Saint Mary's Beacon.

VOL. VII LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1870 NO. 32

ST. MARY'S BEACON

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

JAMES S. DOWNS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2.00 per annum to be paid within six months. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months and no paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—75 cts per square for the first insertion, and 50 cts for every subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Communications of a personal character will be charged, at the same rates as advertisements; obituaries over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author, or no attention will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published unless desired, but we cannot consent to insert communications unless we know the writer.

Public Local Law.

CHAPTER 61.

PASSED JANUARY SESSION, 1870.

AN ACT for the protection of Fish and Terrapins in the tributaries of the Potomac River, lying in Saint Mary's County, and to regulate the time and manner of catching and taking Fish and Terrapins in that portion of the Potomac River between Cobb Point, in Charles County, and Point Lookout, in Saint Mary's County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, except *bona-fide* residents of Saint Mary's County, to haul a seine in any of the tributaries of the Potomac River lying in Saint Mary's County.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, except *bona-fide* residents of Saint Mary's County, to take or catch Terrapins in the waters or tributaries of the Potomac river, lying in said county.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That no person or persons shall haul a seine more than eighty fathoms in length, in that portion of the Potomac River between Cobb Point, in Charles county, and Point Lookout, in Saint Mary's county, except from the fifteenth day of March to the fifteenth day of May, inclusive.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of either of the preceding Sections of this Act shall pay a fine of not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, and forfeit the boat or boats and vessel in his possession, together with the seine or seines, tackle and all things on board at the time the offence may have been committed.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or any Constable, on complaint made to him, to arrest any person or persons so violating the foregoing Sections of this Act, and to seize the boat or boats and vessel, together with the seine, tackle and all things on board alleged to be forfeited, and give notice to the owner or owners thereof, if the same can be found, to appear before a Justice of the Peace of Saint Mary's County on a certain day, within five days from the time of the seizure, to show cause why the property so seized should not be condemned; and if the owner or owners of the property so seized evade the service of said notice, or cannot be found, then the Sheriff or Constable may give notice by publication in some newspaper published in Saint Mary's County, or may set up notices at three of the most public places in the neighborhood of the seizure, warning the owner or owners of such property to appear before a Justice of the Peace of Saint Mary's County, to be therein named, on a certain day, not less than ten days from the time of the seizure, to show cause why the said property should not be condemned.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That if, upon the hearing in any case of seizure as aforesaid, the Justice of the Peace is satisfied that the owner or person or persons having charge of the property so seized, is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Act, which imposes a forfeiture of such property for such violation, then such Justice shall adjudge the same to be condemned and sold by the Sheriff or Constable seizing the same after ten days' public notice, and the Justice may proceed *exparte* to hear and determine any question of forfeiture; if the owner or owners fail to appear after the notice herein required to be given, and in all cases arising under this Act, an appeal shall be made to the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, subject to the same laws and rules that govern in other cases of appeal from the decisions of Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if the Sheriff or Constable making the seizure of property under this Act, does not know the name of the owner or person having charge thereof, he may describe him in the notice he is required to give, as the owner of the property, without naming him; and the Justice, if he does not know the name of the owner, may condemn the property as the property of a person guilty of violating the law, without naming such person.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the proceeds of the sale of any property forfeited as aforesaid, with all fines imposed and collected under this Act, shall, after paying the expenses of the seizure, condemnation and sale, be divided, one-fourth to the Sheriff or Constable making the seizure, one-fourth to those aiding in making the arrest and seizure, and the remaining one half to the Board of School Commissioners for Saint Mary's County, for the use of the Primary Schools for said County.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

BARNES COMPTON,
President of the Senate.
FERDINAND C. LATROBE,
Speaker of House of Delegates.
Approved March 2d, 1870.
ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

MARYLAND, Sct.

I, JAMES S. FRANKLIN, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a full and true copy of Chapter 61, of January Session, 1870, of the General Assembly of Maryland, as taken from the original engrossed bill deposited in and belonging to the office of the said Clerk of the Court of Appeals

******* In testimony whereof I have
* L. S. * hereunto set my hand as Clerk
******* and affixed the seal of the said Court of Appeals this 14th day of April, A. D., 1870.

JAMES S. FRANKLIN,
Clerk of Court of Appeals
of Maryland.

