

# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

VOL. 64.—WHOLE No. 5,472.

**Dry-Goods, etc.**  
**GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!**  
J. M. SHOEMAKER  
Has just received a large and varied assortment of  
**FALL and WINTER GOODS,**  
of all descriptions, which have been bought at  
**UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES,**  
and which are determined to sell **CHEAP.**  
They consist in part of  
Dry Goods,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Ready-made Clothing,  
Hats and Caps,  
Fresh Groceries,  
Buckets and Brooms,  
Queensware,  
Tobacco,  
Sigsars &c.  
Give him a call and see for yourself.  
Bedford, Pa. J. M. SHOEMAKER.  
1868. FALL, 1868.

**G. R. OSTER & CO.**  
Have just received a large and attractive stock of new and cheap  
**FALL GOODS.**  
Ladies dress goods,  
Clothing,  
Casimires,  
Satinets,  
Tweeds,  
Jeans,  
Fannels,  
Ready-made clothing,  
Hats,  
Caps,  
Boots,  
Sigsars,  
Fresh Family Groceries,  
Tobacco,  
Sigsars &c.  
**DECIDEDLY CHEAP.**  
Bedford, Pa. 1868.

**HENDERSON'S Celebrated Fresh Ground Extra Family Flour** constantly in Store and for sale by **G. R. OSTER & CO.**  
Bedford, Pa. 1868.

**A. B. CRAMER & CO.**  
Have now open and offer for sale,  
**AT REDUCED PRICES,**  
the largest and most elegant stock of  
**FALL and WINTER GOODS**  
to be found  
**IN BEDFORD COUNTY!**  
The assortment is complete, and GREAT BARGAINS in every department will be offered.  
Bedford, Pa. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

**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,  
Deelines,  
Callises,  
Muslins,  
Casimires,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Groceries,  
Nails,  
&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 see our goods.  
G. YEAGER.  
Bedford, Pa. 1868.

**A full assortment of NEW GOODS**  
at **M. C. FETTERLY'S CORNER,**  
opposite the Washington Hotel, where will be found all the best and FANCY GOODS adapted to the daily wants of families—  
Shawls,  
Bonnets,  
Hats,  
Cloak Goods,  
of the best qualities and latest styles. A full line of Wash Goods, Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c., &c.  
I thank the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same in the future.  
M. C. FETTERLY.

**HARDWARE & STOVES!**  
**STURGEON & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Dialers in Iron, Nails,  
Horse Shoes, Springs, Axes,  
Thumb Screws, Hubs, Spokes,  
Felloes, Sleigh Runners, Sleigh Bells, Forks, Shovels, Saws, Axes, Spoons, Cutlery, Cooking and Heating Stoves for coal or wood, Glass, Paints, Oils, Lamps, Woodenware, &c., &c.  
They manufacture Tin and Sheet Ironware and are constantly on hand an assortment of  
**TINWARE and STOVE PIPE.**  
All goods kept by them will be sold at the lowest prices.  
1868.

**GOOD NEWS**  
FOR THE PEOPLE!  
OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE  
**STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS**  
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.  
**HARRINGTON & CO.**  
OF FIFTEEN YEARS' standing as Jobbers and Retailers of the above goods, in Boston and vicinity, have concluded to offer to the people of the whole country the advantages of their immense importations and agencies for American manufacturers through the popular **ONE DOLLAR SYSTEM.**  
Our Premium List to Agents and Exchange List for Agents and Patrons, are not equalled by any house in the country.  
Best New York and Boston references given when requested. See our Circular.  
**HARRINGTON & CO.,**  
80 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.  
Post-Office Box 254.

**BUY YOUR NOTIONS**  
OF  
**R. W. BERKSTRESSER.**

**Hoofland's Column.**  
**YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF**  
**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**  
AND  
**HOOFLAND'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 entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters and Tonics. They are no Tonic, or Bitters, or anything like one, but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are  
**THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDIES FOR**  
**Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE, Disorders of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, and**  
**IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.**  
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fallens of Blood to the Head, Headache, Stomachic, Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Biting of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headed or Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Coughing or Spitting up Blood, or when in a Lying Posture, Pimples of the Face, Itch or Weals before the sight, Pain in the Head, Debility of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sinking of the Stomach, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.  
All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Disordered Organs, combined with impure blood.

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS**  
is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, the Roots, Herbs, and Bark from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to the 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.

