

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
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BY H. F. NEYERS.
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Bedford Gazette.

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One Square, twenty-five weeks or less	\$6.75
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One Square, forty weeks or less	\$10.50
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One Square, fifty-eight weeks or less	\$15.00
One Square, fifty-nine weeks or less	\$15.25
One Square, sixty weeks or less	\$15.50
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One Square, seventy-four weeks or less	\$19.00
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One Square, eighty-nine weeks or less	\$22.75
One Square, ninety weeks or less	\$23.00
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One Square, ninety-two weeks or less	\$23.50
One Square, ninety-three weeks or less	\$23.75
One Square, ninety-four weeks or less	\$24.00
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One Square, ninety-seven weeks or less	\$24.75
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Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMEL, I. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMEL & 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."

J. MANN, G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

J. O. CESSNA, O. E. SHANNON.
CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one of the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. H. REED.
REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL, JOHN PALMER.
HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COPFROTH,
COPFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, PA.
Will hereafter practice regularly in several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 1861.

J. B. BORDEN,
BORDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washburn. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

S. KETTERMAN,
KETTERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. J. SCHELL,
SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN. A.
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

H. SHIRLS,
SHIRLS,
PROPRIETOR, HARRY SHIRLS.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
April 19, 1861.

M. DAVIDSON,
DAVIDSON,
Importers and Dealers in Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings, No. 127 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH PENN. A.

Bedford City College

PITTSBURGH, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.
The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturing, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally. \$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.
Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.
Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and finishing, in colors 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel B. Long, late of Liberty tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH E. LONG,
April 10, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Testamentary on the estate of Solomon Diehl, late of Columbia township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY P. DIEHL, Esq.,
April 3.



C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care, in the best manner, and Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire set.
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas Lewis T. Watson, of the city of Philadelphia, presented a petition setting forth that the said Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, in the State of Ohio, died intestate, without ever having been married, and leaving as his heirs at law, six brothers and sisters, to-wit: Benjamin Foster, Basil Foster, John Foster, Mary Zink, (a widow), Sarah, intermarried with Chaney, and Elizabeth intermarried with Samuel Horton; that said John Foster is dead, leaving nine children, to-wit: Dewalt C. Foster, Caroline intermarried with Newton C. Foster, Amanda M. intermarried with Edna W. Foster, Cynthia A. Foster, John T. Foster, and Edna F. Foster, the said Edna F. having since died, leaving no children, that said Sarah Chaney is also since dead, leaving six children, as follows: Levi Chaney, Mary A. Chaney intermarried with Daniel Washburn, and Dr. George W. Anderson, of the county of Bedford aforesaid, and that the interest of the said Benjamin in the residue of the real estate, now vested in Samuel T. Brown and John Scott of the Borough and County of Bedford, Pa., and Alexander King, James M. G. King, and John B. Givens, of the County of Bedford, aforesaid, is now vested in the said John Foster, Mary Zink, and Elizabeth Horton in said real estate, being three-eighths thereof, and the interest of said Dewalt C. Foster, John T. Foster, and Cynthia A. Foster, being one-eighth of each, and of Levi Chaney, Mary A. Chaney, and Eliza Jane Eliza, being one-sixth of each, said real estate, have become by virtue of said conveyances duly transferred and vested in your petitioner.

Your petitioner further represents that as far as can be ascertained, the said Caroline intermarried with Newton C. Foster, Amanda M. intermarried with John T. Foster, children of said John Foster, dec'd., and Mary A. intermarried with Richard Chaney, children of said Sarah Chaney, dec'd., all reside in said county of Highland in the State of Ohio, and that the husbands of said daughters, to-wit: John Foster and Sarah Chaney are unknown to your petitioner.

Your petitioner further represents, that the said Thomas Foster died, seized in his domestic use of fee and in that certain tract of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Broad Top, in the said county of Bedford, adjoining lands late of William Anderson, dec'd., now of John Scott, A. King, Jas. Maguire, John B. Givens and Henry S. Wharton, and lands of Nathaniel Wilson and others, containing seventy-seven acres more or less, being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Mary Foster, dated October 2, 1792.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of April, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Bedford, March 27, 1863.

