ASHTABULA WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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

VOLUME XXI--NO. 25. ASHTABULA, OHIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1069.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Two Dollars per annum—paid strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines or less of Nonpareil make a square.

One square 1 week,	$ 75	Two squares 3 mos.	$ 5 00
One square 3 wks..	1 50	Two squares 6 mos.	8 00
One square 3 mos..	3 00	Two squares 1 year,	12 00
One square 6 mos..	5 00	Four squares 1 year	15 00
One square 1 year..	8 00	Half column 1 year,	35 00

Business Cards of not over five lines—per year, ... $3 00
Obituary Notices—unless of general interest—half rates.

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

Business Directory.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. VAN NORMAN, M. D., & E. V. VAN NORMAN, M. D., Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Office same as formerly No. 1. Main Street Ashtabula, Ohio. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., and evening.
H. B. VAN NORMAN, Park Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church.
E. V. VAN NORMAN, first door south of the Methodist Church, Park Street. 1055

DR. E. L. KING, Physician and Surgeon, office over Hendry & King's store, residence near St. Peter's Church, Ashtabula.. O 1043

DR. EAMES, would inform his friends, and the public generally that he may be found at his place of business, Haskells Block, Main Street, ready to attend to all professional calls. Office hours, from 12 to 2 P. M. Ashtabula O. May 21, 1868 1043

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

SHERMAN, BURROWS & HALL, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Ashtabula, Ohio, will practice in the Courts of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga.
LABAN S. SHERMAN, J. B. BURROWS,
THEODORE HALL. 1043

C. D. ROCKWELL—Attorney at Law, Kingsville, Ohio. C. D. and S. J. ROCKWELL. General Insurance Agency, Kingsville, O. Losses adjusted and promptly paid. 1043.

EDWARD H. FITCH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Ashtabula, Ohio. Special attention given to the Settlement of Estates, and to Conveyancing and Collecting. Also to all matters arising under the Bankrupt Law. 1043

WADE & WATKINS—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson, Ohio. Office in the Court House, for the present.
D. S. WADE. 1043 A. B. WATKINS.

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. 1043

J. R. COOK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Notary Public, also Real Estate Agent, Main street, over Morrison & Ticknor's store, Ashtabula, O. 946

CHARLES BOOTH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

HOTELS.

FISK HOUSE,—Ashtabula, Ohio.—A. 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. 1043

ASHTABULA HOUSE—HENRY FIELD, Proprietor—Main Street, Ashtabula, Ohio. Large Public Hall, good Livery, and Omnibus to and from the depot. 1043

THOMPSON'S HOTEL—J. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor, Jefferson, Ohio. 1043

MERCHANTS.

GEORGE HALL, Dealer in Piano-Fortes, and Melodeons, Piano tools, Covers, Instruction Books, etc. Depot—92 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. 1043

FYLER & CARLISLE, Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Family Groceries, & Crockery, South Store, Clarendon Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

SMITH & GILKEY, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, opposite Clarendon Block, Main street, Ashtabula Ohio. 1043

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. 1043

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

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

WELLS & BOOTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Western Reserve Butter and Cheese, Dried Fruit, Flour, and Groceries. Orders respectfully solicited, and filled at the lowest cash cost. Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

H. L. MORRISON, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, caps, Hardware, Crockery, Books, Paints, Oils, &c., Ashtabula, O. 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

HENDRY & KING, Main streets, Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c., Choice Family Groceries, including Teas, Coffees, &c., Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Physician's prescriptions carefully and promptly attended to. 1043

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 Dealers in Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c., opposite Fisk House, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1015

MANUFACTURERS.

SEYMOUR, GIDDINGS & CO., Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Bevel Siding, Flooring, Fencing, Moldings, Scroll work; Turning, &c. Also, Jobbers and Builders, Dealers in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, at the Planing Mill, corner of Main street and Union alley, Ashtabula, Ohio.
WM. SEYMOUR. A. C. GIDDINGS.
G. A. TREADWELL. 996-tf

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 Scroll-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

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's Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 430

GROSBY & WETHERWAX, dealers in Stoves, Tin ware, Hollow Ware, shelf Hardware, Glass Ware, Lamps and Lamp-Trimmings, Petroleum, &c., &c., opposite the Fisk House Ashtabula. 991

CABINET WARE.