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC**  
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Sassafras, Gum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicine, and the others, which are mere decoctions of raw in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is pleasant to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities are caused to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

**DEBILITY.**  
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in curing Debility. They impart a tone and vigor 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 eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a shrunken, 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 healthy condition by the use of these Remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best use of the country is in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I can certify this from my experience of it. JAMES THOMPSON.

**FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,**  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1867.  
I find that Hoofland's German Bitters is not an adulterated medicine, but is a good, useful, and reliable 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 THOMPSON,**  
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1866.  
I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in cases 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.  
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as not of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear mind in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction for general use of the medicine of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. In some cases it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cases. Yours, very respectfully,  
J. H. KENNARD,  
Eighth, below Chestnut Street.

**CAUTION**  
Hoofland's German Bitters are counterfeited. The Genuine have 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. Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say 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. 63 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 wrapper, you may be deceived by cheap imitations.  
MAY 20 1867.

## 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 until paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.  
All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All limits of Associations, communications of individuals 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 Orphan Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.  
All advertising done after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:  
One square . . . 3 months 6 months 1 year  
Two squares . . . 5 00 9 00 15 00  
Three squares . . . 8 00 12 00 20 00  
Quarter column . . . 14 00 22 00 35 00  
Half column . . . 18 00 28 00 45 00  
One column . . . 23 00 35 00 55 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 and at the lowest rates in the most artistic manner and as the executed.—TERMS CASH.  
All orders should be addressed to  
MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

## Publications.

**THE SUN.** A MORNING PAPER.  
Terms of Subscription.—By Mail, \$5 for twelve months; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

**THE WEEKLY SUN.** A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWS PAPER.  
This Journal, with a reputation for excellence surpassed by none of its contemporaries, comprises all those characteristics of a newspaper which adapt it to the wants of the people of all towns, villages and rural districts. Its claims to public approval consist of its excellent  
News and Tales,  
Lectures and Comic Details of News,  
Agricultural Papers,  
Reviews of Markets,  
Poetry, Wit, Humor, Science and Art,  
and General Variety.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
THE WEEKLY SUN is published Every Saturday at the following exceedingly low rates to individuals and clubs sent from one person. The money in all cases to be remitted in advance.  
For One Copy for One Year . . . \$1.50  
Club of Six Copies, One Year . . . 8 00  
Club of Twelve Copies, One Year . . . 15 00  
Club of Fifteen Copies, One Year . . . 18 00  
Club of Twenty Copies, One Year . . . 22 00  
Club of Twenty-five Copies, One Year . . . 25 00  
For the convenience of temporary subscribers the WEEKLY SUN will be mailed for six months for one dollar. Parties ordering for a shorter period will be charged the same price, viz. one dollar.  
A. S. ABELL & CO. Publishers,  
Ballinger and South streets, Baltimore, Md. Jan 1, 68.

**DR. CHASE'S RECIPES, or Information for Everybody.**—An invaluable collection of about 500 practical recipes on Merchants, Grocers, Saloon-keepers, Physicians, Druggists, Tanners, Shoemakers, Harness-makers, Painters, Jewelers, Barbers, Tailors, Gunsmiths, Farmers, Shoemakers, Bakers, Dyers, Renovators, and Families generally.  
To which is added an admirable Treatment of Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs and Inflammation of the Brain, and also of General Female Debility and Irregularities.  
The undersigned is agent for Bedford county. For agencies address L. M. STATLER, Shipway, Pa. 1867.

**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.

**Notices, &c.**  
**NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.**—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to trespass upon any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, poaching, or in any manner whatever, as if caught they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, without respect to persons. Any person, or persons, caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dog, game, or anything whatever, pertaining to trespass, shall be taken as evidence.  
Thomas Rose, Sr. Daniel Swartzwelder, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Redinger, George W. Shaffer, Joseph Mires, B. B. Stockman, H. Mann, G. W. Mason, Jonathan Perle and J. A. Stockman & E. F. Pennell, D. Means and John Morris.  
1868.

**DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between G. Berkstresser and R. W. Berkstresser, under the firm of R. W. Berkstresser & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.  
G. BERKSTRESSER,  
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.  
The business will be continued by R. W. Berkstresser.  
1868.