Alleghany Male & Female Seminary.
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.
will open on Thursday, April 16th.
Principal—J. W. HUGHES.
Preceptress—Mrs. SALLIE HUGHES.
Miss CRISWELL, Teacher of Music and Painting.

Expense per quarter of 11 weeks, will not exceed from 22 to 28 dollars.

NOTICE
Of taking depositions to perpetuate testimony.

In the matter of the petition or bill of Lewis T. Watson, James Long and Thomas Watson, to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to perpetuate testimony and subpoena Margaret Anderson, William S. Anderson, Thomas Anderson, John A. S. Anderson, Levi Anderson, Samuel Anderson, Jonathan Alloways and Elizabeth his wife, David R. F. Anderson, Mark Anderson, Susan Jane Anderson, Elizabeth Anderson, William Anderson, Thomas Anderson, James Anderson, Jonathan Anderson, Tyler Whitehead and Rachel his wife, Sarah Anderson, Robert Anderson, Samuel Horton and Elizabeth his wife, Elizabeth Anderson, Silas Anderson, Lewis Anderson, Christian Broadbent and Susan his wife, Abraham Reed and Mirinda his wife, Lemuel Evans and Wealthy his wife, David Figg and Amy his wife, Geo. W. Shreeves and Isabella his wife, Andrew J. Dunlap and Ruth his wife, James Anderson, Susan Anderson, and Susan Anderson, Henry Anderson, Edward Anderson, Susan Anderson, Rebecca Anderson, Edward Shreeves, David Shreeves, Ephim Foster and Elizabeth Kerick, William Kerick, Jesse Horton, Samuel Horton, Edward Horton, Benjamin O'Neal and Elizabeth his wife, and Josiah Horton, heirs of William Anderson, deceased, to appear, &c.
February 17th, 1863. The Court appoint Samuel L. Russell Commissioner to take testimony.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties that the said Samuel L. Russell will meet them or such of them as may choose to attend, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 25th day of April, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking said testimony in person, and in the presence of all parties who may see proper to do so, as may attend.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Commissioner.
April 3, 1863.

Original Poetry.

De down trodden am free at last.
Respectfully inscribed to President Lincoln.
BY DORCAS SNOW.

De fast of January brought
Wid it a proclamation, and terror vain of
By which de colored race am taught
De importance of dere station;
A nigger's as good as any man,
A nigger wench am better;
Now slavers in de fryin' pan,
An' loose is ebery fetter.

O! Lincum, bress yer good old sole,
I lubs yer berry picture;
I hope dereaf will southward roll
An you will be victor.
De proclamation's a welcome guest,
It loosened all my fetters;
Now, 't is as good as all de rest,
An' no one is my better.

May freedom roll front de south;
An crumble down Secession;
Each ribber's body, foot an' mouf,
Soon fall in our possession.
Soon may de eagle scream on high,
O'er Norf an' Soufem steeple;
Worship together you and I,
And all free colored people.

Letter from Major Jack Downing.
NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.
DOWNTOWN, March 28, 1863.

