The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1869. VOL. 64.—WHOLE No. 5,477.

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.

All 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	6 00	9 00	16 00
Three squares	8 00	12 00	20 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 addressd 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

THE INQUIRER
BOOK STORE,
opposite the Mengel House,
BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
NOVELS.
BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C.:
Large Family Bibles, Small Bibles, Medium Bibles, Lutheran Hymn Books, Methodist Hymn Books, Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, History of the Books of the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, &c., &c., &c. Episcopal Prayer Books, Presbyterian Hymn Books,
SCHOOL BOOKS.
TOY BOOKS.
STATIONERY,
Congress, Record, Letter, Sermon, Ladies' Gilt, Mourning, Bath Post, Cream Laid Note, Legal, Foolscap, Congress Letter, Commercial Note, Ladies' Octavo, French Note, Damask Laid Note, Envelopes, &c.
WALL PAPER.
Several Hundred Different Figures, the Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county, for sale at prices CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD in Bedford.
BLANK BOOKS.
Day Books, Ledgers, Account Books, Cash Books, Pocket Ledgers, Time Books, Tuck Memorandums, Pass Books, Money Books, Pocket Books, Blank Judgment Notes, drafts, receipts, &c
INKS AND INKSTANDS.
Barometer Inkstands, Gutta Percha, Cocoa, and Morocco Spring Pocket Inkstands, Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools, Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack, Arnold's Writing Fluids, Hover's Inks, Carmine Inks, Purple Inks, Charlton's Inks, Eukolon for pasting, &c.
PENS AND PENCILS.
Gillot's, Hollowbush & Carey's, Dunton, and Clark's Indellible, Cohen's Office, Guttknecht's, Cohen's, Payson, Scribner's Pens, Faber's Tablet, Eagle, Faber's Carpenter's Pencils.
PERIODICALS.
Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, Electic Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Galaxy, Lady's Friend, Ladies' Repository, Our Young Folks, Nick Nax, Yankee Notions, Budget of Fun, Jolly Joker, Phunny Phellow, Lippincott's Magazine, Riverside Magazine, Waverly Magazine, Ballou's Magazine, Gardner's Monthly, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Chimney Corner, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Every Saturday, Living Age, Putnam's Monthly Magazine, Arthur's Home Magazine, Oliver Optic's Boys and Girl's Magazine &c.

Constantly on hand to accomodate those who want to purchase living reading matter.

Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business, which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call. We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold anywhere.

jan29,'y1

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

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HON. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as every where else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population *Four hundred and Fourteen millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree renumerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

☞ The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

34 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell, Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject. sept25y1

GEO. W. NIEMANN. [sept1,'68,y1] PHILADELPHIA.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET STREET,

WE combine style with neatness of fit.

And moderate prices with the best workmanship.

BUY YOUR NOTIONS of

dec4 R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of best Nova Scotia

ROCK PLASTER,

and will continue to receive, as his stock diminishes, until the first of April, which he will grind, and have for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash. Wheat, rye, or corn, at the highest cash prices taken in exchange for Plaster. Remember, only until the 1st of April. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same.

dec18m3 ANDREW J. MILLER.

Legal Notices.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of Feb., next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation:

The final account of John W. Sams, Esq., Trustee for the sale Real Estate of Valentine Wertz, late of Broad Top tp., dec'd

The account of Jacob Snook, administrator of the estate of Emanuel Snook, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Wesley M. Akers, administrator of the estate of Nathan Layton, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

The account of John B. Amos and Samuel B. Amos, administrators with the Will annexed, of John Amos, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of David L. Keagy, administrator of the estate of I. F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. H. Dasher and John B. Fluck, Esq., administrators of the estate of John Dasher, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

The final account of George H. Sleek, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of Henry Rose, executor of the last Will, &c., of Arthur Rose, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. W. Cuppet, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Isaac Cuppet, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of John W. Knox, administrator of the Estate of Thomas Knox, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

The account of John Reininger and Jacob Dull, Executors of the last Will, &c., of Jacob Dull, late of Napier township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

jan15w4

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial, at Feb. Term, 1869, 8th day.

Josiah Holsinger	vs Mary J. Holsinger,
Isaac L Snider	vs S Kochendarfer & wife,
Sophia Hook et al	vs Thomas Growden et al,
A C Vaughan, End., &c.	vs Russell M Trent et al,
Henry Bridenthal et al	vs Richard Haslett
Isaac L Fickes	vs Geo T McCormick et al,
B W Garretson	vs Philip Little et al
Same	vs O E Shannon,
A B Cramer & Co	vs Same,
Ann C Danaker's Ex'rs	vs Christ A Danaker.

