ASHTABULA WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

By JAMES REED. Independent in all things. $2 in Advance

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Two Dollars per annum—paid strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Twelve lines or less of Nonpareil make a square.

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One square 6 mos.	5 00	Four squares 1 year	15 00
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JOB PRINTING

Of every description attended to on call, and done in the most tasteful manner.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIANS.

R. B. VAN NORMAN, M. D., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office nearly opposite the residence of H. Fassett, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio. Residence nearly opposite the M. E. Church. OFFICE HOURS—From 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., and evening. 865

DENTISTS.

G. W. NELSON, Dentist, Ashtabula, Ohio. Office in Fisk Block. 869

P. E. HALL, Dentist, Ashtabula, Ohio. Office over Horton, Fellows and Co.'s Store. 869

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

WADE & WATKINS—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson, Ohio. Office in the Court House, for the present. D. S. WADE. 895 A. B. WATKINS.

F. A. PETTIBONE, Attorney at Law, Collector, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Geneva, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1866. 865-y1

HENRY FASSETT, Agent Home Insurance Company of New York (Capital, $2,000,000), and of Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct. Also, attends to writing of Deeds, Wills, &c. 869

HALL & GARY, Attorneys at Law, and War Claim Agents, Ashtabula county, Ohio. THEODORE HALL will be at Geneva on Monday and Tuesday of each week. THEODORE HALL, Ashtabula. M. B. GARY, Geneva. 826

F. H. SHERMAN, at the office of Sherman & Fitch, Notary Public, and Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. 788

SHERMAN & FITCH, Attorneys at Law, First Door South of Fisk House, Ashtabula, Ohio. LABAN S. SHERMAN. 680 EDWARD H. FITCH.

THEODORE HALL, Attorney at Law, and War Claim Agent, Fisk Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 788

J. B. COOK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Notary Public, also Real Estate Agent, Main street, over Morrison & Tickner's store, Ashtabula, O. 839

CHARLES BOOTH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio. 419

O. H. FITCH, Life, Fire and Marine Insurance, and Real Estate Agency, Fisk Block, Ashtabula, O. 686

SAMUEL W. HUMPHREY, Real Estate Dealer, continues to supply the market with Building Lots from his place at the Depot. Lots eligible and prices moderate. 1y-813

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOUSE,—A. H. Stockwell, Proprietor. Omnibuses run regularly from this house to and from every train, and a line of stages leaves its door for Jefferson and other interior points. 869

FISK HOUSE,—Ashtabula, Ohio.—H. Field, Proprietor. An Omnibus running to and from every train of cars. Also, a good livery-stable kept in connection with this house, to convey passengers to any point. 689

THOMPSON'S HOTEL—J. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor, Jefferson, Ohio.

FRENCH'S HOTEL, On the European Plan, opposite the City Hall and Park, (Cor. Frankfort St.) New York. Spacious Refectory, Bath Room and Barber Shop. Servants not allowed to receive Perquisites.—Do not believe Runners or Hackmen who say we are full. 1year-853

MERCHANTS.

GEORGE HALL, Dealer in Piano-Fortes, and Melodeons, Piano Stools, Covers, Instruction Books, etc. Depot—22 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. 416

STRONG & MANNING, Dealers in Bituminous, Anthracite and Blacksmith's Coals, by the ton or car load, at Ashtabula station, or delivered in the Village, at the most favorable rates. 890

TYLER & CARLISLE, Dealers in Groceries, Domestic Dry Goods, &c. just opening at the old store of Stephen Hall, Main Street, which has been rebuilt and put in neat and tasteful order. 873

HERRICK & BROTHER, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Cutlery, Notions, &c., &c., Main, two doors North of Centre street, Ashtabula, O. 870

SMITH & GILKEY, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, opposite Clarendon Block, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio. 870

W. REDHEAD, Dealer in Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, and all kinds of Fish. Also, all kinds of Family Groceries, Fruits and Confectionery, Ale and Domestic Wines. 869

COLLINS & BROTHER, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Iron, Stone China, &c., &c., Crockery, &c. Two doors north of Fisk House, Ashtabula, Ohio.
L. P. COLLINS. 869 J. W. COLLINS.

