Fairfield County

The Lancaster Gazette.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY."

VOL. 11, NO. 11. LANCASTER, OHIO, JUNE 2, 1870. Established 1826.

The Gazette.

GRISWOLD, KOOKEN & SUTPHEN, Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE—On Main street, Tailmadge Block, Third Story.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Presbyterian, corner Main and Wheeling streets. Rev. [illegible] Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Mulberry and Canal streets. Rev. G. W. Mehling, Pastor. (Residence on Columbus street.) Preaching every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church, High street, between Church and Walnut. Rev. R. M. Stimson, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings at 7½. General Class, 1st Monday evening each month. Missionary Concert 1st Wednesday evening each month. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Seats free—Public cordially invited to all the services.

St. Mary's, High street, every Sunday, High Mass and Sermon at 10 o'clock, A. M. Vespers at 3, P. M. L. DeCailly, Pastor.

Baptist Church, corner Columbus and Mulberry streets. Rev. A. J. Lyon, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Reformed Church, Rev. H. Willard Supply. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M.

St. John's Church, Rev. John Scott, Pastor, corner of Broad and Wheeling streets. Sunday Services: Morning, at 10½ o'clock; Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Lecture every Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M.

First Eng. Evan. Lutheran Church, on Columbus street. Pastor, G. W. Haldeman, residence Mithoff House. Sabbath Services, preaching 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Prayer meeting and Lecture Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Judge of Common Pleas—Silas H. Wright.
Probate Judge—Abraham Seifert.
Clerk—Charles P. Rainey.
Auditor—Louis A. Blaire; J. W. Towson, Deputy.
Treasurer—Jacob Baker; T. T. Baker, Dep'y.
Sheriff—I. D. Jackson; G. A. Schleich, Dep'y.
Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. A. Shults.
Recorder—Timothy Fishbaugh.
Surveyor—Levi S. Hartzler.
Coroner—Wm. Bush.
Commissioners—Henry Borchers, A. B. Gillett, Ervin Moore.
Infirmary Directors—Wm. Fink, David Ewing, Jno. Searls.
School Examiners—L. S. Hartzler, G. W. Welsh, J. J. Wagner.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Mayor—Tall Slough.
Council—1st Ward, P. M. Wagenhals, Jos. Armbruster.
2nd " S. J. Wright, T. Sturgeon.
3d " R. Cannon, K. Fritter.
4th " Jno. C. Weaver, Wm. H. Kooken.
City Solicitor—J. G. Reeves.
Marshal—Leo Noles.
Treasurer—J. McManamy.
Clerk—Wm. L. King.
Council meetings, first Thursday of each month.

THE MAILS.

Eastern, via Columbus, *arrives* 9:40 A. M.; *leaves* 3:45 P. M.
Zanesville, *arrives* 9:35 A. M.; *leaves* 3:45 P. M.
Western, *arrives* 3:45 P. M.; *leaves* 9:35 A. M.
Logan, *arrives* 3:45 P. M.; *leaves* 9:46 A. M.
South Perry, Fridays, *arrives* 12 M.; *leaves* Fridays, 1 P. M.
New Salem, Mon. Wed. and Fri. *arrives* 10 A. M.; *leaves* same days, 1 P. M.
Baltimore, Mon. Wed. Fri. *arrives* 2 P. M.; *leaves* Tu. Thur. and Sat. 8 A. M.
Rushville, daily, *arrives* 10 A. M.; *leaves* 3 P. M.

☞ Mails *close* 30 minutes before time of departure. C. M. L. WISEMAN, P. M.
C. H. WILLIAMS, Deputy.

Columbus & Hocking Valley Rail Road.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY LEAVE and arrive at Columbus (C. C. & I. C. depot) as follows:

EAST BOUND.

LEAVE.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Columbus	8:00 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
ARRIVE.		
Lancaster	9:33 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Logan	10:28 a. m.	5:33 p. m.
Nelsonville	11:05 a. m.	6:15 p. m.

WEST BOUND—RETURNING.

LEAVE.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Nelsonville	7:10 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
ARRIVE.		
Logan	7:48 a. m.	2:53 p. m.
Lancaster,	8:40 a. m.	3:50 p. m.
Columbus	10:10 a. m.	5:20 p. m.