JOHN DUCRO, Manufacturer of, and Dealer in Furniture of the best descriptions, and every variety. Also General Undertaker, and Manufacturer of Coffins to order. Main street, North of South Public Square, Ashtabula. 491

DENTISTS.

P. E. HALL, Dentist, Ashtabula, O. Office at Dr. VanNorman's. 896.

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

JEWELERS.

G. 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

JAMES K. STEBBINS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Repairing of all kinds done well, and all orders promptly attended to. —Main Street, Ashtabula, O. 1033

CLOTHIERS.

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

AMIDON & WAITE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., Ashtabula 990

FOUNDRIES.

JOHN W. HILL, Iron Founder and Manufacturer and Dealer in Stoves of various kinds, Plows and Plow Castings, Mill Castings, and most descriptions of foundry work. Spring St., Ashtabula. 760

SEYMOUR & STRONG, Manufacturers Stoves, Plows and Coburns, Window Caps and Sills, Mill Castings, Kettles, Sinks, Sleigh Shoes, &c., Phœnix Foundry, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1051

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROF. T. H. HOPKINS, Music Teacher, Terms 20 Lessons $10—Half in advance. Those wishing to practice can do so at his residence.
Ashtabula, Ohio. 937

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. Ashtabula, Ohio.

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

USE DR. WIGGINS' Honey Cough Balsam, Rheumatic Drops and Worm Powder, the most valuable Vegetable Remedies ever discovered. G. WILLARD, Agent, Ashtabula. Principal Depot for these and other Family Medicines, at No. 440 Main Street Buffalo, New York. *6m1051

LAKE SHORE & M. S. RAIL-ROAD.
ERIE DIVISION—TIME TABLE.
TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1870.

GOING WEST.	Special Chicago Ex.	Toledo Ex.	Mail & Acc.	Pacific Ex.	St. St. Ex.	STATIONS.	Special N. Y. Ex.	Mail & Acc.	Cin Express	Day Ex.	Atlantic Ex.	GOING EAST.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
	3 15	7 20	8 30	6 25	4 20					7 45	7 45	
		8 05	9 00		6 25	Cleveland,				10 45	10 45	
		1 42	1 56			Wickliffe,						
			2 04			Willoughby,						
			2 14			Mentor,						
	4 26	1 20	2 27	3 00	5 31	Painesville,	10 50	4 05	4 00	11 22	11 22	P.M.
		2 05	3 15			Perry,		4 55				
		2 36	3 37			Madison,		5 26				
		2 55	3 57			Unionville,		5 51				
		3 12	4 16			Geneva,		6 08				
		3 30	4 34			Saybrook,		6 26				
	4 30	3 45	4 50	6 00	6 00	**Ashtabula,**	A.M.	6 40	4 45	11 41	11 41	4 47
	4 45	4 00	5 05	6 15	6 15	Conneaut,	11 31	6 57	5 00	11 57	11 57	5 03
	5 15	4 30	5 35	6 43	6 43	Springfield,	11 57	7 25	5 28	12 25	12 25	5 31
	5 35	4 45	5 55	7 00	7 00	Girard,	12 15	7 45	5 45	12 45	12 45	5 51
	5 45	4 55	6 05	7 12	7 12	Fairview,		7 57		1 00	1 00	6 03
	6 00	5 05	6 20	7 27	7 27	Erie,	12 35	8 12	6 15	1 15	1 15	6 18
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Arrive Erie, Leave	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at stations where the time is omitted in the above table.
1038 **CHARLES F. HATCH, General Sup't, Cleveland.**

ERIE RAILWAY.
1400 Miles under one Management. 860 Miles without Change of Coaches.
BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE-TRACK-ROUTE
TO
NEW YORK, BOSTON, ALBANY, PRINCIPAL POINTS IN NEW YORK, AND NEW ENGLAND, AND THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS Rail Way Extends from—
Rochester to New York 385 Miles.
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles.
Buffalo to New York 420 Miles.
Cleveland to New York 625 Miles.
Cincinnati to New York 860 Miles.
and is from **22** to **27** miles the shortest route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, **860** miles, without change of Coaches.

