The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1869. VOL. 64.—WHOLE No. 5,494.

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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.

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A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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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:

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Episcopal Prayer Books,
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STATIONERY,
Congress, Legal,
Record, Foolscap,
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Sermon, Commercial Note,
Ladies' Gilt, Ladies' Octavo,
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Bath Post, Damask Laid Note,
Cream Laid Note, Envelopes, &c.

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Several Hundred Different Figures, the Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county, for sale at prices CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD in Bedford.

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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, Cohen's,
Hollowbush & Carey's, Payson,
Dunton, and Scribner's Pens,
Clark's Indellible, Faber's Tablet,
Cohen's Eagle,
Office, Faber's
Guttknecht'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.

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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 everywhere 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.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
604 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WE combine style with neatness of fit.
And moderate prices with the best workmanship.

[sep11,'68,y1]

M. P. SPIDEL,
HOUSE PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER,
BEDFORD PA.

All Kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper hanging, &c., done at the shortest notice.

Orders solicited.

apr23m3.

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

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

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 or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases 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, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Digestive 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 Barks 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 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 Bitters 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 Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. 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 medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum 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 a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of 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 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, by the use of these remedies, and no diseases will ever assail 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 "Hoofland'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 "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
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 out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof 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 that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies 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 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 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.

may29'68y1

THE GRAND WIND-UP IN BOSTON.

Boston is about to give out the hymn; let the rest of mankind handle their psalm-books. Boston is about to raise the tune; let "frogpond" clap its hands, and Bunker hill be joyful altogether. Boston is about to lead in prayer; let the gentiles draw near, pull off their hats, and listen to the most eloquent petition that was ever addressed to a human audience. Boston has proclaimed a great National Peace Jubilee, "to be held in the city of Boston, June 15th, 16th and 17th of the present *Anno Domini*, to commemorate the restoration of peace throughout the land. Boston is arranging a grand orchestra of one thousand musicians, the first to sing national airs and hymns of peace, and the last to swell the aforesaid national airs and hymns to cosmical dimensions. Boston is erecting an immense coliseum, capable of accommodating over fifty thousand persons, for the occasion, to be magnificently decorated with emblems expressive of Boston notions, sentiments, ideas and emotions. Boston invites the rest of mankind to attend and participate in its enjoyments, at the ruinously low figures of one hundred dollars the season ticket, admitting three persons, or thirty-three dollars, thirty-three cents and a vulgar fraction for each individual. Boston is about to do the thing in style; but like the thrifty consort of the renowned Gilpin, while she is bent on pleasure, she retains her frugal disposition, and intends to realize a profit on her anthems and thanksgivings.

Boston rejoiced greatly over the war. She led the timbrels, and headed the dance which circled around the caldron when the poisonous mixture which made men bloodthirsty was preparing. Of all the noxious ingredients that entered into the compound, hers was the most deadly. Although she did not manifest superior alacrity in sending her sons to the conflict, she sang the war song, danced the war dance, and screamed the war whoop with a vigor and persistency that left nothing to be desired. Her clergy breathed forth threatenings and slaughter from the pulpit. Her learned pundits perambulated the land, blowing the war trumpet from the platforms of lecture halls; making merchandize of their belligerent sentinels, at the price of fifty cents for the admission. Her senators and representatives took the lead in every measure which served to make war inevitable, and to foster and intensify the evil passions and cruel hatreds which war is calculated to awaken.

Boston has attained her ends, and Boston is satisfied. She did nothing to promote the return of peace; she is doing what lies in her power to make the people only formal. The country is only formally at peace, not actually. It is the peace of exhaustion, not of consent, the badges of which are the privations of right, political constraint and military despotism. But it is a peace that is after the heart of Boston, and therefore Boston proposes to celebrate it with songs and thanksgivings; with the "greatest feast of sublime and inspiring harmony that has ever been heard in any part of the world." As Boston was inspired with an ardent love of the beauties of war, so now Boston is inspired with an ardent love of the beauties of peace. She discovers that all mankind are brethren. She wonders how they could have done otherwise than love each other. She is willing to embrace the survivors of those whom she sent forth her bands to destroy, to admit to share in her rejoicings—provided they pay the regular fees for admission—those whom she labored to impoverish; and to show the whole world how little malice she had against those whose destruction she sought to accomplish. Magnanimous Boston, who takes the lead in celebrating the close of the temple of Janus when it was no longer in their power to keep it open, and who, finding war times no longer marketable, sets her organ to a peace melody, grinds away with the air of a composer, and passes around the hat with the confidence of a benefactor.