**BUY YOUR CLOTHING**  
OF  
**R. W. BERKSTRESSER.**

**PRINTERS' INK** has made a truly a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the name of THE GAZETTE.

**MERCHANTS and MECHANICS,**  
and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

**THE BEDFORD GAZETTE** is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

**TEN TEACHERS WANTED.**—Teachers are wanted to take charge of the Monroe vs. Schools, the coming winter.  
By order of the Board, DANIEL MILLER, Sec'y.

## THE DECLINING YEAR.—We find floating around loose, the following very beautiful tribute to the declining year:

The year begins to tremble with decay,  
Like an old man who leans upon a staff,  
And in a graveyard reads the epitaph  
Of all his offspring who have passed away:  
But yet soft breezes with his thin lips play,  
Scattering his ashes with a proud laugh,  
While the great sun yet warm in his behalf,  
And with his darts keeps Winter still at bay.  
Yes, soothed and flattered in all many ways,  
Though all the fields be bare and wood-lands stern,  
Half hidden from his sight by thickening haze,  
Serenely smiles the slow declining year,  
Like one who has in goodness spent his days,  
And waits his coming end without a fear.

## ISABELLA II. OF SPAIN.

UNhappy Spain! It had been cursed for nearly two centuries by a royal family which has united the pride and languor of all Spaniards, with the obstinacy and ignorance of the Bourbons. Isabella II., the tardy, idle, sensual woman just driven from the throne of Spain, fifty ends to a dynasty which has never contributed to the throne a respectable individual.

Her full name was Marie Louise Isabel, and she was born in 1830. Her father was that absurd, incompetent Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon deprived of his crown, in order to place it upon the head of Joseph Bonaparte. This Ferdinand, as the reader may remember, was so infatuated by Napoleon, that he sent from his French prison, "his sincere compliments to the Emperor upon the installation of his well beloved brother upon the throne of Spain." Nay, more, the dethroned monarch wrote to Joseph soliciting the "honor of his friendship," and asking to be decorated with the grand cordon of his order. At the same time, he sent him proclamations, signed by his own hand, calling upon his late subjects to submit to their new sovereign. At the chateau a signed him by Napoleon, he celebrated the victories of that conqueror by fireworks and illuminations, and especially did he thus celebrate the victories gained by Napoleon over the Spanish. Having asked in vain the hand of an Imperial Princess in marriage, he stooped to write to one of Napoleon's Senators words like these:

"That which occupies me at present is the ardent and cherished desire of my heart to become the adopted son of his majesty the Emperor, our august sovereign."

After degrading himself and his country thus, he was allowed, upon the settlement of European affairs, to return to Spain, and reascend the throne. Then, with his usual weakness, he fell into the hands of bad advisers who caused him to revive the liquidation, and return to the system of absolute government. There never was a worse king. He would have ruined Spain, if Spain had not existed in a state of ruin for a hundred years. He was one of those bad, weak monarchs who are as ungrateful to their friends as they are to their enemies. One day, loyal volunteers came to salute him, he said to the attendant courtiers:

"These are the same dogs, with different collars."  
Three times this royal fool had been married; but each of his wives in succession had died, without leaving an heir to the throne. In 1829, he married a daughter of the king of Naples, who a year after gave birth to Isabella, the subject of this article. She came of bad blood on both sides; for it is difficult to say which royal family was the more detestable, that of Naples or of Spain.

Ruled by his new wife (for it was a necessity of his nature to be ruled by somebody) the king now promulgated an edict which was the cause of lasting calamities. For a hundred and fifty years the Salic law had been in force in Spain, which excluded females from the throne. According to this law, and according to public expectation, Don Carlos, the king's brother, was the heir presumptive, and the new born infant was excluded. Ferdinand's young wife, however, three days after the birth of Isabella, prevailed upon him to issue a decree, which annulled the Salic law, and re-established the right of females to inherit the crown.

Soon after to appease the anger of his brother Carlos, he rescinded the decree. A little later, overcome by the reproaches of his wife and his wife's family, he re-established it. Soon after this second promulgation, the poor weak king died, leaving to his daughter, aged two years and eleven months, a disputed succession, and to Spain a civil war. The queen mother was appointed Regent of the kingdom. To ingratiate herself with the people, she granted a liberal constitution. The Cortes, soon after, formally accepted her daughter as Queen of Spain, and, as formally, rejected the claim of Don Carlos. That prince, however, at the head of a formidable party, maintained the contest for seven years, during which some of the fairest provinces of Spain were devastated by fire and sword. In August, 1839, the forces of Don Carlos were finally defeated by Espartero, and the Prince himself sought refuge in France. He subsequently retired to Austria, where he lived for many years, and where, I think, he is living still; a quiet harmless old man of eighty.