Certified Jan'y 9, 1869. O. E. SHANNON, Prothonotary.
jan15w4

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:—At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1868, before the Judges of the said court, on motion of John Cessna, Esq., the court grant an alias rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland valley township, dec'd, to wit: Grorge Brant, residing in Alleghany county, Md., Jacob Brant, whose alience is Wm. Blair, John Brant, now dead, leaving issue, whose names and residences are unknown, Andrew Jackson Brant, residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, Catharine, inter-married with George Leasure, residing in Cumberland, Alleghany county, Md., and Rebecca Brant, now deceased, leaving no issue, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Bedford, on the 24 Monday, 8th day, of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Brant, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

Intestimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the day and year aforesaid.

Attest, O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sh'ff.
jan15w4

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of Sundry writs of Vend Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, February 6th, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real Estate, viz:

One lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Mill street and running back to an alley 160 feet, with a two-story log rough-cast house thereon, adjoining lands of John B. Longenecker on the East and West, situate in Middle Woolbury township, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock and John B. Longenecker *terts cessant.*

Also, one lot of ground, containing 16 acres, partly all cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and log barn thereon erected; also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Alexander Shoemaker on the east, Joseph Ling on the west, Daniels on the north, situate in Juniata township, and taken in execution as the property of Ellen Showman.

Also, one tract of land containing 295 acres, more or less, with about 240 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story 'ell' log house plastered, double log barn, with tenant house and other outbuildings thereon erected, with two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, deceased, on the west, Abraham Weisel on the north-west, Simon Stuckey on the South, Christian Hetrick on the east, situate in Colerain township, and taken in execution as the property of Sam'l Stuckey.

Also, two lots of ground, with one story plank house thereon, adjoining lots of John M. Walter on the south and north, Schellsburg road on the west, situate in Union township, and taken in execution as the property of John G. Seder and wife.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Harrison township, containing one hundred and eight and one-fourth acres, more or less, being the same tract of land which P. F. Lehman, and Mary Ann, his wife, sold and conveyed to John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz, his wife—you cause to be levied as well a certain debt of two hundred and nine dollars and ninety three cents, which Samuel Heffner, lately in our County Court of Common Pleas, aforesaid, by the consideration of the said Court, recovered of John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz, his wife, to be levied of the said lot of ground, as also the interest thereon from 18th December, 1867, and also the sum of $1007 which accrued thereon according to the form and effect of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth in such case made and provided, and have you those moneys before our Judges, at Bedford, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the 24 Monday of February, next, there to render unto the said Samuel Heffner, use of O. E. Shannon, for the Debt and Interest and costs aforesaid, and taken in execution as the property of John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz, his wife.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house and grist mill and frame bank barn thereon erected, with an apple orchard thereon, adjoining Deaner and Hall on the west, Valentine Riseling, on the east, Hiram Blackburn on the North, Joseph L. Daugherty on the South; also one tract of wood land, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining Jesse F. Smith, on the west, and James Taylor on the north and others on the east, situate in St. Clair township, and taken in Executson as the property of Joseph C. Blackburn. ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Jan. 15, w4

ESTATE OF JOHN BARLEY, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Barley, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Barley, dec'd. dec18w6

TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application for Tavern and Restaurant license, at Feb. Sessions, 1869:

O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, Lond'y tp.,	Tav.
John Reighart, Union township,	"
Lewis A. May, Rainsburg,	"
Daniel Ritchey, West Prov. Twp.,	Restaurant.
John Harris, Bedford borough,	"
Adam B. Carn, Bedford borough,	"
Henry Rose, Centreville, Cumb. Valley tp.,	Tav.
Wm. G. Eicholtz, Woodberry borough,	"
Isaac Mengel, Bedford borough,	"
Jno. B. Amick, St. Clairsville borough,	"
Wm. Crisman, Napier twp.,	"
Michael Ott, Bloody Run,	"
D. M. Jones, Saxton,	"
William Weimer, Clearville,	"
S. R. Bottomfield, Bloody Run,	"
Aaron Grove, St. Clairsville borough,	Restaurant.
Isaac F. Grove, do	do

The following persons have made application for Tavern and Restaurant License, at Feb. Session, (22d day) 1869.