There is no objection to the musicians of Boston assembling together and making all the harmonious uproar of which they and all the machinery they are able to press into the service are capable. There is no objection to putting as high a price as they please upon their performances, and making out of them all the profit of which the thing is susceptible. But a celebration such as is contemplated, upon the predicate adopted—a grand national festival on the restoration of peace throughout the land—and that, of all places in the world, in Boston, is, beyond measure, impudent and insolent.
—*St. Louis Republican.*

FEMALE SOCIETY.—What makes those men who associate habitually with women superior to others? What makes that woman who is accustomed to and at ease in the society of men, superior to her sex in general? Solely because they are in the habit of free graceful, continued conversations with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity, their faculties awaken; their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and captivation in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and the heart is changed continually. The asperities are rubbed off, their better materials pollished and brightened, and their richness, like fine gold, is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of woman than ever could by those of men. The iron and steel of their character are hidden, like the harness and armour of the giant, by studs and knots of gold and precious stones, when they are not wanted in actual warfare.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—One hundred and ten years ago, there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana or Illinois. Then what is now the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mountains of the moon. It was not until 1767 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago, the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. A hundred years ago, Napoleon was not born, and Washington was a modest Virginia colonel, and the great events in the history of the two worlds, in which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts, were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago, the United States were the most loyal part of the British empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago, there were but four newspapers in America. Steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century passed has been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the hapiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation.

THE gentleman at church is known by the following marks:

1. Comes in good season, so asneither to interrupt the pastor nor congregation by a late arrival.

2. Does not stop upon the steps or in the portico, either to gape at the ladies, salute friends or display his colloqual powers.

3. Opens and shuts the door gently and walks deliberately and lightly up the aisle or gallery stairs, and gets his seat as quietly, and making as few people remove as posible.

4. Takes his place either in the back part of the seat, or steps out into the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never thinks of such a thing as making people crowd past him while keeping his place in his seat.

5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives up his seat to such; seeking another for himself.

6. Never thinks of filling a house of God with tobacco spittle, or annoying those who sit near him by chewing that nauseous weed in Church.

7. Never, unless in case of illness, gets up or goes out during time of service.—But if necessity compel him to do so, goes so quietly that his very manner is an apology for the act.

8. Does not engage in conversation before the service.

9. Does not whisper, nor laugh, or eat fruit in the house of God, or lounge in that holy place.

11. Does not rush out of the church like a tramping horse the moment the benediction is pronounced, but retires slowly in a noiseless, quiet manner.

12. Does all he can by precept and example, to promote decorum in others; and is ever ready to lend his aid to discountenance all indecorum in the house of God.

AN AWFUL STORY.—"There was once an awful little girl who had an awful way of saying 'awful' to everything. She lived in an awful house, in an awful street, in an awful village, which was in an awful place. She went to an awful school, where she had an awful teacher, who gave her awful lessons out of awful books. Every day she was so awful hungry that she ate an awful amount of food, so that she looked awful healthy. Her hat was so awful small and her feet so awful large. She went to an awful church, and her minister was an awful preacher. When she took an awful walk she climbed awful hills, and when she got awful tired she sat down under an awful tree to rest herself. In summer she found the weather awful hot, and in winter awful cold. When it didn't rain, there was an awful drought, and when the awful drought was over, there was an awful rain. So that this awful girl was all the time in an awful state, and if she don't get over saying 'awful' about everything I am afraid she will, by and by, come to an awful end."

I OWE my success in life to one single fact: That at the age of twenty-seven I commenced and continued four years the process of daily reading and speaking upon some historical and scientific book. These off hand efforts where made sometimes in a corn field, sometimes in a forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my auditors. It is to this early practice, in the art of all arts, that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated me forward, shaped and modelled my destiny. Improve, then, young gentleman, the superior advantages you here enjoy. Let not a day pass without exercising your powers of speech. Cæsar controlled men by captivating their affections and swaying their passions. The influence of the one perished with the other. That of the other continues to this day.—*Henry Clay.*

Narrow-minded men who have not a thought beyond the sphere of their own outlook, remind one of the Hindoo maxim: "the snail sees nothing but its own shell, and thinks it the grandest palace in the universe."

