 'sufferest of ''low'.

ment to be for given the force of winds and sorms and not be reached interesting to protect [b] of the force of winds and sorms and the protection of the strength mixtures. His way of all one of the protection of the protection

A SOUTHERN GENERAL HANDLES SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

General M. Jeff Thompson, a distinguished officer of the Confederate army in Missouri, and previously to the rebellion aprominent lawyer in that State, lately announced his adhesion to the Longstree arty, and advised an acceptance of the reportruction act. The Southern Democrats onstruction act. The Southern Democrat ke their Northern allies, immediately con like their Northern allies, immediately commenced to argue against this movement by showering personal abuse on Mr. Thompson. To one of them he replies, and his indignant response gives us a little insight into Southern history during the rebellion. Democracy there, as here, consisted in avoiding conscription, and fighting with words when other men were using bayonets:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

Estitor of the Banner, Yazoo, Miss:

Sir: I see in the New York Herald of this day an extract from your paper of the 5th inst.. in which you have, in your opposition to certain letters written by gentlemen of the South, thought proper to use very

sition to certain letters written by gentlemen of the South, thought proper to use very disrespectful language about your superiors. From the style in which you speak I judge you to have been one of those miserable, dirty dogs who published an eight-by-ten sheet during the war for no earthly purpose but to avoid conscription, and who to cover up their own cowardice tried to, and in some instances did, break down some of the purest and noblest men in the Confederacy. Probably some of Albert Sidney Johnson's blood is on your hands, and you may be one of the hounds that barked at Joseph E. Johnson, and it may be, if your paper had strength enough and was published to the end of the Confederacy, that many of our mournful mishaps can be partially attributed to your meanness. You should have started earlier, remained longer, endured more hardship, braved more dangers, and surrendered with more regret than either of the gentlemen you name before you should have presumed to have written such an article. I cannot for an instant imagine you to have been a soldier, and suppose you must be a "broken-down politician," an "fold dog" or a "little" the South, thought proper to use very for an instant imagine you to have been a soldier, and suppose you must be a "broken-down politician," an "fold dog" or a "little pup;" and, therefore, I will let you pass until I return South, when I will inquire into your antecedents, and if you are worthy of notice I will teach you better manners. M. JEFF THOMPSON, of New Orleans.

WISDOM FROMBEECHER'S STORY.

From the last installment of Mr. Beecher's "Norwood," in the Ledger, we clip the following sententious bits of wisdom:

The important organic changes in our zone take place at the second full seven of years, produce important results even in the coldest temperaments and in the slenderest natures. There is frequently the appearance of new forces in the mind, the displacement of old ones, and an entire change of proportion and balance in the moral and intellectual faculties. Aspirations begin to quicken the soul. Ambitious grow nobler. A scorn of all authority which does not conform to reason or to generous views of duty is frequently seen, and just as frequently misunderstood. The transition from girlhood to womanhood is marked by the development of up of invision materials, without sound or force, permanent in its nature, yet in form flexible, and prolific in change. Chief among these is to be reckoned sympathy of faculties and unity of action. All natures come to their manhood through some experience of fermentation! With some it is ferment of passion; with some of the affections; and with richly endowed natures it is the ferment of thought and of the moral nature. and with richly endowed natures it is the ferment of thought and of the moral nature. Some natures squander life-force in intermittent efforts. Their endowments are ample, but they are frittered away uselessly. But where the happy temperament unites in an original and spentaneous harmony of all the parts of one's nature, the augmentation force is but a small part of the good fortune. There is a breadth, a depth, a fertility of experience which yields to single lives more

THE HOME PRESS.

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All advertisements for less than 6 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individualinterets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 ets. per line. All legal notil ces of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required bylaw to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

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 25.00

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 45.00

THE STILL BEAUTY OF NATURE

If there could be some splendid confusion produced amid the serenity of the present universal order; if some broad constellation should begin to-night to play off from all its lamps, volleys of Bengal lights, that should fall in showers of many colored sparks and fiery serpents, down the spaces of the heavens; or if some blazing and piratical comet should butt and jostle the whole outworks of a system, and rush like a colestial fire ship, destroying order, and kindling the calm fleets that sail upon the infinite azure not a flame, how many thousands there are calm fleets that sail upon the infinite azure into a flame, how many thousands there are that would look up to the skies for the first time, wish, wonder and awe, and exclaim inwardly: "Surely there is the finger of God." They do not see anything surprising or subduing in the punctual rise and steady setting of the sun, and its imperial and boundless bounty; and yet there is enough fire in the sun to spirt any quantity of flaming and fantastic jets; it could fill the whole space between Mercury and Neptune with brilliant pyrotechnics and jubilee displays, such as children gaze at and clap their hands. But the great old sun is not selfish, and has no firench ambition for such tawdry glories. It reserves its fires, keeps them stored in its French ambition for such tawdry glories. It reserves its fires, keeps them stored in its breast, spills over no sheets of flame from its high caldron, but shoots still and steadily its clean, white beams into the other; these evoke flowers from the bosom of every globe, and paint the far off satellites of Uranus with silver beauty.—Thomas King.

A Prussian officer, inspecting a military post found a sentry leisurely walking his beat before a dilapidated and empty storehouse. No one could give him any information as to why the sentinel was there, except that it was a "custom of the post." His curiosity being aroused, he examined the records of the war office, and in an old report dated a hundred and thirty years the records of the war office, and in an old report, dated a hundred and thirty years before, found that once the door of that storehouse had been painted, and a guard had been placed there to warn persons of the wet paint. The officer in charge was ordered away, and the storehouse guard became a traditionary and punctually performed duty of the post. This anecdote is matched by one that is told of the English service. Many years ago a detachment of troops was ordered to some out of the way place in India, and a requisition was made for clothing and medicines for the use of the soldiers. In a short time the post was broken up, but as the orders for supplies the sources. In a soft time the post was broken up, but as the orders for supplies had not been countermanded, they were sent regularly every year for a good portion of eentury, in perfect oblivion of the fact that there were no troops there to wear uniforms there were no troops there to wear uniforms or take medicines.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Persevere against discouragements, Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist pearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practice strict temperance, and in your transactions, remember the final account.

Woman's Love.—Women generally love less for youth, beauty, or fortune, than for fame; especially the high minded portion of the sex; and this proves the purity of their affections; for what, after all, can be the object of true love, but mind—the high and noble mind—which attests itself by the loud voice of fame, and the reluctant evidences of envious mankind? A noble spirited woman in the prime of youth and morning of beauty in the prime of youth and morning of beauty—whom she will choose? on whom bestow her affections? Not on a gay youth of her own age, priding himself on his smooth face and flexible form. She will turn away from and flexible form. She will turn away from the fair brow without a wreath of laurel, and delicate hands that have reaped no harvest from the field of honor, and place her heart in the custody of him whose vigor, and en-ergy of thought have gained a place among the great of the ward