May 12, 1870—3w.

Professional Cards.

THE undersigned, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, have, this 3rd day of July, 1866, formed a Copartnership in the practice of their profession, under the name and style of Combs & Downs. They will practice in the County of Saint Mary's and the adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

Especial attention will be paid to the collection of claims against individuals, the State, or the Government.

References given, when required. Address Combs & Downs, Leonardtown, P. O., St Mary's County, Maryland.

ROBERT C. COMBS
JAS. S. DOWNS.

July 5, 1866—1y.

Law Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a law copartnership under the name of Maddox & Crane. They will practice in the Courts of St. Mary's and the adjoining counties and also in the Court of Appeals.

Especial attention paid to the collection of claims against individuals, the State or the Government. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their charge.

Address, Maddox & Crane, Leonardtown St. Mary's county, Md.

G. FRED. MADDOX,
J. PARRAN CRANE,

Dec. 25, 1867—tf.

Law Co-Partnership

The undersigned, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, have this 1st day of December, 1869, associated themselves to practice their profession under the name and style of

BLAKISTONE & MORGAN.

They will practice in St. Mary's and the adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Special and prompt attention will be paid to the collection of claims. One or both can always be found at their office in Leonard Town. Address, Blakistone & Morgan, Leonard Town P. O., St. Mary's County, Md.

JAMES T. BLAKISTONE,
JOSEPH F. MORGAN,

Dec. 2, 1869—tf.

JAS. H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

Feb 10, 1870—tf.

D. S. BRISCOE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Leonardtown,
St. Mary's Co. Md.

may 9, 18 7—tf.

J. F. MATTHEWS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEONARDTOWN,

Will practice in the Courts of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince Georges.

Sept. 12th, 1867—6m.

DANIEL C. HAMMETT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland

Oct 3, 1867—tf.

H. T. GARNETT

(LATE OF VIRGINIA,)
General Commisson Merchan
—AND—
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF LANDS
No 55 Pratt St., near Commerce,
Baltimore.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

April 16, 1868—tf

BOARDING.

MRS J. C. MILBURN, formerly of St Mary's county, has removed from No. 32 Hanover St., to 169 *W. Lombard St.*, between *Sharp and Liberty*, and is prepared to receive permanent and transinet Boarders.

Jan 9, 1870—tf

DR. P. EDMUNDS,

DENTIST.
Leonardtown, Md.

Jan 27, 1870—tf.

TO TOBACCO GROWERS.

TO GROWERS.

"EXCELSIOR."

Containing Ammonia,	6 *per cent.*
Super Phosphate equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime,	57 "
Potash and Soda,	5 "

WE again call the attention of the farmers of Maryland and Virginia to our EXCELSIOR, composed of 700 pounds of No 1 Peruvian Guano, and 1,300 pounds of Soluable Phosphate of Lime (bones dissolved in sulphuric acid), potash and soda, forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Ground Bones.

Excelsior is in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity per acre, however small; and it is the opinion of many close calculating Farmers, after TWELVE years experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers that an application of 100 pounds of Excelsior is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano offered for sale, therefore is fully 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper. And

Twelve years' Experience in the Growth of Tobacco,

In Maryland and Virginia, has demonstrated beyond doubt that Excelsior has no competitor in the growth of that staple—It is the unanimous opinion of the Tobacco Planters of Maryland, that from the application of Excelsior the crop is heavier, of finer quality, cures earlier and better, and is not so liable to suffer from drought as from Peruvian Guano. We refer to every Tobacco Planter in Maryland.

Uniform Quality Guaranteed.

☞ *The very best evidence we can offer of the value of our Excelsior as a crop grower and fertilizer is the fact of its being imitated and counterfeited in this and other cities.*

☞ Farmers should see that the ANALYSIS and name of J. J. TURNER & CO., are branded on every bag *in RED LETTERS.* All others are counterfeits.

Price $65 per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore Md.

April 7, 1870—3m.

TO CORN GROWERS.

J. J. TURNER & CO.'S

AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate.

ANALYSIS:

Ammonia,	2.83
Soluble Phosphate of Lime,	29.51
Bone Phosphate of Lime,	10.67

For Corn, Oats and spring crops generally it has no superior. Very high encomiums have also been paid its efficacy in the growth of Wheat and Tobacco the past three years. Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and is made with same care and supervision—uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling.—Packed in bags and barrels.