J. P. ROBERTSON, Dealer in every description of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Also, on hand a stock of Choice Family Groceries, Main street, corner of Centre, Ashtabula, O. 869

HORTON, FELLOWS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, and General Dealers in Produce, Provisions, Flour, Corn, Fish, Salt, &c., Main street, Ashtabula, O. Goods delivered free of charge. 869

D. W. HASKELL & CO., Corner Spring and Main streets, Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., &c.
D. W. HASKELL. 853 J. W. HASKELL.

WELLS & BOOTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Western Butter and Cheese, Dried Fruit, Flour, and Groceries. Orders respectfully solicited, and filled at the lowest cash cost. Ashtabula, Ohio. 887

MORRISON & TICKNOR, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Books, Paints, Oils, &c., Ashtabula, O. 800

MANN & SOYES, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware. Strict attention paid to all kinds of Tinner's Job Work. Corner of Center and Park streets, Ashtabula, Ohio. 869

DRUGGISTS.

CHARLES E. SWIFT—Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Groceries, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, superior Teas, Coffee, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Patent Medicines of every description, Paints, Dyes, Varnishes, Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Hair Restoratives, Hair Oils, &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Prescriptions prepared with suitable care. 895

H. A. HENDRY, Corner Main and Centre streets, Ashtabula, O., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c., Choice Family Groceries, including Teas, Coffees, &c., Purest Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Physician's prescriptions carefully and promptly attended to. 758

GEORGE WILLARD, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Glass-Ware. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Saddlery, Nails, Iron, Steel, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., Main street, Ashtabula.

HARNESS MAKER.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Saddler and Harness Maker, opposite Fisk Block, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio, has on hand, and makes to order, in the best manner, everything in his line. 869

P. C. FORD, Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c., opposite Fisk House, Ashtabula, Ohio. 870

LUMBER-YARD.

SEYMOUR & GIDDINGS, Dealers in Pine and Domestic Lumber, Dressed or otherwise, Lath, Pine Shingles, &c. Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Fence Stuff, &c. Orders for Surfacing, Matching, Sawing, &c., promptly attended to. Ashtabula, Ohio.
WM. SEYMOUR. 853-6m A. C. GIDDINGS.

MANUFACTURERS.

A. D. STRONG, Manufacturer and Jobber in Hermetically Sealed Goods, Jelly, Cider, and Cider Vinegar. Ashtabula, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1866. 880

G. ZEILE & BRO., Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Leather in general demand in this market. Highest cash price paid for Hides and Skins.

Q. C. CULLEY, Manufacturer of Lath, Siding, Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, &c. Planing, Matching, and Scrowl-Sawing, done on the shortest notice. Shop on Main street, opposite the Upper Park, Ashtabula, Ohio. 440

W. W. SMITH, Manufacturer and Dealer in all the different kinds of Leather in demand in this market, and Shoemaker's Findings. He is also engaged in the manufacture of Harnesses, of the light and tasteful, as well as the more substantial kinds, opposite Phœnix Foundry, Ashtabula. 870

T. S. LAY, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Fisk Block, Main street, Ashtabula, O. 870

BOOK STORE.

H. G. DICK, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Sheet Music and Music Books. Agent for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. 867

CLOTHIERS.

PIERCE & HALL, Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ashtabula, O. 834

MANSFIELD & BRUCE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., Ashtabula. 636

J. F. GIFFORD & CO., Merchant Tailors and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., Ashtabula. 829

CABINET WARE.

DUCHO & BROTHER, Manufacturers of, and Dealers in Furniture of the best descriptions, and every variety. Also General Undertakers, and Manufacturers of Coffins to order. Main street, North of South Public Square, Ashtabula. 491

LINUS SAVAGE, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer. Steam establishment, North Main street, near the office of Dr. Farrington, Ashtabula, Ohio. 451

PERRIGO & CHILDS, Dealers in all descriptions of Furniture, of both Eastern and Western make and styles at moderate prices, Clarendon Block, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio. 869

FOUNDRIES.

