Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY
Richard Mauzy & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For 1 yr. $3 in currency or equivalent in specie.
For 6 mo. 1.50 " " " "
For 3 mo. 85 " " " "

Read This!

☞ To any one who will send us *two new subscribers* and *six* dollars, we will send the *Spectator* for one year GRATIS.

To such as may send us FIVE or more advance-paying subscribers, we will allow a commission of 25 per cent. on the subscriptions obtained, which may be retained by the persons sending them.

☞ Subscriptions will not be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, till all arrearages be paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Square of Eight Lines or less, for the first and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Unless the number of insertions be marked upon the manuscript it will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ *Obituaries, Announcements of Candidates for Office, Communications calling upon, Advocating or Opposing Candidates, and all Communications or Notices of a Personal or Private character, or intended or calculated to promote any Private Enterprise or Interest, will be charged for as advertisements.*

SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

☞ Address—"Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Augusta County, Va.

Professional Directory.

SAMUEL C. BASKIN,
ACCOUNTANT & BOOK-KEEPER,
solicits encouragement in a new mode of Business, promising prompt attention, and entire satisfaction.

Will open or start new sets of books for Merchants, or other parties, will render Merchant's and other accounts, examine and reconcile Pass Books of Banks, furnishing vouchers when desired.

Desires to keep one or two sets of Books, and will negotiate Loans at fair rates.

My Office is with James Ker, Insurance Agent, above First National Bank.
aul6-3m

GEORGE M. HARRISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining Counties.

☞ *Strict attention given to the collection of Claims.*

Office—East of Court-house, over Court of Appeals Room. aug2-1y

S. TRAVERS PHILLIPS. J. FRED. EFFINGER.
PHILLIPS & EFFINGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
will practice in all the courts of Augusta and Alleghany, and in the Circuit Courts of Rockingham, Rockbridge and Nelson.

☞ Special attention given to collecting.
july5-1y

H. M. MATHEWS. ALEX. F. MATHEWS.
MATHEWS & MATHEWS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
LEWISBURG, WEST VA.,
Practice regularly in the Courts of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas and Nicholas counties, W. Va., the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Courts for the District of W. Va.

☞ Particular attention paid to Collections and to special cases anywhere in their State.
may17-1y

J. M. HANGER, M. D. J. H. FULTZ, M. D.
DRS. HANGER & FULTZ having formed a co-partnership in the practice of medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Staunton and vicinity. When not professionally engaged they will be found at their office on Augusta street, two doors North of the Spectator office. nov2-tf

JOHN B. BALDWIN. GEO. M. COCHRAN, JR.
BALDWIN & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in all the Courts holden in Augusta county. jan4-tf

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON,
DENTIST,
MAIN STREET, Staunton, Va.
OFFICE:—Over Cease's Confectionery Store.
dec21-tf

JOHN ECHOLS, Monroe county. R. H. CATLETT, Lexington.
H. M. BELL, Staunton.
ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Staunton, Va.,
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Staunton, and in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockbridge, Rockingham and Alleghany.—They will also attend to special business in any part of Va. and West Virginia. [Sept 12-tf

Agricultural Implements.

PRICE OF PLOWS REDUCED.—I have this day reduced the price of the genuine Bradley Livingston Plows, and will now sell them as follows:

No 4 (2 horse)	Plow	at $7.50.
" 5 (medium 3 horse)	"	" $8.50.
" 6 (large 3 horse)	"	" $9.50.

These plows, together with the castings suitable, all of the very best quality, will be found constantly on hand, at the Hardware Store of Geo. E. Price, Staunton, Va., and at the foundry near Steele's Tavern.

H. F. LYLE,
aug16-3m Manufacturer.

WILLOUGHBY GUM SPRING
GRAIN DRILL,
WITH
CROWELL'S GUANO ATTACHMENT.

We are now prepared to receive orders for the above named celebrated Drill. It is needless for us to say anything in commendation of said Drill, as it is acknowledged by those using other Drills with this, that it is superior to any yet introduced into our county.

We are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen who have the Willoughby in use:

John D. Sterrett,	P. O. Polmer,
M. W. D. Hogshead,	J. Wayt Bell,
W. M. Dudley,	J. H. Snapp,
Samuel Driver,	Isaac Coffman,
A. W. Harman,	Joseph Click,

J. A. Harman and others using our Drill.

We will be pleased to furnish circulars and information to parties wishing to purchase Drills.
WOODS & GILKESON.

