

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENDEL.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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JOE 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.

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R. L. RUSSELL, J. H. LONGENECKER, RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collecting and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House.

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J. B. DUBROW, JOHN LUTZ, DUBROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Land, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door south of the "Mengel House," and opposite the Inquirer office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door south of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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, 10 doors south of the "Mengel House." Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMEL, J. 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."

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B. F. MEYERS, J. W. DICKERSON, MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. S. L. Russell, a few doors south of the Court House. Will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [May 1, '66.]

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office in Harris' New Building. mar13'68

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES, SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.—Blinds Repaired, Store Shades, Trimmings, Pictures, Plain Shades of all kinds, Curtains, Corsets, Picture Frames, Cord Bell Pulls, &c. apr21'66

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS, THOMAS MERWINE, AT THE OLD STALL WORKSHOP, has re-opened the Furniture and Cabinet business in that part of town, and is prepared to furnish ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, at remarkably cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of coffins. and other reasonable prices. may13

DR. H. FRAESSLEY, PHYSICIAN FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, and formerly attending Physician in one of the most celebrated hospitals in the world for Chronic Diseases, will make his first visit through this county, for the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at the following places and times, and at the following places and times, and at the following places and times.

If the Doctor cannot tell and explain the nature of a disease of a Patient after a thorough examination, he considers himself unable to treat the case. He submits himself to be judged from that standpoint, if the patient is not satisfied it will not cost him anything.

Saxton, Saturday, May 16. Woodbury, Monday, May 18. Pattonville, Tuesday, May 19. Westport, Wednesday, May 20. St. Clairsville, Thursday, May 21. Lewisville, Friday, May 22. Marietta, Saturday, May 23. Pleasanton, Monday, May 25. New Paris, Tuesday, May 27. Schellsburg, Wednesday, May 29. Buena Vista, Thursday, May 28. Dry Ridge, Friday, May 29. Rockville, Saturday, May 30. Bridgeport, Monday, June 1. Pals Alto, Tuesday, June 2. Centreville, Wednesday, June 3. Rainsburg, Thursday, June 4. Charlestown, Friday, June 5. Springville, Saturday, June 6. Clearville, Monday, June 8. Cheneyville, Tuesday, June 9. Elkinsville, Wednesday, June 10. Robinsonville, Thursday, June 11. Brush Creek, Friday, June 12. Rayhill, Saturday, June 13. Bloody Run, Monday, June 15. Yellow Creek, Tuesday, June 16. Homewell, Wednesday, June 17. Riddingsburg, Thursday, June 18. Fairplay, Friday, June 19. Bedford, (Mengel House) Saturday, June 20.

Dr. H. Fraessley is a regular Licensed German Physician, having practiced Medicine nearly twenty years in Europe and got one of our principal post-offices and this country. Call at your principal post-office and get one of Dr. Fraessley's circulars. may15'64

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.—30,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED! The undersigned having received the Large Wool Factory, erected recently at Waterside for a number of years, respectfully informs the old customers of the Factory and the public generally, that they will need to visit the above place for a number of years, and that they have on hand a large lot of Cloths, Casimere, Tweeds, Sattinets, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannels, &c., which they will exchange for wool, as has been the custom heretofore. Carpets will be made to order, at all times. Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our Peddler, W. H. Ralston, will call on all the old customers, and the public generally, in due time, for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool. The highest market price will be paid for wool in cash. N. B. Wool carding spinning and country Felling will be done in the best manner and at short notice. JOHN T. NOBLE & CO., may22'68

Hooiland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

AND HOOILAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in 1825.

THEY CURED YOUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are nature's gift to the human race, and are the only medicine in the country called Hooiland's Bitters or Tonic. They are no taint, preparation, or any thing like one, but good, honest, reliable medicine.

The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE, Discharges of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fallows of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Dignat for Food, Falling of the Hair, Itch of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness or Vertigo, Pain in the Head, Yellowness of the Face, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Fits, Headache, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil and Great Depression of Spirit.

