

Bedford Gazette.

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NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1861.

VOL. 4, NO. 35.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend Exponas, and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The undivided half of one tract of land, containing 21 acres, more or less, unimproved, adjoining lands of King & Osborne and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 19 acres of land, about 4 acres cleared, and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 160 acres of land, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John P. Anderson and others.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others, all situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 12 acres, more or less, adjoining the Town of Fair Play, and about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with two story plank dwelling houses and frame Store house thereon erected, adjoining lands of King, Watson & McCanness, and lot of George W. Figard and others, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half plank dwelling house, story and half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill, and bank barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Sively and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, containing 206 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of A. Ritchey, Israel Bennett, other lands of said Oss, being part of a larger tract of land containing 439 as, 98 per's, and allowance, originally surveyed for David Young, the 6th October, 1794, conveyed to said Oss, by Abram Kerns, Esq., by Deed dated 20th day of Sept. 1843, recorded in Vol. A. C., page 37, in Recorder's office of said county, 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house and barn thereon erected, balance of said tract being well timbered.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in said Township of Southampton, adjoining the above mentioned tract of land, and lands of William Iams, Artemas Bennett and Arnold Lashly, containing 57 acres and all being a part of the tract brought by said Oss, by Deed dated 16th December, 1851, and Recorded in Vol. A. C., page 38, from the Executors of Abraham Kerns, dec'd.

ALSO, One tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer, containing 399 acres, more or less, situate in said Township of Southampton, adjoining lands of Artemas, John and Robert Bennett, and another tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer.

ALSO, One tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer, containing 371 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Artemas Bennett, John Summerville, Solomon Smith and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County and all taken in execution as the property of William Oss.

ALSO, Two lots of ground in the Town of Clearville, fronting 120 feet on main street, and extending back 173 feet to an alley, with a two story log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Rev. Thomas Hayden on the East, an alley on the west, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mathew Murray and Mary Ann Murray.

ALSO, All Defendant John Eicher's right title interest and claim in and to one tract of land containing 74 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log dwelling house with stone basement, one log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Fisher, John Bowser, John Eicher jr., and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Eicher.

ALSO, All Defendant Joshua Miller's right title and interest in and to one lot of ground in the Town of Rainsburg fronting about 82 feet on Main Street and extending back about 190 feet, with a story and a half log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of widow Overocker, on the North, and lot of Emanuel J. Diehl, on the South.

ALSO, One lot of ground in the Town of Rainsburg, fronting about 82 feet on Main street and extending back about 190 feet, with a large two story Tavern house, with kitchen, store room, and ware house attached, and frame stable and other out buildings, thereon erected, adjoining lot of George Morgart, on the North, and lot of George James, on the South, and all situate in Coterain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Joshua Miller.

ALSO, All Defendant John Wright's interest in and to one tract of land containing 500 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joshua Pennell, Philip Swartzwelder and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

ALSO, One tract of land, containing 7¹/₂ acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining the Juniata River, on the East, Samuel Brumbaugh, on the North and West, and the Hope-well Iron and Coal Company, on the South,

situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of John A. Osborn.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 55 acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and small log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands, of William Cook, George Troutman and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Samuel Miller.

ALSO, All Defendant, Frederick Shimer's, right title and interest, in and to one tract of land, containing 260 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, Tenant house, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Michael Schaler, David Goghenour and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Shimer.

ALSO, One lot of ground, in the Town of Pleasantville, fronting about 80 feet on the Johnstown road, and extending back about 200 feet, to land of Jacob H. Wright, with a two story frame house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Andrew Horn on the East, and Public Road on the West, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of David Sleek.

ALSO, One tract of land, containing 150 acres, more or less, about 30 acres of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, Blacksmith shop, Wagonmaker shop and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Steuby, George May and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Troutman.

ALSO, One tract of land, containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable and Saw Mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills, heirs Jane others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO, One tract of land, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Bequeath, John Ingland and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Gaston Hand.

ALSO, One tract of land, containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, frame Bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple and peach orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Ott, Joseph Blackburn, Wm. Border and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.—Drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, (29th day) 1861.