Connection is now now made with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway at Athens by Stage from Nelsonville, for all points in the South and East.

Close connections made at Lancaster for Circleville, Washington, and all points on the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad.

E. A. BUELL, General Ticket Agent.
JNO. W. DOHERTY, Superintendent.

11—1.

CINCINNATI & ZANESVILLE

WHEN ON SCHEDULE TIME.

GOING WEST.

Leave Lancaster	Passenger Train, 9:35, a. m.	Accommodation Train, 7:15, p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave Lancaster	Passenger Train, 3:45 p. m.	Accommodation Train, 7:00 a. m.

☞ Besides the above trains, there are irregular trains, and persons approaching or passing the railroad track, should at all hours of day and night, be particularly on their guard for themselves and live stock as to trains in both directions. Any injury inflicted will otherwise rest on their own carelessness.

O. W. SHATTUCK, Supt.

Dec. 8, 1869—tf.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 14, 1869, trains will run, as follows:

	South. Exp.	Fast Line.	Express.
Lve Columbus	9:40 p. m.	11:30 a. m.	3:10 a. m.
Arr. Newark,	10:32 p. m.	12:23 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
" Dennison,	12:55 a. m.	2:50 p. m.	7:30 "
" Steubville,	2:45 "	5:10 "	9:50 "
" Pittsburg,	7:40 "	7:05 "	12:00 noon
" Harrisburg,	3:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.	10:35 p. m.
" Philadelphia	7:05 "	9:40 "	3:10 a. m.
" New York,	10:00 "	12:00 noon	6:00 "
" Baltimore,	7:00 "	9:50 a. m.	7:00 "
" Wash'ton,	10:10 "	12:00 p. m.	6:00 "

Express run daily. Fast Line and Southern Express daily, Sundays excepted.

Elegant state room sleeping cars on all night trains. The celebrated silver palace cars run through without change from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, New York on the fast line, and from Louisville to Philadelphia and New York on the Southern Express.

D. S. GRAY, 2nd Vice President, and general manager, Columbus, Ohio.
S. F. SCULL, Ticket Ag't, Columbus, O.

Dec. 3, 1869.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE that desirable farm lying one-half mile northeast of Lancaster, and immediately adjoining the Hoy Company's Lands, containing One Hundred and Sixty-seven Acres.

It consists of forty acres choice bottom and the residue first quality of upland, of which forty acres is in good timber.

Pelton's fork passes through the farm from North to South so that every field may be supplied with running water, and it is now in a good state of cultivation and repair.

There are on the premises three dwelling houses and two barns and other out-buildings; with an orchard of one hundred apple trees in prime bearing and a liberal supply of grapes and other small fruits.

A very valuable quarry of sand stone has recently been opened at the south east corner of the tract which may be worked to great profit.

The farm may be advantageously divided into two nearly equal parts, and I will sell the half or the whole.

For further particulars and for terms, which will be made easy, apply to

DAVID SNIDER.

Feb. 3, 1870—tf. Lancaster, Ohio.

NEW ROOM, NEW STOCK, AND NEW PRICES.

Clothing Store and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

M. LEVY,

Having moved into one of the most eligible rooms in the city (Tailmadge Block, formerly occupied by E. Haing,) is now prepared, with a new stock, enlarged facilities, to give better bargains than ever before, both in

READY MADE CLOTHING

and in work made up at his own establishment.

HE WILL GUARANTEE

as good fitting suits, as good work, and as good and fashionable material, as can be found in the city.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

of every description; for sale cheap. Also a full supply of

HATS AND CAPS,

HENRY CLESS, well-known as a skillful cutter, is retained in that position, and all

WORK DONE AT LEVY'S

will be unsurpassed for style and good workmanship.

EVERYBODY CALL AND SEE.

April 1, 1869—tf.

We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it.—But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy WILL POSITIVELY CURE THE WORST CASES OF CATARRH, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. I will pay $500 REWARD for a case of Catarrh that I cannot cure.