To the Editors of the *Courier*:
Sirs—You may wonder why you ain't heard from me afore; but the tale truth is, that I didn't feel like writin these things. I went to Washington about a year ago, out of pure patriotism. I didn't want a contract, nor commission, nor anything. I went to give the Kernel good advice, just as I did General Jackson; but it wasn't no go. Sometime an Greeley, an Wendell Phillips, an say-stay-at-home senn-generals got the advantage of me. An Linkin done just what they want him to. The consequence is, the country is goin down hill, an besides that, the breechin is broke, an there ain't much to be had or to do, but to look on until the smash comes; then we can pick up the pieces, an an old man like me, these are tryin times. I had almost said *crim times*; I can't bear to think of 'em. I dream of nights of my country, wen it was all peace and happiness—wen there warn't no seyers nor standin army to pay, nor no debt, nor no hospitals full of sick seyers, nor no sorrow or misery in the land; an wen I wake up, an think how different it is now, I wish I could sleep all the time. The other day old Deacon Jenkins came over to see me. The Deacon, you know, was with me at Washington a short time, wen I first went down, an his darter Jerusha Madilly went down to Port Royal to teach the countrybonds their primmers. Wal, the Deacon ain't much wiser now than he was a year ago. He still thinks that by prayin an fightin the rebels will yet be whipped. He used to like the *Tribune*, but lately he sees he prefers the *Herald* as it is more truthful. The old man, however, has been very blue for some time past, and now says that prayin and fightin hain't accomplished much. "Wal," ses I, "Deacon, there had'n't order been any war at all; but," ses I, "while the South have had a single end an purpose, we hev been all at odds an ends. The war has been carried on by us just like old Sol Pendergrast's boy ploughed. Old Sol took his oldest boy Adam, a thick-headed feller, out one spring, an set him to ploughin. He told him to go to work an strike a furrow across a field to a black heifer, an then keep on. The boy started his ox'n in a beelins for the black heifer, but wen he got pretty close to her, she threw up her tail an ran off in another direeshin. Adam thought he must follow the heifer, no matter where she went; so he struck another be line for her, an with the same result. Wen he got close to her, the heifer give another frisk to her tail, an off she went. Adam gese his oxen around, an struck for her again; an so he kept on all day. At nite the old man had cum out to see how Adam had got along. He found the field all cut up with furrows, zig-zag, cross cross, an in every direeshin, an asked Adam wat an arth it ment. "Wal," ses the thick-headed nunkull, "you told me to steer for the black heifer, an I've done it all day, but the derned critter wouldn't stand still, an so the furrows are a kinder cross-cross, you see." "Now," ses I, "that is just wat Linkin has been doin. Greeley told him to steer for the nigger, an the result is just like Adam Pendergrast's ploughin. There's a considerable fightin been done, but it is all cross-cross, zig-zag, an don't amount to nothin, an so it will be the end of the chapter." Wen I sed this, the Deacon looked the ashes out of his pipe, an ses he, "Wal, Major, was do you think the war will amount to enythin?" "Wal," ses I, "I guess it will end a good deal like the feller who thought he could make a horse-shoe just as well as a blacksmith." Ses the Deacon, ses he, "how was that, Major?" "Wal," ses I, "one day a feller in a blacksmith's shop made a bet that he could make a horse-shoe just as well as the blacksmith himself, though he hadn't never heated an iron nor struck a blow an anvil. The feller said it didn't require any great gumption to make a horse-shoe. So he took a piece of iron an at it he went. He put it in the fire, heated it an commenced poundin it, but the more he pounded, the more it didn't look like a horse-shoe. He finally gave up the job, an said if he couldn't make a horse-shoe he could make a wagon bolt. So at it he went, but the more

WANTON DESTRUCTION.

We are sorry to see the spirit of wanton mischief so rife among the soldiers employed a long time since. Jacksonville and Pensacola have both been destroyed by incendiaries in the Union army. These are wicked acts, without any palliation, and do vast harm to the Union cause. There was nothing which warranted the destruction of either town, for they were both in possession of Union troops. But upon the order to abandon them the soldiers seem to have set aside all subordination, and in the very spirit of wantonness fired nearly every house in these two devoted towns.

Nothing was spared, and friends or foes were served alike. The Union citizens of Jacksonville, who, under the supposition that our troops had come to stay, manifested their attachment to the old flag, were not favored more than known sympathizers with rebellion. They were compelled to see their property burned before their eyes, and many who were in comfortable homes came away in our transports without so much as a bed to sleep upon. The officers in command did what they could to stop this vandalism, but all to no purpose. A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, in giving the particulars of the destruction of Jacksonville, says:

"If General Hunter had desired to do the State of Florida and the cause of freedom and Union in South the greatest injury—if he wished to paralyze the patriotism and blight the hopes of this people, he could not have adopted a course more certain of success than the one he had adopted from the first in regard to this State. This is now the third time that the people have been cheated, and the loyal sentiment placed at the mercy of the common enemy."

Now this plea, the best and most flourishing town in East Florida, and the only place whose citizens and property holders were generally loyal has been irrevocably ruined, and its people scattered abroad without homes or means of present subsistence. Many loyal citizens further up the river, being assured of protection, have rendered service, and so identified themselves with the Union cause as to outlaw them to the rebels, and are now abandoned to their tender mercies—God save the country and the cause where such things are done in its name and by its friends.—We copy the above from the *Philadelphia Ledger*. When such "loyal" papers as the *Ledger* and the *New York Evening Post* talk thus of the acts of the Union army, what should candid papers say? We have no language to express abhorrence of such outrages as these committed against the people of Pensacola and Jacksonville.