Little change has been made in these; Bedford and Woodbury have added two additional teachers, and Rainsburg has separated her pupils into two classes according to age and progress. There are now four graded schools, employing thirteen teachers. Several other districts are preparing to grade one or more of their schools during the coming year. Each year more fully shows the advantages these schools afford their pupils, and we would again urge their speedy adoption at Pleasanton, St. Clairsville, Saxton and Stonerstown.

HOOFILAND'S GERMAN TONIC is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are prepared are selected in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then combined with the Bitters, in case where pure alcoholic stimulus is required. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitter that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFILAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Kum, Orange, etc. It is prepared in this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitter that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

There is no medicine equal to Hooiland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eyes, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These remedies are the best Blood Purifiers ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, and the use of these remedies will be a good investment for you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find that "Hooiland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours Truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866. I consider "Hooiland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. DE. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a near prospect to express my public conviction for the general stability of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but not by its own nature, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Chestnut Street.

HOOFILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are counterfeited. This remedy has the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5. Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles. Remember that it is Dr. Hooiland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say. It is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, At the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, PROPRIETOR. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine the article you buy in order to get the genuine. may29'67

The Bedford Gazette.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOLS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Educational Progress in the County. A careful examination of the facts given in the following report, will show that the common schools of our county have, in many respects, made considerable progress during the past year. This will be particularly noticeable in the number and kind of houses built, in the care exercised in the selection of sites for the same; number of schools furnished with apparatus; increase of salary paid to teachers; number of teachers who attended county and district institutes; better qualification of teachers and increase of interest on the part of the public. The system is a power that is slowly but surely overcoming its enemies, here as well as elsewhere. Public opinion is fast becoming educated to the fact that on the success of these schools depend the strength and glory of our commonwealth. It is true that here and there we still find a croaker who is "making a hoarse noise" because "the light is breaking," but the great majority of our people are warmly attached to the schools and are giving freely and liberally of their monies toward their support.

Graded Schools. Little change has been made in these; Bedford and Woodbury have added two additional teachers, and Rainsburg has separated her pupils into two classes according to age and progress. There are now four graded schools, employing thirteen teachers. Several other districts are preparing to grade one or more of their schools during the coming year. Each year more fully shows the advantages these schools afford their pupils, and we would again urge their speedy adoption at Pleasanton, St. Clairsville, Saxton and Stonerstown.

Houses and Grounds. Twelve new houses—eight more than last year—were built. One in Bedford; one in Colerain; two in Cumberland valley; one in Harrison; one in Hopewell; one in Monroe; one in St. Clair; three in Southampton and one in Middle Woodbury. In nearly every instance, particular attention was paid to "location" in building the above houses. Directors availing themselves of the power given them by the late supplement to the school law, procured eligible sites with a sufficient amount of grounds, and had the same properly deeded to the respective boards. This plain duty has been greatly neglected heretofore. The houses built in Bedford, Cumberland Valley, Harrison and Middle Woodbury deserve special notice. They have been built with a view to the future, as well as to the present wants of the districts and are in respect to size and general arrangement among the best in the county. The Woodbury house is a model. The spirit manifested by the boards of Cumberland valley and Southampton is especially commendable. They built five new houses during the past year; have sold out five more to be erected during the present summer, and are taking initiatory steps toward replacing all the "old log" with good houses. While we speak well of these, we cannot but condemn the carelessness and short-sighted policy shown in building the house in Colerain. The whole building together with the furniture is a total failure. Think of it, doors, planned on the one side, rough on the other; benches and desks, that fall to pieces after three week's using, and windows fastened, so that they cannot be lowered. The directors should never have taken the job off the builder's hands.

In Napier, Schellsburg, Monroe and Union, arrangements have been made to build new houses during the coming year. We look for some model buildings here. Thus we see that while a few townships are still willing to continue to occupy miserable log houses, in the majority—where new houses are needed—may be seen by referring to "statistical report," they are making the proper effort to improve.