LIVING IN PEACE.—Mr. Simeon of Cambridge, having met with injurious treatment made the following memorandum: Perhaps I ought to take some notice of it; but my rule is, never to hear, or see, or know, what, if heard, or seen, or know, would call for animadversion from me. Hence it is that I dwell in peace in the midst of lions. To all the accusations that were brought against him, our Lord made no reply; "Insomuch that the governor marvelled greatly." I delight in that record; and, God helping me, it is the labor of my life so to act, that on my account also the governor or spectator may marvel greatly. My experience all this day has been, and I hope it will yet continue to be a confirmation of that word, "Thou wilt hide me in the secret of thy presence from the strife of tongues." Insult an angel before the throne, and what would he care about it? Just such will be my feelings, whilst I am hid in the secret of my Redeemer's presence.

THE LAST SPIKE.—So much anxiety has been manifested as to whether the "golden spike" was permitted to remain where it was driven in the last Pacific railroad tie, subject to any lawless depredator who might be about, that we print the following to give relief:

"That silver bound tie and golden spike! Oh, the prose of it, the plain prose! The poetry of the operation, the tie and the spike have all vanished. Ceremony is one thing and business another. After the silver bound tie was laid and the golden spike driven in the Pacific railroad—after they 'had got done praying,' and before east and west had fixed to their satisfaction what these emblematic articles represented, the tie and the spikes (there were two of them) were quietly taken up and deposited with Nevada's silver hammer in a car and sent to San Francisco, while a common wooden tie was substituted, and the last rail secured to it by a common iron spike."
—*Western Correspondence.*

THE *Baltimore Gazette* advocates the establishment of gold banks, now that gold contracts are made legal by acts of Congress. The *Gazette* says:

By the establishment of a gold bank and the facilitating of the exchange of gold checks, we would create an additional gold currency which would be of great use in business. In case of sudden panics, by payment of a small discount for thirty or sixty days, merchants, who were suddenly called on for coin, could raise the gold and save probably five or six per cent or even more. A large amount of gold which is now in small sums would be massed together and made available, and by the use of checks there would be an interchange of what would be in reality coin notes, ten times as large as the actual amount of gold in bank. * * * It would facilitate and extend dealings in gold, and pave the way to resumption of specie payments. Is not a gold bank a thing worth thinking of?

DULL times, these. Business men are complaining bitterly, and many of them see little hope in the immediate future. The only thing to be done under the circumstances is for business men to keep up their spirits, and at the same time keep themselves prominently before the public. To do this, they should select the best advertising medium through which to announce their places of business and what they have to dispose. Amongst the best, if not the very best, is the BEDFORD GAZETTE, which goes everywhere, and is read by thousands who read no other paper.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and ingenious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity; but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

Five business houses on Commerce street, Mobile, were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Colonel L. T. Woodruff, President of the Board of Trade, lost his life, and two others were seriously hurt by falling walls.

Impure thoughts are the seeds of sin. If dropped into the soil of the mind and heart, they should be cast out immediately; otherwise, they will germinate, spring up, and bear the fruit of sinful words and acts.

A jury of inquest has acquitted the United States soldier charged with beating his wife to death, near Fortress Monroe, deciding that her death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel.

Deal gently with those who stray. Draw back by love and persuasion. A kiss is worth a thousand kicks. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold.

A Soldier with a bullet in his breast—not his back—received at Bull Run, has been removed from an Indiana post office, to make place for a rich Radical.

POLYGAMY is said to be fast dying out in the Sultan's dominions. The Turk of the period finds that the expense of one wife is as much as he can support.

The Presbyterian Church South is at present engaged in discussing a plan for the evangelization of the blacks.

Two banks in New York were broken into Tuesday night, but the burglars left without being able to make a raise.