John W. Crissman, Foreman, Daniel N. Bear, Samuel R. Bottomfield, Jacob G. Brigg, Abraham Bennett, John Claycomb, Jacob Coplin, Emanuel Diehl, David Diltz, Adam Diehl, Peter R. Hillegas, Rudolph Hoover, George W. Hollar, John Johnson, Jacob Kiter, Henry C. Lashly, Cyrus S. Over, Lewis Papp, George C. Reighart, Joseph S. Biddle, Christian Snowberger, James Taylor, John Wolf, Philip Zimmers, Jr.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS.

Jacob Anderson, J. S. Brown, D. A. T. Black, Jacob S. Brumbaugh, Jonathan Bowser, James Burns, of Thos. Christian Batzel, Joseph M. Berkeimer, Joshua Diehl, John Diltz, Cadwalader Evans, George Elliott, George Elder, William Furney, John Gates, William Grove, George W. Horo, Charles Hilligas, Oliver Horton, George W. Householder, Esq., Isaac Imler, A. J. Kegg, Job. Lysinger, Wm. Lamburn, Horatio Means, Joseph Mullen, Wm. Masters, James Miller, John A. Osborne, Wm. Ott, John Riley, Jr., W. W. Shuck, David Steel, Michael Smouse, Thomas Spicer, Adam Weaverling, Solomon Williams, Jacob Zimmers, of George.

LIST OF CAUSES.

Put down for trial at April Term (29th day) 1861.

Daniel Means vs. D. Fletcher, et al.

Isolt, Wigton & Co. vs. H. McNeal.

Loft & Watson vs. Sprout & Snell.

Ahner Thompson vs. David Stuckey.

Wm. A. Powell vs. J. Studabaker.

G. F. Steele's G. F. vs. W. T. Daugherty.

Ab'm. Skelly, vs. Joseph Garber.

Mary J. Baker vs. Samuel Smith.

O. H. Gaither, Esq., vs. Collins, Dull & Co.

Same vs. Same.

O. E. Shannon, Esq., vs. Philip Keagy et al.

S. Brown's Ex'r, vs. Philip Zimmers.

Catherine Bennett's use vs. John Wright.

Peter Stayer et al vs. Wm. Molara et al.

Ab'm. Picher et al vs. Peter Stayer et al.

Same vs. Same.

Prothy's Office, Bedford, S. H. TATE, Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Geo. Ritchey, late of Union Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. LEVI RITCHIEY, Admr. March 8, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JESSE GROVE, West Providence, JOHN L. GROVE, Monroe, Administrators. March 8, 1861.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit: \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.

\$2.00 " " if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions, or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.

Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, \$1.00; upwards of ten lines and under, fifteen \$1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

REMARKS OF HON. P. C. SHANNON.

The following eloquent remarks were made by Hon. P. C. SHANNON, in the late Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, upon a motion to adjourn:

Mr. President:—Not correctly understanding the question before the Convention, I beg leave to ask whether it is a voteable? [The President stated the motion to be amendable thereto; and added that the matter was, in his view, the subject of remark.]

"Well sir," continued the delegate from Allegheny "I may be permitted to say, with all respect, that I am opposed to both propositions; and before I close, shall offer an amendment.—The Convention has settled the question of contested seats, and has appointed, in a happy and highly proper manner, its highest and most important committee—that on resolutions.—When the gentleman from Bedford [Mr. Cessna,] made the motion to leave the selection of this committee to the delegates from each senatorial district, it met my utmost approbation; because I fancied I saw in it not merely honorable adjustment, but also a bright augury of a lasting truce between the two sections which have of late divided the Democratic party of this State. And, sir, my most ardent anticipations as to the wisdom of the plan, have been more than realized in the announcement of the committee. Permit me to add, that I recognized upon it gentlemen who are statesmen and patriots, in the true sense of those terms; gentlemen of large experience, cultivated intellect and of unflinching moral courage—who are an honor to our party and to our commonwealth. [Great cheering.]