Price $55 per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 7, 1870—3m.

Planters of St. Mary's!

SECURE LARGE CROPS OF TOBACCO, CORN, OATS and GRASS, and IMPROVE THE FERTILITY OF YOUR LANDS by using

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate

which has been in use over 15 years.

Prompt as Peruvian Guano!
Permanent as Bone!

HIGHLY IMPROVED *and standard guaranteed.*

The following planters of this county have used it and can inform interested parties as to its results

Dr Jno M Brome,	B Dawson, Esq.,
Hon H G S Key,	W A Loker, "
G A Loker, Esq.,	Jos Forrest, "

Price in Baltimore,

$52 per ton of 2000 lbs.

For sale by cargo, ton or single bag by
GEORGE DUGDALE,
Manufacturers' Agent,
55 South street,
Baltimore.

march 10, 1870—3m

HORNE & GREENWELL,

Builders and Contractors.

THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership as Builders and Contractors and are prepared to execute all demands in their line of business that may be made upon them with promptness, at reasonable rates and in workmanlike manner.

GEORGE HORNE,
THOS. C. GREENWELL,
Leonard Town, Md.

March 31 1870—tf.

TRENT HUDNALL & CO.

TOBACCO, CIGARS
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants
47 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Agent for A RALPH & CO'S Scotch Snuff—warranted equal to any made.

Oct 29, 1868—1y.

A Card.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the HOUSE located on

Main Street and State Circle,
and known as

DUNKER'S HOTEL,

where he will be pleased to wait upon them. MEALS AT ALL HOURS, ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON, Steamed, Stewed, Fried, Roasted OYSTERS, CRABS, Soft and hard; TERRAPINS, CANVAS-BACK DUCKS,—and, in short, everything that the season presents.

☞ Also, BOARD and LODGING by the Day, Week or Month, at moderate prices.

JAMES A MEEY,
Prietor.

Annapolis, Oct 21, 1869—.

Potomac Transportation Line

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHETON, GEORETOWN,

And Potomac River Indings.

Steamer Express

CAPT. A. C. NICKLE

Will resume her route on TUESDAY, March 1st, leaving Pier No. 1 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, every Tuday, at 4 P M., for Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown, stopping at the fowing WAY POINTS on the Potomac Riv: Piney Point, Stone's Wharf, Cobus Chaptico Wharf, Chapel Point, Mathias Point, Smith's Point, Nanjemoy Store and Pye's Wharf.

RETURNING—Will leave Six Street Wharf, Washington, every Saturday at 6 A. M. and King Street Wharf, Alexandria, at 7 A. M.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO

A Needham & Sons, 142 Lights. Wharf. Baltimore.
J Broders & Co., 11 King st Alexandria
J G Waters, 105 Water st. Georgetown.
T M Crouch, 6 st. Wharf Washington.

March 3, 1870—tf.

NOTICE!

THE STEAMER MARY WASHINGTON will leave BALTIMORE, weather permitting FOR PATUXENT RIVER, VIA FAIR HAVEN AND PLUM POINT, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock.

Commencing FRIDAY, January 21, 1870 Proceeding as far up as HILL'S LANDING Returning will leave Hill's Landing every Monday morning for Benedict, and leave Benedict every TUESDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore, calling at all the Landings on the River for FREIGHT and PASSENGERS.

Also at Fair Haven and Plumb Point, going and returning.

FREIGHT received on THURSDAYS ONLY, up to 4 o'clock, P. M.

M L WEEMS,
Agent.

Jan 20, 1870—tf.

JOHN H. SURRATT,

General Commission
—AND—
Forwarding Merchant

80 Light Street Wharf,
Baltimore.

☞ Special attention given to the sale of Tobacco, Grain, Country Produce, &c., and to the purchasing of supplies of every description.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments in hand.

Oct 14. 1869—6m.

J. B. ADAMS, Late of Adams & Davidson. P. A. BOWEN, of P. G. County
ED. T. JACKSON.

ADAMS, BOWEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS.
No. 57 West Pratt Street,
2d Door from Commerce street.
BALTIMORE.

Agents for the Sale of Tobacco, Grain, &c

Oct 1,186 8—6m.

