

At the following terms, to wit: \$2.00 per annum, if paid within the year. \$2.50 " " if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for less than six months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stopping of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and a criminal offence.

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.

Professional Cards.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

New Banking House. Rupp, Shannon & Co.,

Have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms. They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade. Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863-17.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale. REFERENCES: PHILADELPHIA, BROOKLYN, PHILIP FORD & CO., HON. JOB MANN, BOYD & HONIG, HON. W. T. DAUGHERTY, ARMOR YOUNG & BROS., B. F. MEYERS. January 1, 1864-17.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Palmer's office. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office. Bedford, September 11, 1863.

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 Mr. Tate. 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.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (near by opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, 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, PENN'A. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH, PA. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR. April 12 1861.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 407 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE CALLOWHILL, PHILADELPHIA. March 7, 1863-17.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley, PHILADELPHIA. March 7, 1863-17.

RICHARD LEO, MANUFACTURER OF CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c., BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture. BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &c., &c. will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work. Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck. RICHARD LEO. July 10, 1863-17.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3100

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1864.

VOL. 7, NO 33.

Select Poetry.

I Wish I Was an Editor.

BY NED.

I wish I was an Editor, I really do indeed; It seems to me that Editors Get everything they need. They get the biggest and the best Of everything that grows, And get in free to circuses, And other kinds of shows. When a mammoth cheese is cut, They always get a slice, For saying Mrs. Smith knows how To make it very nice; The largest pumpkin, the longest beet, And other garden stuff; Is blown into the sanctum by An editorial puff; The biggest bug will speak to them, No matter how they dress, A shabby coat is nothing if You own a printing press; At Ladies' Fairs they are almost hugged By pretty girls who know That they will crack up everything The ladies have to show; And thus they get a blow out free At every party, feed, The reason is because they write, And other people read.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The School Directors of the county will do well to notice the following, given in answer to the question: "At what time does the term of office of directors who are elected at the winter or spring elections, commence for 1864?" It was enacted April 22, 1863, that from and after the first day of January, 1864, the term of office of School Directors should commence on the first Monday of June in each year. Also that the term of office of school directors then in office shall severally be extended until the first Monday of June of the year in which their term of office expires. By this law directors who are elected at the winter or spring elections, are not to take their seats in the board until the first Monday of June, in the year whose term of office expires this year are to continue to act with the board until that date. Any action of a board in which the newly elected members took their seats before said first Monday in June is illegal; the business thus transacted should be acted upon again by the old board.

From the Pennsylvania School Journal.

REPORT ON TEACHERS INSTITUTES, DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

It will not be my object in the few thoughts which I am about to present, to seek out the origin of Institutes, and trace them up through the different periods of their growth to the present time; but to speak of them as an established institution—as an essential element in our common school system. As to the past results of Institutes, there is no question. Although imperfectly organized, with a want of system and method in the manner of conducting them, the results are greater than from any other single educational agency; first suggesting if they did not actually effect a complete change in our methods of teaching and school management.

DISTRICT INSTITUTES: Since the passage of the law making it obligatory for teachers to devote two days of each month to exercises for their own improvement, District Institutes have been established on a permanent basis; for although this portion of the law has been in operation for but a comparatively short time, the hopes of its friends are being realized. True, we are having some failures. The teachers of certain districts, from a lack of knowledge or inclination, fail to compensate themselves or their schools for the time thus spent; but as Institutes become general, they become more popular and effective.

Institutes are now organized in almost every district in the State, thus bringing all classes of teachers within their influence. As these become more effective in their operation their influence extends beyond the teachers and the schools to the county organization—making it more practical and interesting; both agencies also exerting a powerful influence on communities, by means of the clearer views disseminated upon the importance, means and ends of education, and the importance of employing none but well qualified teachers.

In order that there may be no failures in carrying out the law in regard to Institutes, it is necessary that there be a permanent organization of the teachers in the different districts. Let there be a definite plan of operation, with clear conceptions of the objects and ends in view, and a settled purpose to accomplish these ends, even though difficulties do present themselves.