I suppose, sir, it might not be considered rash for me to declare, in advance of their action, whatever that action may be, that for one, I am now almost prepared to leave the destinies of my party to their cool reflection and sage counsel. Still, it cannot be denied that, looking over the face of the whole country, if we are not in the midst of revolution, yet one is awfully and most threateningly impending over us. Our hearts, with the richest treasury of their hopes, would find palliate or disguise the portentous omens of the times; but alas, the stubborn reality—like the finger of Time on the brow of Age—is rapidly augmenting; whilst stupefied thought, awaking to the truth, totters and reels at the contemplation.

Sir, is there not hot and angry discussion throughout the land? Are not the storm clouds gathering over the political sky of the fairest Republic that the sun of heaven ever shone upon? Is there not the spirit of evil riding on the northern blast; whilst the southern gales, which were wont to be soft, soothing and aromatic, come laden with words of wrath, and dismemberment? Is not one portion of the Union arrayed against the other—morally and intellectually, if not physically? Alas, alas, it is too true! The American Union is now torn, threatened and bleeding. The civilized world, beyond the seas, looks upon us with fear and amazement. They look at our statistics, and see that the year of the census displaying our greatest prosperity, is also the year of secession and dissolution. They ask, Can this thing be? They inquire, Can a nation whose growth and prosperity have been so almost fabulous; whose system professes to be based upon the capacity of man for self government; whose power has unlocked the ports of the most distant nations; whose influence is felt in every nation of the Christian world; can such a Republic, in the year of its greatest glory and renown, be so false to itself, so blind, so mad, as to risk all the choicest blessings of earth, in pursuit of miserable abstractions, and in defense of false points of honor?

Whilst Italy the land of beauty and verdure—led by our example and inspired by our idea, has been wading through rivers of blood to establish the principle and practice of unity, even under monarchical rule—we, on the other hand, are ignobly, wickedly and madly engaged in scattering to the four winds of heaven the ever lustrous, the immortal motto of our glorious sires—"E pluribus unum."

Is such to be the fate of our youthful Republic, which, a few short months ago, stood blooming and bright, like some celestial creature, with one foot silver tip, resting on the shores of the Atlantic, and the other, golden sandaled, on the margin of the Pacific; with one hand, Ceres, like, scattering richest bounties over the valleys of the North, and with the other sowing the prolific seeds of plenty and wealth over the lowlands of the sunny South; standing fair and beautiful, the admiration of the world with an equal smile and care over all sections, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, but casting, like the dew of heaven, equal favor upon all. In the mysterious decrees of Providence, is such a fate reserved for

this best of all the governmental fabrics of the earth? Are we even now tottering, and must we fall? No, no, a thousand times no! In the vocabulary of American youth, imprinted upon our hearts at our mothers' knees and under our fathers' teachings; in the lexicon read and studied by the bivouac fires of the Revolution; illuminated, far more gorgeously than any princely or knightly misal of old, by the blood that flowed from Bunker Hill to Yorktown in the great American lexicon which God has thus framed, illuminated and consecrated, there is, there never can be such a foul word as *disunion!* It must be, sir, that the mutterings we hear are merely fanciful; that it is but a phantom that stalks before our disordered vision.

My convictions are, and so I have expressed myself, that much must the Republican party, inevitably answer for before the court of Heaven and the bar of the civilized world—for its birth found us in peace and fraternity, whilst the few years of its existence have brought us, in some way or other, to the verge of destruction, to the edge of the yawning abyss which swallows hope, concord, peace and union.—Yet heavier than the responsibility of a mere party, the masses of which, I freely admit, are swayed by well meant impulses, is, and ever must be, that of the leaders of that sectional organization. Cunning, golden-tongued and aspiring, they busied themselves in teaching phrases to the dead Northern heart, which reduced to logical elements, were found to contain matter at war with the hitherto sacred principles of the equality of the States, and the rights of the people thereof in the common territories of the government.

To re-assert these cardinal doctrines; to face the common danger, to counsel together for the welfare of our country, to pour oil upon the troubled waters, by just compromises and concessions; and kindred ideas, are the objects for which we are assembled, and to their calm but earnest consideration we should bend all the faculties of our heads, and all the sympathies of our hearts. For ourselves, we should be fraternal and united, so that our example may operate beneficially in other sections of the confederacy; and as our assemblage has been appropriately opened with prayer and benediction, let our hearts respond to the solemn invocation.