During the minority of Isabella, the history of Spain consists only of the struggles of rival politicians, and partial, fruitless revolts. In Spain, as everywhere else on earth, there was a liberal party and a conservative party, both contending for the possession of the government. Sometimes the Tories triumphed. Then an insurrection would give a brief ascendancy to the liberal party. Ministries were formed, only to be dissolved. The mother of the young Queen became, at length, so odious, that she was compelled to seek safety in France, and on her return

she gave herself up completely to the conservatives, and placed the whole of Spain under military law. Meanwhile, the Cortes declared the young Queen, when she was not yet fourteen years of age, to have attained her majority. At sixteen, Isabella II. was a robust, rosy and handsome girl, distinguished for nothing, except, perhaps, an unusual love of pleasure and decoration. The question of her marriage agitated Europe. England offered Prince Leopold of Coburg; Russia recommended a son of that Don Carlos who had fought seven years for her throne; Louis Philippe of France was in favor of her cousin, Francis, Duke of Cadiz, the son of her father's brother; and other powers favored the pretensions of a Prince of Sicily. The crafty politician of Louis Philippe carried the day, and she married her cousin when she was not quite seventeen. At the same time the Duke Montpensier, a son of the king of the French, married the Queen's sister.

Her reign has been a continuous scandal. Indolent, luxurious, and vain, she has not even had the grace to set an example of common decency to her subjects. Lover has succeeded lover; so that, although she has had several children, two of whom are living, the Spaniards do not believe that she has presented them with a legitimate heir to the throne. Absorbed in pleasure, it was only with the greatest reluctance that she attended to the most necessary business of the kingdom. She rose about ten, and passing to her boudoir, occupied herself with gossip, games and the toilet until dinner time, which in Spain is earlier than with us. After dinner it was her custom to repair to the garden where she frequently spent some hours in dancing and other amusements. In the evening, assuming an attire more magnificent, she went to the theatre; and on her return, proceeded to her music room, where she occupied herself with music until two in the morning. If ministers came to the palace on public business, she almost always kept them waiting a considerable time, and frequently sent them away without having seen them.

Every decent human being in Spain looked upon the scandals of the palace with disgust, contempt and shame; remembering that there was once upon the throne an Isabella of more than spotless fame. The Spaniards, with all their faults, have great pride of character and the country. The men, as a rule, are chaste. The spectacle of a fat and sensual woman, loaded with hereditary jewels of the Spanish crown, livid with Catharine of Russia lived without possessing a spark of Catharine's talent or patriotism, became at length intolerable.

Seldom has a revolution taken place with so little violence. The spirit of revolt appears to have pervaded the whole kingdom, and to have animated every breast. When a party of dragons appeared to clear the public square of Madrid, the people hung around their horses' necks, and begged the soldiers to take sides with their country. When the troops hesitated and the people surrounded them and kept them from advancing by their weight and number. In a few minutes the officer in command waved his cap in token that the soldiers had joined the people. The animosity of the multitude appeared to be directed against the persons and character of the odious Queen, and her contemptible husband. The busts and inscriptions, bearing the name of the Queen, or Royal Arms, were taken down everywhere, and trodden in the dust; but, with the exception of such harmless violence as this, the behavior of the people was excellent.

Spain then, has shaken off the incubus which condemned her as the by-word of Europe, the bulwark of bigotry and reaction. It remains to be seen whether there is wisdom and virtue enough in the country to form and support a constitutional government and bring up laggard Spain nearer the van of progressive nations. As to the dethroned Queen, she took care, it is said, to accumulate enormous private wealth, a small portion of which will suffice to maintain her, in her exile, in a style superior to that enjoyed by most women of her class.

**HINDOO WRITING.**—Writing is a curious art as practiced by the Hindoos. They may be often seen walking along their native streets writing a letter. An iron stile and a palm leaf are the implements. In writing, neither chair or table is needed, the leaf being supported on the middle finger of the left hand, and kept steady with the thumb and forefinger. The right hand does not, as with us, move along the surface but after finishing a few words the writer fixes the point of the iron in the last letter, and pushes the leaf from right to left so that he may finish the line. The characters are rendered legible by besmearing the leaf with ink-like fluid. A letter is generally finished on a single leaf which is involved in a second, whereupon is the address.