CROSBY & MONTIGLE, Iron Founders and Manufacturers and Dealers in Stoves of various kinds, Plows and Plow Castings, Mill Castings, and most descriptions of foundry work. Spring St., Ashtabula. 760

P. J. RICE, Phœnix Foundry, Manufacturer of Stoves and Plows, and General Founder. Sugar Kettles, Mill and Plow Castings, Hollow Ware, and all other Castings made to order. Office Phœnix Foundry, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio. 870

JEWELERS.

C. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler, Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Shop, Clarendon Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 6—

J. S. ABBOTT, Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Engraving, Mending and Repairing done to order. Shop on Main street, Conneaut, Ohio. 838

HARDWARE, &c.

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel and Nails, Stoves, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zinc, and Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fisk't Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 470

MILLINERY.

MISS WRIGHT & BRO., Dealers in Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Plumes, Flowers, Velvets, Straw and Silk Bonnets Hats, Ladies' Caps, Furs, Hoop Skirts, Corsets & Millinery goods generally. Ashtabula, O. 871

BREWERS.

ROBERT FULLER,—Ashtabula Brewery,—Office and Brewery, on Bank Alley, (near Farmers' National Bank,) Ashtabula, Ohio. 8.0

RADFORD & KAIN, Brewers. Office and Brewery, in old M. E. Church, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio. 870

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROF. T. H. HOPKINS, Music Teacher and Piano Tuner, Ashtabula, Ohio.

EMORY LUCE, Propagator and Dealer in Grape Vines, Green-House Bedding and Vegetable Plants. Persons about to plant Vineyards, will find it to their advantage to consult me on the selection of sites for Vineyards, Soils, *Kinds of Grapes*, best mode and time of Planting. Examine samples of Growing Vines, and compare prices.

PURE BRANDY made from Grape Wine, White Catawba and Blackberry Wines, for medicinal purposes, for sale on the North Ridge.
JOHN PEREW.
Ashtabula, Jan. 1866. y-839

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ERIE RAIL WAY.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE-TRACK-ROUTE TO

New York, Boston, and New England.

THIS Rail Way Extends from—
Dunkirk to New York, 460 miles;
Buffalo to New York, 423 miles;
Salamanca to New York, 415 miles
and is from 22 to 2[illegible] hours shorter than any other route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, 460 miles, without change of cars.

From and after [illegible] will leave in connection with the Western [illegible] as follows:

From Dunkirk and Salamanca,
by New York time, from Union Depot:

6.00 A. M. N. York Day Express—from Salamanca (Sundays excepted)—[illegible] Hornellsville, 8.[illegible] A. M.; Elmira [illegible] Philadelphia 5.30 A. M. Dover [illegible] Buffalo, and arrives in N. York at 10.[illegible] P. M.

7.10 A. M. Express Mail—from Dunkirk (Sundays excepted)—[illegible] 9.40 A. M. and connects at Hornellsville for Corning with the 8.30 A. M. Express Train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 4.30 A. M.

4.15 P. M. N. York Night Express—from Dunkirk (Sundays excepted)—[illegible] Salamanca 6.55 P. M.; Olean 7.35 P. M.—[illegible] 9.55 A. M.—breakfast—and arrives in New York at 12.30 P. M. connecting with Astor House and Fall River steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

From Buffalo—by New York Time, from Depot cor. Exchange and Michigan streets:

5.30 A. M. N. York Day Express—(Sundays excepted)—stops at Hornellsville 8.[illegible] A. M. (dinner) Susquehanna 2.30 P. M. (supper) Towanda 8.55 P. M. (sup.) and arrives in New York 10.30 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington and points south.

8.30 A. M. Express Mail—via Avon & Hornellsville—(Sundays excepted.)—Arrives in N. York at 7 A. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington and points south.

2.20 P. M. Lightning Express—(Sundays excepted)—stops at Hornellsville 5.25 P. M. (supper) and arrives in New York 4.00 A. M. Connects at Jersey City with Morning Express Train for New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington, and at New York with Morning Express Train for Boston and New England Cities.