The more burning of the homes of a defenseless people, in ending the friends of the Union, is sufficient to shock the moral sense of mankind; but are we to suppose that this was all? If, as assumed, the soldiers (whites and negroes) could not be governed by their officers, is it to be supposed that they were satisfied with merely firing the towns?

We fear that when the truth shall be all told the burning of Jacksonville and Pensacola will appear harmless compared with the accompanying atrocities committed by the black Sepoys, assisted by the whites of New England.

How the Election was Carried in Connecticut.
Correspondence of the *Boston Courier*.

So bitter has been the course of the radicals, that they have, among other expedients, instigated organizations of women to aid them, and their newspapers have approved the plan of ostracizing Democrats in trade and business, and even in the church. The worst revolutionary principles have been acted on to set neighbor against neighbor, and even to array wives against their husbands. Facts, almost too monstrous for belief, might be mentioned to sustain this assertion, and involving not merely the violent obscure politicians of the Republican organization, but the families of some who held the position of leaders. In Windham county, and in some parts of this county, the Republicans have declared that they will buy no more meat of Democratic butchers, no more goods of Democratic storekeepers.

Again, employers in many instances turned away men who refused to vote for Buckingham. But the more significant revelations of what Abolitionism really is, were to come.

About twelve days ago that party had completed a canvass of the State, which elected Seymour by it, it is said, some 2,500. Then it was resolved, in the language of General Nye, one of their important speakers, "to buy up the State" and a fund of \$50,000 was raised in New York for this purpose, which was increased to \$100,000, (the Postmaster of New Haven being among the active workers in raising the money.)

It was, however, speedily found that men would not, as a general thing, be bought. Offers of \$75 each, for votes, were made to poor men and refused.

Then an arrangement was made with the War Department at Washington, to send home all the Republican soldiers in the army that could be got here in time to vote. The Secretary of War agreed to get them here without the tardy formalities of the usual furloughs, and every man who would promise to vote for Buckingham was hurried on. Trains of cars were filled with them, from Tuesday to Saturday. It is said 3,000 have been brought into the State, and all selected in this one sided way—no Democrats being allowed to come.

But this was not enough. It was found that even this would not save the "Republican party." Another turn of the screw was necessary, in addition to all that had been done. It came, in the shape of direct action on the part of the Administration at Washington, viz: an order to coerce all workmen employed in factories where arms, or clothing, buttons, &c., were made for army purposes.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the *Tallahassee Floridian and Sentinel*, tells the following strange story: "While speaking of peace, there is a legend connected with a spring at Fredericksburg, which I will relate for the benefit of the curious: According to tradition, this spring was discovered running three months before the revolutionary war. Three months before a treaty of peace it dried up and ceased to run. It commenced running again three months before its close, as in the revolutionary war, it again dried up, and so with the Mexican war. Three months before the fall of Port Sumner it again commenced running, and a short time since dried up. I give as my authority for this an aged man who was born and living near the spring, and who has considerable property, and offers to bet it all that we will have peace in three months from the drying up of the spring."

Miss Jamieson, a beautiful young lady in New York, by accident had a leg broken last spring. Dr. Grayson attended the patient, and another accident worse than the first occurred—the patient and physician fell in love with each other. Naturally his visits were frequent, and when the patient was well, Dr. Grayson asked Mr. Jamieson for his daughter. Jamieson refused, and Dr. Grayson brought in a bill for two hundred and eighteen visits at two dollars each. As the saying is Dr. Grayson had him there and Mr. Jamieson, disposed to get out of the business as cheaply as possible, gave his daughter, and took a receipt.

Those who look into everything are apt to see into nothing.

"We come little stranger!" as the man said when he found a three cent piece among a lot of shipplasters.

ASTOUNDING ROBBERY.

