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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."

JOB 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.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors South of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA, O. E. SHANNON, CESSNA & SHANNON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office near opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. 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, near by opposite the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somersel, Pa. Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 9, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, 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.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENNA.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna and John Mower, Bedford Pa., K. Forward, Somersel, Elmo, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Conley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12, 1861.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care. NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to. In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see.

Bedford, January 16, 1863. C. N. HICKOK.

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, Manufacturers, Steam Boats, 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.

For Catalogue of 88 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College of Writing, lettings and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. June 10, 1863.

JUNIATA MILLS. The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz: Robert Taylor's store, in Bedford; C. C. James, in Rainsburg; J. M. Brantly, in Rainsburg; W. States & Co., in Bedford.

Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash. The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

May 8, 1863—J. & S. S. LUTZ.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLENUMBER, 3070

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1863.

VOL. 7, NO. 2.

Table with 2 columns: Rates of Advertising. One Square, three weeks or less... \$1.25. One Square, each additional insertion less than three months... .25. Three squares... 5.00. Four squares... 7.00. Five squares... 9.00. Six squares... 11.00. Seven squares... 13.00. Eight squares... 15.00. Nine squares... 17.00. Ten squares... 19.00. Eleven squares... 21.00. Twelve squares... 23.00. Thirteen squares... 25.00. Fourteen squares... 27.00. Fifteen squares... 29.00. Sixteen squares... 31.00. Seventeen squares... 33.00. Eighteen squares... 35.00. Nineteen squares... 37.00. Twenty squares... 39.00. Twenty-one squares... 41.00. Twenty-two squares... 43.00. Twenty-three squares... 45.00. Twenty-four squares... 47.00. Twenty-five squares... 49.00. Twenty-six squares... 51.00. Twenty-seven squares... 53.00. Twenty-eight squares... 55.00. Twenty-nine squares... 57.00. Thirty squares... 59.00.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on my premises, by hunting, berry gathering or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

SAMUEL STIFFLER, Bedford Township, July 31.

Rainsburg Seminary. For Young Ladies and Gentlemen. The first quarter of the Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 6.

Every branch, both useful and ornamental, taught. Terms very reasonable. For information apply to J. W. HUGHES, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa. July 31, 1863.—3ts

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of May last. The books will remain in the hands of S. States and R. Steckman, for settlement, until the first day of September next, after which time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, who will be able to accommodate their old customers and the public generally on the most reasonable terms.

WM. STATES & CO. July 31, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, 21st AUGUST, NEXT,

13 acres of land, adjoining the town of Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, having thereon erected a two and a half story plank house and frame stable, adjoining lands of James M. Barndollar, James Carnell, Sarah Merry and Samuel Sively. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. Terms: One-third at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation of sale.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Adm'r of Jon. Horron, dec'd. July 31, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Hannah Carr, Adam Carr, In the Common Pleas Court of Bedford county, No. 1, of April Term, '61. Henrietta Williamson, O. E. Shannon, adm'r, vs. the will annexed of Samuel Carr, deceased.

Mary Ann Woods and John Writ de partitions fa-George Woods, c'ndas. July 9th, 1863. Rule upon all parties interested to appear and state why same should not be made to Mary Ann Woods, &c., and Alexander King appointed auditor to take testimony, report the facts, and make a distribution of the money in Court.

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Select Poetry. OUR UNION. Our Union, the gift of our fathers! In wrath roars the tempest above!

The darker and nearer our danger, The warmer and closer our love.

Though stricken, it never shall perish; It bends, but not breaks to the blast; Faces rush out in fury to read it, But we will be true to the last.

Our Union, ordained of Jehovah—Man sets not the fiat aside! As well cleave the welkin asunder, As the one mighty system divide.

The grand Mississippi sounds ever, From pine down to palm, the decree; The spindle, the corn, and the cotton, One pean shout, Union, to thee!

Our Union, the lightning of battle First kindled the flame of its shrine! The blood and the tears of our people Have made it forever divine.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. His second Address to the people of Ohio. He accepts the nomination for Governor, and defines his position.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 17, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State; banished thence to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole; fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my own country, I found myself first a freeman when on British soil.

And to-day, under protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy, and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home. The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them; and I, who, for two years, was malign as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government, unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as fellow-citizens. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea, still in exile, though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Grateful certainly I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the least of all consideration in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong.