CIDER MILLS.—The celebrated "American Cider and Wine Mill," on hand and for sale by WOODS & GILKESON.

WHEAT SCREENS—Manufactured in our own city, and warranted to perform the work well. For sale by
WOODS & GILKESON.

Millinery.

GREAT BARGAINS at the "Temple of Fashion."—I will close out my entire stock of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS at cost. Also all the Ladies and Children's suits I have on hand. Mrs. K. M. KELLEY.
july 19

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.—Just received a great variety of ladies and misses' hats, flowers, ribbons, veil goods, straw and jet ornaments, and everything usually found in a first class millinery establishment. Goods have just been bought at reduced prices and will be sold cheap for cash. Call and examine them.—We will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction. Country merchants supplied with pattern bonnets at wholesale prices.

We are agents for the celebrated Howe Sewing machine.

Pattern Bonnets opened on Saturday, May 21st, at 10 o'clock.
may10 Mrs. M. E. FAGAN & SISTER.

FOR THE LADIES!
Just received at the "Temple of Fashion," direct from New York and Baltimore, the most beautiful and varied assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods ever before presented in this market. They have been selected with the greatest care and consist of the latest Parisian Novelties in Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c., together with Ready-Made Walking Suits for ladies and children. Also Infants' Robes in endless variety. A cordial invitation to call and examine our unsurpassed assortment, extended to each and all. MRS. K. M. KELLEY.

ELIAS' Transparent Cement, for mending China, Glass, Marble, Alabaster, Terra Cotta, Wood, Leather, Ivory, &c., &c., sold by
F. H. LINK, Druggist.

Insurance.

PIEDMONT AND ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HOME OFFICE, CORNER NINTH & MAIN STS., RICHMOND, VA.

Officers: W. C. CARRINGTON, President; JOHN E. EDWARDS, Vice President; D. J. HARTSOOK, Secretary; J. J. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary; B. C. HARTSOOK, Cashier; Prof. E. B. SMITH, Actuary; D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary; Drs. C. H. PERROW, C. H. SMITH, GEORGE ROSS, Medical Advisers; JAMES E. WOLFF, Superintendent of Agencies.

Directors:—Wm. B. Isaacs, D. J. Hartsook, W. G Taylor, R. H. Maury, J. J. Hopkins, A. Y. Stokes, John Enders, John E. Edwards, C. H. Perrow, W. C. Carrington, Wm. H. Palmer, John C. Williams, George S. Palmer.

CARTER BERKELEY, Staunton,
GENERAL AGENT for the Valley and Piedmont.
JAMES KER, Agent, Staunton.

JOHN F. BALTHIS, Capt. N. FOUNTAIN, R. N. NELSON, Rev. A. POE BOUDE, JOHN PILSON, JOB G. MCVEIGH, CHAS WITHROW, SOLICITORS.

DIVIDEND paid policy-holders, 1st April, 1869, *forty per cent.*

This Company has met with a success beyond all parallel in Life Insurance, and offers to the Southern public a Home Enterprise equal to any and surpassed by none in existence.

Commenced active operations about Nov. 1st, 1867.

Assets 15th of Sept., 1869, $1,500,000—now much increased.

Policies issued, 8,000.

It has paid for losses of $31,000 and in every instance waived the ninety days time and paid at once.

It advises the payment of *all cash premiums*, because then dividends will continually decrease each next payment until nothing will be required, and the policy may be a source of income, but it will allow one-half loan on life and joint life policies. One-third loan on other participating policies.

It requires no notes for loans of the part of premiums, but endorses the loan of its policies until absorbed by dividends or policy is payable.

It has no restriction on residence or travel.—All its policies are non-forfeitable and the right of parties guaranteed *on the face of the policy*, as part of the contract.

It has the following feature which no other company gives: The late war taught many the penalty of being separated from the Home office by having their part payment forfeited. "The Piedmont" guards against this in *her policies* and in event of separation from its office by any intervention guarantees to such all the right of non-forfeiture, paid up policy, surrender value and reinstatement as though there had been no intervening cause.

Its investments are made for benefit of Southern advancement.

It brings money to our people—keeps money with our people. Then why should they continue to impoverish themselves by sending money off which can as easily—as safely—as profitably be spent at home?

The Piedmont asks all who wish to insure to compare its rates—terms—progress with any company, and feels confident its merits will equal any other company.