John Mogler, a noted Texan desperado, was recently shot by a sheriff and a posse of citizens. The ruffian refused to surrender, fought desperately, and finally fell with fourteen shots in him.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Feeding Young Chickens.—Considering the rough food employed in rearing young chickens and turkeys, it seems amazing that people succeed half so well as they do. Young chickens and tender turkeys require soft and rich food for the first two weeks, just as a new-born infant needs milk. It would be just as consistent to gorge the delicate stomach of an infant with popped corn and candy as to attempt to rear young chickens and turkeys on coarse and raw meal and small kernals of grain. And yet such feed is often employed for that purpose where large numbers of fowls are produced. But the losses of young chickens would be much less were soft food employed until the young birds have acquired sufficient strength to digest coarse and hard food. In many instances more than half the turkeys that are hatched are so seriously injured by improper food that they die before they are one week old. Indeed, many people will not attempt to rear turkeys, simply because the young birds will die, in spite of all their efforts to raise them. The first food that young birds of any kind should receive is boiled eggs. After an egg is boiled, cut the shell in two equal parts and place them where the young chickens can have access to the soft and rich food. After they have eaten the egg, a mush made of equal parts of Indian meal and wheat flour should constitute their chief food. If milk can be obtained, let it be made into curd. Great care should be taken, in the preparation of chicken feed, to exclude everything that contains salt, only a small quantity will surely kill young chickens and turkeys.—*Maine Farmer.*

Hard Work and Hard Driving.—Horses were designed as beasts of burden, to relieve mankind of fatiguing drudgery. It does not hurt them to work hard, if they are treated kindly. It is not the hard drawing and ponderous loads that wear out horses and make them poor, baulky, worthless, it is the hard driving, the worry by rough inhuman, drivers, that uses up more horse flesh, fat, and muscle than all the labor the team performs.

Consider the ponderous loads that teams are required to cart every day, they appear to grow fatter and stronger every year. They are treated kindly. On the other hand, other horses that do not perform half the labor soon grow poor and give out, and the next thing we hear of them is, they die with the harness on. Hard work does not kill them; but the worrying, fretting and abuse did the job.

Horses will do all the mowing and reaping on a large farm, thrash the grain, pitch the hay, turn the grindstone, saw the wood, and perform almost all the heavy labor that farmers have been accustomed to do, and grow fat, if they are not worried and jerked and kicked about as if they were a living football.

Keeping Hams in Warm Weather.—Make bags of unbleached cotton cloth put the hams in, and then put a layer of fine soft hay all around them, so as to make a stratum of hay between the cloth and the hams. If merely bagged the flies will thrust their ovipositors through the cloth and sting the meat; but the interposed hay keeps them off. It is a common practice to whitewash the bags, but this is not so neat, and the bags cannot be well used again. Another mode is to bury them in oats or some other grain but they are more apt to become injured from want of ventilation. Charcoal dust keeps the hams well, but it is black and disagreeable, and hard to get off. Whichever mode is adopted, it is of vital importance that the work is done early in the spring, before the flies are stirring.—*Country Gentleman.*

A farmer correspondent, speaking of the difficulty of swine driving, says it is "as whistling, after you know how," to wit: to the end of a stout cord, tie an ear of corn; drop it in front of the pig within five or six inches from his nose, and commence draging it slowly away, in the direction you wish him to propel. If his pigship shows evidence of blited hopes, or arberration of mind, from the singular conduct of the corn, seduce him into the belief that it is "all right," by letting him have a brief nibble at it, and then resuming the line of march. In this (says our informant) the most obdurate pig may be decoyed any reasonable distance. He says he has deduced this from the fact that "men require motives for action—and why not pigs?"

Gaps in Chickens.—When you find them showing symptoms of this malady, you will find it a most simple and successful remedy to mix with one quart of corn meal one table spoonful of black mustard seed, and feed them. They will be healthy, have a vigorous and lively growth. I speak from three years experience, and without the loss of one chicken.

The first milk of a cow after calving is purgative, and might have a bad effect on hogs, but we should think it would not be very dangerous unless fed regularly day after day. It is used as human food in Europe without evil effects.

To remove writing ink from paper without scratching, apply with a camel's hair pencil a solution of two drachms of muriate of tin in four drachms of water; after the writing has disappeared, pass the paper through water and dry.

To take indelable ink out of linen, apply a saturated solution of cynaret of potassium, and wash in cold water.

The grasshoppers came and Kansas was in tribulation; the blackbirds came, are eating them all up, and Kansas is joyful.