6.10 P. M. New York Night Express—Daily—stops at Hornellsville 10.30 P. M.—supper—intersecting with the 4.15 P. M. train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12.[illegible] P. M. Also connects at Elmira for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and south.

11.20 P. M. Cincinnati Express—(Sundays excepted)—stops at Susquehanna 3.20 A. M. (6kft); Turner's 1.12 P. M. (dinc) and arrives in New York at 8.45 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia, and at New York with Afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 6.10 P. M. and reaching New York at 12.30 P. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

The best ventilated and most luxurious sleeping coaches IN THE WORLD, accompany all night trains on this railway.

Baggage Checked Through—and Fare always as low as by any other route.

Ask for Tickets by Erie Railway.

To be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices in west or south-west. 895

H. RIDDLE, *Gen. Supt.* WM. R. BARR, *Gen. Pass. Agt.*

CLEVELAND AND ERIE RAILROAD.

4 THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

On and after Monday, November 19, 1866, & until further Notice, Passenger Trains run as follows:

GOING WEST.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Day Ex.	5 00	8 20	3 10	8 45
Toledo Ex.		9 27	1 40	
Mail & Acc.		9 38	1 20	
Night Ex.		9 24	10 12	55
St. Bt. Ex.	8 57	7 14	9 30	1 40

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cleveland,	6 30	11 45	5 45	10 30
Euclid,	6 45	12 00	6 00	10 45
Willoughby,	7 11	12 31	6 31	11 15
Mentor,	7 21	12 41	6 41	11 25
Painesville,	7 37	12 57	6 57	11 41
Perry,	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
North Ridge,	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Unionville,	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Geneva,	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Saybrook,	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Ashtabula,	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Conneaut,	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Springfield,	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Girard,	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Girard,	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Fairview,	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Swanville,	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Arrive Erie,	10 30	3 00	9 00	2 00
Leave Erie,	12 30	5 00	5 15	10 30

GOING EAST.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Day Ex.	6 40	10 31	4 [illegible]	11 20
Night Ex.	7 40	10 54	4 57	11 [illegible]
Mail & Acc.	8 25	9 40	3 20	11 [illegible]
Cin Express	3 55	1 12	5 45	3 [illegible]
Day Ex.	9 50	4 00	3 25	9 40
N. Y. Ex.	7 05	7 45	1 30	1 [illegible]

Trains do not stop at stations where the time is omitted in the above table.

☞ Second Class Cars run on all Through Trains. ☜

All through trains going Westward, connect at Cleveland, with Trains for Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, &c.

And all through trains going Eastward, connect at Dunkirk with the trains of Erie Railway, and at Buffalo with those of N. Y. Central, and Erie Railways for New York, Albany, Boston, Niagara Falls, &c., &c.; and at Erie with trains on Philadelphia and Erie R. R. for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, &c.

New York Express East connects at Girard with trains on the Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. for Linesville, Meadville, Jamestown, Greenville, &c., Pa.

H. NOTTINGHAM, Supt.

Supt's Office, Cleveland & Erie Railroad, Cleveland, O., November 19 1866.

SELECT POETRY.

A Dream.

I dreamed I died, and, mixed with yellow clay,
Close by a common beggar's side I lay;
And as so mean a neighbor shocked my pride,
Thus like a corpse of quality, I cried:
"Away, away, thou scoundrel! touch me not;
More manners learn, and at a distance rot."
"Thou scoundrel!" in a louder tone, cried he,
"I scorn thy very words, and more scorn thee.
We're equal now, I'll not an inch resign;
This is my rotting place, and that is thine."
"Alas, too true, the sickening thought!" I cried,
"The beggar and the prince sleep side by side."
Trembling with horrors dire at such a scene,
I 'woke, and glad to find it but a dream.
And musing still, in solemn mood, I prayed:
"Great God, whose hand the earth's foundations laid,
And spanned the seas and curbed the headlong wave:
Tell me, is there no HOPE beyond the grave?"
Then Faith sublime, with Heaven-plumed pinions, smiled,
With golden anchor cast, "Ah yes, my child,
See yonder! amidst the gloom of night forlorn,
A brilliant star of resurrection morn."
Then Hope sprang up, who seemed a youth divine,
And 'gan to paint the golden view sublime;
First in the scene the angelic trump of God
Broke on the ear of those beneath the sod.
The earth cast out her dead; then rose the slain
From dusty beds, and broke the monster's chain,
And forth anew to life immortal sprung—
Victory o'er death, and loud hosannas sung.
With rapturous awe sublime, I viewed the scene,
Nor dreaded new of death's dark vale to dream,
But triumphed in the hope of victory won
Through Him who bid me pray—"Thy Kingdom come!"

