

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Bedford Gazette is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest; and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

All advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows: 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. *One square - - - \$4.50 \$6.00 \$10.00 Two squares - - - 8.00 12.00 20.00 Three squares - - - 14.00 20.00 35.00 Quarter column - - - 14.00 20.00 35.00 Half column - - - 18.00 25.00 45.00 One column - - - 30.00 45.00 80.00 *One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, BEDFORD, PA. MEYERS & MENGEL PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, With dispatch and in the most SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CHECKS, CERTIFICATES, BLANKS, DEEDS, REGISTERS, RECEIPTS, CARDS, HEADINGS, ENVELOPES, SHOWBILLS, HANDBILLS, INVITATIONS, LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c., FOR CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS, ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS, Printed at short notice. We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the Drug Store of J. L. Lewis, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving, and intend always to keep on hand, a large and complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY (plain and fancy), best qualities of TOBACCO, best brands of CIGARS, &c. Also, PATENT MEDICINES, and everything else usually asked for at a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS will be supplied with everything in their line on reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to, and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded. By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage. sep29ms

ENTERPRISE MACHINE WORKS, Logan Street, LEWISTOWN, Pa. H. D. SLAGLE & BRO., Profs. O. R. DAVIS, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PORTABLE AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS; Portable Steam Saw Mills; Iron and Brass castings of every description made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Blast Furnaces, Forges, Rolling Mills, &c.

We call the attention of FANNERS to our Oven for Burning Tan under Steam Boilers. TERMS MODERATE. All orders promptly attended to. H. D. SLAGLE & BRO., sep27ms Lewistown, Pa.

RICHARD V. LEO & CO., Manufacturers of CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c., Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order, and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture. BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste.

They have also added to their stock, FRENCH COTTAGE SETS, Marble Top Tables, CASE CHAIRS, &c., &c., Eastern manufacture.

Having purchased the stock and tools of Thos. Marvine, (late Wm. Storer) they have added the same to their manufactory. COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEALTHY always ready to attend funerals. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work. Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George W. Linn, Bedford, Pa. RICHARD V. LEO & CO., aug25ms

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or Sexual extravagance. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 5 cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4588, aug25, '87

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The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1867.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,414.

Dry-Goods, etc.

CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

just received,

At J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been BOUGHT FOR CASH, at nett cash prices, and will be SOLD CHEAP. This being the only full stock of goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better, in style, quality and price, than at any other store in Bedford. The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

Calicoes, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and the best at 18 cents.

Muslins at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and the best at 22 cents.

All Wool Flannels from 40 cts. up.

French Merinos, all wool Delaines, Coburgs, &c.

SHAWLS—Ladies', children's and misses' shawls, latest styles; ladies' cloaking cloth.

MEN'S WEAR—Cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, jeans, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In this line we have a very extensive assortment for ladies, misses, children, and men's and boys' boots and shoes, all sizes and prices, to suit all.

HATS—A large assortment of men's and boys' hats.

CLOTHING—Men's and boys' coats, pants and vests, all sizes and prices.

SHIRTS, &c.—Men's woolen and muslin shirts; Shakespeare, Lookwood and muslin-lined paper collars; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, green and black teas, spices of all kinds, dye-stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole leather, French and city calf skins, upper leather, linings, &c.

We will sell goods on the same terms that we have been for the last three months—cash, or note with interest from date. No bad debts contracted and no extra charges to good paying customers. Cash buyers always get the best bargains, and their accounts are always settled up.

J. M. SHOEMAKER, No. 1 Anderson's Row, Bedford, Sep. 27, '87.

10 per cent. saved in buying your goods for cash, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S cash and produce store, No. 1 Anderson's Row, sep27

SPLENDID

OPENING OF

CHEAP

SPRING and

SUMMER

GOODS,

AT

FARQUHAR'S

New Bargain Store,

REAR'S BUILDING.

CALICOES, (good) - 12c.

do (best) - 18c.

MUSLINS, brown, - 10c.

do (best) - 20c.

do bleached, - 10c.

do (best) - 25c.