FRANCIS NEALE. J. H. NEALE

NEALE, HARRIS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Sell leaf Tobacco, Grain and all country produce.

Buy fertilizers and all supplies for farmers

No commission charged for buying guano when funds are in hand.

may 27, 1869—tf

SEATON HOUSE

Washington City, D. C.,

JOHN H. SEMMES, Props.
G. W. BUNNER, Chief Clerk
(Formerly of the National Hotel

April 12, 1867—tf.

GOD HELP THE SOUTH.

God help the South, dear sunny land,
By tyrants crushed and riven,
Betrayed, insulted, conquered, taxed—
By negroes ruled and driven;
Bright native land of noble hearts,
The Union's truest glory;
The day will come when truth shall write
Your fair, unwarped story.

God help the South! Thine arms alone
Can loose the chains that bind her—
Degraded bonds that have too long
Most ruthlessly entwined her;
Lift up the heads now bowed in grief,
Give joy instead of sorrow,
And for these weary hours of gloom
A calm and glorious morrow.

Their father's God, and now their own,
On whom their hearts still rested,
When darkest days of grief and woe
Their happy homes invested;
Then was Thine all sufficient arm
That power that oft sustained them,
And from more bitter draughts of grief
Thy pitying hand restrained them.

Still do they turn to Thee, O God!
Give rest from all their sadness,
And pour upon their strife-sick hearts
Thy precious oil of gladness!
Give them thy firm, enduring peace—
A peace that will not leave them;
Then bitter words shall cease to sting
And broken faith to grieve them.

Men call this peace—this wretched thing—
O, falsehood, basely spoken!
Because their banners trail in dust,
Because their swords are broken;
Because—ah bitterest of all—
Their warrior's heads are lying
On battle-fields too dearly won,
When victory crowned the dying.

Ah! who shall know the mighty hopes
Relentless death has shattered—
A nation's hope, all swept away,
Like leaves in autumn scattered!
They hope no more. They turn to Thee,
For only Thou cans't aid them,
To rise, renewed and vigorous still,
From the ruin we have made them.

THE INSANE WELL.

The St. Louis *Republican*, March 15, says: It is well known that the feature in connection with the design of the new County Insane Asylum was that the water supply was to be derived from an artesian well. The work was commenced almost at the same time with the erection of the building, and was continued without intermission until within a few months ago, when it was abandoned. The boring was carried to a depth greater, we believe, than any similar well in the world; but the subterranean water was not reached, at least where it had sufficient strength and volume to rise above the surface of the ground. There was something evidently wrong in the geological and other forecastings, and, after a large expenditure of money, somewhere about $100,000, the work was thrown up in despair by the County Court. Yesterday Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Superintendent of the undertaking, submitted a lengthy report embodying a history of the work, from which we make the following abstract:

The work of boring was commenced on the grounds at the south side of the Insane Asylum, in a well which had been dug to the depth of seventy-one and a half feet. The tubing having been placed in position, a 4½ inch drill was put down on the afternoon of the 31st of March, 1866, and the boring commenced, and was continued day and night, with only the necessary stoppage, until the 9th of August, 1869, when it was stopped finally; at which time the well had been sunk to a depth of 3,943½ feet. In the entire depth, 63 feet of clay had been passed through, 6 feet of coal, 360 feet of shale, 2,725 feet of limestone, and 680 feet of sandstone. A number of specimens have been saved from each formation. At a depth of 1,222 feet the water was a little saltish. At a depth of 2,140 feet a flinty opening was struck, which made the drill deviate from a straight course, and the spot was passed with difficulty. This opening contained sulphur water. At 2,513 feet the rock was found flinty, with small openings, and the hardest yet met with. On the 14th of November, 1867, the poles parted 900 feet from the top of the well, and also parted near the top, allowing twenty-seven poles. At the beginning of the boring the drill fell on the bottom 48 to 50 times per minute. At the depth of 3,000 feet, 28 to 30 times; and at the depth of 3,834 feet, 24 to 25 times per minute. At the depth of 3,929 feet the temperature is 107 degrees Fahrenheit; at 3,127 feet it is 106 degrees also. At 3,393 feet the water was 2 degrees salt. The variations to 3,473 feet in saltness and temperature were trifling. At 3,543 feet a soft, whitish sandstone was struck. The borings change by exposure to grayish red; some brown, other places yellowish, but the red predominates. The water from this rock showed from seven to eight degrees salt. In many places this formation is exceedingly hard. At 3,837 feet the temperature is 105 Fahrenheit. The tests of temperature were made with a registering thermometer of Fanrenheit scale.—Another test was made. The white of an egg was tightly inclosed in a short tube, with a plug screwed in each end, and let down 3,825 feet, and let remain one and a half hours, after which it was taken up. It had undergone no apparent change.—In boring to a depth of 838 feet the drill was often observed to be highly magnetized; after passing this point there appeared to be no such influence. The loss of time, from various accidents and causes, is stated to have been less than 10 per cent. of the whole period occupied in boring. The well was left in a good condition for resuming boring at any future time. Mr. Atkinson remarks that here is a good opportunity of exploring at a cheap cost a hitherto unknown region of the earth.