Wm. Long, Londonderry twp.,	Tavern.
Geo. Troutman, Juniata twp.,	Tavern.

jan15w4 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the company, No. 417 Walnut street, Phil'a., on Tuesday, February 2nd, at 11 o'clock, a. m., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. I. P. AERTSON,
jan15w3 Sec'y.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE! The Books of the Regulator are now ready for settlement. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and square their accounts of last year by cash or note. H. F. IRVINE.
jan15w4

FILLIES, SHAFTS, Poles, Spokes, and Hubs, are sold by HARTLEY & METZGER at manufacturer's prices. apr3tf

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATE.

The following passage from the inaugural address of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, should be read and pondered by every Republican. Radical as Governor Palmer is, he has still too much respect for the position he occupies, and for the State which has placed him in it, to let the aggressions of Congress go unrebuked.

"Now that the war is ended, and all its proper objects attained, the public welfare demands a recurrence to the true principles that underlie our system of government, and one of the best established and most distinctly recognized of these is, that the federal government is one of enumerated powers. It is one of the enumerated powers of the federal government to regulate commerce among the several States, and from this grant of power an attempt is made to infer that of creating corporations with the power to enter any of the States, take private property as for public uses, and prosecute every corporate enterprise, regardless of State authority. The correctness of this inference is not admitted, but if it were conceded to be just in view of the embarrassments it would create, the power ought not to be exercised. Such corporations would embarass the operations of those already created by the States, they would be exempt from taxation by State authority—in short the State would have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, burthen, or in any manner control the operations of such incorporations. It is essential to the usefulness of the State government that their just authority should be respected by that of the nation. Already the authority of the States is in a manner paralyzed by a growing conviction that all their powers are in some sense derivative and subordinate, and not original and independent. The State governments are a part of the American system of government. They fill a well defined place, and their just authority must be respected by the Federal Government, if it is expected that their laws will be obeyed. "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of government is essential to civil liberty," and in this view I have thought it proper to invite your attention to these subjects.

It is the clear duty of the national government to decline the exercise of all doubtful powers when the neglect to do so would be to bring it into fields of legislation already occupied by the States, and thereby raising embarrassing questions, and presenting a singular and dangerous instance of jurisdictions claiming the right to control the same class of subjects, and creating rival corporations with [illegible] powers. Arguments may be found for the exercise of this class of powers by Congress, but they are greatly overbalanced by the evils it would produce."

THE NUMBER of pounds of sugar imported into the United States during the year 1868, as stated in the report of Commissioner Wells, was 1,693,500,000, valued at $49,655,827. The average amount of duty charged under the present tariff was four cents per pound, and aggregated the sum of $67,740,000, which, added to the original value makes $117,356,827, as the actual cost of the sugar consumed in the United States for the year 1868. But this does not include the profits and charges of the importer, the wholesale and retail merchants, which amount to many millions more. Sugar is an article that enters into general consumption, enjoyed alike by rich and poor, and cannot fairly be classed among the luxuries. The tax, therefore, of over sixty-seven millions of dollars—or nearly one-and-a half times the original cost—is, to a very great extent, an actual tax upon the industry of the country.

GETTING THE WORST OF IT.—"Do you want to buy any berries to-day?" said a little boy to me one afternoon.

I looked at the little fellow, and saw that he was poorly dressed. In his hand he held a basket full of ripe raspberries.

I told him I should like some; and taking the basket from him, stepped into the house. He did not follow me.

"Why don't you come in and see if I measure your berries rightly?" said I. "How do you know but I may cheat you and take more than I agreed for?"

The boy looked up at me and smiled.

"I am not afraid," said he, "for you would *get the worst of it*, ma'am."

"Get the worst of" I said "what do you mean?"

"Why, ma'am, I should only lose my berries, but you would be stealing.—Don't you think that would be the worst for you."

Let us think of this when we are tempted in any way to cheat another. How often do you hear persons pity any one who had ther property stolen from him. Yet, although a man lose all, and keep honest he is rich indeed, compared with the man who has robbed him.

A lady asked a very silly Scotchman how it happened that the Scots, who came out of their own country, were, generally speaking, men of more ability than those who remained at home. "O, madam" said he, "the reason is obvious. At every outlet there are persons stationed to examine every person leaving the country, and for the honor of the country no one is permitted to leave, who is not a man of understanding." "Then," said she, "I suppose you were smuggled."

A novelist describing his hero as making love "like two bonded warehouses in flames on a dark, windy night, and the fire alarm out of repair."

Ike's last trick was to throw Mrs. Partington's old gater in the alley, and call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alleygater

MARSAAL NEY—A STRANGE STORY OF HIS EARLY CAREER.