DELAINES, best styles, - 25c.

DRESS GOODS

of all kinds

VERY CHEAP.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

COTTONADES,

GOOD AND CHEAP.

A large stock of

FANCY

ALL WOOL

CASIMERES

ASTONISH-

INGLY

CHEAP.

BOOTS AND

SHOES.

MEN'S AND

BOYS'

HATS.

GROCERIES:

Best COFFEE, - 30c

Brown SUGAR - from 10 to 15c

FISH:

Mackerel and Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE

and a general variety of

NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine

our stock as we are determined to

sell cheaper than the cheapest.

J. B. FARQUHAR, may17

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at MILL-TOWN, two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods, Delaines,

Calicoes,

Muslins,

Cassimers,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries,

Notions, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

Call and examine our goods. may24, '87. G. YEAGER

The Bedford Gazette.

ANTIETAM AND GETTYSBURG.

The New York World, commenting upon the dedication of the Cemetery at Antietam, clearly shows that both that destructive battle and the still more bloody one at Gettysburg, were the result of the hatred of Stanton to McClellan, and the selection of utterly incompetent men to fill the position from which he was removed on account of political reasons and mean jealousy.

The World says:

It was in consequence of setting up General Pope as a rival to General McClellan in Virginia, that those great disasters befell our troops under the command of Pope, which enabled the victorious rebels to cross the Potomac in full force, and compelled the frightened authorities to reinstate General McClellan in command to save the national capital.

It was by the great victory of Antietam that he broke the strength of General Lee, and compelled him to slink away in the night and recross the Potomac.

As soon as the Washington authorities were thus relieved from their terror, political jealousy of Gen. McClellan revived in all its venom. With the laurels of a recent victory thick upon his brow, this able commander, the idol and admiration of his soldiers, was driven from the army never to return. A succession of terrible reverses, the direct consequence of his removal, enabled the rebels to recover more than they had lost in their first invasion, to send consternation through the whole North by its repetition, and to give occasion for the hardly-contested field of Gettysburg, on which more depended than on any other battle of the war. Had General McClellan been properly supported, there would have been no second Bull Run, and consequently no Antietam. Had General McClellan been continued in command after his victory at Antietam, there would have been no I redersburg, no Chancellorsville, and consequently no Gettysburg. Antietam and Gettysburg were fought to repair hideous disasters, to recover lost ground, to repel invasions which became possible only by the profligate and unhalting mismanagement of the authorities at Washington. Monuments on those great historic spots are commendable and becoming as tributes by a grateful country to the memory of the brave citizens who there fell in its defence, but what is the relation of those monuments to the scores of thousands of equally brave citizens whose blood cries from the ground against official imbecility and blundering, in the vast slaughter-pens on the soil of Virginia? If their lives, sacrificed in vain, had been spared, there would have been no occasion for those great cemeteries on Northern soil.

"And the angel said unto me, Write. And I said, What shall I write?"

When History asks Arithmetic to be her amanuensis, she will dedicate this sum in addition: Set down the numbers who fell in the disastrous Virginia battles under Pope; beneath this place the number who were uselessly sacrificed in Burnside's slaughter-pen at Fredericksburg; then the enormous losses under Hooker at Chancellorsville; then the heroic multitudes who fell in the two rebel invasions; add up the fearful sum, and the amount will be the hideous cost in human life of Stanton's injustice to General McClellan.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.—The proposed cable from France to the United States is said to be in a fair way to be successfully laid. The preliminary soundings, began four months ago, are announced by the Paris newspapers to be completed, and they state that the cable will be laid from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, in Nova Scotia, it having been ascertained that the bottom of the ocean along that line is favorable.—From St. Pierre it will go along the coast of New Brunswick, and the shores of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut.—The immersion of the cable, now making in London, is to begin next May, and the Great Eastern is to be employed to lay it. It is hoped that a month will suffice for the work, and that in July, 1868, telegraphic communication will be opened.