FOR SALE BY MOST DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price only 50 cents. Sent by Mail post paid, for Sixty Cents; Four Packages for $2 00; or 1 dozen for $5 00. Send a two cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the Proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Sep. 16, '69—1y. Buffalo, New York.

Why

Is it that Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters increase in sale every year?

Because

They are the best combination ever made.

Why

Do the Druggists recommend Dr. Roback's Bitters to their customers?

Because

After years of experience and trial they have been proven to be a sure cure for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Why

Is it that Physicians use and recommend Dr. Roback's Sugar-coated Blood Pills?

Because

They know the ingredients of which they are made.

Why

Are Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills the best remedies taken together for the cure of all diseases of the blood?

Because

The Blood Purifier is the only article in the market which contains the celebrated costly Drugs imported expressly from Sweden for its manufacture, and the Pills contain the active principle of Podophyllum (Mandrake Root,) and is a substitute for Mercury.

Why

Are Dr. C. W. Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills the three greatest remedies the world has ever known?

Because

After eleven years' experience and trial the sales have increased each and every year, and thousands of letters (unsolicited) of the remarkable cures they have performed bear witness. Read the letters in Local Column of cures by these medicines.

Business Cards.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. D. N. KINNEAR, tenders his services as Physician or Surgeon to the citizens of Lancaster and the surrounding country. Office and residence, two (2) doors west of the former office of Davis & Kinnear. April 1, 1870-1y.

CHAS. T. HANCOCK, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, office in the Rising block on Main street, first door up stairs. Residence with Mrs. Bell, first house east of Mithoff's Brewery. [Apr. 1, '70-1y.

DR. DAWSON, being located in Lancaster, would respectfully tender his services to the public. Residence, corner of Columbus and German streets. Office in Glass' building, over Springer's Clothing Store. March 24, '70—6m.

DR. J. W. LEWIS, Physician and Surgeon, will be found at the old office of Dr. O. E. Davis—at all times unless absent on Professional business. Residence on Mulberry street, south side, 3d house from Columbus. March 3, 1870—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIRGIL E. SHAW, LAW OFFICE over First National Bank, opposite the Tailmadge House. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. May 19th, 1870—tf.

FRED. MAYER, successor of Jacob Keller, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, southwest corner Columbus and Chestnut streets. A complete stock always on hand. Highest market rates paid for all kinds of country produce. [April 1, '70-1y.

WORK & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, and all kinds of Leather and Findings. Custom work made to order and repairing done on short notice. Main street, north side, second door west of Center Alley. [Apr. 1, '70-1y.

H. CARTER, Dealer in Corn, Oats, Coal, Lime, fresh ground Cement, Salt, Groceries, &c. Corner Main and Canal streets, opposite Brewery. [April 1, 1870-1y.

WM. KELLER & BROTHER, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, north east corner of Chestnut and Columbus streets. A full assortment of staple and family groceries always on hand. Country Produce wanted. [April 1, '70-1y.

J. C. SMITH, Manufacturer of Candies and Confectioneries, and Dealer in Groceries, Fruits, Nuts and Toys; Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., furnished parties and families to order. Oyster and Ice Cream Saloon for ladies and gentlemen. Northwest corner of Columbus and Main streets. [April 1, '70-1y.

C. W. BORAH, Photographer. For fine and CHEAP PICTURES, call at the new Gallery, over *DAVIDSON'S DRUG STORE.* [May 13, 1869-1y.

J. M. MILLER & SON, Manufacturers and Dealers in Boots and Shoes. Custom work made to order and repairing done on short notice. South side of Main street, near the canal. [Mar. 24, '70—1y.

CRIDER & WOLF

DENTISTS.

Office at Old Stand,

LANCASTER, OHIO.

April 28, 1870—tf.

M. GROSS & CO., Manufacturers of Hoop Skirts and dealers in Hoop Skirts Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, (all kinds,) Summer Shawls, Trimmings, Embroideries, Ready-made Goods, Notions, &c., &c. Tallmadge Block, Main street, Lancaster, Ohio. May 12th, 1870—tf.

The Last Crowning Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

BY ITS USE

GRAY OR FADED HAIR

Is quickly restored to its youthful color.
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all, not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 53 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York, & 266 High Holborn, London, Eng.