The principal exercises of the Institute should be drills in the different branches of the common school course, and discussions on the theory of teaching.

The manner of conducting these drills will suggest itself to the intelligent teacher, from reading articles upon the subject in our educational periodicals, and be somewhat in proportion to a knowledge of the ability of the different members of the class. The exercises should not be merely adapted to the present stock of knowledge possessed by the different teachers; but, by assigning subjects for succeeding meetings and requiring careful preparation in order

to appear creditably before the Institute, additional acquisitions should be provided for.—Teachers will thus be compelled to subject themselves to professional study, or have their ignorance and carelessness exposed. An additional amount of labor is thus imposed, to which the true teacher will willingly submit. We are only successful by laborious effort.

While the principal object of the Institute should be professional improvement, parents and citizens generally should be induced to attend. On such occasions exercises of a more general nature should be introduced—not merely for their present entertainment but for giving correct views upon educational topics in regard to which misunderstanding exists.

To insure regularity, and punctuality in attendance, a correct minute of the proceedings of the Institute should be kept, which should at all times be open to the inspection of directors, or a synopsis of those minutes be monthly presented to the District Secretary. A failure to perform any reasonable duty assigned should be treated as a failure to perform any of the usual school room duties.

The want of professional reading is felt by many of our teachers, and this can only be supplied by establishing libraries in connection with the District Institute. Many of those now engaged in teaching are too poorly compensated to make much outlay for this purpose. In no other way could directors better dispose of a small portion of the funds of the district than by adding, annually, a few well selected volumes to an Institute Library; thus insuring to every teacher a constant supply of reading matter upon educational topics.

Difficulties in the way of successfully establishing Institutes in all of the different districts of the State may lead to modifications of the general plan of operation; but many of these are imaginary. The county which I represent has a reasonable share of these difficulties, yet we have an organized Institute in every district, with an attendance of at least 80 per cent. of the teachers employed. Where there are real difficulties in the way, a liberal construction should be put upon the law, and the district, as much as possible, relieved.

Objections are frequently urged, and with some plausibility, that the Institutes, owing to the conduct of the members, often entirely fail in accomplishing the desired purpose, and send away persons completely disgusted with their proceedings. Teachers who act in this way deserve censure. If they cannot conduct themselves with proper dignity and decorum while engaged in exercises for mutual improvement, they are not worthy the name of teachers.

The Democratic Party and Slavery.

Some observations on this subject, which we deemed it prudent to offer a few weeks since, have drawn out, from all parts of the loyal states, responses which show that we were fortunate enough to strike the key-note of a widely diffused public sentiment. We have found our views echoed, with more or less abatement, or more or less exaggeration, in the loyal press of the country, in Congress, and especially in numerous letters of indorsement from men of influence and standing in the Democratic party.—This favorable impression and these warm indorsements are certainly not due to the novelty of our views, but only to their timeliness. If they had any merit, it consisted merely in an apt application to present circumstances of time honored principles to which the Democratic party has always assented. We have not made converts to a new faith, but only led the way in the application of old principles to a new problem.

While the main drift of public sentiment to the Democratic party is toward a simple and unqualified indorsement of our position precisely as defined it we observe that a very few persons and presses, who seem to mistake that position for an innovation, fall into lines of argument which evince, on the one side, something of the exaggerated zeal of new converts, and on the other, a little of the defensive vehemence natural to men who fear that their party is cutting loose from old moorings. These are points on which we do not think it wise to have a controversy with any class of men who desire the success of the Democratic party; especially, as the general sense of the party, which has been so widely expressed, is in entire harmony with our views. The only argument we choose to make on the subject is simply to restate our position, leaving the statement to make whatever impression may be thought due to its intrinsic weight.