Look at Exhibits:

From Official Reports is made the following Losses of other Companies compared with the Piedmont and Arlington:

Organized.	COMPANY.	No. Policies Dec. 31, 1868.	No. Deaths in 1868.	One in every
1843	Mutual Life	60872	396	154
1845	New York Life	28340	199	142
1847	Connecticut Mutual	55691	424	131
1850	Manhattan	13625	112	122
1850	Charter Oak,	19028	137	139
1851	Massachusetts Mutual,	10396	72	144
1851	Phœnix	17761	107	166
1858	Northwestern	27887	178	157
1859	Equitable	27666	185	150
1860	Washington	8885	43	207
1860	Home	10311	65	159
1862	North America	11328	78	145
1862	John Hancock	5018	26	193
1862	Security	10603	64	166
1864	Widows and Orphans	3452	21	164
1864	National, N. Y.	2098	13	161
1865	Universal,	3832	20	192
1865	Hahneman	2452	11	223
1686	Great Westeru	1472	5	294
1866	Atlantic Mutual	2675	15	178
1866	World	1423	9	158
1866	New Jersey Mutual	2691	19	142
1866	Travellers'	3568	17	210
1866	Hartford Life & Annuity	1105	1	105
1866	American Popular	2604	16	163
1867	Piedmont & Arlington	3122	10	312

Average of all companies organized since 1859, one in 188.

Average of all companies organized prior to 1860, one in 145.

Average of all companies, one in 153.

Following Companies have no exhibit as to number of losses, but show amounts lost:

1868, "St. Louis Mutual," policies in force 1st of January, 10,056.

Losses by Death, Policies and Reversionary Additions	$455,838.46
Losses admitted and not yet due	85,600.00
Total Losses in 1868	$541,438.46

Piedmont and Arlington had 3,122 policies *in force* 1st January, 1868. Losses in 1868, $42,000, and for present year, (1869) losses of Piedmont and Arlington is *far under* experience of general average of Companies above stated, all which show this company has lost less than any other.

Agents wanted everywhere.
jan4-1y

HOW OFTEN IS THE HOUSEHOLD LOAF buried with the Household Head, and families that might have been comfortably provided for, left destitute by the want of a proper foresight in its deceased protector?

The Virginia Insurance Company,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,
Offers to every head of a family perfect security against this melancholy condition.

IT IS

FOR LIFE INSURANCE ONLY.

ITS CHARTER IS PERPETUAL.

Its Cash Capital, ...$125,000.

It is organized on the basis of the old Mutual Life of New York, and its successful experience.

THE PREMIUMS ARE PAID IN CASH

ITS DIVIDENDS ARE PAID IN CASH.

ITS POLICIES ARE PAID IN CASH WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

There are no premium notes, and hence its assets are all cash, which presents the only solid, substantial basis of business for individuals or corporations.

IT INSURES ON ALL PROPER, SAFE TABLES.

IT PUTS NO IMPROPER RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.

IT INSURES UNIMPAIRED FEMALE LIVES.

The Company is a combination of the proprietary and mutual systems, securing the advantages of both.

Its Policies are non-forfeitable after two years, and incontestible after five years for all mis statements and errors in application except as to the age of the applicant.

THIS IS A SUBSTANTIAL HOME COMPANY.

The Assets will be invested in Virginia, and help to build up our own interests in Virginia. It commends itself for its safety, management and organization, to every Virginian and other Southerner in search of a safe Home

Life Insurance Institution.

Live agents wanted in every precinct of every county in the State. Send for circulars.

REFER TO THE FOLLOWING CITIZENS WHO HAVE INSURED IN THIS COMPANY.

A. F. Ackerman,	H. Ker,
E. W. Bayly,	James Ker,
H. M. Bell,	Mrs. C. M. Kelley,
John A. Bickle,	Dr. W. S. McChesney,
H. R. Boykin,	W. J. Nelson,
Orris A. Brown,	H. L. Opie,
W. A. Burke,	J. N. Opie,
R. L. Cleveland,	W. L. Olivier,
Dr. B. B. Donaghe,	C. W. Parker,
James Fagan,	B. F. Points,
S. N. Giles,	W. R. Pointdexter,
Mrs. Julia Gorman,	R. T. Phillips,
A. A. Grubert,	E. H. Sears,
C. W. Hunter,	James E. Taylor,
C. A. Holt,	W. H. Tams,
Wm. T. Jewell,	D. S. Williams,

Charles E. Young.

Address, PHILLIPS & MAYO,
General Agents for Virginia and W. Virginia,
Lock Box 216, Staunton, Va.

FIRE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates and on the most liberal terms, with the SOUTHERN MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.