From and after **May 2nd, 1870,** trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

New York Day Express, leaves Cleveland from Atlantic and Great Western Depot, by Columbus, O. time, daily, (Saturdays excepted), at 10.25 P. M.; Buffalo from Depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Sts., by New York time, daily, (Sundays excepted), at 7.00 A. M. Arrives at Hornellsville 9.56 A. M., Susquehanna 12.30 P. M., (Dine) Turner's 7.42 P. M., (Supper), and arrives in New York 9.40 P. M. Connects at Binghampton for Cooperstown, Albany, and, the celebrated Summer resort, Sharon Springs, at Great Bend with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia.

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Cleveland, running through to Hornellsville (Breakfast); and new and improved Drawing Room Coaches are attached at Buffalo running through to New York.

Express Mail, leaves Dunkirk from Union Depot and Buffalo, via Avon and via Hornellsville, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 7.30 A. M., arriving in New York at 7.10 A. M.

Lightning Express, (Daily), leaves Cleveland 7.25 A. M.; Leavittsburg 9.20 A. M. (Breakfast); Meadville 11.40 A. M. (Dine); Dunkirk 1.30 P. M., Buffalo 2.50 P. M. Arrives at Hornellsville 6.17 P. M. (supper), and arrives in New York 7.10 A. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Williamsport, Harrisburg and the South, at Jersey City with morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at New York with morning trains for Boston and all the New England cities.

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Leavittsburg and at Buffalo, running through to New York without change.

Night Express, daily, (Sundays excepted); leaves Buffalo at 6.55 P. M., arrives at Turner's at 9.05 P. M., (Dinner), New York at 11.10 P. M. Connects at N. York with steamers and afternoon trains for Boston and New England cities.

Sleeping Coaches accompany this train from Buffalo to New York.

Cincinnati Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.—Leaves Cleveland at 3.35 P. M., Meadville 8.20 P. M. (Supper); Dunkirk 9.50 P. M.; Buffalo 11.20 P. M. Stops at Susquehanna 7.55 A. M., (Bkfst.); Turner's 1.25P. M., (Dinner), and arrives in New York at 3.40 P. M. Connects at Elmira for Williamsport, Harrisburg and the South; at Owego for Ithaca; at Binghampton for Cooperstown, Albany and the celebrated summer resort, Sharon Spring; at Greycourt for Mewburgh and Warwick, and at New York with evening trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities.

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Buffalo, running through to Susquehanna, and at Leavittsburg, running through to New York.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Cleveland at 7.25 A. M., at Buffalo 2.50 P. M. and Dunkirk at 1.30 P. M., reaching New York at 7.10 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.

☞ The Erie Railway Company has opened a new Ferry from their Jersey City Depot to the foot of 23d St., New York, thus enabling passengers to reach the upper portion of the city without the expense and annoyance of a street car or omnibus transfer.

☞ The scenery along the entire route of the Erie Railway is of the most picturesque and beautiful character. Admirers of Nature's beauties, in a daylight journey over this Line, will find in its ever changing landscapes subjects of continual admiration and interest.

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

Ask for Tickets Via Erie Railway.

Which can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices in the west or south-west. 1011
L. D. RUCKER *Gen. Supt* WM. R. BARR, *Gen. Pas. Agt.*

Florence Sewing Machines.

WE WOULD once more call the attention of those about to purchase a Sewing Machine to the merits of the Florence. Its advantages over any and all Sewing Machines. Its simplicity and great range of work. Its four different stitches, Lock, Knot, Double Lock and Double Knot. Its reversible feed motion which enables the operator by simply turning a thumb screw to have the work run either to the right or lef to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of the seams without turning the fabric. It hems, folls, cords, gathers, braids, quilts, &c. We will deliver Machines to any part of the County and give instructions free.

A good stock of Machine-needles, Thread, Silk, Attachments, &c., constantly on hand. Also, Dress-making and all kinds of Stitching done to order.
Mrs. Robt. Allcock, Agt.
Rooms over the Hendry Store, Cor. Main and Center Sts., Ashtabula, Ohio. 1y1058
Feb. 28, 1870.