SPLATTERINGS.—"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, I will my local paper take, both for my own and family's sake? If such there be, let him repent, and have the paper to him sent, and if he'd pass a happy winter, he in advance should pay the printer."

We refer the above to the public.

A YEAR OF RELIGIOUS JUBILEE.—It is pretty generally known that the present year of 1867, is the seventh semi-centennial anniversary of the Great Reformation. It is just 250 years since Martin Luther and his collaborators inaugurated a revolution that, under God, has given us all we hold dear in civil and religious liberty—the pure Gospel and freedom to worship God.—It is proper that the trials and sacrifices of the Reformer should be remembered, and their great work properly respected. The year 1867, especially from the 31st of October, is therefore recognized as a year of jubilee by the entire Lutheran Church of America.

—Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, died at Brooklyn, New York, on Thursday night.

The Remains and Burial of J. Wilkes Booth.

Our Washington correspondent gives an account of the exhuming of the bodies of J. Wilkes Booth and others. The Star furnishes some particulars of the first burial of Booth's body, which have been hitherto unpublished.—It seems from this account that the body having been examined and two of the vertebrae having been taken from it by surgeons, was sent ashore from the monitor which brought it up to the navy yard, wrapped in a gray army blanket.—The body was taken off in a boat, in which was an officer of the monitor with four sailors, Gen. Baker and two detectives. The boat proceeded down stream, and finally stopped at the lower Arsenal wharf, on which the body was placed; after which the boat returned to the monitor, leaving Gen. Baker and his assistants in the Arsenal grounds.

A report was put out that it was the body of a soldier who had been drowned, and but little attention was paid to it. The body remained on the wharf until after nightfall, when preparations were made for the interment. Secretary Stanton, Gen. Dyer, chief of ordnance, and Col. Benton, commandant of the post, were on the ground, as well as General Baker and his detectives. Three men of the laborers' gang were sent for, and they were first directed to dig a grave in one of the penitentiary cells, but after taking up the brick flooring they came to the granite foundation laid in cement, and they pronounced the work impracticable. A spot was then selected in the warehouse, five or six feet south of the iron door opening into the prison from the warden's department, and they were directed to dig the grave to the depth of about ten feet.

The grave being ready, the body, enclosed in an ammunition box, (arms case), was brought in by four of the ordnance men in charge of a sergeant, lowered into the grave, and it was filled, the brick flooring being mostly replaced, and the surplus earth removed to another portion of the room. The burial having been accomplished, the windows were boarded up and the door made secure.—Secretary Stanton taking the key with him. This key was kept at the War Department until a few weeks ago, when it was returned to the arsenal officers.

THE NICKEL MINES.—Now that our specie circulation is based so largely upon nickel, it may be interesting to the reader to know something of the locality and character of the mines where this material is taken. The few facts about to be quoted with reference to them are taken from a newspaper published in the vicinity of the mines, the largest of which are situated in this State. "Fourteen miles from Lancaster," says the journal in question, "are the Gap mines and smelting works. These mines were discovered many years ago, and about the time of the revolutionary war were worked for copper, but were soon abandoned, the crude machinery of that period being ill-adapted to working them properly. Two generations had passed away, and the circumstance had been forgotten, when about fifteen years ago the mines were reopened by a company of capitalists from Philadelphia, since which time they have been steadily worked.—They were reopened with the view of obtaining copper, but the ore was soon discovered to be richer in nickel, a more valuable mineral, and since then they have been worked for that metal exclusively. In all about one hundred and fifty men are employed at the mines and smelting works."

The nickel produced by these mines is nearly all used by the government in the coinage of its small pieces, in all of which, from one penny up to the five cent piece, a large admixture of this metal is used.

BURNS.—In regard to the treatment of burns there is a great diversity of opinion, scarcely any two surgeons agreeing as to the remedies. All of them are doubtless valuable, but there is one which has a great reputation, in London, is to begin next May, and the Great Eastern is to be employed to lay it. It is hoped that a month will suffice for the work, and that in July, 1868, telegraphic communication will be opened.

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Remains of an Extinct Race.