Mr. C. H. Browning contributes to the *Round Table* a curious narrative concerning the early career of this famous French soldier, which differs materially from the current biographies. According to Mr. Browning's story, Marshal Ney's proper name was Michael Ney. He was a captain in General Wayne't army in the war with the Indians. His career was marked by the most daring deeds of valor, and he was called among the soldiers by the last title Napoleon ever gave him—the "Bravest of the Brave." Captain Michael Rodolph was young and fiery, and on one occasion feeling himself insulted by Gen. Wayne, he challenged him. General Wayne reported his subordinate conduct to the Government, and General Washington struck his name from the army list. Rodolph then turned his attention to farming on Elk creek, near Elkton, Md., and possessing himself of a small vessel, he traded in tobacco to the West Indies. Such a restless nature could not be satisfied with so prosaic a pursuit.—Having unexpectedly put back from one of his trips, he found his wife engaged in a suspicious affair with another man. Without saying a word to any one, he left her and her children in peaceful possession of his rival, returned to his vessel, made sail, and never returned.

M. Pinckney, then our Minister in France recognized him shortly afterwards, under his new name, in a review in the Champ de Mars: and Mr. Browning says "his friends in Maryland carry out the theory of the identity of the two men, by supposing that Rodolph proceeded to Bordeaux with his cargo, sold his vessel, established a shop, and retailed his tobacco; and with his daring military taste and genius, enlisted in the army of the revolution as a common soldier, from which his general superiority and the technical knowledge acquired under General Wayne soon raised him.

The wife of Rodolph married again after her husband's desertion, and settled in the obscure town of Brunswick, in Georgia; and it is a noticeable fact that some years ago, young Ney—Count Ney, who was for some years French charge at Rio de Janeiro, well known to many officers of our navy—visited the United States, and set out immediately after his arrival in New York for that place and remained several weeks in the neighborhood as the guest of the Rodolph family, who were independant and respectable farmers, but not people likely to receive a visit from Count Ney, under ordinary circumstances. Altogether, this is a romantic story, and Count Ney will do the world a great service by disclosing the facts if they exist, according it as Mr. Browning earnestly calls upon him to do.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL HANCOCK.

We cut the following anecdote of General Hancock from the History of the 140th regiment, published in one of our exchanges. The author speaking of the scarcity of rations, says:

They were scarce with us—so much so that some boys bought of other regiments. During this scarcity, Blake happened to be on guard at Hancock's head-quarters. He was pacing very industriously in front of the General's tent, about daylight, when the General rolled out of bed and came to the door.

"Soldier, are you from the 140th?

"Yes, sir."

"Is it true rations are scarce?"

"Yes, sir."

"You haven't enough?"

"No sir."

"How many have you? Half enough?"

"I think so, sir."

"Well it's a d—n poor soldier who can't steal the other half." With the last remark he went to bed again, while Blake renewed his labors.

Before long the cook began preparing for breakfast. One thing after another was put upon the table in the mess tent, and finally a plate of hot biscuit. While the cook returned to the kitchen, Blake stepped up, emtied them into his haversack, and resumed his walk. Breakfast was announced and the General went in. He had not been there long before he called the cook to bring some bread. The cook told him he had put hot cakes on the table. Some conversation passed between them, and the General stepped to the door, watched Blake very closely. Blake walked his beat apparently unconscious of any one being within a mile. Finally the General called a corporal, relieved Blake and sent him to his quarters. He had twenty-eight biscuit in his havesack.

ADMIRAL HOWE, when a captain, was once hastily awakened in the middle of the night by the lieutenant of the watch, who informed him, with great agitation, that the ship was on fire near the magizine.—"If that be the case," said he, rising leisurely to put on his clothes, "we shall soon here another *report* of the matter." The lieutenant flew back to the scene of danger, and almost instantly returning, exclaimed: "You need not, sir, be afraid; the fire is extinguished." "Afraid!" exclaimed Howe; "what do you mean by that, sir? I never was afraid in my life!" and looking the lieutenant full in the face, he added: "Pray, how does a man *feel*, sir, when he is afraid? I need not ask how he *looks*."

A Chicago preacher has been pointing out "the way to Hell." A wicked cotemporary says: "Persons desiring a complete guide to Chicago should purchase the sermon."

A housekeeper in Ohio, recently dropped dead of apoplexy while tanning an overcoat thief. The latter remarked that it was a judgment and walked off.