FOR SALE,

A FARM CONTAINING twenty acres of land, situated in the Township of Kingsville, one and a half miles from centre, on Ashtabula Creek. Soil gravelly, good house and barn and about two acres of good thrifty orchard.

Also one half acre of land with dwelling house and barn, one fourth mile south of Rail Road, on Lake St., Ashtabula Village.

Also one and a half acres of land with dwelling house, one-fourth mile north of Rail Road, on east side of Lake St., Ashtabula Village.

The above property can be bought at a bargain, as the owners are Westward bound. For particulars inquire at Freight Office, Ashtabula Depot. 1038

Select Poetry.

Drama of the Widower.

SCENE I.

(Dying wife speaks to herself:)

Every dog will have his day,
So will every man;
So let me tell him now the truth,
Tell him while I can.

(To her husband:)

"Yes, I'm dying, husband, dying!
I have had a happy life;
Don't pretend that you are crying,
You'll not be long without a wife.
I shall rest in peace; you wander,
In that country far and fair,
Shirts are never made with buttons,
Stockings never need repair!
You will find that your affliction
Is a blessing in disguise;
Resignation is a duty—
You will wipe your weeping eyes.
I shall find my youth renewing,
In that world so new and strange;
But on you will surely happen
Just as wonderful a change.
Ah! my eye foresees already
Those becoming mournful suits—
New and fashionable beaver—
Polished manners—polished boots!
Acts of pleasing nicely studied,
Former things all passed away,
Daily visits to the barber,
Hair that is no longer gray."

(Here she is interrupted by death. The widower, gently overcome, is borne off, saying:)

"Oh, my dear, darling, precious wife!
She was the sweetest thing in life.
I never shall another find
Exactly suited to my mind!"

SCENE II.

(A night has passed away.)

He asked for the scissors
To cut off her curls,
And while they turned round,
He winked at the girls!
They went to the undertaker's
To get her a coffin,
And when they got back
The dog was laughing;
They went to the graveyard
To bury their dead,
And when they got back
He stood on his head.

SCENE III.

"Who comes here?"
"A widower!"
"What do you want?"
"Another dear!"
"Where's the other?"
"She's forgot—
She rests in peace, but I do not."

(He sings:)

Oh! "John Anderson, my jo, John,"
Is a right good song, 'tis true;
But Darby and John were two old tools,
And for me that never would do;
For I like to be off with the old love,
And I'd like to be on with the new.

So the night winds sighed, and the trees above
Looked down on the same old story,
Of first wives gone to the kingdom of love,
And second ones out in their glory.

Reproach him not, ye sisters!
Nor deem the dead wife wronged,
He tho't upon no other while
To her he still belonged;
"And while she lived, she lived in clover,
But—when she died, she died all over!"

Terminus.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

It is time to be old,
To take in sail—
The god of bounds,
Who sets to seas a shore,
Came to me in his fatal rounds,
And said, "No more!
No further spread
Thy broad, ambitious branches, and thy root;
Fancy departs; no more invent,
Contract thy firmament
To compass of a tent.
There's not enough for this and that,
Make thy option which of two;
Economize the falling river,
Not the less adore the Giver,
Leave the many and hold the few,
Timely wise accept the terms,
Soften the fall with wary foot:
A little while
Still plan and smile,
And fault of novel germs
Mature the fallen fruit.

"Curse, if thou wilt, thy sires,
Bad husbands of their fires,
Who, when they gave thee breath,
Failed to bequeath
The needful sinew stark as once,
Thy Baresark marrow to thy bones,
But left a legacy of ebbing veins,
Inconstant heat and nerveless reins—
Amid the Muses, left the deaf and dumb,
Amid the gladiators, halt and numb."

As the bird trims her to the gale,
I trim myself to the storm of time,
I man the rudder, reef the sail,
Obey the voice at eve, obeyed at prime:
"Lowly, faithful, banish fear,
Right onward, drive unharmed;
The port, well worth the cruise, is near,
And every wave is charmed."

Message From the President.