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER!!

THE finest styles, and largest assortment of Wall Paper can be seen at the

City Book Store.

A Large Stock of FASHIONABLE *WINDOW SHADES*, just received. ALL NEW STYLES.

GO AND SEE THEM!

J. C. HITE.

April 21, 1870—tf.

IN JUNE.

BY SOLON SUNNY.

So sweet, so sweet the roses in their blushing,
So sweet the daffodils, so fair to see;
So blithe and gay the humming bird a-going
From flower to flower, a-hunting with the bee.

So sweet, so sweet the calling of the thrushes,
The calling, cooing, wooing, everywhere;
So sweet, the water's song through reeds and rushes,
The plover's piping note, now here, now there.

So sweet, so sweet from off the fields of clover,
The west wind blowing, blowing up the hill;
So sweet, so sweet the news of some one's lover,
Fleet footsteps ringing nearer, nearer still.

So near, so near, now listen, listen, thrushes;
Now plover, blackbird, cease, and let me hear;
And water, hush your song through reeds and rushes,
That I may know whose lover cometh near.

So loud, so loud, the thrushes kept their calling,
Plover or blackbird never heeding me;
So loud the mill stream too kept fretting, falling
O'er bar and bank, in brawling, boisterous glee.

So loud, so loud; yet blackbird, thrush nor plover
Nor noisy mill-stream, in its fret and fall,
Could drown the voice, the low voice of my lover,
My lover calling through the thrushes' call.

"Come down, come down!" he called, and straight the thrushes,
From mate to mate sang all at once, "Come down!"
And while the water laughed through reeds and rushes,
The blackbird chirped, the plover piped, "Come down!"

Then down and off, and through the fields of clover,
I followed, followed, at my lover's call;
Listening no more to blackbird, thrush or plover,
The water's laugh, the mill-stream's fret and fall.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

Take the open air,
The more you take the better;
Follow Nature's laws
To the very letter.

Let the doctors go
To the Bay of Biscay;
Let alone the gin,
The brandy and the whiskey.

Freely exercise;
Keep your spirits cheerful;
Let no dread of sickness
Make you ever fearful.

Eat the simplest food;
Drink the pure cold water;
Then you will be well,
Or at least you ought to.

[From the New York Standard.]

THE FASHIONS.

Hats, Bonnets, Parasols and Gossip.

"My dear do purchase something fashionable," said a fond husband, one morning to his other and gentler half. "You never have anything like other women, and I'm sure I don't know why. It is not because I don't provide liberally enough for your wardrobe. Buy one of those steeple hats, there is so much style about them; and then, I see the ultra-fashionables wear no hoops, but you favor them still."

Mrs. ——— flushed a little—what wife wouldn't at this wholesale criticism in her dress? She took the crisp greenbacks from the outstretched hand of her husband, and proceeded on her shopping expedition. In a week afterward, the gentleman was surprised to hear that a lady wished to see him in the outer office. Sure enough, there she stood, looking out into Broadway.

"WHAT A RAIL!"

was his first thought. The figure which met his gaze was very tall—at least five feet eight inches—dressed in a black silk, the skirt of which was scantily gored, falling awkwardly around her feet; a huge panier, with bows and ruffles innumerable, gave to the back a hump really deforming. The back of her head was covered with an immense chignon, which entirely destroyed the symmetry of the neck, an especial point of beauty in well formed women. But the crowning piece of all was a steeple shaped hat, which gave to the wearer the appearance of a giantess on exhibition.

"Did you want to see me, madam?" inquired the merchant timorously of the fashionably attired stranger.

"Why, don't you know me, Frank?" laughed his wife merrily.

"I just came in to see how you liked my dress and hat and chignon—my general get up, dear.—You see I obeyed orders to the letter, and if you are only satisfied I shall be richly repaid for all my trouble."

"Satisfied!" he groaned. "For heaven's sake let me send for a carriage to take you home, immediately. Why, you are a perfect fright. Never mind anything I say after this. Why didn't you tell me how like the mischief you would look, rigged out in this style?"