It may not be generally known that the ground on which the city of Nashville now stands was once the site of an ancient and populous town, yet such is supposed to be the fact. Some of the most interesting antiquities of our State are found along the lower course of Stone river, but a few miles from Nashville. A wide area of country there is covered thickly with thousands of graves of a now forgotten people. But a few days ago several gentlemen made some researches in this region, and found their labors richly rewarded by some striking discoveries. At a place known as Schell's Spring they found a mound of considerable height and perhaps 40 feet in diameter, which proved upon examination to be nothing less than a vast mausoleum of the dead.—The graves were found to be made of flat rocks, symmetrically joined together, and three tiers deep from the base of the mound to its apex. Bones were found in a remarkable state of preservation, together with pottery and shells. Very large ornaments have been dug out in this locality, made from shells found only in the Gulf of Mexico. A gentleman of acknowledged skill and authority in antiquarian matters, who conducted the researches made a few days ago, estimated that the remains which they unearthed could not have less age than 600 or 700 years. What is remarkable, no warlike implements are found in this locality, from which it is inferred that they were a peaceable race, and were probably exterminated or driven away by the Indians. In one of the graves was found a beautiful little vase, which had been placed in the hand of the inmate of the tomb at the time of the burial. Upon this little bit of earthenware was the model of a diminutive animal. The care which these people took of their dead shows a high degree of humanity. We learn that other investigations in this section are to be made ere long. The field is certainly a rich one for the antiquary.—Nashville Press and Times.

POPULAR ERRORS.—Among other popular errors are the following: That editors keep public reading rooms.—That they have plenty of time to talk to every body. That they are delighted to get anything to fill up the paper with. That they are always pleased to have assistance in selecting copy for the paper. That every man's own private axe is a "matter of public interest." That it doesn't make much difference whether copy be written on both sides. That editors return rejected manuscripts. That taking the paper places the editor under obligations to agree with you on all subjects. That a bunch of turnips, a big peach, or some other trifling present, worth, perhaps, ten or fifteen cents, entitles you to an editorial notice worth five dollars.

NO CAUSE FOR GRUMBING.—There are certain chronic grumblers who delight in predicting hard times, particularly at this season of the year, when winter is just at hand. It is not good policy, of course, to color the picture of the times too highly, but it is certainly safe to say that there is no ground for special complaint. It appears from the figures in the crop estimates made by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington that the wheat crop of the United States will this year be nearly fifty per cent. larger than it was last year. Upon the supply of wheat depends the price of flour, and hence no trouble in the bread market need be apprehended. Some of the minor crops are not up to the average yield, but there is no reason to grumble about any of them. With the unusually large wheat crop, the price of coal considerably reduced, dry goods from fifty to one hundred per cent. lower than they were two years ago, general prices constantly tending downward, together with a fair business season and financial soundness—with all these encouraging circumstances there is no cause for complaint about hard times—except for drones.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—The new imitation of \$10 bills on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., is a very dangerous affair. The execution of the engraving is good, and the general appearance of the note is likely to deceive. Keep a sharp lookout for them. Lord's Detector says the counterfeiters are at work improving their spurious issues of National bank notes. We have just seen a new \$5 note, which presents a much better appearance than any of the counterfeitings of this denomination which have heretofore come under our observation. Too much care cannot be exercised in handling this kind of money.

GOLD.—We saw at the Bank of Chambersburg, on Friday last, three "bricks" of gold that had been sent from Montana, by Col. McClure, to Wm. McLellan, Esq. Two of these were of the value of \$2,000 each, and the other was worth \$1,250.—Valley Spirit.

COMING RUIN.—Some European Astronomers pretend to have discovered the fact that the Earth is gradually approaching the Sun, and that it is only a matter of time when our planet will be destroyed by the heat. The fact that the climate has recently changed all over the world is accounted for in this way, and those who are easily scared are looking for the grand catastrophe. It is a consolation that when it does occur we will be likely to know it.

The Fall Fashions.