SENT TO CONGRESS THE 15TH INST.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, I referred to a contest which had then existed for more than a year in the Island of Cuba, between a portion of its inhabitants and the government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathies of the people and government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all people struggling for liberty and self-government—and said that contest has at no time assumed conditions which amount to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of beligerents. During the six months that has passed since the date of my message, the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities carried on by small and illy armed bands of men roaming without concentration through the woods and sparsely populated regions of the Island, attacking from ambush convoys and small bands of troops, and burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause. But if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that Spain has not suppressed it. Climate, disease and an occassional bullet has worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain, and altho' the Spatnish authorities have possession of every seaport and every town on the Island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable number of the native inhabitants of the Island to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the dangers and privations of the roaming life of a guerrilla. On the other side the contest has been conducted and is still carried on with lamentable disregard of human life and the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war. The torch of the Spaniard and Cuban are alike busy in carrying devastation over fertile regions. Murderous and revengeful decrees are issued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Col. Bott, on the part of Spain, have each startled humanity and aroused the indignation of the civilized world by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time, while Gen. Quesada, the Cuban chief, cooly and with apparent unconsciousness of aught else than a proper act, has admitted the slaughter by his own deliberate order on one day of upwards of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war. A summary trial, with few, if any, escapes from conviction, followed by immediate execution, is the fate of those arrested on either side on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest. Whatever may be the sympathies of the people or of the Government of the United States for the cause or objects for which part of the people of Cuba are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to the government of Spain, there can be no just sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties alike in such barbarous violation of the rules of civilized nations, and with such continued outrages upon the plainest principle of humanity. We cannot discriminate in our censure of their mode of conducting the contest between the Spaniards and Cubans. Each commits the same atrocities and outrages alike against the established rules of war. The properties of many of our citizens have been destroyed or embargoed. The lives of several have been sacrificed, and the liberties of others have been restrained. In every case that has come to the knowledge of the government an early and earnest demand for reparation and indemnity has been made, and the most emphatic remonstrance has been presented against the manner in which the strife is conducted, and against the reckless disregard for human life, the waton destruction of material wealth, and the cruel disregard of the established rules of civilized warfare. I have, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, communicated to the House of Representatives upon their request an account of the steps which I had taken in the hope of bringing this sad conflict to an end, and for securing to the people of Cuba the blessings and rights of an independent self government. The efforts thus made failed, but not without an assurance from Spain that the good offices of this government might still avail for the objects to which they had been addressed. During the whole contest the remarkable exhibition has been made of large numbers of Cubans escaping from the island, and avoiding risks of war, congregating in this country at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavoring to make war from our own shores, to urge our people into the fight which they avoid, and to embroil this government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain. It can scarcely be doubted that this last result is the real object of these parties, although carefully covered under deceptive and apparently plausible demands for the mere recognition of belligerency. It is stated on what I have reason to regard as good authority, that Cuban bonds have been prepared to a large amount whose payment is made dependent upon the recognition by the United States of either Cuban belligerency or independence. The object of making their value thus entirely contingent upon the action of this government is a subject for serious reflection. In determining the course to be adopted on the demand thus made for the recognition of belligerency, the liberal and peaceful principle adopted by the Father of his country, & eminent statesmen of his day, followed by the succeeding Chief Magistrates and the men of their day, may furnish a safe guide to those of us now charged with the direction and control of public safety. From 1789 to 1815 the dominant thought of our statesmen was to keep the United States out of the wars which were devastating Europe. The discussion of measures of neutrality begins with the State papers of Mr. Jefferson, when he was Secretary of State. He shows that they are measures of national right, as well as of national duty; that misguided individual citizens cannot be tolerated in making war according to their own caprices passions, and interests, or foreign sympathies. That the agents of foreign governments recognized or unrecognized, cannot be permitted to abuse our hospitality by usurping the functions of enlisting or equipping, military or naval forces within our territory. Washington inaugurated the policy of neutrality, and absolute abstinence from foreign entangling aliances which resulted in 1794 in the first enactment for the observance of neutrality. The duty of opposition to fillibustering has been admitted by every President. Washington encountered the efforts of Genet and the French revolutionists; John Adams, the projects of Mieranda; Madison and subsequent Presidents had to deal with the question of foreign enlistment or equipment in the United States, and since the days of John Quincy Adams it has been one of the constant cares of government in the United States to prevent piratical expeditions against feeble South American Republics from leaving our shores. In no country are men wanting for any enterprise that holds out promise of adventure or gain. In the early days of our national existence the whole continent of America, outside of the United States, and all its islands, were colonial dependencies of European powers. The revolutions