No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right, cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significance to the action of your convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who, for his devotion to the rights of the State and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroes of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present Government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the restorers and defenders of constitutional liberty, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity, and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to Liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way these were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will not be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. Pugh as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer, and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I had his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourselves to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure FIRST the rights and liberties declared yours by your constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannical power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created and can destroy. Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter, as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party—the ministry—the men who, for the time, conduct the Government—to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place their men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure. Shall Order Thirty-eight or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight, dragged from his wife and child and home to a military prison; thence to a mock military trial; there condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights! This is the issue, and nobly have you met it. It is the very question of free, popular government itself. It is the whole question; upon the one side liberty, on the other despotism. The President as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing; acts of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war, there is but one will supreme—his will?—but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. Military orders supersede the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more, by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio, aided by a judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country. In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidate of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on the part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whenever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not to treat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now, finally, let me ask what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Military necessity." But if indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then believe me your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this civil war is to terminate only by subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, the infant of to-day will not live to see the end of it. No, in another way only can it be brought to a close. Traveling a thousand miles or more, through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, and scouring for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms even in the most desperate extremity. And whatever may and must be the varying fortune of the war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may indeed be unwelcome truths, but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any, whatever his opinions or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument? I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of heaven and earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored, and liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the Republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

How Morgan got Three Hundred Horses. John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse-stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time. During his celebrated tour through Indiana, he, with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by while the main body were "marching on"—Dashing suddenly into the little "burg," he found about three hundred home guards, each having a good horse tied to the fence—the men standing in groups, awaiting orders from their aged captain, who looked as if he had seen the shady side of some sixty years. The Hoosier boys looked at the men with astonishment, while the captain went up to one of the men and asked: "Whose company is this?"

"Wolford's cavalry," said the reb.

"What! Kentucky boys! We're glad to see you, boys. What's Wolford?"

"There he sits," said a ragged, rough reb, pointing to Morgan, who was sitting sideways upon his horse.

The captain walked up to Wolford (as he and all thought) and saluted him: "Captain, how are you?"

"Bully! How are you? What are you going to do with all these men and horses?" Morgan looked about.

"Well, you see that d—d horse-thieving John Morgan is in this part of the country with a passed of cut-throats and thieves, and between you and I, if he comes up this way, captain, we'll give him the best we've got in the shop."

"He's hard to catch; we've been after him fourteen days and can't see him at all," said Morgan good humoredly.

"If our horses would stand fire we'd be all right."

"Won't they stand?"

"No, Captain Wolford; 'pose while you're resin' you and your company put your saddles on our horses and go through a little evolution or two, by way of a lesson to our boys. I'm told you're a boss on the drill."

And the only man Morgan is afraid of, Wolford (as it were), alighted and ordered "his boys" to dismount, as he wanted to show the Hoosier boys how to give Morgan a warm reception if he should chance to pay them a visit. This delighted the Hoosier boys, so they went to work and assisted the men to tie their old, weary, worn-out bones to the fences and place their saddles upon the backs of their fresh horses, which was soon done, and the men were in their saddles, drawn up in line and ready for the word.

The boys were highly elated at the idea of having their "pet horses" trained for them by Wolford and his men, and more so to think they would stand fire ever afterwards.

The old captain advanced, and walking up to Wolford, (as he thought) said: "Captain are you all right now?" Wolford rode up one side of the column and down the other, when he moved to the front, took off his hat, paused and said, "Now, captain, I am ready; if you and your gallant men wish to witness an evolution which you perhaps have never seen, form a line on each side of the road, and watch us closely as we pass." The captain did as he was directed. A lot of ladies were present on the occasion, and all were as silent as a maiden's sigh.

"Are you ready?"

"All right, Wolford," shouted the captain.

"Forward!" shouted Morgan, as the column rushed through the crowd with lightning speed, amid the shouts and huzzas of every one present—some leading a horse or two as they went, leaving their frail tenements of horse flesh tied to the fences, to be provided for by the citizens. It soon became whispered about that it was John Morgan and his gang, and there is not a man in the town who will "own up" that he was gulled out of a horse. The company disbanded that night, though the captain holds the horses as prisoners of war, and awaits an exchange!

How he got a Supper. A few months since, a man, who called himself a conjurer, entered a tavern in a country town, and asked the company who were assembled in the bar-room if they would like to witness one of his tricks.—The fellow looked cold and hungry, so the landlord gave assent, and stated that he knew a few tricks himself, and had seen a great many wonderful ones. The conjurer then requested the company to place three hats upon the table, which being done, he desired the landlord to bring a loaf of bread, and the stranger cut out three pieces, (nearly half a pound each) and placed one upon each hat. He then stated that he could do the trick much more comfortably to himself if he had three pieces of cheese. The cheese being brought he cut three good sized pieces and placed one by each piece of bread. Now was the grand trick. The conjurer turned up the cuffs of his coat, took off his neck-handkerchief and unbuttoned his shirt-collar and stated that he would now proceed to eat the three pieces of bread and afterwards bring all the under one hat. He commenced eating the bread and cheese, and after eating two pieces he could not proceed with the third and finish the trick, unless he had something to drink. The landlord, wishing that the wonderful trick should be proceeded with for the amusement of his customers, immediately proceeded to give the fellow a quart of ale; and the third piece of bread and cheese soon followed the first two pieces. Now the grand trick was to be disclosed, and the landlord and his companions anxiously waited to see it. The conjurer said, "now, gentlemen, which hat shall I bring the bread and cheese under?"