It has for some time been the cue of the adversaries of the Democratic party to stigmatize it as a pro-slavery party, and to excite prejudice against it as the patron and apologist of an institution which is condemned by the civilization of the age. That this is an unjust imputation on the Democracy of the Northern States, is demonstrated by the broad and undeniable fact that slavery was abolished in all the Northern States in which it ever existed with the warm approval and hearty concurrence of all the people of these states without distinction of party. No northern Democrat ever opposed or regretted the abolition of slavery in the state of his residence, much less ever proposed or wished its re-establishment. The head of a family who takes the most careful pains to train up his own children in the principles of Christianity, gives the strongest possible evidence of his approval of those principles, even though he may not think it his duty to interfere with the domestic discipline of his infidel neighbor.

If that neighbor happens to be his partner in business, the fact that they are members of the same firm confers upon neither any control over the household of the other however strongly he may disapprove of its management. But can there be no virtue unless it be of that meddlesome and intrusive kind which violates the sacred right of distinct families, or of distinct communities, to be exempt from the officious

and censorious surveillance of neighboring families, or neighboring communities? Does a man cease to be virtuous, because in addition to other virtues, he practices the discreet and peace-promoting virtue of minding his own business.

Besides the great cardinal fact on which we insist, that Northern Democrats have proved their abhorrence of slavery by assisting in expelling it from their own States and bolting the doors against its return, they have expressed public and constant satisfaction at all movement toward its abolition in other States, by the people of those States, and equally decided deprecations of the arrest of such movements by impertinent outside interference. We could if necessary, fill our columns to overflowing with citations from the documents, speeches, and writings of Democratic statesmen, in which it was urged as a strong point against the abolition crusade of the last thirty years, that it had put back emancipation in the border slave States. Is this a species of argument to be used by men who approve of slavery and desire its continuance?

The pro-slavery stigma attempted to be fixed on Northern Democrats is a calumny; it has always been repelled as a calumny throughout the heated controversies which have prevailed since the annexation of Texas. Among Southern Democrats the slavery issue was early merged in the higher issue of the right of the States to control their domestic affairs, and it was only by attacks on slavery that this right was assailed, they were led to defend the outpost as it were the citadel itself, and thereby furnished a pretext for the calumny against the Democratic party. But the Democrats of the North, in rebelling this calumny, have steadily asserted that it was not slavery which they wished to uphold, but only the constitutional right of each State to determine for itself (as the Northern States had done) when it would abolish slavery, or whether it would abolish it at all.

The facts we have here stated are of such general notoriety that no person tolerably acquainted with our political history will be likely to deny them. It only remains to apply the principles which underlie them to present issues.

I keep in my house a small aquarium and a few canary birds, and my neighbor, whose taste differs from mine, is a snake-fancier. He keeps a cage of poisonous serpents, whose breath impairs the atmosphere of his apartments and impairs the health of his family. I have no more right to enter his house and kill or uncase his serpents than he has to enter mine and break my aquarium. But suppose he has disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, and committed a trespass. I am summoned as one of a posse to assist in the arrest and the criminal resists, his snake-cage may be broken to pieces in the melee, and the life trodden out of the hissing monsters, without any grounds of an action for trespass.

No magistrate could have issued a warrant for killing the serpents; but the officer of the law, once legally in the house, is not responsible for any damage which may incidentally be done in overpowering resistance. Whether it be the noxious snakes or costly porcelain dishes that are destroyed, it is all the same. And so, when our armies are legally within the Southern States for the purpose of overpowering resistance, those who make the resistance have simply to thank themselves whether it is their crops, their commerce, or slavery that is incidentally destroyed.

Now, so far as we observe any deviation from the principles which we have thus stated in the form of a parable, it consists either in an assumption that because the officer of the law is not responsible for damages necessarily incurred to the discharge of his duty, he may therefore do all other damage that he can; or in the contrary assumption that because the officer had no original right to enter the house or kill the snakes, he is obliged to leave them in good health. Neither assumption is admissible. The radicals argue as if it were the duty of the officer, when once in the house, to lay about him and do all the damage in his power.