FASHIONABLE RELIGION.

Fanny Fern makes the following sharp thrust at fashionable Religion:

Our Catholic brethren have set us, at least, one good example; their churches are not silent as the tomb on week days. Their worshippers do not do up all their regligion on Sunday. It may be only for a few moments they step in through that open church door, on a week-day, to kneel and lay down burdens too heavy else to be borne. I like the custom. I should rather say the reminder, and the opportunity thus afforded them; and I heartily wish our protestant churches could thus be opened. If rich Christians object to the promiscuous use of the velvet cushions and gilded prayer-books, at least let the aisles and the alter be free to those who need God on the week day—for the poor, the tried, the tempted—for those who shrink, in their shabby habiliments, from the Sunday exhibition of fine toilettes, and supreme Christianity. Were I a minister, and obliged to preach to paniers and diamonds and satins on Sunday, I think I should have to ease my heart in some such way as this to make my pastoral life endurable, else my office would seem to me the most hollow of all mockeries. "The rich and the poor meet to-gether, and the Lord is the Maker of them all," should be inscribed out side my church door, had I one. I could not preach to those paniers and their owners. My tongue would be paralyzed at the sight of those kneeling distortions of womanhood, bearing such a resemblance to organ-grinders' monkeys. I am not sure that I should not grow hysterical over it, and laugh and cry at the same breath, instead of preaching. I can never tell what vent my disgust would take; but I am sure it must have some escape valve. You may say that such worshippers (Heaven save the mark!) need preaching to. I tell you that women given over to "the devil and his works" are past praying for—"having eyes, they see not; having ears they hear not." They are ossified—impervious; they are Dead sea apples, full of ashes.

WHAT KILLED HIM!—A few years ago, when Judge Gould of Troy, lately deceased, was holding court in the city of New York, a prisoner was being tried before him for willful murder, in causing the death of a man by a pistol shot. An eminent physician and surgeon was on the stand as a witness for the defence.

The prisoner's counsel, an adroit lawyer, attempted to show that the man, who lived some little time after being shot, might have died from some other couse, and examined his witness after this style:

"Doctor, would not such and such a thing cause death?"

"O, yes sir."

"Well, doctor, might not this man have died from such and such causes?"

"O yes, he might."

"That is quite sufficient for us," exclaimed the defendant's counsel, with an air of triumph, twirlling his eyeglass.

Judge Gould turned on his seat, bent his large, keen, penetrating black eye full on the witness, and said, a little sharply:

"Doctor, you have now told us what *might* have caused this man's death; now will you be so kind as to tell me what *did* cause his death?"

"*The bullet, sir*," answered the witness.

This ended the case.

A LESSON FOR TEACHERS.—A distinguished teacher writes: After I saw Mr. Rarey breaking a colt I learned the secret of governing my boys. I found it was not by irritating appeals and nervous commands, but by being calm and resolute. The calmer I got, the more perfect self-possession, the more I governed and controled my school. Many teachers spend nearly the whole time in trying to govern his school, and does not succeed then, because he has not learned the great truth that Rarey taught us so impressively, that you can govern a horse's legs by getting hold of his brain. They should know that the controlling power is in the mind, the will, and not in the whipping power, or the scolding power.

ELOQUENCE.—A certain political speaker closed an address in behalf of his party, with the following florid peroration: "Build a worm fence around a winters supply of summer weather; skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon; catch a thunderbolt in a bladder; break a hurricane to harness; ground sluice an earthquake; bake h-ll in an ice house; lasso an avalanch; pin a diaper on the crater of an active volcano; hive all the stars in a nail keg; hang the ocean on a grapevine to dry; put the sky to soak in a goard; unbuckle the belly-band of etrenity, and paste 'to let' on the sun and moon, but never, sir—never for a moment, sir, delude yourself with the idea that any ticket or party can beat our candidates."

A late Judge, whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intellect keen, interrupted a female witness—Humbugged you! my good woman, what do you mean by that?" said he sternly. Well, my lord," replied the woman, "I don't know how to explain exactly; but if a girl called your lordship a handsome man, now she would be humbugging you."

A Montana paper recounting the shooting of a catamount found prowling in a hotel near Helena, points to the humorous moral that "this should be a lesson to imposters trying to pass themselves off as members of the press."

"I tell you what sir," said a Yankee of his opponent, "he don't amount to a sum in arithmetic; add him up, and there's nothing to carry!"

HOUSE AND FARM.