which, from 1810, spread almost simultaneously throughout the Spanish-American Continental Colonies, resulted in the establishment of new States. Like ourselves of European origin and interested in excluding European politics and the questions of dynasty, and of balances of power from further influence in the new world, the American policy of neutrality, important before, became doubly so from the fact that it became applicable to the new republics as well as to the mother country. It then devolved upon us to determine the great international question at what time and under what circumstances to recognize a new power as entitled to a place in the family of nations, as well as the preliminary question of attitude to be observed by this government towards the insurrectionary party in the pending contest. Mr Monroe concisely expressed the rule which has controlled the action of this government with reference to a revolting country pending its struggle, by saying; "As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the laws of nations as equal parties to a civil war were extended to them." Strict adherence to the rule of public policy has been one of the highest honors of American Statesmanship and has secured to this government the confidence of the fieble powers of this continent and which inclines them to rely upon its friendship in the absence of all signs of conquest and to look to the United States for example and moral protection. It has given to this government a position of prominence and influence which it should not abdicate, but which imposes upon it most delicate duties of right and honor regarding American questions, whether those questions affect emancipated colonies or colonies still subject to European dominion. The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for, or prejudice against either party. The relations between a State and insurgents against it must amount in fact to war in a sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war. There must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war, flags of truce, cartels of exchange of prisoners, &c., &c. And to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be above all, a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a State among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a State and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties. Applying the best information which I have been able to gather, whether from official or unofficial sources, including the very exaggerated statements which each party gives to all that may prejudice the opposite or give credit to its own side of the question, I am unable to see, in the present condition of the contest in Cuba, those elements which are requisite to constitute war in the sense of international law. The insurgents hold no town or city—have no established seat of government—they have no prize court—no organization for the receiving or collecting of revenue—no seaport to which a prize may be carried or through which access can be had by a foreign power to the limited interior of territory and existence of a Legislature representing the fortresses which they occupy. Then any popular constituency is more than doubtful. In the uncertainty that hangs around the entire insurrection there is no probable evidence of an election of any delegated authority of any government outside the limits of the camp occupied from day to day by the moving companies of insurgent troops. There is no commerce, no trade, either internal or foreign; no manufactures. The late commander-in-chief of the insurgents having recently come to the United State publicly declared that "all commercial intercourse or trade with the exterior world has been utterly cut off"—and he further added: "To-day we have not 10,000 stand of arms in Cuba." It is a well established principle of public law that a recognition by a foreign state of belligerent rights of insurgents under circumstances such as now exist in Cuba, if not justified by necessity, is a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. Such necessity may yet hereafter arise, but it has not yet arisen, nor is its probability clear to be seen. If it be war between Spain and Cuba and Cuba be recognized, it is our duty to provide for the consequences which may ensue in the embarrasment of our commerce and interference with our revenue. If belligerency be recognized the commercial marine of the United States becomes liable to search and to seizure by the commissioned cruisers of both parties. They become subject to the adjudication of prize courts. Our large constwise trade, between the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and between both and the Isthmus of Panama and the States of South America, engaging the larger part of our commercial marine, passes, of necessity, almost in sight of the island of Cuba. Under the treaty with Spain of 1795, as well as by the laws of nations, our vessels will be liable to visits on the high seas. In case of belligerency, the carrying of contraband, which now is lawful, becomes liable to the risks of seizure and condemnation. The parent government becomes relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory, and acquires the right to exercise towards neutral commerce all the powers of a party to a maritime war. To what consequences the exercise of those powers may lead is a question which I desire to commend to the serious consideration of Congress. In view of the gravity of this question I have deemed it my duty to invite the attention of the war-making powers of the country to all the relations and bearings of the question in connection with the declaration of neutrality and the granting of belligerent rights. There is a not *de facto* government in the island of Cuba sufficient to execute laws or to maintain just relations with other nations. Spain has not been able to suppress the opposition to the Spanish authority on the island, nor to award speedy justice to other nations, or citizens of other nations where their rights have been invaded. There are serious complications growing out of the seizure of American vessels upon the high seas, executing American citizens without proper trial and confiscating or embargoing the property of American citizens. Solemn protests have been made against every infraction of the rights of individual citizens of the United States, or the rights of our flag upon the high seas, and all proper steps have been taken and are pressed for the proper reparation of every indignity complained of. The question of belligerency, however, which is to be decided upon definite principles and according to ascertained facts, is entirely different from, and unconnected with, the other questions, of the manner in which the strife is carried on on both sides and the treatment of our citizens entitled to our protection. These questions concern our dignity and responsibility, and they have been, as I have said, the subject of repeated communications with Spain, and of protests of demands for redress on our part. It is hoped that these will not be disregarded, but should they be, these questions will be made the subject of a further communication to Congress.