Furniture and Apparatus. With new houses comes improved furniture. Two of the rooms in the graded schools of Bedford, together with all the new houses, save one, were supplied with good furniture. That put into the second grammar school, Bedford, is the best in the county. One hundred and twelve schools were supplied with Peirce's Magnetic Globes at a cost of about \$18,000. These were purchased for the schools of Bedford, Broad Top, Coaldale, Londonderry, Liberty, Harrison, Napier, Middle Woodbury, Monroe, Southampton, St. Clair, Saxton, South Woodbury and West Port. Sixty schools were supplied with primary charts. There are now only six schools in the county wholly without apparatus, and these are the most backward schools we have. One hundred and fifty-two have outline Maps; one hundred and fifteen, globes, charts and maps, and about one hundred and ninety have black-board surface. There are, however, only thirteen that are well supplied with apparatus. The directors have manifested a willingness, far beyond that heretofore exhibited, to supply the schools with apparatus.

Qualifications and salaries of Teachers. There has been a change in the average qualification of teachers. In point of scholarship, the teachers are steadily

improving. Last year the average grade of certificates was 2.52. This year, although eighty per cent of the applicants were examined in two additional branches—United States History and School Economy, and, although the examinations were fully as rigid as those of last year, the average grade is 2.23. One year ago, only one teacher in the county came up to the requirements of the professional certificates; now eight are teaching, who passed the requisite examination, and obtained professional certificates, and quite a number more are preparing to receive the honor. Wages are advancing. The reports from a few townships will show this. Last year the average wages in Liberty were, for Males, \$23.87; Females, \$26.50. This year, average for Males, \$33.66; Females, \$30.00. Bedford township, average, last year, for Males, \$22.83; Females, \$25.70. This year, the average wages for Males, \$32.50; Females, \$31.00. Southampton, average wages, for Males, last year, \$24.89; Females, \$24.85. This year, average for Males, \$27.00; Females, \$29.16. Cumberland Valley, average wages for Males last year, \$25; Females, \$21.00. This year the average wages for Males, were \$35.00; Females, \$35.25. The same marked change might be shown in the majority of the townships of the county. In some, the average may fall below that of one or two years ago, but this will be owing to the fact that directors adopted the wise plan in such townships, of paying teachers according to their qualifications or grade of certificate. The general tendency is to pay teachers more liberally for their services.

Little change was made in the methods of instruction; two branches—reading and penmanship—were, however, more efficiently taught, than last year, and History was taught for the first time in thirty-four schools. Few directors visit the schools regularly. Several townships had district superintendents who discharged their duties well.

Out of the whole number of teachers employed, one hundred and eighteen had attended a Normal School, and one hundred and fifty-six—an increase of twenty-five over last year—had studied some work on teaching. One hundred and thirty-six males and fifty-eight females were employed; seven—five males and two females—having made a mistake in their choice of occupation, proved total failures and were dismissed.