Z. C.

Nasby.

Written for the Toledo Blade.

Mr. Nasby Takes a Respective View—He Considers the Situation and is not Satisfied with it.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
March 25, 1867.

"Backerd, turn backerd, oh time in yoor flite," is the first line uv a song wich I heerd not long since. Wood that time cood purform that back ackshen feet, and get us al back where we wuz six years ago. But time can't. Time is a perpetoal moshen, wich must go on, and on, and wich can't never retrace her step.

The situashen ain't pertikelerly agreeable jist now. It hezn't a joosy look, nor does it promise an improvement in the futer. The knofidence uv the Dimokracy uv Kentucky is shaken to the extent that its lost its equilibrum and totters to its center. When it falls I shel be found under the rooins. The passage uv the Military law may be sed to be the last fether wich reely ought to break the Kentucky camel's back. It's the deepest and finishinest stab at Constitushenel liberty and ekal rights, inezmuch ez it not only blasts forever the hope uv re-establishin slavery, but gives the nigger all the rights and priviliges enjoyed by white men. We, who are chefly interested, are not to be consulted in the matter. Fedral hirelins, whose very presence iz pizin to the people uv these States, are to be quartered onto us to see that "justis"—what holler mockry—is dun to em—the government established by Androo Johnson is overterned ef they don't play 2d fiddle to the satraps, and accept the Constooshonel Amenment, which perhibits them, who wuz our champions in the late effert to distroy a government wich he had hatid frum takin hold on it again and runnin it. Wuz there ever sich a mixter of injustis and perscripshen? Wuz ther ever sich severity?—Wuz ther ever sich a lak o magnanimity? And all this time where' Johnson? He vetoed these bills, but wherefore? He knowd that the Rump Congress hed a majority uv two-thirds, and cood pass em over his veto; why then when they set his authority at defiance, didn't he rise his mite and disperse em?

Where too, was the Dimokrisy uv the North? Where are they in this crisis when our dearest rites—their greatest care—is bein shipreked on the iron-bound roks of despotism? Where are they, I say? Why don't they rally ez they threatened and demand that Johnson shel hurl them levelers from their usurped seats, and restore peace, on sich terms as we shel consider ekitable, to this onct happy but now distracted country. Alas, they hev'nt time. I see them who breathed so much vengeance and slawtring afore Johnson hed offices to dispose uv, a neglectin us and runnin about gittin signatoors to a applicashen for a postoffis, and hollrin to us ez he ketches his breath—"Accept the condishens—git back into the Yoonion that we may elect the President in 1868 who'll give us all the patronage;" their noose papers all shreek, "Accept and git back into the Yoonion, that we may elect the next President who'll give us all the patronage," and that ain't the worst uv it. Them wich we bought up with appintments diskivered on a sudden that a Abolition senit had to confirm em, and to sekoor that, they hev gone back onto us. Custar is a shinin example, Wilcox is annother, and I mite menshun hundreds of others who hev slid back in the same manner.