Just as if such information would have the least effect on any one—say we. But this little incident illustrates one fact which women who desire to be tastefully and in all respects becomingly dressed should never lose sight of, viz: Tall women should never wear high hats—neither should they go without small hoops—to prevent their skirts falling around their feet. The constant effort, in walking, to keep the skirts away from the ankles gives to the finest gait an uncertain shuffle, which can only be understood by watching the attempts of one of those radically dressed women to navigate gracefully.

BONNETS

now are almost obsolete, and why it is difficult to determine, as the forehead is not unfrequently the handsomest part of a woman's face. Hats must, according to indisputable authority, rest the edge of the back brim on the upper part of the chignon, which last, according to the same dictum, must rise from the tiptop of the organ of self-esteem. Then, in the most angular angle possible to conceive, the front descends upon the eyebrows, thus concealing the greatest charm of American women, intellectual beauty. A few understanding their own faces, and caring little about fashion, which remorselessly sacrifices taste to its despotic rule, persist in wearing bonnets; and it is rumored that round hats will be discarded entirely the coming fall.

METROPOLITAN HATS,

in all shapes, are very much worn at present, and are perhaps the most tasteful of any now on exhibition. There is now a shape called the

NEAPOLITAN PETITE,

very graceful, and particularly adapted to the small in stature. It has a high crown, slightly steepled, with a narrow, curled brim. To a bright, wide-awake face this description of hat is wonderfully becoming. There is also the

SUN HAT

for children; a pretty, fresh little affair of white mohair, with a low crown and drooping brim, under which one can easily imagine the rosy, laughing faces, glad in the sunshine. There are other styles, but this is the last and the prettiest and the most childish. A coquettish style for young ladies, especially blondes, is the

CARLOTTA,

a large turban of white Milan straw, judiciously constructed with flowers, lace and velvet, the just proportions and arrangement of which, like Soyer's sauces, only the hand of genius can dispense.—Lucretia Borgia might have crowned her golden hair with one of these. Then there is the

PORTIA,

for brunettes and ladies past their earliest prime, yet with their beauties well preserved. This is of block chip, high, bell crowned, rolled at the side, bringing us back to the days of Mother Hubbard.—On these, feathers would be appropriate, though flowers have the day, and were never so gorgeous and rainbow-hued as at present.—Still another style is the

BAVARIA,

Steeple-crowned, and drooping brim; one that will become a favorite with many ladies on account of the protection it affords the face.—In either of the above styles a hat can be purchased from ten to seventy-five dollars; and a very pretty, tidy sun hat, ready trimmed, from four dollars, and even more, according to the quality of the straw and trimmings. Of

PARASOLS,

the new feature is the increase in size—some approaching the size of a sun umbrella. Those in sober blacks and browns the utilitarians affect. The fancy articles have a wide range in shades and price.—Many will carry a parasol to correspond in color with the walking suit. Then there are little oddities with scolloped edges, in buff, bound with brown, blue, and pink. Those who have more money than they know what to do with, will sport a parasol covered with real lace, costing somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty dollars. Three dollars will buy a plain, substantial article for service. Fashion, freaky as she proverbially is, has a sensible streak sometimes, and these large parasols are a witness.

To those who are making arrangements for the country season, a word of advice, especially to those who are foolish enough to take up their abodes at fashionable hotels: Do not burden yourselves with unnecessary wearing apparel. The trouble of dressmaking two or three months previous to the anticipated trip—the fatigue and bother of shopping—selecting—and the horrible work of matching shades day after day—is quite enough to drive the bloom from the healthiest check; and it is no wonder our fashionables leave town disgusted and exhausted. A sensible Fifth avenue lady was an example last season which it would be well for all to follow.

One large traveling trunk held every article of wardrobe for herself and little girl of ten years.—She had two traveling dresses—one of barege, and another of thicker material for damp or cold weather—two wrappers and one evening dress. When asked how she enjoyed herself, she replied:

"I never took so much comfort in my life. I had not worn myself out making preparations, and consequently was in excellent health and spirits to enjoy all the fun going. I tried the experiment of fewer dresses, and found it worked like a charm."