Educational Work done by the Superintendent. Twenty-eight public and twelve private examinations were held.—Eighty-four directors and one hundred and sixty-seven citizens were present at the public examinations. I recall with pleasure the examinations in Harrison, Liberty, Middle Woodbury and South Woodbury, at each of which the citizens manifested a lively interest in the work and awaited with great patience the result of the day's labors. One hundred and sixty-three provisional and eight professional certificates were issued at the public and thirty-two provisional certificates at the private examinations.—Eighteen applicants were rejected, and six certificates from other counties were by request from boards of directors, endorsed. We found after the public examinations were over that at least thirty schools—must remain closed, for we had adhered strictly to the published notice for examinations, viz: "that those only need apply who are prepared to stand an examination in History and Methods of Instruction." We had followed the "letter" of the law, but found it left us greatly in want; hence, after receiving authority from the "powers that be," we examined a limited number of teachers, coming up to the requirements of one year ago. Still we found it necessary to hold private examinations in different parts of the County, as in several instances, the directors had "taken the bit into their own mouths" and employed teachers, not examined, with the understanding that "if they failed under the Supt. came round they would receive no pay." Some did fail. Thus it was that so many were examined privately. It was a work of necessity. "The new Supplement" made the supply of teachers exceedingly short and all lawful means had to be resorted to in order to fill the schools. Not all were filled. We had thirty-three applicants less than last year.—The new law is a good one and in a year or two more we will be ready to meet it fully. The examinations continued until late in the fall, thus very materially interfering with the visiting of Schools already open. Two hundred and four schools were visited at an average length of 1.54 to each visit. I attended several district and two County institutes, eleven educational meetings and visited twenty-four schools in Philadelphia for information. No time was lost during the term of the public schools. The County Institute—the first held here for three years—was a success. Ninety-four Teachers were present at its sessions and all manifested considerable interest. The Institute was held in November. At its close, the teachers went to their respective fields of labor and began organizing district institutes. One year ago ten teachers attended a township institute; last winter the number was increased to fifty-one. District institutes did good work whenever they were opened,

save in Middle Woodbury. We state facts, though we may not flatter some of our teachers. Educational Work done by other Agencies. Thirty-three private Schools were open during the year. Twelve hundred and forty pupils attended these, employing forty-one teachers, at a cost of five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars. As these schools were, with a few exceptions, conducted by our ablest teachers, they did good work. We have few private schools open during the term of the public schools, hence, we do not feel that spirit of antagonism between the two, prevalent in some counties. All work together in perfect harmony for the common good.

Our County Normal School is still liberally patronized and supplies in a measure the growing want of a higher institution of learning. One hundred and forty students attended, eighty-five of whom taught during the year. The school was under my direct superintendence, assisted by Prof. R. A. McClure of Chambersburg, J. M. Reynolds and Miss F. M. Haly of the Millersville Normal School, and Miss Maggie McCleary of Bedford. The Rainsburg Academy, under the charge of Prof. J. W. Hughes; the school at Woodbury, taught by J. G. Kreichbaum and W. C. Smith, and the School at New Paris, conducted by J. A. Songster, all did good work in preparing teachers. "The press is free." We need not ask and the editors give us space for any educational items.

Obstacles in the way of Improvements. We have noticed a number of features in our schools that show advancement, but we have yet to look at some of the obstacles in the way of progress. Among these, are irregular attendance; want of thorough classification; want of public interest; shortness of school term; frequent change of teachers; neglect of incompetent teachers; employment of incompetent teachers; neglect on the part of many boards of directors to pay teachers in proportion to their qualification, and heavy rate of taxation. The remedy for the first three evils lies almost entirely in the hands of the teacher. Our skilful teachers readily overcome these, and unless the first has become chronic, the teacher who understands how to use the incentives at his command, will not fail to effect a cure. We want more efficient teachers. It has been said that "any one may teach the highest departments; but to teach well the elements requires a master," and that, "the merit of conveying easily to others true and simple notions, is much greater than is commonly supposed; for explanation proves how rarely this is to be met with." We know the truth of the above. Look at the record in our county and then judge from the nature of things how many "masters" we have. Last year, of the whole number employed, fifty-nine had had no experience and seventy had taught less than one year. This year we employed forty-five new recruits and seventy-two who had not seen one year's service. Each year about 50 per cent of our teachers seek employment in some other occupation. Their places are filled by young men and women who labor with us for a short time, many of them zealously, with a determination to succeed, and then, when they are prepared to teach, quit the profession. Now why this constant change? Simply because the term is too short and wages not sufficient to offer an inducement to keep men in the profession. The same change will go on until we increase the length of the school term and pay more liberally. And while this change goes on; while we employ teachers who will only teach until something better offers, we need not look for that perfection of our educational system intended by the fathers of the same. We, therefore, again suggest that one of the means, calculated to promote improvement, is, more aid from the state. A more equal distribution of the school tax of the State would greatly lessen our burdens and aid us to increase our term. This would check the draft annually made on our most competent teachers and help us to build up a stronger profession. We again ask the respectful attention of the legislature through the school department to a change in the number of school Directors in each district. Experience shows how difficult it is in our rural districts, to have a quorum at any stated meeting. The full board rarely meets, meetings are called and business postponed again and again for want of a sufficient number of Directors present. They receive no pay and many have little or no interest in the work. There can be but little doubt, that three members in each board, a president, secretary and treasurer, paid for their services, would do the work much more efficiently. Still we will work on, believing that in the end we must succeed. We want more earnest heart work. We believe in labor as a blessing and not as a curse, and we know that sooner or later all will be that intelligence only fits men the better to fulfill the duties of life. Thus far too much attention has been paid to the leaves of the human flower; the leaf memory has received much care, while upon judgment and reason growing in the region of thought much less care has been bestowed, and those still more fragrant, springing from the very heart of the blossom and in which are the seeds of life, have been too often almost wholly neglected." The heart