But he cannot go beyond the necessity of executing the law. Even if the homicide was committed because the man's neighbors quarreled with him about his snakes, it by no means follows, as the radicals contend, that the snake must be killed to remove the cause of the homicide and prevent its repetition. The law runs into no such whimsies. It merely justifies the damage which may incidentally be done in its own execution, and, in this respect, it regards all kinds of property alike.

When the South entered upon this war, they deliberately exposed their slave property to the perils and vicissitudes of a military contest, and they must take the consequences. The Democratic party of the North steadfastly holds to the same principle of non-interference which it has always insisted upon as the true constitutional doctrine. As it would not interfere to destroy or cripple slavery the disappearing it, so neither will it interfere to save slavery from the consequences to which its own friends have exposed it.—World.

ARTEMUS WARD, in a recent letter, thus gives his idea of re-organization:

"I never attempted to re-organize my party but once. I shall never attempt it again. I'd bin to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinkin' his healths until my own became affected. Consciences was, I presented myself at Betsy's bedside late at night, with considerable licker concealed about my person. I had somehow got porsehsun of a horse whip on my way home and remember some cranky observations of Mrs. Ward, in the mornin', I snapt the whip putty lively, and in a very loud voice I said Betsy, you need re-organizin'! I have come to re-organize! I dreamed that nite that somebody had laid a horsewhip over my sev'ril consecroovative times; and when I woke up I found she had. I haint drunk much of anythin' since; and if I ever have another re-organizin' job on hand I shall let it out."

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

On Tuesday, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, of Feb. 26, a singular occurrence in real life took place in the Police Court, which, in this city, at least, has seldom transpired. The facts are these: About five years ago a man named Edward Carey left an affectionate and beautiful wife and three interesting children, to seek a fortune in the mines of California. For one year after his arrival in the gold country, Carey wrote constantly to his wife, and enclosed frequent sums of money. Suddenly the correspondence ceased, and Mrs. Carey received no money, was compelled to adopt other means to obtain a livelihood for herself and little ones. In a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Carey received information that her husband had been killed in the mines, which was corroborated by a subsequent letter received from California. For three years she lived, as she supposed she was, a widow, and receiving the attentions of an Italian, named Joseph Reibe, who succeeded in gaining her affections, she consented to marriage, and a year ago the two were legally united in the bonds of wedlock, and have ever since lived quite happily together. On Sunday last, as the church bells were summoning to the house of God the worshippers of the true Being, Edward Carey who had arrived direct from California by the morning train, was making inquiries in the neighborhood (in which his family resided when he left Cincinnati), for his wife and children. His neighbors and friends stood amazed, and trembled upon beholding the man whom they had long since believed to be dead. Upon being assured that it was Carey, who was not dead but living, he was astounded with the intelligence that his wife, who had also believed that he had "gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," was married to another man, with whom she was now living in domestic felicity. Ascertaining the residence of Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Reibe, the afflicted husband hastened to ascertain whether what he had heard was true or false. Knocking at the door, a tall Italian, measuring six feet one and one-half inches, came to the door. Carey inquired: "Does Mrs. Reibe live here?" Italian—"She does—will you walk in?" Carey—"Yes, sir; will you please tell her that a gentleman desires to see her?" The Italian consented, and on going to the door leading into the dining room, called his wife by her first name. She answered, and all full of smiles, came running down into the parlor. Upon seeing her husband, who rose from his seat to meet her, she screamed out, "My God, Carey!" and fell fainting to the floor.—The husband both hastened to raise her from the floor, and Mrs. Carey, the lady's lawful husband, Reibe also claimed her as his wife, and added, "I shall never give her up." Before the wife had fully recovered from her fainting attack the two husbands had become engaged in angry, violent words, resulting in Carey drawing a pistol on Reibe, and by the latter being forcibly ejected from his house. Reibe, on Monday morning, had a warrant sworn out in the Police Court, charging Carey with disorderly conduct and provoking him to commit a breach of the peace. Carey was arrested, and when arraigned before Judge Warren, in the presence of Reibe and his wife, he asked the Court to hear an explanation before he entered his plea. Judge Warren consented, and Carey stated that he and Reibe both claimed the lady (pointing to Mrs. Carey Reibe) as wife, and he believed himself to be the legal claimant, had become disorderly in demanding of Reibe that he should give her up. Reibe, through the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Straub, exhibited to the Court the marriage certificate, and the question was at once raised, "What further proceedings could be had in that Court?" The wife, who, like Niobe, all in tears, was called up and asked by the Court if either of these men was her husband? She replied that she had been married to both, but having learned that her first husband was dead, she formed an attachment for Reibe three years afterwards and married him. After assuring the Court of her deeply seated attachment always for Carey, and now her warm affection for Reibe, who had been her art affectionate and devoted husband, the Court inquired of her, viz: "What do you now propose to do; live with your first husband, who is legally such, or your last husband, who by misapprehension, and unintentionally, you have made your husband?" The lady replied, "My duty and my desire are to live with my first husband, Edward Carey."