Authorized Capital	$250,000.00
Accumulations,	175,089.03

CHARTERED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF VA.
Office N. E. Corner Main and Ninth Sts.,
RICHMOND, VA.

This Company issues Participating Policies on Farm and City Property, by which the insured becomes a member of the Company, sharing in its profits. A semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable to the Mutual Policy-holders of this Company, declared July 1, 1869; also, three per cent. January 1, 1870.

J. S. CALVERT, President.
JORDAN H. MARTIN, Vice President.
H. S. PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.
Dr. H. G. DAVIDSON, General Agent.

STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS OF THE
SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.,
January 1st, 1870.

Number of Policies issued	2,486
Amount of Property insured	$3,477,996.67
Amount of Premium Notes deposited with the Company	135,861.89
Amount of cash premiums and fees received	76,136.36
Amount paid for Losses and Expenses	46,310.66
Losses adjusted not due	2,025.00

Persons in town or country having property to insure will find it to their interest to call on me before insuring elsewhere, and learn the terms of this Home Company.

H. H. PECK, AGENT.
Office with Drs. Hanger & Fultz, 2 doors North of the Spectator office, Staunton, Va.
mar8

Clothing.

S. MANDELBAUM, under Virginia hotel, is receiving his second supply of Spring and Summer Clothing, which will compare favorably with any City House.

He has entered into arrangements whereby he receives all the late styles of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, daily by Express.

He calls particular attention to his assortment of light CASSIMERE SUITS, also his supply of white, brown, and fancy LINEN SUITS.

His clothing has been manufactured according to his order and expressly for the VALLEY TRADE (by which arrangement he saves the enormous profits paid to Northern merchants.) He guarantees to sell at less than city prices.

His assortment of Furnishing Goods is complete.

HATS HE MAKES A SPECIALTY.

A fine lot of city-made Boots and Shoes on hand, which he sells as cheap as Northern work.

Goods sold only for CASH and at a small advance above COST.

As he always announced he still recommends every garment that is sold.

A fine assortment of SAMPLES on hand for ORDERED WORK. Shirts made to order.

No trouble to show goods.

A call is solicited at the Emporium of Fashion under the Virginia hotel, Staunton, Va.

N. B.—Agent for the celebrated PIVOT ACTION BRACE—a superior suspender for skirts and pants, and an unequalled Brace for the shoulders. may31

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have on hand a large, varied and well-selected stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of the latest styles and best qualities, which they will sell cheap.

Ladies, Misses, Gents and Boys can all be accommodated upon the best terms. Give them a call and examine and judge for yourselves.

M. A. BRIGHT & CO.,
New street, Staunton, opposite Dr. Young's drug store. sep28-tf

Mattresses, &c.

NOTICE.—Made at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,
Hair Mattresses,
Moss and Shuck Mattresses,
Coir Mats, all sizes,
Corn Brooms.
Old Mattresses renovated,
Old Chairs filled with new cane seats,
Books bound in plain binding,
Articles to be repaired will be called for at private residences, and returned when finished.
All orders for work should be made through the Steward, or Foreman of the Shop to the Principal. feb8-1y

HORSE SHOES! Horse Shoe Nails, and Nail Rods by BAKER BROS.

Groceries and Produce.

FOR Fresh Crackers call at the "new store on the wharf. R. D. SEARS, agent.

FOR Fresh Vegetables call at the "new store on the wharf." R. D. SEARS, agent.

FOR Wooden Ware of all kinds call at the "new store" on the wharf.
R. D. SEARS, agent.

FRESH Hops, Gelatine, Chocolate, Chow-Chow, etc., at the "new store" on the wharf. R. D. SEARS agent

FLOUR, GRAIN
AND FEED.
Always in store, choice FLOUR for Family use. CORN MEAL and FEED of all kinds at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.
BUTCHER & LEWIS,
next door above the Postoffice, Staunton.
july19-12m

POWERS & PRITCHARD,
Augusta street, Staunton, Va.,
Grocers, Flour, Grain and Produce
MERCHANTS.
ON HAND—4,000 pounds Bacon, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Markel, Herrings, &c., &c.
july19-6m

CHARLES L. TODD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RICHMOND, VA.
Consignments of Flour, Grain and Produce solicited, and liberal advances made on same by
J. W. TODD & CO.,
july26 Burwell corner, Staunton.