needs more culture. To this the true teacher will ever turn his thought and attention, remembering, that he is training, not for life only but for eternity. H. W. FISHER, Co. Sup't.

CORRY O'LANUS' EPITAPHE. Things at Washington—Experience with the Investigation Committee—A Call on the Candidates—Organization of the Grant and Colfax Club.

Being in Brooklyn again, and able to deliver my correspondence without mail or telegraphic assistance, I can write to you again.

I was in Washington last week; Butler had his eye upon me, and anything I might have written to you or Mrs. O'LANUS would have been seized before it left Washington and incorporated in the documentary evidence of the impeachment investigation Committee, and goodness knows what the consequences might have been.

So I didn't write. Butler went around to all the banks in Washington to see how much money I had on deposit.

He was very much disgusted at the result. So was I—though it was just what I expected.

I hadn't money enough to buy a New York Assemblyman, let alone a Senator of the United States.

But one of my telegraphic dispatches had been seized, which brought me under suspicion.

Brevity is the soul of economy in telegraphing, so I had condensed my message to the following: To Titus O'Bligue, Brooklyn: WASHINGTON, May 20.

B. laid out, Anthony caved, P. O. all right. C. O. L. I was subpoenaed before the Managers to explain this nefarious dispatch, which was clear and conclusive evidence of corruption as Butler read it.

"B," he said meant laid out on impeachment. "Anthony caved," meant the Senator from Rhode Island. "P," stood for Pomeroy, the "O," he couldn't see through.

As an American citizen with inalienable rights I at first refused indignantly to explain this strictly private dispatch; but when Butler ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to look me up in Vinnie Ream's studio with the bust of Lincoln, my courage failed me and I deciphered the dispatch which referred to my personal prospects for Postmaster of Brooklyn; Boggs' was laid out, Anthony Campbell had given up and gone home, and that I was all right for the Postoffice.

So I thought, but like the Impachers, I was disappointed.

Butler was not satisfied with this explanation and threatened to send for Boggs, to see if he couldn't pump a contradiction out of him.

It wouldn't have been the first time that Boggs has rode into publicity on a pump.

After this narrow escape I curbed my epistolatory zeal, and avoided the Postoffice and telegraph while I remained in Washington.

Since Woolley has been provided with free lodgings in the Capitol, several families who complain of high rents have offered their services to the Managers as contumacious witnesses, but as there wouldn't be apartments enough in the Capitol to accommodate them without turning Congress out of doors, the offers have been declined.

Butler thinks witnesses without capital are not worth lodging in the Capitol. But a witness worth twenty thousand dollars is a chance of getting at the money.

I called on Grant and congratulated him on his nomination, and assured him of the support of the Weeksville Grant Club, which I intended to join as soon I got home.

In that charmingly terse and non-committal way he responded: "Marshall Brown's pups have got their eyes open?"