**EFFECT OF TOBACCO ON BOYS.**—Dr. Deane, engaged in investigating the influence of tobacco on the circulatory system, had his attention called to the large number of boys between the age of nine and fifteen years who are addicted to smoking. Of thirty-eight boys who smoked, twenty-seven showed distinct symptoms of disease. Thirty-two had various disorders of circulation; *bruit de souffle* in the neck, disordered digestion, palpitation, slowness of intellect, and more or less taste for strong drinks. Eight showed a diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood; three had intermittent pulse; twelve quite frequent epistaxis; ten disordered sleep; and four ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

## ON PRESIDENTS AND RELIGION.

A New York correspondent of the Boston paper writes:  
The fact that Gen. Grant passed a Sabbath at West point and did not attend church, though the Post Chaplain officiated near him, has been commented on by the press generally. It is somewhat a singular fact that as far as it is known no President of the United States since the days of Washington has been a communicant in a church. John Adams was the representative of the liberal community of his day. Jefferson was styled a free-thinker. An attempt was made when Jefferson was a young man to make the Episcopal Church the established religion of Virginia. John Leland, a traveling Baptist minister, preached a sermon in the presence of Jefferson on what he called the "incestuous connection of the Church and State." This sermon converted Jefferson to that doctrine. His persistent opposition to a State religion caused him to be stigmatized as an infidel. Mrs. Madison was a communicant at the Episcopal Church. Her husband was not. Monroe was a member of an Episcopal parish but not a communicant. John Quincy Adams, though a member of a Unitarian parish in Massachusetts, held a pew in the Second Presbyterian Church in Washington, of which he was a trustee, and there he worshipped until his death. In a violent snow-storm I saw him wading to church, on Sunday, with the snow up to his loins, and he was one of the seven persons who composed the congregation that morning. He never commuted in the church. General Jackson was a regular attendant on Sunday morning. He worshipped in the Second Presbyterian Church, until his quarrel with the pastor about Mrs. Easton.—He then left for the 43 street Church, and took his Cabinet with him. He always came early and entered his pew, which was on the right side of the church as he entered. Earnest and devout attention he gave to the sermon. It was his custom, at the close of the sermon, to rise in his pew and make a very courteous bow to the minister, and then walk out, the audience waiting in their pews till he reached the vestibule. Van Buren's home church at Kinderhook was Reformed Dutch. At Washington, when he went to church, he attended St. John's (Episcopal) in the morning. Mrs. Polk was a devout and earnest Christian woman, belonging to the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Polk accompanied his family every Sunday morning to the Four-and-a-half-street church. Mrs. Polk usually attended the Second Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, where she held a pew. The President seldom accompanied her at the second service. General Taylor was not a professor of religion. When he attended church he sat in the President's pew at St. John's. President Pierce was a member of the Congregational Society in Concord, New Hampshire, but not of the Church. He was very regular in his attendance at the Presbyterian church in Washington on the morning of each Sabbath. Buchanan attended the small Presbyterian Church on F. street, near the White House. He was his religious home during his long Senatorial life. He was no member. He came to worship usually on foot and unattended. His pew was on the side, about two-thirds of the way from the door. He usually walked up the aisle with a cat-like step, went to the extreme end of the pew, curled himself up in the corner, and seldom moved till the service closed. He rarely spoke to any one, and a hat hung from the church to the White House. Mrs. Lincoln was a communicant at the New York avenue Presbyterian church. Mr. Lincoln was not. But he was a regular attendant of worship. Johnson seems to have no religious home, but rather inclined to the Lutherans. General Grant is not a professor of religion. He is a trustee of the National Methodist church at Washington, and is a frequent attendant on the preaching of that church.

**ANOTHER CLUE TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S FATE.**  
Another clue to the mystery enveloping the fate of Sir John Franklin and his fellow-voyagers amid the ice-bound regions of the Arctic zone, has been discovered. By the recent arrival from the polar regions, of Dr. Smith, of Dublin, late and interesting intelligence is afforded respecting the search now prosecuted by Captain Hall, for traces of remains of the Erebus and Terror and their crews. In August, 1857, Captain Hall was at Repulse Bay, preparing an expedition to King William's Island, where, from information obtained from the Esquimaux, it seems beyond doubt that important records and some relics of the Franklin expedition are preserved. The point to be reached was four hundred and fifty miles north of Repulse Bay, and in a country where the inhabitants were known to be hostile to Europeans and to the Esquimaux living at Repulse Bay. It was the opinion of the latter, who are known as King Albert's followers, that Franklin's men had been killed by King William's men.—According to "active information, the last six survivors of the party built a cavern or rude vault of stones, and deposited in it some documents and such articles as they had no use for, or would be an incumbrance to them in their journey northward. It is Dr. Hall's object to reach this depository, and from his well known reputation for intrepidity, energy and endurance, it may be presumed that no dangers or hardships will deter him from his purpose.