This lady was of course sure of her social position, and whatever she saw fit to do would only be regarded as an upper tendom oddity, perfectly excusable on account of her acknowledged wealth.

Many there are who foolishly debar themselves of all country pleasures, because forsooth they cannot dress as expensively as Mrs. Petroleum, Mrs. Rock Island, or Mrs. Northwest Preferred. This we admit as a weakness, but it is also contemptibly weak for women professedly in search of health and comfort to sacrifice it all to the wear and tear of dress and display, and the demoralizing corruption of eclipsing their neighbors. Who will be the first to inaugurate a new era in summer country costumes?

Why Aunt Sally Never Got Married.

"Now Aunt Sally, do please tell us why you never got married.—You know you said once when you were a girl that you were engaged to a minister, and promised you would tell us all about it some time. Now Aunt, please do."

"Well, if ever I did see such girls in my born days. Its tease, tease, from morning 'til night, you must know all about everything you haven't any business to know anything about. Such inquisitive, pesteriferous critters as you are! When I was young girls were different; they minded their own business, and didn't go sailing around with a whole string of beaux, getting their heads filled with all kinds of nonsense, I never asked my aunts, married or single, about any of their affairs. Pretty mess I'd got in if I had. When they offered to tell me anything of their own accord I kept my mouth shut and listened. Everything is different now-a-days, young folks have no respect for their elders.—But as I see that I am not going to have any peace till I do tell you, why just listen, and don't let me hear a word out of your mouths till I get through."

"That's right, Aunt Sally; go right ahead, do, and we'll keep perfectly still."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old I was living in Utica, in the State of New York. Though I say it myself, I was quite a good-looking girl, then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy most was a young minister, a very promising young man, and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him, and things ran on until we were engaged. One evening he came to me—I remember it as well as if it were yesterday—when he came into the parlor where I was sitting alone, he came up to me and—but pshaw! girls, I don't like to tell the rest."

"O, Aunt Sally, for mercy's sake don't stop; tell us what he did?"

"Well, as I said, he came up to me and put his arms around me, and rather hugged me, when I got excited and some flustrated; it was a long time ago, and I don't know but what I might have hugged him back a little. Then I felt—but now just clear out, every one of you, I shan't tell you any more."

"Goodness, gracious, no, Aunt Sally, tell us how you felt. Didn't you feel good? And what did he do next?"

"O, such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that the house where I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened right over the street, and no balcony or anything of that kind in front of the house. As it was in the summer season, these doors were open and the shutters drawn to. I stepped back a little from him, and when he edged up close I pushed him away again. I pushed harder than I intended to, and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance and fell through one of the doors into the street. Yes, it's so. As he fell I gave a scream and caught him—but I won't tell anything more. I'm going to leave the room."

"No, no, Aunt Sally. How did you catch him? Did it hurt him much?"

"Well if I must I must. As he fell head first, and as he was going I caught him by the legs of his trowsers. I held on for a minute and tried to pull him back, but his suspenders gave way, and the poor young man fell clear out of his pantaloons into a whole parcel of ladies and gentlemen passing along the street."

"O, aunty, aunty, lordy, lordy!"

"There, that's right; squeal and giggle as much as you want to.—Girls that cannot hear a little thing like that without tearing around the room and he-he-ing in such a way don't know enough to come home when it rains. A nice time the man that ever marries one of you will have, wont he? Catch me telling you anything again."

"But Aunt Sally, what become of him? Did you ever see him again?"

"No, the moment he touched the ground he got up and left the place in a terrible hurry. I tell you it was a sight to be remembered to see how that man run. Father happened to be coming up the street at the time, and he said he never saw anything to equal it in his whole life. I heard others say he did the fastest running ever known in this part of the country, and that he never stopped and looked behind until he was two miles out of town. He sent me a note a few days afterward, saying that the engagement must be broken off, as he could never look me in the face after what had happened. He went out West and I believe he is preaching out in Illinois. But he never married. He was very modest, and I suppose he was so badly frightened that time that he never dared to trust himself near a woman since. That girls, is the reason I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time, for he was a good man, and I've often thought to myself that we should always have been happy if his suspenders hadn't given way!"