Troy wuz taken by the stratigy uv the Greeks, who exposed a wooden horse, in the bowels uv wich wuz conceeled armed men, wich the verdant Troys pulled inside their gates. Androo Johnson wuz the wooden horse which wuz sent into our camp by the Ablishnist, and the offises wuz the armed men in his bowels.—They hev been our rooin. So long ez they wuz in the dim distance, the Democrasy was hungry and ferushus and capable of almost anything—so soon ez they got em they became ez quiet ez lambs.—The postmaster who holds a commishun sez to himself, "wherefore shel I bust the government under which I hev a place? Kin I git another under the new one?" and he yells to us, "Accept the terms." We capchered the camp uv the enemy, but are demoralized by the plunder we found. It's the old trick over again—these offices—which the white men yoost to play onto the injins, to-wit—evacuatin a posishin and leavin a barrel uv whiskey behind, knowin that the injun's instincts like them uv a Kentucky Dimokrat's wood lead him to git blind drunk and make him a easy prey to the skelpin nife. The offices wuz the whiskey wich intoxicated our braves, and our skelps, so to speek, hangs at the belt uv our enemies. Sumner hez many, Thad. Stevens hez many, and Butler is a getherin uv em with rapidity wonderful to behold.

But wat marks the demorilashen uv the Dimocrasy the most, is, the follerin extract wich I cut from the Noo York *World*, onct our trusted orgin. I hev not the heart to re-write it. I paste the slip on the paper, hence I'm not responsible for sich errors uv orthografy and grammer ez may be discovered into it.—Here it is:

As regards the popular notion of the odor of the nigger, it may be positively stated that he, in this respect, is like the white—a clean nigger bein free from it and a foul one cursed with it.

Ef this be troo—et the nigger don't stink, then Noah got tite and Ham wuz cust in vane—then Paul sent back to Onesimus for nothin and Hager is uv no moer interest to the Dimocracy than any other female who hez been ded several thousand years. The Dimocracy party wuz built upon this stink, and ef that corner stun is knocked out, the temple falls and buries beneath its rooins all who are sheltered under it, uv whom I'm the cheefest and the lovliest among ten thousands.

At one fell swoop the wind is knockt out of the sales uv the Northern Dimocrisy. Wat is the nigger now to them ef he does not stink! "Popler noshen," indeed. Trooley it wuz a popular noshen. That stink led hundreds uv Democrats by the nose.

We at times, wuz not uv the precise odor uv Nite bloom serious. A Democratic mass convention, when in a tite room, with two stoves in it, wuz the most odorous gatherin in the world but we thanked God continyoaly that the smell which ariz ez the room got hot wuz not the pecooliar aroma of the nigger, and we wuz comforted. But this writer redooses the whole thing—the whole difference between the nigger and a Democrat.—to a matter of color and cleanliness. Wat heresy! Wat iconaclasm! (this last word means, I believe idol breaking, or suthin of that sort.)—*Ef this be troo then in the nite time, a nigger with his feet washed is better than a Democrat!* For one now I care not ef Dr. Cummins' "Last Warnin Cry" be trooley the last. I'm sorry that he rented his house for ninety nine years, ez it has a tendency to destroy my faith in his belief that the world is about peggin out. The sooner Gabrel blows his horn, tne better I shall be sooted.

Here agin this matter of State offisis comes in. The Dimocracy uv Noo York see nigger suffrage is inevitable, and to sekoor their share uv it they'r biddin in time; forgettin that while they'r acheevin a temporary success on that side uv the cirkle, we're loosin all controll uv the niggers on this. Wat did the the South ever care for Democratic success, 'ceptin ez it bolstred up their niggers.

I'm discouraged. I see afore me truble. I see but one or two streeks uv light on my horizon. Ohio wont let her niggers vote no how, and some other States are in the same fix, and possibly this ackshen may be the sign of returnin reason.—Ohio may after all be the rock agin wich waves uv fanatakism may beet in vain and conservatism, gatherin strength thar may finally assert itself e sewhere. May the Lord send it, for ef this thing goes on, I'm a lost and rooined man.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

Wich is Postmaster), and likewise Professor uv Bibliklle Politicks in the Southern Classikle and Milliary Institoot.

From the Summit *Beacon*.

Reason.