But it has been said, that, as the committee is not ready to report, and there is, therefore, no formal business before the Convention, we should postpone all further action until to-morrow. Many of us have come from the most distant parts of the State, with earnest desire to accomplish what we can in this good work.

Upon looking around over the nearly four hundred delegates of which this body is composed, I recognize many venerable gentlemen, whose gray hairs give additional lustre to their services and positions—gentlemen who give increased evidence of their patriotism by their attendance here; I refer to Lewis and Randall, of Philadelphia; to Nevins and Sanderson, of Lancaster; to Clarke of Indiana, and others. What so becoming, sir, on the eve of the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and amid the perils which seem to environ the nation, over whose cradle he watched so fondly—what so fit as to listen to their voices, and to hearken to their counsels. For myself, I desire that they shall be heard; and I imagine it is not taking upon myself too much to declare, that all the young men of the Convention would gladly listen to them till the gray of dawn. Nor can we be occupied in a better manner. For as in the decrees of the Great Master of the vineyard, the too great exuberance and fecundity of May are oftentimes checked and retarded, for beneficent ends, by chilling winds and white frosts; so, among mankind, it has been found that the eagerness, impetuosity and enthusiasm of youth are best curbed and tempered by the cool words of wisdom that drop from the lips of hoary age. Like Rasselas, the youth of this nation seem to think that they have lived too long in the happy valley of peace, delight and unity; and they ardently sigh, like he did, for anpler regions, wider scope and freer license; it is well that in their foolish wanderings in pursuit of vague delusions and untried experiments, the venerable Sages of the land should follow their footsteps, and lure them back to the peace, liberty and contentment they are leaving behind.

Here, in the capital of the commonwealth, this very evening you hear the strains of martial music, the clangor of the trumpet and the tread of armed men; congregating, it is true, for no warlike object, but preparing to welcome, with to-morrow's sun, the coming of the great chief of the opposite party, who is also the President elect of the nation. They are preparing to swell the pageant and to give *adret* to the ovation to Abraham Lincoln. It is not in my heart to find fault with all this; on the contrary, I think it is due from his party, as a compliment to the wonderful success of the man, and as an acknowledgement of the grandeur of the station he is about to occupy. For although the Presidency, as matters now stand, is no bed of roses—is filled with the thorns of care, and canopied with a worse dread than the sword of Damocles; yet its possession is still the emblem of national respect, as well as the sceptre of national power.

But when, to-morrow, the Governor of this State shall greet, with tones of welcome, the advent of the distinguished stranger, I wish he would say to him, that the people of Pennsylvania want no civil war; that they look upon it with horror; that they consider it the worst curse which could befall a Christian government. I wish he would counsel him to moderation, to patience, to wisdom; above all, to a just sense of the equal constitutional rights of the citizens of every State in whatever thing is guaranteed to them. Let him say, that if there have been anger, rashness and precipitancy in the cotton States, it will be a bad thing to follow such an example; that, at all events, error is best cured by persuasion, kindness and forbearance; and that it becomes him to inquire whether there

are, or are not, causes for the irritation so generally prevailing in the southern mind. Let him tell Abraham Lincoln to drop the partisan and become the patriot; for that, if he does not there are yet left in old Pennsylvania, 230,000 Democratic freemen, who will closely scrutinize and critically weigh every act of his administration; who will not consent to war in any unrighteous cause; who demand a redress of all real grievances in whatever section, and who declare that every possible measure of conciliation, which honor can allow, must be first fully exhausted, before they can even think of destroying the American Union in the fiendish way of fratricidal war.

Let Governor Curtin admonish Mr. Lincoln to beware of the spirit of precipitancy which he condemns in others; that internal force is not suited to the genius of our people, nor is it an element of our organization. In Heaven's name, and for holy purposes, let him tell him to beware! Let him say in the language of the poet—

Lochiel, Lochiel beware of the day
When the lowlands shall meet thee in battle array;
For a field of the dead rushes red on my sight,
And the clans of Culloden are scattered in flight."

THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.—One of the relief Committee Rescals exposed by a Republican Brother.—We find the following expose in the Doniphan county (Kansas) Whitecloud Chief, (Rep.) It shows how a R-publican philanthropist disposes of donations sent to suffering Kansas:

Wolf River Township, }
Doniphan County, March 9. }

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 5th inst., making inquiry with regard to certain goods and money sent to Mr. James Underwood, of this place, in care of Samuel C. Pomeroy, and other matters has been received. I will endeavor to give you a correct statement of the facts as clearly as possible.

About the 9th of January last, there were sent to Mr. Underwood, in care of General Pomeroy, from Rockville Station, in the State of Indiana, for distribution to the people of this township, the following described goods, to wit: One hundred and ten barrels of flour, ninety bushels of wheat, a still greater proportion of corn, meal, \$250 in clothing, valued, and six boxes of clothing not valued. There was also sent, at the same time, from the same place to Pomeroy, a sum of money, of which I now forget the exact amount, near \$300, to pay freight on these goods. The Chairman of the Committee at Rockville wrote to Mr. Underwood at the same time sending the goods, informing him of the facts. About the 20th of January, Mr. U., accompanied by myself, went to Atchison, for the purpose of procuring the goods, and bringing them out here. When we asked General Pomeroy concerning the goods, he said that there had never been any shipment whatever to him from Rockville. Mr. Underwood remarked that there must be some mistake, as he had then in his possession a letter from the Chairman of the Committee at Rockville, stating that the goods had been sent some time, and demanded to see Pomeroy's books.

At first the General refused to allow the books to be seen, and said he would not do so until he was shown the letter from Rockville. I suppose Mr. U., felt some delicacy with regard to showing the letter, as it contained some allusions to the General of a not very highly flattering character; but at length both letter and books were produced, and it was found by the books that the goods had been sent and received as the letter described. Pomeroy then said that the goods had not been shipped to Mr. Underwood, and that at all events they had already been distributed, and that he could get none of them. The General then left the office, leaving us to the gentlemanly attention of one of his clerks, Mr. Herricks of this county, from whom we received no satisfaction, but a base. Mr. Underwood has never yet received any of his goods, and I do not think it probable he ever will.

With regard to the way in which accounts are kept at the general relief depot, it is a little curious. The system is one of double entry. It is a very simple plan, but very ingenious.—The teamsters, as you doubtless know, receive a certain compensation for hauling each load, when they choose to take it—say from \$5 to \$20, according to distance. Well, this is the way they are paid: they sign a receipt on the books at Pomeroy's office, and for so much money received for hauling, and thereupon receive an order on the "old clothes depot" for the same amount of clothing. When they arrive at the clothing dep't, they are compelled to take old clothes at a remarkably stiff price, considering they are sent as a charity; and then another entry is made upon the book, of clothes distributed. Don't you see how readily the money will be accounted for, by paying off teamsters at the rate of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty per day, and at from \$5 to \$20 per head in old clothes?

Yours truly,
Geo. H. Ross,
Sec'y. of Wolf River Tp. Relief Com.

A PIG JOKE.—We had a hearty laugh the other day, at hearing a friend tell of a man who was attempting to put a yoke on a pig.—He had cornered grunter in a room having a glazed window, when the animal, believing they were preparing to infringe upon its full freedom, went with a single bound through the window.

"Drat it," said the old man, looking after him a moment, "I've got your dimensions anyhow—seven by nine exactly!"

"Mr. Brown, you said the defendant was honest and intelligent. What makes you think so—are you well acquainted with the gentleman?"

"No sir, I never seen him."

"Why then do you come to such a conclusion?"

"Cause he takes ten newspapers, and pays for them an advance!"