From the Ohio State Journal.

THE CENSUS.

It is presumed that the instructions for the taking of the Census are now in the hands of the Assistant Marshals who are to begin the work of enumeration on the first of June. The work is to continue without interruption until it is complete. Intermission of work will be cause for removal. Assistants are required to make regular reports to the Marshal once a fortnight, on pain of removal.

Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has issued very minute and full instructions to the assistants. A wayfaring man, though an assistant marshal, cannot err therein. For all failures through carelessness or inefficiency, the superintendent notifies assistants that all costs of correspondence, clerk hire, &c., in making corrections, will be deducted from their own compensation. It behooves assistant marshals, therefore, to be careful, and know their business.

The enumeration is to be made by actual inquiry at every dwelling house, or by personal inquiry of every head of a family, and not otherwise. This duty can be performed by the assistant marshals alone, and citizens will be duly notified not to answer questions from any other source, neither is the assistant permitted to divulge the information obtained. Courtesy is especially enjoined upon the census takers. Assistant marshals, on receiving notice of their appointment, are advised and requested to prosecute informal inquiries, within the limits of civility and discretion, in any direction which will enable them the better to begin and complete their work; especially to make themselves as intelligent as possible in regard to the industrial character of their subdivisions, and the peculiar conditions of each important industry.

"Indians not taxed" are to be enumerated in a special report, for statistical purposes—though not required by law to be enumerated.

There are some very interesting notes under the head of "Occupation." The census takers are exhorted to make study of them, and we reproduce the points at length:

The Assistant Marshals are to take especial pains to avoid unmeaning terms, or such as are too general to convey a definite idea of the occupation. Call no man a "factory hand" or a "mill operative." State the kind of a mill or factory. The better form of expression would be, "works in cotton mill," "works in paper mill," &c. Do not call a man a "shoemaker," "bootmaker," unless he makes the entire boot or shoe in a small shop. If he works in (or for) a boot and shoe factory, say so.

Do not apply the word "jeweler" to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large manufacturing establishments.

Call no man a "commissioner," a "collector," an "agent," an "artist," an overseer" a "professor," a "treasurer," a "contractor," or a "speculator," without further explanation.

When boys are entered as apprentices, state the trade they are apprenticed to, as "apprenticed to carpenter," "apothecary's apprentice."

When a lawyer, a merchant, a manufacturer, has retired from practice or business, say "retired lawyer," "retired merchant," &c.—Distinguish between fire and life insurance agents.

When clerks are returned, describe them as "clerk in store," "clerk in woolen mill," "R. R. clerk," "bank clerk," &c.

Describe no man as a "mechanic" if it is possible to describe him more accurately.

Distinguish between stone masons and brick masons.

Do not call a paper bonnet maker a bonnet manufacturer, a lace maker a lace manufacturer, a chocolate maker a chocolate manufacturer. Reserve the term Manufacturer for proprietors of establishments: always give the branch of manufacture.

Whenever merchants or traders can be reported under a single word expressive of their special line, as "grocer," it should be done. Otherwise, say dry goods merchant, coal dealer, &c.

Add, in all cases, the class of business, as wholesale (wh.), retail (ret.), importer (imp.), jobber, &c.

Use the word Huckster in all cases where it applies.

Be very particular to distinguish between farmers and farm laborers. In agricultural regions this should be one of the points to which the Assistant Marshal should especially direct his attention.

Confine the use of the words "glover," "hatter," and "furrier" to those who *actually make*, or make up, in their own establishments, all, or a part, of the gloves and hats or furs which they sell.—Those who only sell these articles should be characterized as "glove dealer," "hat and cap dealer," "fur dealer."

Judges (state whether Federal or State, whether Probate, Police, or otherwise) may be assumed to be lawyers, and that addition, therefore, need not be given; but all other *officials* should have their profession designated, if they have any, as "retired merchant, Governor of Massachusetts," "paper manufacturer, representative in legislature." If any thing is to be omitted, leave out the office and put in the occupation.

As far as possible distinguish machinists as "locomotive builders," "engine builders," &c.

Instead of saying "packers," indicate whether you mean "pork packers" or "crockery packers," or "mule packers."