Most of the happiness of life is caused by the neglect to exercise this inestimable quality. The disregard of it is the result of several causes, among which are a lack of discretion, observation, but mainly the generosity toward others which every one demands shall be exercised toward himself. We take upon ourselves to judge the conduct of others without knowing the circumstances under which they are placed; it would be considered a gross insult, if a person desirous to find out real truth before passing his opinion, should avail himself of any means to thus inform himself; he would be considered highly impertinent, and be excused of a design to ascertain facts in regard to that which in common parlance, was "none of his business." How much more commendable in the eyes of the thoughtless mass, is the fashion of random censure, with which most join in eagerly, to conduce to the destruction of perhaps no less than a human spirit. If reason's faint whisper could engage the ear it would be: There are very few who deliberately, and without cause, plan to do an evil deed. There is something lying back of all this which could explain, if permitted to speak. There may have been a long series of perplexities and vexations and disappointments that have rendered the individual desperate, and induced a recklessness that was pitiful.

The reason with discretion brings about a character of great thoughtfulness, that whispers in the closet over the failings of a brother, instead of rendering the error more grieveous by proclaiming it to seven other spirits. It is a very great thing to be said of one, that they are harmless, and yet in the wide world there are lonely examples in whose faces the guilty look and experence remorse—unto salvation.

The reason of observation comes from experence, goes up with philosophy beyond the melting atmosphere of love and sympathy. There is a reserve which forbids a search after the warm, outgushing life-current, which refreshes the parched and thirsty spirit, and though the beleagured soul knows it cannot find sympathy there, it also feels no fear that the philosopher will stoop from his high estate to take cognizance of his faults or report them to another. Reason here, the result of experence, perhaps a trying one, will be branded as unfeeling. The guilty look and say in there hearts, "No man careth for my soul." This stern being, unknown to himself may have lost a precious gem, the casket of which is yet to be overturned and its price proclaimed. There may have been a time when the sunshine long withdrawn, produced this apparent apathy of thought and feeling, and now the beleagured soul swings out beyond the small concerns that make all the life and happy existence to others.

The reason of heart, thought and feeling and charity will accomplish what we would desire or expect of perfection within the reach of human attainment. While the discreet heart will be silently, unobtrusively on the deficiencies as opportunity occur. One of the noblest characters which can be named is that which will stand openly in behalf of its client; it is one of the hardest of tasks and one seldom accomplished, for an individual without a personal or biased regard for the accused, to excercise his reason and express himself to that effect—it is *such* a temptation to hesitate, to look doubtful, to avert the eyes, when one can catch a whistle derogatory of another, at least, to remain silent, it requires courage to come out in the defense, even though the truth of the case would justify such a course. We are so apt to flatter ourselves with the belief that by pulling down another, we can be raised. But the reason that will be heard at such a time as this—the reason that stalks into the conscience and demands of the individual that he do as he would be done by, and forces him to act truthfully so that in the dark or in the day, he is never reproached with troublesome thoughts, this is the reason to be sought after, and blessed is he that findeth. It is that which acknowledges that from difference of temperament disposition and education, may come difference of thought, feeling and action—hence difference of living comprised in the total and sum of individual character.

Trichina Spirals.

The Springfield *Repvblican* contains the following account of six cases of trichina which occurred in that place:

Six cases of dread disease known as trichina spirals have occurred in this city, with fatal result, yesterday afternoon, one of them. The family of Bansley Hall, are the victims, and the disease is traceable to ham, which was perchased a few weeks ago. The family ate freely of this ham in its raw state, no part of it being cooked, and in a few days unpleasant symtoms began to manifest themselves. On the 2d day of March, Mr. Hall, feeling unwell, summoned a physician, and about the same time his son Cornelius, was attacked in a similar way, but not so severely. On the following Saturday his daughter Ida, aged 17, was taken with the same disease; the next Tuesday, her sister Laura, two years younger; the next Saturday, Mrs. Hall, and subsequently Mrs. Hall's father, Mr. Church. It is noticeable that Ida, who was fondest of the ham and ate the most freely of it was the sickest of the family, and after a singular illiness of little more than two weeks, she died yesterday afternoon about two o'clock. The others were ill almost in propotion to the amount of the ham they had eaten, but it is hoped that all the survivors will recover. The illest one is now Mrs. Hall, whose case is still critical: but the others are considered out of danger. Mr. Church has stoutly refused to be considered sick and has taken no medicine, but his limbs are so badly swollen that his boots cannot be removed from his feet. Miss Olive Robinson was in the family when the ham was eaten and helped eat it. She went from there to Albany, where she has been sick precisely with the same symtoms.