Spiced Beef.—Take a piece of beef from the fore-quarter, weighing ten pounds. Those who like fat should select a fatty piece, those who prefer lean may take the shoulder clod, or upper part of the fore leg. Take one pint of salt, one teacup of molasses or brown sugar, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, allspice and pepper, and two tablespoonsful of pulverized saltpetre. Place the beef in a deep pan; rub with this mixture. Turn and rub each side twice a day for a week. Then wash off the spices; put in a pot of boiling water, and as often as it boils hard, turn in a teacupful of cold water. It must simmer for five hours on the back part of the stove. When cold press under heavy weight, and you will never desire to buy corned beef of the butcher again. Your pickle will do for another ten pounds of beef, first rubbing into it a handful of salt. It can be renewed and a piece kept in preparation every day. This has been used many years by the writer, and is good to pickle tongues fresh from the market.

Adulterated Vinegar.—A very large portion of the Vinegar retailed at the stores and shops is the vilest compound immaginable. The Scientific American coutions the public against the use of vinegar made from sulphuric and other acids, as very injurious to persons, and destructive of pickles and other articles intended to be preserved by it. A gallon, compounded of sulphuric acid, can be made for a cent or two, the acid proving the cheapest substitute for the alcohol, which in some form is the proper ingredient.—To detect sulphuric acid in vinegar, pour a few drops of the chloride of barium, or nitrate of baryta into a small quantity of vinegar in a glass.—If the liquid becomes cloudy in appearance, it should all be turned into the gutter; the sulphuric acid is present in injurious quantity.

Spice Vinegar for Pickles.—For every pint of spiced vinegar it is intended to make, take one ounce of black pepper, half an ounce of salt, half an ounce of ginger, quarter of an ounce of allspice and if desired to be hot, add a quarter drachm of cayenne, or a few capsicums. Bruise the whole of these materials, and put them into a jar or wide-mouthed bottle, with the best vinegar, tie over with a bladder, or cork the bottle close. Shake the bottle occasionally, and in a week or two the spiced vinegar will be ready for use, either as a relish to cold meats, or for pickling.

Eggs and Potatoes.—Remove the skins from some boiled Irish potatoes in small pieces about the size of a grain of corn, and season with salt and pepper. To a quart of potatoes thus prepared take the yolks of six eggs and the whites of three, and beat them well together; have some butter in a frying pan, and when it is melted put in the potatoes; when they are quite hot stir in the eggs, and continue stirring, so as to mix them well with the potatoes; and until the eggs are set; then pepper and send them to the table in a hot dish.

To relieve from the terrible effects of running a nail in the foot of a man or horse, take peach leaves, apply them to the wound, confined with bandage, and the cure is as if by magic. Renew the application twice a day if necessary, and one application generally does the work. This remedy has cured both man aud horse in a few hours, when they were apparently on the point of having lock-jaw.

Young Cattle should have as good treatment and quarters as the cows and oxen. The rapid growth they are making when they come in from grass should be kept up by good hay and roots. The bog hay and frozen buts, on which they are so often starved, are better used for bedding and the manure heap. Give them full, generous feed, and they will astonish you by their rapid growth.

In a recent lecture on the breeding of the horse, delivered at Manchester, N. H., Col. Lang said the finest gentlemen's horses he had ever seen were in France. There breeding is carried as near yerfection as possible in this class as well as in the sporting horses, in which the French people seem to be much interested, and bid fair to beat the world.

A Hamburg, N. Y., farmer, who has had large experience in feeding cabbage and turnips to cows, says his practice is to feed immediately after milking—never before—and he has never been troubled with the milk being flavored. He also says he feeds turnips whole with the tops on, as there is no danger from choking when fed in this way.

Some one says that when mechanics have land they generally give better cultivation than farmers; they have more grapes, pears, strawberries, and water-melons, and earlier potatoes and cucumbers. They devote more care and labor to the small space, and so reap a larger profit from it.

Roast veal and chicken bones make a very nice soup, boiled with vegetables; but, add a handful of macaroni; break it up fine and boil the soup half an hour after it is put in; color the soup with catsup.

Milch Cows should have a succulent food, and meal, if you wish them to show all their good qualities. Feed generally, and keep the flesh increasing, as well as the milk.

A Minnesota farmer says: "We raise four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre here, which would be a big thing if we didn't also raise bugs enough to eat 'em all up."

Fowl culture is receiving attention in Paris. 'I've got a hennery,' lately said a great lady to her cousin. 'Dear me,' said the cousin. 'I thought his name was Charles.'