The landlord pointed out his own hat, wishing to take part in the trick as well as his bread and cheese. It being so arranged, the conjurer again said, "gentlemen, I have eaten the bread and cheese, and now I will bring it under the landlord's hat," and he immediately placed the hat upon his head and continued, "now you will perceive that it is under the hat without any deception."

There were shouts of laughter from all the company except the landlord, who was minus three pieces of bread and a quart of ale.

The fellow left the house without making a collection of the company, he being well satisfied with the landlord's generosity.

Escape of the Hippopotamus. Thirty-Thousand Dollars Gone at One Plunge.

We learn by a private telegram from Detroit, that the great Hippopotamus attached to the "Combination Show" which exhibited here last week, has made his escape.

This animal, together with his friend the big elephant, was placed on board the propeller S. D. Caldwell here on Sunday night—it being impracticable to convey them by railroad—and embarked for Detroit. A place was arranged on deck for their accommodation.—All went along smoothly until Sunday morning, when within some six or eight miles of the mouth of the Detroit river, where the hippopotamus, taking it into his head that he would enjoy a bit of a swim, walked through the bulwarks as if they were nothing more than barriers of brown paper, and floundered in to the water—and thus disappeared \$30,000 at one plunge. The propeller was "hove to," and remained near the spot for over an hour, but "hippy" was not seen again. A small boat containing Ali, his keeper, and some assistants, was left to continue the search, but we do not learn that they got sight of the animal.

A rumor prevailed that the monster had subsequently been captured on the shore near Malden, but we do not know what credence it is entitled to. For the sake of his owners—to whom the loss would be a most serious one—we hope it may be true.

HOW THE HIPPOPOTAMUS WAS CAPTURED. The Detroit Free Press gives the following details of the capture of the Hippopotamus which escaped from a steamer into the Detroit river:

During the voyage it was noticed that the animal continually looked longingly towards the water, as though he would have given one of his eye teeth for a plunge into the depth of the lake and a ramble about its unexplored bottom. No one supposed however, that he would yield to his amphibious tastes, and so no extra watch was set upon him.

As the steamer neared the city, and when about three miles below the fort a crash and then a splash were heard from the side of the bow toward the American shore. Everybody rushed to the spot. The place where the hippopotamus had been confined was empty. The beast, no longer able to resist the temptation, had burst his bonds and plunged into the river, resolved on an aquatic excursion. The owner, who was on board, looked the picture of despair. Forty thousand dollars, to say nothing of a large amount of prospective profits, had suddenly vanished. As for Ali, the Egyptian keeper, he was nearly frantic. In a few moments, however, the monstrous head of the huge beast appeared above the water. A general shout arose, and Ali was with great difficulty prevented from jumping overboard in pursuit of his companion and beloved pet while a boat was lowered, into which he jumped and rowed toward the beast, who swam in an ecstasy of delight.

As the Egyptian commenced calling him familiar names at the sound of his voice the monster stopped, looked around, and seemed to wait for the boat to near him, but just as it appeared within reaching distance the hippopotamus gave a plunge and once more disappeared, leaving a whirlpool of seething water to mark the spot where he had gone down.—Nothing was seen of him now for a long time, and they were about giving him up for lost, when he suddenly made his appearance about one hundred yards off and nearer the shore than at first. Ali again rowed towards him, calling him as before, but again the beast dodged him, diving to the bottom of the river. Ali now made a large circle with his boat, in hopes of taking him by surprise, as he came up to breathe, but, as if aware of his intentions, the hippopotamus rose at a long distance off and looked at his master cunningly and with an expression which seemed to say, "No you don't."

For the third time Ali started in pursuit with a result similar to that which had attended his other attempts to re-capture his pet. When he went down the third time, Ali paused, evidently completely nonplussed, and seemingly overcome by grief and despair. In a second, however he seized the oars and rowed toward the steamer. "Try to do it," he shouted, as he came alongside; "gib me de tog!"

A large black mastiff which had been trained to sleep in the cage of the hippopotamus, and for whom he has evinced for a long time much affection, had been keeping up a continual howling from the time his companion had escaped, was now loosened, and he instantly plunged into the river and swam after Ali as he moved off. In about a minute the hippopotamus again stuck his huge head out of the water, and on seeing him, the dog gave a