Signed U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 13, 1870.

Fashionable Women.

Fashion kills more women than toil or sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washerwoman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all extinct. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad truth, that fashion pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of life; they have but little force of character, they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life—they accomplish no great ends. They are dolls, formed in the hands of the milliners and servants to be dressed and fed to order. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all, save conceive and give them birth. What do they amount to but weakly scions of the old stock? Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. No one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprang from women who had about as little to do with fashion as with the changing of clouds.

Moral Suasion on a Ram.

When a friend of ours, whom we call Agricola, was a boy, he lived on a farm in Berkshire county, the owner of which was troubled by a dog wolf. The cur killed the sheep, and he could devise no means to prevent it. "I can break him of it," said Agricola, "if you will give me leave." "Thou art permitted," said the honest farmer; and we will let Agricola tell the story in his own words: "There was a ram on the farm," said Agricola, "as notorious for butting as the wolf was for stealing sheep, and which stood as much in need of moral suasion as the dog. I shut the wolf up in the barn with this old fellow, and the consequence was that the dog never looked a sheep in the face again. The ram broke every bone in his body, literally. Wonderfully uplifted was the ram aforesaid, by his exploit; his insolence became intolerable; he was sure to pitch into whomsoever went near him. I'll fix him, said I, and so I did. I rigged an iron crowbar out of a hole in the barn, point foremost, and hung an old coat on the end of it. You can't always tell when you see a hat, whether there is a head in it or not; how, then, should a ram? Aries made at it full butt, and being a good marksman from long practice, the bar broke in between the horns and came out under the tail. This little admonition effectually cured him of butting.

BOY SMOKERS.—If a man should tell us that a healthy child could put his system under the influence of a powerful narcotic every day, without permanent injury, we should tell him that he did not know much—about that. We never saw so many boys smoking along the streets as now. The practice will reduce the final stature of the boy who begins at fourteen, at least half an inch. It will demolish his physical force in that proportion, and his mental force still more. The boy that smokes can bear trouble better. He can lose his place in a store with less grief. It worries him less to get to the foot of his class. Tobacco is a leather jacket that shields his hide from the lash of adversity. We doubt if there is a business man in Boston so green as to take a boy that smokes, when he could as well have as good a boy who does not smoke. Tobacco is a source of daily expense, a motive for theft till a boy comes to man's pay. It wastes his blood, for though the parotid glands save the kidneys some work, yet he who makes an uretha of his mouth, must lose from his blood much that is needed to aid digestion, whereas the kidneys do their own work better, and, in health, rob the blood of nothing useful. Man is the most precious crop the Yankee raises, and just now is scant in quantity. Let it not be inferior in stability also.—*Boston News.*

A sailor went into a shop in Milwaukee and purchased goods to the amount of fifty cents. Throwing down a bill, he said: "There's a two dollar bill; give me the change." A glance showed the store-keeper that the bill was a "V," and hastily sweeping it into the draw, he gave back the change. After Jack was gone the man went to the drawer and found that the bill was a "V," to be sure, but a little the worst counterfeit ever seen. Indignant at the treatment, Jack was found by the store-keeper and threatened; but Jack