After this explicit response there can be no doubt that the devotion of the W. G. C. will be recognized when Grant is President.

I then called on Colfax and assured him that he had been the choice of Weeksville from the start, that the resolutions endorsing Fenton were merely complimentary, out of gratitude for the pardon of a relative of the Secretary of the club, who having no funds of his own at the bank, had used the name of a gentleman who had, on a check for a thousand dollars, for which the prejudiced criminal authorities had sent him to Sing Sing.

I also reminded Schuyler that we were brother typos. He was a printer in his early life, and you no doubt remember with gratitude how I came to your assistance at that time of the printer's strike, and set up a portion of my epistle.

I meant to have followed it up and become a regular printer, but when Mrs. O'LANUS heard that you were employing young ladies to set type, she objected.

She said it wasn't proper for a married man to be setting up with the girls.

As Grant has so eloquently expressed it, I said, "Let us have peace," and dropped the case for the pen which is mightier than the shooting-stick.

Colfax and I were old friends after this introduction. I told him that his rulings in the chair had always elicited my warmest admiration, and as Ben. Wade had been found wanting, no fitter man for promotion could have been selected, and that I had the fullest conviction that he would go up

in November next with the entire ticket.

Colfax was very affable, but he didn't ask me to take anything. He is doing the temperance, so that the Chicago ticket, like the platform, is half and half.

Having become disgusted with the ingratitude of Democracy and despairing of the Postoffice under the present administration, I find consolation in the Chicago platform, which comprehends everything in general and nothing in particular, and taken in connection with Grant's letter of acceptance holds out a political prospect on which the imagination can exercise in perfect freedom, without being cramped by defined dogmas about the national credit, negro suffrage or whatever.

The Weeksville Grant and Colfax Club, which lacked one of a sufficiency of members to fill the necessary offices of President, Secretary, Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms, received me with rejoicing, and on my agreement to pay the expenses of the room, we held a meeting.

An election for officers was held which resulted as follows: President—Corry O'LANUS. Secretary—Lemius O'Rand. Treasurer—Titus O'Bligue. Sergeant-at-Arms—Caius Marcus Mulligan.

Resolutions, endorsing Grant and Colfax and pledging our undivided support to the Chicago platform, which O'Bligue had cut out of a newspaper, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. O'Rand moved that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution and by laws.

Mr. Mulligan, who is an original Radical, opposed the motion. The Constitution, he said, was a copperhead contrivance, and was played out.

Mr. O'Rand said the gentleman was laboring under misapprehension. The motion had no reference to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mulligan objected to the word: constitution was not to be found in the Chicago platform, or any other truly loyal document.

Mr. O'Bligue raised a point of order and as a question of privilege called for the previous question and demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. O'Rand asked the gentleman if he would give way for an explanation?

Mr. Mulligan wanted to know if an explanation was admissible under Congressional practice?

The Chair ruled that when a privileged question became a point of order, and a member had the floor on the previous question, the amendment not having been seconded, could not take precedence of a motion for a division unless five members rose and demanded it, and as there were only four members now present, it was obviously out of order, and the Chair so ruled.

Mr. Mulligan appealed from the decision of the Chair, and if nobody would second the motion he would second it himself and was not going to be put down.

The chair called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Mulligan—"What kind of order do you propose to do business in?"

The Chair—"We propose to be governed by the rules of Jefferson's Manual."

Mr. Mulligan—"I'd like to know if Jefferson or any other Democrat is going to lay down rules for a Republican Club. We ain't going to have any copperhead authorities here."

The Chair (severely)—Mr. Mulligan, if you repeat those language I shall commit you for contempt of court. Thomas Jefferson was one of the Fathers of the Republic."

Mr. O'Bligue—"The Chair is out of order. Jefferson's family relations have nothing to do with the subject before the house."

Mr. O'Rand wished to know whether the question before the house was debatable, because if it wasn't, he insisted on being heard before it was decided.