THE MAN WHO IS IN LOVE.—There is something very cruel in the contempt with which women, as a rule, look upon a man who is in love. One might have thought that compassion (which is nearly akin to contempt, however, with many people) would have been a more appropriate feeling; but it cannot be denied that a man is never less a hero with the woman of his acquaintance than when he is desperately in love with some particular woman. If it be his good fortune to have inspired a similar attachment in the bosom of the young person who has upset his reason, she out of all her sex, may be inclined to see something fine and noble in his devotion; but your ordinary woman—and, above all, your extraordinary woman, who has some power of satire, and loves to revenge the weaknesses of her sex by laughing at the other—cannot help regarding a lover as a rather silly person, who has caught a fever which is about as ridiculous as measles to a grown up man. In novels the case is quite otherwise, and nothing in fiction attracts the sympathy of woman so much as a perfect abandonment to a wild and impetuous affection, with the spectacle of a rhetoric-loving young man conquering every difficulty, and overcoming all manner of obstacles for the sake of his sweetheart. But in actual life, a man finds himself compelled to strict watch over any exhibitions of affection he may be inclined to indulge in; and if he does not, the woman of his acquaintance look upon him as a "softy," and shrug their shoulders in a highly humorous way over his folly. As for the modern young lady, she conceals her affection so thoroughly that you would almost imagine she had none.

THE TRUTH OF THE "WOMAN QUESTION."—"One thing," says Mr. Mill, "we may be certain of, that what is contrary to womens' nature to do, they never will be made to do by simply giving their nature free play. The anxiety of mankind to interfere in behalf of nature, for fear lest nature should succeed in effecting its purpose, is an altogether unnecessary solicitude. What women by nature cannot do, it is quite superfluous to forbid them from doing. What they can do, but not so well as the men who are their competitors, competition suffices to excuse them from, since nobody asks for protective duties and bounties in favor of women; it is only asked that the present bounties and protective duties in favor of men should be re-called. If women have a greater natural inclination for some things than for others, there is no need of laws or social inculcation to make the majority of them do the former in preference to the latter. Whatever women's services are most wanted for, the free play of competition will hold out the strongest inducement to them to undertake. And, as the words imply, they are most wanted for the things for which they are the most fit; by the apportionment of which, to them, the collective faculties of the two sexes can be applied, on the whole, with the greatest of valuable results."

CAN ANY ONE TELL?—Can any one tell how men that cannot absolutely pay small bills, can always find plenty of money to buy liquor and treat when happening among friends?

Can any one tell how many young men who dodge their washer-women, and who are always behind with their landlord, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of poker or seven-up?

Can any one tell how it is with some men who owe their butchers, owe for rent, owe for tailoring, for shoes, etc., can have anything that's nice, eat oysters at night, wear fine clothes, and have all the delicacies of the season?

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and don't work, while others who are industrious and always employed almost starve?

NEEDLEWORK.—Ladies are, I think, very fortunate in having a resource in work at a time when the mind rejects intellectual amusement. Men have no resource but striding up and down the room, like a bird that beats itself to pieces against the bars of its cage; whereas needlework is a sort of sedative, too mechanical to worry the mind by distracting it from the points on which its musings turn, yet gradually assisting it in regaining steadiness and composure; for so curiously are our bodies and minds linked together, that the regular and constant employment of the body on any process, however dull and uniform, has the effect of tranquilizing, where it cannot disarm, the feelings of the mind.