It will doubtless cause a thrill of mingled surprise and sorrow to learn that after all that has been done to discover the Franklin expedition, two of its members survived to see recent a

## THE NUMBER SEVEN.

This number is frequently used in the Bible. On the 7th day God ended his work, the seventh month Noah's ark touched the ground, and in 7 days a dove was sent out.  
Abraham plaved 7 times for Sodom, Jacob served 7 years for Rachel, mourned 7 days for Joseph, and was pursued a 7 days journey by Laban.  
A plenty of 7 years, and a famine of 7 years were foretold in Pharaoh's dream by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 ears of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.  
On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents.  
Every 7 years the land rested; every 7th year all bondmen were free, and the law was read to the people.  
In the destruction of Jerico, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day they trumpeted the walls 7 times; and at the end of the 7th round the walls fell.  
Solomon was 7 years building the temple, and fasted 7 days at the dedication.  
In the tabernacle were 7 lamps, and the golden candlestick had 7 branches. Naaman washed 7 times in Jordan.  
Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams in atonement.  
Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross on which he hung 7 hours, and after his resurrection appeared 7 times.  
In the Lord's prayer are 7 petitions containing 7 times 7 words.  
In the revelations we read of 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 stars 7 trumpets, 7 plagues, 7 thunders, 7 veils, 7 angels, and a 7 headed monster.

**AN EDITOR IN A NEW SUIT.**—Mr. Clark, editor of the Kendall (Ill.) *Clarion*, is a man who loves a joke, and never lets an opportunity slip that promises a dish of fun. Here is one of his last:  
"Disguis'd—We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting it on we looked like a cat in a strange garret, and for a long time thought we were swapped off.  
We went to the house and scared the baby almost into fits; wife asked if we wanted to see Mr. Clark, and said he was at the office; went there and pretty soon a man came in with a strip of paper in his hand. He asked if the editor was in; told him we thought not; asked him if he wished to see him particularly; said he wanted him to pay that bill; told him we didn't believe he'd be in; business man left. We started to the house again; met a couple of young ladies, one of them asked the other, "what handsome stranger is that?" In our dilemma we met a friend and told him who we were, and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud of us as she can be.

**READING FOR FARMERS' BOYS.**—An intelligent and thrifty farmer says: "But for the co-operation of my boys I should have failed. I worked hard, and so did they. The oldest is nearly twenty-one, and the other boys in the neighborhood, younger, have left their parents; mine have stuck to me when most needed their services. I attribute this result to the fact that I have tried to make home pleasant for them. I have furnished them with attractive and useful reading; and when night comes and the day's labor is ended, instead of running with other boys to the railway station and adjoining towns they gather round the great lamp, and become absorbed in their books."

Such is substantially the testimony of a farmer who has known how hard the struggle for a footing on free soil without a capital is, and how valuable and comparatively cheap are the aids which good reading brings him.—*Er.*

**WHEREFORE, says an exchange,** so many bald men and so few bald women? Why is it that the skulls of young men in their twenties shine like billiard balls? Why this spectacle of bald headed barbers, rubbing the dry tops of bald headed men, recommending invigorators, warranted to produce bushy locks in less than a fortnight, while bald headed spectators and middle aged men with wigs, look on with derisive smiles; though all the while their wives and daughters through our streets with crowns of beauty; and charming actresses toss their blonde tresses in luxurious profusion on the stages of our theatres. Our male population will no doubt take a serene satisfaction in saying that it is because men have more to worry them than women; and have the trouble not only to contrive how to support themselves, but also how to support their wives and daughters. Probably however, that is not the reason. Women of course have finer and longer hair than men, but men destroy their hair by making ovens of their heads under their hats, and thus heat their craniums until the hair dies out for want of air. Men should take off their hats oftener or ventilate them better.

The hog crop of Iowa is smaller by 140,000 less than last year.