The scene which followed can never be described. Carey and his wife approached each other and wept aloud, while the disappointed Italian, seated in his chair like a statue, presented a picture of despair and disappointment.—Presently his feelings were overcome, and grievously wept, eliciting the sympathy of all. Carey and his wife, arm in arm left the Court room and Reibe, after receiving kindly admonition from the Court that he must be resigned, and perseu the matter no further, left the presence of the Court deeply chagrined and terribly mortified at the fate which had befallen him.—Carey and his family are preparing to leave the city, and Reibe, all alone in a deserted house, refuses to be comforted.

When the steamer Cosmopolitan returned to Beaufort, South Carolina, with two hundred and forty wounded and dying men from the Florida battle field, a grand ball was in full blast, at which were present General Gilmore and Saxon. "Dance all night to the broad daylight, and bury the dead in the morning."

It is stated on high military authority that before Gen. Halleck was relieved of his command of the Department of the West, President Lincoln transmitted an order to him relieving Gen. Grant of all command, and practically shelving him, as he had done Gen's. McClellan and Fremont. Gen. Halleck, however, took the responsibility of pocketing the order, and thus saved Gen. Grant to the service.

At a recent "reception" at the Presidential mansion, two negroes—officials wearing the Federal uniform—were present mingling with the crowd. It was noticeable that Mr. Lincoln treated them with "cold indifference." It is said the blacks are urged by Sumner and other Abolitionists to put themselves forward in white society, and especially at these public receptions, for the purpose of familiarizing the people with the idea of the social and political equality of the whites and blacks.

It is related that in Illinois a few days ago, a negro announced a lecture, and the miscegenationists bestirred themselves, and got him a large audience. What was their surprise, however, when they heard him declare that the Abolitionists are the worst enemies the negro has, to lecture again, and left town on the next train.

There have been instances of audacity since the war commenced, but we should like to know what Democrat ever attempted to show so conclusively the imbecility, unpopularity and criminality even of the present Administration as Messrs. Blair, Pomeroy and Greeley.

Gen. Meade bids fair to be the next military victor of the Administration. He has been summoned to Washington to answer the charges preferred against him by General Sickles and General Doubleday. The matter is becoming serious to him.

A valuable bed of coal underlies the city of Steubenville, Ohio and parties have offered the city one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the privilege of mining it.

A great fault in the dietetic system of this country consists in the fact that most people are supported mainly by dinner. This meal is consequently too large.

A woman has been arrested in San Francisco for bathing herself in whaleoil. But why haven't women as good a right to bathe themselves in whale-oil as to ancase themselves in whalebone?

NEW USE FOR COAL OIL.—The Ohio Farmer states that coal oil has been by mere accident, found to be a most effective means of protecting fruit trees against the ravages of the curculio, by placing sawdust, saturated with oil at the foot of the tree.

A GREEN ONE.—An exchange tells a good story of an innocent countryman who chanced to be in one of our cities on Sunday, and concluded to go to church, arriving there he waited outside for a moment, when to his profound surprise, the organ struck up, from which he concluded some sort of a "shave down" was about to commence. Just at that moment he was invited to walk to a seat. "Not 'zactly, Mister—I ain't used to no such doin's on Sunday; and, besides, I don't dance."