Already the female world is agitated on the all important question of dress, and the harscope, or rather kaleidoscope of the chameleon goddess, Fashion, is anxiously consulted by her fair votaries. The revolution which commenced last spring in fashions is still progressing, and the days of huge bonnets and balloon dresses seem to be numbered forever. The modistes, however, are meditating a coup d'etat, although they maintain an ominous silence in regard to their plans. They are determined, if bonnets be small, that the size shall not affect the price; for the trimmings and material of those fragile articles this winter shall be the richest and most elaborate kind. The bonnet will not be any larger than before, but will make up in breadth what it lacks in height and length. The high priestesses of fashion announce also the most extravagant kinds of trimming on cloaks, and where dresses are deficient in breadth they will attach an extra train. The becoming short dresses for the streets have taken fast hold on the minds of the ladies, and silk and satin will no longer be used for street clothing purposes. In all these vagaries of fashion there is one encouraging feature: the American ladies are gradually freeing themselves from the bonds of allegiance to Paris, and are awakening to the knowledge that they are fully as competent to select styles and materials for dresses themselves as the representatives of fashion in that gay city. It is not very creditable to be obliged to copy from the disreputable portion of the female world in Paris for fashions, and the sooner our ladies assert their independence in this respect the better. However, let not credulous husbands imagine that the allowance of pin money may be decreased by the comparative smallness of the materials in dresses which is now popular among the ladies. The trimmings will more than compensate for the difference in size; so that the schedule of prices will remain unchanged, or will, perhaps, be increased.—N. Y. Herald.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Not "Solomon in all his glory was arrayed like unto" these little ones—might be the cunning application of the old biblical verse, as one gazes on the fancy and theatrical manner in which the children of these crazy times are dressed and decked. All colors, all styles, all cloths, are mingled on the backs of the little creatures who are so unfortunate as to have fashionable parents; and although one cannot resist admiring the taste and effect of some of the juvenile adornments, the wise man (and woman) dreads the result of it all on the young mind in later years. Cleanliness and neatness and simplicity, to our mind, clothe a child better than all the velvets and colors of creation. Nevertheless, all the world don't think so, and it's well it don't. What a monotony of goodness there would be if every parent was wise and prudent.

THE RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT OF THE New York Herald says it has now become definitely settled that the trial of Mr. Davis will take place at the November term of the United States Circuit Court in that city. Judge Chase has expressed his intention of presiding, and if the ex-President does not fail to come to time, questions of great importance will arise which will require all the diplomacy and ability of the Chief Justice to evade and decide. The opinion is expressed that, allowing Davis will appear, the trial will be shirked by the Government and the prisoner will be again set at liberty on bail.

There is reason, however, to correct such an erroneous impression. Indications lead to the belief that the trial will be proceeded with, and a mass of the most important events disclosed. The counsel for defence will demand a trial, and if the Government urge as an excuse not ready, the Court will express its intention to remain in session a sufficient time to enable them to prepare; failing in this a *noite prosequi* will then be entered by which the discharge of the prisoner may be effected. The latter is not likely, and the trial, which the nation at large demands, will be proceeded with.

THE WIDOW OF MAXIMILIAN.—According to the Belgian journals the Empress Charlotte of Mexico has had an interview with the duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville. The Queen of the Belgians took them to her at Teruren and presented them without any previous warning. "Here, Charlotte!" said her majesty, "are our uncles from England come to see you." "Ah, my uncle Henry!" cried the empress running up to the Duke d'Aumale, and she embraced him. "And Joinville," she added, embracing him also. Then she began talking about America, but frequently looked around as if in terror, and at moments she started under apparently the apprehension that someone was about to stab her from behind. She spoke of the Fenian movement in the United States, of Paraguay and Brazil, but said not a word about Mexico. She evidently wanted to bring the two Princes to speak of that country, but did not succeed. At last she left them with a certain degree of coldness; she was evidently vexed that they did not speak of what she had most at heart.

—A man being commiserated on account of his wife running away, said: "Don't pity me till she comes back."

HEAVY HARVEST.—The yield of this year of