The pork disease, caused by minute worms preying upon the muscles, is the one which has proved fatal in thousands of cases in Germany, and has also appeared in some of our western cities. In the case of Mr. Hall's family the symtoms were quite uniform, varying only in degree or intensity. The first one was a violent pain through the eyes, which soon became swoolen and bloody. This was followed by pains in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and a very offensive bilious and mucous diarrhoea. There was at the same time and subsequently the most profuse perspiration urination, and the face and limbs became badly swolen. And after the sweeling and bloody appearance in the eyes had disappeared, which occurred at about the end of the third day, the limbs began to be rigid. When lying perfectly at ease the patient would feel no pain, but the least movement of the limbs would cause terrible agony, and touching them in certain places would also cause great pain. Ida, the young lady who died, could only lie with her lower limbs perfectly straight; the least change from this position caused dreadful suffering. During all her illness her pulse was never slower than 130 or 140 a minute, while during the last four days it was too quick to be counted. During the first part of the time her hands and feet were cold and clammy, while the rest of her body retains its natural warmth. She fell asleep, and never woke. The physician in attendence was not fully satisfied as to the actual disease until yesterday; but his treatment was the same that is laid down in the books for trichina spiralis, and, with the exception of the copions urination, the symtoms were mainly the same. The cases have excited great interest in the medical profession, and it is to be hoped that a microscopic examination of a muscle will be made to asscertain whether trichinæ are really present, and thus confirm or disapprove the theory held with regard to these singular cases.

From the Painesville *Telegraph*.

What Grapes shall we Plant?

Never in the history of vineyard planting in this Lake Shore region, has there been so much perplexity as now in the minds of planters as to what varieties of grapes to plant, both with reference to the sale of the fruit and for wine. Scarce a day passes that I do not receive a visit or a letter from some one desiring advice on this point; and to save correspondence I will here give in brief my answer to such inquiries, so that if of any value all may have the benefit of my opinion and example, as I am intending to enlarge my own vineyard—for market purposes only.

In the first place I resolved to plant none but first class varieties; for the cost of bringing a vineyard to a bearing condition is too great for me too risk finding at the end that my fruit was only deemed second or third rate, and perhaps prove quite unsaleable, as I am convinced that the people of our cities will in a few years become educated to a higher standard of grape taste.

The Catawba is admitted to be a first rate grape when fully ripe, but too often fails to ripen well in this climate. The Delaware succeeds finely, and is very good—only wanting a little in size and in sprightliness of flavor. The Iona is all that can be desired in quality of fruit, and although many persons think it has not been sufficiently tested, or that there is reason to doubt whether its vine will withstand disease, after watching it closely for the past three years, I have become satisfied that it is quite reliable, at least in this Lake Shore region; and is the best of all grapes for my purpose. If it will not succeed in other sections of the country, I am sorry for the people, but this presents only the greater motive for planting it exclusively here, for then we shall be sure to have all the best markets to supply with the fruit.

This too, is evidently the opinion of our most intelligent and experienced grape growers, as Mottier and Griffith, who, in spite of their former predjudices and the high price of the vines, are buying and planting Ionas by the tens of thousands, and avowing their conviction that it is *the grape* for the Lake Shore, both for the market and for wine.

Hence I am preparing to plant 2,000 Ionas, and about as many Delawares, with a few hundred Israella and Diana, for early and late. M. B. BATEHAM.

ANOTHER FEMININE PHENOMENON.—There is a Miss Windsor in Providence, R. I., whose case is similar in many respects to the curious one in Brooklyn lately made public, and the following singular statement is authenticated with unwavering confidence, such as the marvelous not unfrequently calls forth:

Miss Windsor has been confined to her bed for several months, and has not partaken of sufficient nourish