The organization of domestic service has not proceeded so far in this country as to render it worth while to make distinction in the character of work. Report all as "domestic servants."

Cooks, waiters, &c., in hotels and restaurants will be reported separately from domestic servants.

The term "house-keeper" will be reserved for such persons as receive distinct wages or salary for the service. Women keeping house for their own families or for themselves, without any other gainful occupation, will be entered as "keeping house." Grown daughters assisting them will be reported without occupation.

You are under no obligation to give any man's occupation just as he expresses it. If he cannot tell intelligibly what he is, find out what he does, and characterize his profession accordingly.

The inquiry as to occupation will not be asked in respect to infants or children too young to take any part in production. Neither will the doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school be considered an occupation. "At home" or "attending school" will be the best entry in the majority of cases. But if a boy or girl, whatever the age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the occupation should be stated.

There is a like particularity of nomenclature and classification under the head of "Diseases," and, if the marshals succeed in making themselves masters of the plain and common sense directions, the returns will be of great statistical value.

In short, the instructions as to all departments—agriculture, products of industry, &c., &c.—are exhaustive. The "products of industry," for example, are illustrated under the genteral sub-heads of resource and machinery, materials, product; and mining, with additional for machinery labor, above ground and under ground, materials and product. Special directions are given for all the different employments of productive industry.

Social Statistics are placed upon a different basis from all others, and more latitude is given in their collection. They may be obtained, as far as possible, from official documents—such as published reports, or the manuscript records of schools, colleges, prisons, asylums, &c. When such reports or records are not found, or are insufficient for the demands of the schedule, the information may, in perhaps the majority of cases, be obtained by correspondence. Marshals are therefore allowed at their discretion to appoint *Deputy* Marshals for the collection of Social Statistics. Such appointments do not constitute an interference with the duties of *Assistant* Marshals (Sec. 7, Act of May 23, 1850). One or more Deputy Marshals may be allowed to collect Social Statistics of an entire District or State, and will receive all the compensation allowed by law for the service.—They will then report by counties, sending in separate schedules.—Large cities, however, will be reported by themselves.

We are indebted to Geo. D. Harrington, chief clerk, for a copy of these instructions. The public may greatly facilitate the work of enumeration, by giving some attention to the matter before the visit of the census taker. The importance of fullness and accuracy need not be mentioned to persons of education, and all men and women of good sense will give all the aid in their power to the Marshals, rather than feel inclined to resent the inquisition, as the ignorant and vulgar sometimes do. The necessity for courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor on the part of the officials set to do the work is sufficiently insisted upon in the instructions, and the measures are well taken to prevent publicity. The disclosures will be in the nature of confidential, privileged matter, for the good of the State, but not for public tattle.

"Scrambled hair" is the latest fashion.

The new Illinois State house, at Springfield, is to cost $3,450,000.

Queen Victoria gets $1,925,000 a year, and the Prince of Wales $500,000.

It is said that one hundred and ninety-five rich persons in England hold $1,745,000,000 worth of the British Consols.

A man in Rhode Island has been sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman who put him to sleep.

The death of Theodore Clay, son of Henry Clay, who for nearly fifty years has been an inmate of the Lexington Lunatic Asylum, is announced.

It is estimated that over a hundred young ladies are at present studying law in this country. Probably they will all become mothers-in-law one of these days.

Let each one strive with all his might
To be a decent man,
And love his neighbor as himself—
Upon the golden plan;
And if his neighbor chance to be
A pretty female woman,
Why love her all the more—you see
That's only acting human.

Mr. E. C. McAffee, while walking over the farm of his brother-in-law, Mr. B. C. Thompson, nine miles north-west of Cumberland, Ga., and about one mile from the Chattahoochee river, on the 28th ult., picked up a lump of solid gold, which weighs 23 pennyweights and 21 grains.

A WELL MERITED DIG.—The Chicago *Post* in speaking of Fernando Wood's onslaught in Congress upon the official reputation of Gen. Howard says: "Fernando Wood accuses O. O. Howard of stealing. Now, we don't believe O. O. did steal, but we do believe Fernando stole."