ORIGIN OF THE GYPSIES.—The Gypsies are not Egyptians, as is commonly supposed, but are of the lowest class of Indians among the estates of Hindostan, commonly called Pariahs, or in Hindostan, Sundars. They are found in Persia, Turkey, Russia, Hungary, and most of the continental nations, amounting to more than seven hundred thousand; they all speak one language, differing only in a small degree from each other, as the provincial accents of a kingdom may differ, and this language is nearly the same—the Hindostanee. The emigration of this people from their own country is attributed to the war of Timour Beg, (408,) at which period their arrival in Europe is ascertained by historical authorities. Scarcely was the conqueror, that one hundred thousand, who surrendered as slaves, were put to death; in consequence of which, a universal panic seized the inhabitants, and they fled in all directions, the Sundars gradually finding their way into Europe. The features of the Gypsies plainly showed their eastern origin; but they had so well contrived to dupe the European inhabitants that, till the advancement of Oriental literature, their country could never be clearly traced. In England, where they arrived in the time of Henry VIII, they met the taste of the vulgar by pretended skill in astrology, and the art of palmistry, bringing with them their native tricks of juggling. That the Gypsies are of the race mentioned, can scarcely be doubted, when we put all the reasons together for establishing the theory. The date of the scattering of the Indian tribes by Timour Beg agrees with that of their emigration to Europe; their language accords with that of Hindostanee; their persons strongly resemble the people of that country—so much so, that the troops of Hindostan struck the British officers with surprise when they joined their armies, as so nearly resembling these people; and their customs and mode of life in every respect are perfectly in accordance with those of the Sundars; both are filthy and disgusting in their habits; both are given to steal; both dislike to communicate their language to strangers; they are remarkably fond of horses; they prefer food killed by disease; they have similar dances; they are alike wanderers, and are averse to civilized life; they equally dislike agricultural pursuits, and practice magic, or travel about with their tinkler's tools, ready to work at every door; their marriage customs are similar. The belief that the Gypsies were Egyptians arose from the report circulated by the first of them, that they were pilgrims from Egypt. The Gypsies have no particular religion, all professing conforming to that of the countries where they dwell, but being for the most part, destitute of faith.

WOLF SENT THEM.—Old mother Bener was pious but poor. In the midst of her extreme want, her trust and confidence was put in God.

It was late one chilly night in the autumn of the year, when two rather wild young men were passing her cottage on their way home. One of them had under his armoose loaves of bread which he had purchased at the village store. A faint light glimmered from Mother Bener's casement. Said the one who had the loaves to his companion:

"Let us have some fun with the old woman?"

"Agreed," said the other.

They approached the house, and peeping into the window, saw the old woman upon her knees by the hearth, where a few embers were mouldering in the ashes. She was engaged in prayer. They listened and heard her offering an honest petition for bread. She was utterly destitute of bread.

In furtherance of their fun, one of them with the loaves climbed softly up the roof of the cottage and dropped one loaf after the other down the chimney. As the bread rolled down on the hearth, they caught the lady's eye, and in the fullness of her heart she exclaimed:

"Thank the Lord; bless the Lord for his bounty."

"But the Lord didn't send them," shouted a voice from the chimney.

"Yes he did," said she, undauntedly; "the Lord sent them, and the Devil brought them."

"The English travelers complain that they are so hurried in our hotels and so little in our stage coaches. An Irish Traveller took a different view of the case. Honest Pat came in at one o'clock and was called up in half an hour.

"And what will ye charge for the bit of a lodging?"

"Twenty-five cents," was the reply.

"An' sure it was kind of ye to call me so early; if I'd slept till morning, I'd not had the money to pay the bill."

WOODEN NUTMEGS OUTDONE.—There is a Parisian dandy, who, we think, rather outdoes Connecticut. C— had at his residence a complete costume of a groom. When offering an attention to one of the fair sex, he used to say, "Permit me to send you a bouquet, by my black servant." He then repaired to his garret took out his blacking bottle, polished his face and hands, put on his livery, and knocked at the lady's door. "Here," he said, "are some flowers, sent by my master [to madame." He had spent the last five francs in the purchase.—Madame was so delighted with the present, that she presented a louis to the bearer. That is a clear pocketing of three dollars, and a lady favor into the bargain.

"The editor of the Belfast Star, (Rep.) says he is afraid 'Mr. Lincoln lacks backbone.' For the Lord's sake, how long a backbone do you wish a man to have?"

"A raw Irishman, on his first sight of a locomotive, declared that it was the devil.—"No," said his companion, "it's a steamboat hunting for water."