When it was late to go to bed, the Brigadier General Ripley, of the Ordnance Department, was sent on from Washington, and he called together all the contractors in Col's factory, last evening, and expressed the wish of "the Government" as to the way their workmen should vote. If being understood that this is a general, organized proceeding throughout all the factories in Connecticut, in which Government work is done, and also that a failure to comply involves the loss of work, there is to be which the party of Free Speech are to be benefited by this proceeding may be inferred. In Rockville some sixty workmen, with families dependent on their labor, have been coerced into voting contrary to their wishes by their Republican employers without the stimulus of a command from Washington.

It was said by a leading Republican in the city on Friday, that they had resolved to use any means to beat Seymour, and that at the last hour the Democrats would discover that they were whipped, and that the particular means to be used for this purpose would not be known until exhibited.

Coercion of operatives is, it appears, that expedient on which they relied.

Wavers.
A man without a mind of his own is the most helpless and shiftless of social beings. His brain is a mere receptacle for shreds and patches of opinion picked up in the streets, and the same infirmity which leads him to look to everybody save himself for guidance, renders him incapable of selection from the multitudinous counsel he receives at which is best adapted to his exigencies. Nay, in his weak dependence, he fails to make any selection at all, and while he wavers and hesitates the golden opportunity for decisive action slips by, and leaves him floundering in a sea of trouble from which one manly stride in almost any direction would have extricated him.

But let the weak of purpose take heart. This unfortunate propensity to vacillate may be overcome. Habits of self-dependence may be acquired. Cowards by nature have reasoned themselves, ere now, into a philosophic indifference to danger; and even the cowardly man, whose mind has in a measure lost its identity and is accustomed to take, for the time being, the hue of every mind with which it comes in contact, may learn to resolve and execute on his own responsibility. It must not be supposed that we would dissuade any one from following it in preference to his own impulses.

The very fact of a man seeking counsel in the right quarter and promptly adopting it, is *prima facie* evidence that he has a mind of his own, that his judgement is sound, that his reason is stronger than his vanity. It is not with those who brace themselves against a rock in time of difficulty that we would remonstrate, but with the leaneers on reeds, the catchers at straws, the chartless, point no-point voyagers of the ocean of life, who are puff'd higher and flatter by every idle breeze. Of all impediments to success, instability is the most fatal. It is even better to be a sententious ass like "Bunbury" than a "Walter the Doubter."

Every young man on entering the business world, should form for himself, or adopt at the suggestion of competent advisors, a plan of life based upon sound morality, and shaped as to accord with the bent and scope of his mental capacity. His course chalked out, let him take the indomitable hero of Pilgrim's Progress for his model, and with a stout heart amid all temptations, and a clear head amid all perplexities, push forward with hope and confidence, leaving the issue to Providence, and remembering for his consolation that God never neglects to help those who have the manliness to help themselves.

"Grow More Wool."—This cry is heard throughout the land. A gentleman writes from New York to the *Cleveland Wool grower and Manufacturer* as follows: "The manufacturers of wool in this country require more of the raw material grown here than is done. Is it not a singular fact that while we are exporting food to all quarters of the globe, produced in the West and brought here for shipment at great expense, we are importing wool fourteen thousand miles transportation, as well as from Great Britain, where the annual net offland is as much as a fresh load per acre in Wisconsin and many other great States. We shall consume this year sixty million pounds of foreign wool; at the same time the home grower never prospect as highly and his prospects for the coming crop are brilliant. Good farming requires an abundance of sheep, and in my observation, of too long a period, to be written, I have never known a skillful wool grower who did not make it profitable.

Mutton is as dear in this market as it is in London. Cannot you stir the great farming interest of this country to give double the attention to sheep husbandry, and relieve ourselves of the burden of paying so many millions away for an article we can so well supply?

FASHION AND FAME.—We read side by side with the heart-rending accounts of distress among the English operatives, and families affected by the "peanular" statements to the effect that "the royal plate on the Prince of Wales' marriage breakfast-table will be of the value of ten millions of dollars," and that "the Prince of Wales' supply of plate for Marlborough House will cost nearly fifty thousand pounds." No wonder that "poor Joe" in Dickens' book, thought the ways of the world were "all a muddle."

"ASTOUNDING ROBBERY."—Practice laughs at the heading "Astounding Robbery," which frequently appears in connection with gains fraud on the Government. A little honesty would be astounding; but fraud, he says, no longer astounds.