A life of usefulness is the highest and noblest life a man can live. It is the God-like life; for God is forever doing and giving for the happiness of his creatures. He is the Great Worker.

A Wit being requested "to say a good thing," laconically responded, "oysters!"

NECESSITY OF LABOR.—Yes! we should all have our work to do—work of some kind. I do not look upon him as an object of compassion who finds it in hard manual labor, so long as the frame is not overtasked, and springs, after rest, with renewed vigor to its toil. Hard labor is a source of more pleasure in a great city in a single day, than all which goes by the special name of pleasure throughout the year. We must all have our task.—We are wretched without it. Him we call a "man of pleasure" who makes a sort of business of his pleasure; has a routine and method in his dissipations, dines out, visits with the same unwillingness. Even the poet, the most luxurious of mortals, who feeds on thought deliciously, must make of his murmuring honey-work a task and occupation. He runs out into some charming solitude to gase about him, and utter melodious verse; but if he cannot convert those loose papers in his desk into something he can call work, his beautiful solitude will soon lose its charms. Mountain, or lake, or valley, it will be all flat and arid as the desert.

THE RETIRED CONDUCTOR.—The "Fat Contributor" relates of an old conductor promoted to train dispatcher as follows:

Habit was exceedingly strong with the ex-conductor. As he sat in the office he would start every time he heard a bell ring and yell, "All aboard." Then he would go about the office at intervals and try to collect fare from his assistants.—We dropped in casually, one afternoon, and Billy wanted to know if we had a "pass." He couldn't get accustomed to his new position at all. He pined to be again on the road. One day he begged the boys to put him through a collision, which they did to his entire gratification. They tore his clothes nearly off, blackened his eyes, broke a kerosene lamp over his head, and piled a red-hot stove on top of him. Billy was in an ecstasy of delight, and declared he hadn't enjoyed himself so much since he had a bile.

☞ At Plymouth, England, there is, or was, a small green opposite the Government House, over which no one was allowed to pass. Not a creature was allowed to approach save the general's cow; and the sentry had particular orders to turn away any one who ventured to cross the forbidden turf. One day old lady D——, having called at the general's, in order to make a short cut, bent her steps across the lawn, when she was arrested by the sentry calling out and desiring her to return and go up the other road. She remonstrated. The man said he could not disobey his orders, which were to prevent any crossing that piece of ground.—"But," said Lady D——, with a stately air, "do you know who I am?" "I don't know who you may be, ma'am," replied the immovable sentry, "but I knows who you ain't—you ain't the general's cow!"

☞ The following may be cited as an example of a scrupulously honest testimonial to character. The writer says: "I have known Mr.—— for several years. I consider him eminently qualified for every post he seeks. His habits are convivial, if not regular. He possesses a fine voice. His taste in liquors is remarkable. He plays whist with singular steadiness. He knows as much about everything as most men. He is frequently sober, and occasionally industrious."

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—Ladies, some of them of the first quality, heretofore, have been so far from thinking it any abasement to charge themselves with the instruction of their own children, that to their immortal honor, they have made it part of their business to assist in that of other people's. These high examples should prevail with the ladies of our age, to employ some of their vacant hours and pains, if not on others, at least on their own offspring.

FOLLOWING NATURE.—Whatever we do with spontaneity is easy and pleasing in the doing, and profitable in the result. By following nature we grow, as it were, towards the sun, fair and straight. A ship that runs with the wind goes smoothly and swiftly on her course; but against it, how much tossing, how much loss of time, how much hard work and even becurring anxieties, none but the mariner can recount.

☞ A New Haven school ma'am, instructing her class of girls in home geography the other day, had to explain what a Mormon was, and brought out this pertinent remark from a little chit of nine years of age: "Well, I don't see how they manage it. I should think that when he kissed one of his wives, the others would all get jealous and pull every hair out of her head. My mamma would, I'm sure."

☞ At a recent examination in an infant school a little boy was asked to explain his idea of bearing false witness against your neighbor. After hesitating, he said it was telling tales, on which the examiner said, "That's not exactly an answer. What do you say?" addressing a little girl. She immediately replied, "It was when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told of it."

When they desire to get rid of tenants in New Orleans, they remove the roofs for repairs.