FORK OVER.—Seward recently asserted that "every man in the Northern States is richer in consequence of the war." His circle of acquaintances is probably confined to army contractors and highly paid officials. We wish he were obliged to make his word substantially good with every man in Northern States. He would then be compelled to fork over a few hundred dollars defect to us.—Penn Yan Democrat.

"Isaac, can you describe a bat?" "Yes sir; he's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple, has india rubber wings, and a shot string tail, he sees with his eyes shut."

It is said that there are eleven government contractors who have taken the small pox in Washington. The rascals got in such a bad way of taking things, that it is no wonder they took the small pox.

Table with 4 columns: Rates of Advertising, One Square, three weeks or less, \$1.00; One Square, each additional insertion less than three months, .75; One Square, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 1 YEAR; Two squares, 4 00 5 00 6 00; Three squares, 5 00 7 00 10 00; 1/2 Column, 6 00 9 00 15 00; 1/4 Column, 8 00 12 00 20 00; One Column, 12 00 18 00 30 00; Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors' notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines, \$2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Extras, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head. The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts square. All fractions of a square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Honorable Conditions.

Many years ago, in what is now a flourishing city in this State, lived a stalwart blacksmith, fond of his pipe and joke. He was also fond of his blooming daughter, whose many graces and charms had earned the affections of a susceptible young printer. The couple, after a season of billing and cooing, "engaged" themselves, and nothing but the consent of the young lady's parent prevented their union. To obtain this, an interview was arranged, and typy prepared a little speech to astonish and convince the old gentleman, who sat enjoying his favorite pipe in perfect content. Typy dilated upon the fact of their long friendship, their mutual attachment, their hopes for the future, and like topics; and taking the daughter by the hand, said, "I now, sir, ask your permission to transplant this lovely flower from its parent bed—but his feelings overcame him, he forgot the remainder of his oratorical flourish, blushed, stammered, and finally wound up with—from its parent bed into my own." The father keenly relished the discomfiture of the suitor, and after removing his pipe and blowing a cloud, replied: "Well, young man, I don't know as I've any objection, provided you will marry the girl first!"

Sometime ago the New York Tribune wanted to know, because the New York News printed McClellan's report, why it was, if he was not a traitor, that he received the support of traitors. If Lincoln does not believe that the Constitution is a league with death and a covenant with hell, why does Garrison support him? If he does not believe our flag is a "flaunting lie," why does the Tribune support him? If he is a miscegenationist why do the sixty-four spinners at Port Royal, who are reported to have practically applied the doctrine, support him?

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NEW USE FOR COAL OIL.—The Ohio Farmer states that coal oil has been by mere accident, found to be a most effective means of protecting fruit trees against the ravages of the curculio, by placing sawdust, saturated with oil at the foot of the tree.

A GREEN ONE.—An exchange tells a good story of an innocent countryman who chanced to be in one of our cities on Sunday, and concluded to go to church, arriving there he waited outside for a moment, when to his profound surprise, the organ struck up, from which he concluded some sort of a "shave down" was about to commence. Just at that moment he was invited to walk to a seat. "Not 'zactly, Mister—I ain't used to no such doin's on Sunday; and, besides, I don't dance."

FORK OVER.—Seward recently asserted that "every man in the Northern States is richer in consequence of the war." His circle of acquaintances is probably confined to army contractors and highly paid officials. We wish he were obliged to make his word substantially good with every man in Northern States. He would then be compelled to fork over a few hundred dollars defect to us.—Penn Yan Democrat.

"Isaac, can you describe a bat?" "Yes sir; he's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple, has india rubber wings, and a shot string tail, he sees with his eyes shut."

It is said that there are eleven government contractors who have taken the small pox in Washington. The rascals got in such a bad way of taking things, that it is no wonder they took the small pox.