1000 GRAIN BAGS,
for sale low.
J. W. TODD & CO.,
Burwell corner.

FINE TEAS.—We have very superior teas, at reasonable prices—English Breakfast Tea—a prime article. All qualities of Teas at
ju7 RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

RICHARDSON & WHEAT,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,
AUGUSTA STREET—NEXT DOOR TO SPECTATOR OFFICE—STAUNTON, VA.
A Large and well selected assortment of Family Groceries:
SUGARS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, RICE, CHEESE, BUTTER, COTTON YARN, TOBACCOS, CRACKERS, FLOUR, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.
☞ We are offering our goods at the lowest CASH PRICES, and we are determined to give satisfaction to all who may need anything in our line of business.
☞ We have temporarily removed next door to the *Spectator* office, where we will remain a few months, after which we will again occupy our old stand on the corner of Main and Augusta streets.
We solicit the citizens and Farmers generally who have not tried us to do so. We thank all our friends for their past liberal patronage, and respectfully request a continuance of the same.
Do not forget the place. Be sure to call on
RICHARDSON & WHEAT.

PRIME VIRGINIA HAMS—
FAMILY SIZES at
H. KER & BRO.,
may24 opposite the P. O

NEW SUPPLY OF GROCERIES at
GEO. C. JACKSON'S NEW STORE,
on Augusta Street, opposite C. H. Square.
Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Bacon, Fish, (Herrings and Mackerel fresh and nice) and ALL articles usually kept in a first class FAMILY GROCERY.
These goods having been bought exclusively for cash can be sold *very low*. Everybody call and see. ap12

P. B. HOGE & BRO.,
(successors to Hoge & Mason,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Produce and Fertilizers.
Highest market price in CASH paid for FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, &c.
aug4—

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

ON and after SUNDAY, July 10, 1870, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, viz:

MAIL TRAIN will run daily between Richmond and White Sulphur Springs (except Sunday, between Gordonsville and White Sulphur); leave Richmond at 9 A. M., and arrive at White Sulphur at 10 P. M. Leave White Sulphur at 3.30 A. M., and arrive at Richmond at 4.50 P. M., making close connections at Gordonsville and Charlottesville with the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas R. Road Mail trains for Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, &c.; also for Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Mobile, &c.

Going West, passengers dine at Gordonsville and sup at Covington. Going East, breakfast at Goshen and dine at Gordonsville.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN will run between Richmond and Washington and between Richmond and White Sulphur nightly, without change of cars, leaving Richmond at 8.45 P. M., and arrive at Washington at 5.35 A. M., and at White Sulphur at 10 A. M. Leave Washington at 6.35 P. M., and leave White Sulphur at 2.20 and arrive at Richmond at 3.20 A. M., making all through connections at Richmond and Washington. SLEEPING CARS will be attached to this train, and will be run through between Richmond and Baltimore and between Richmond and White Sulphur without change

Going West, passengers breakfast at Covington. Going East, sup at Staunton.

These trains connect with stages as follows:

At Staunton with stages for Augusta (late Stribling's) Springs, 13 miles; and Weyer's Cave 17 miles.

At Goshen with stages for Cold Sulphur Spring 2 miles; Rockbridge Alum Springs, 8 miles; Rockbridge Baths, 10 miles; Lexington, 20 miles; and Natural Bridge, 35 miles.

At Millborough, with stages for Bath Alum Springs, 10 miles; Warm Springs, 15 miles; Hot Springs, 20 miles; and Healing Springs 23 miles.

At Covington with stages to Healing Springs, 15 miles; and Hot Springs, 18 miles.

At Alleghany with stages to the Red Sweet Springs, 9 miles; and Old Sweet Springs, 10 miles.

At White Sulphur Springs with stages for Salt Sulphur Springs, 24 miles; for the Blue Sulphur Springs, 26 miles; for Red Sulphur Springs, 41 miles; Lewisburg, 9 miles; and Charleston, 109 miles.

THROUGH TICKETS issued to all points North, West and Southwest.

JAMES F. NETHERLAND,
june7 General Ticket Agent.

Tobacco.

C. T. COCHRAN. J. E. GUY.
OLD FIRM REVIVED!
C. T. COCHRAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
at the old stand, on New street, would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they are receiving and will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars, ranging from the choicest to the cheapest grades.
Also Snuff, Pipes, Stems, Matches, &c.
Staunton. Oct. 27th. 1868

TO FARMERS.
We will pay the highest CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN. Apply to our Agen W. H. Watts—Office near the Depot.
may 18 tf L. HARMAN & CO.

☞ The circulation of the "SPECTATOR" is about as great as the combined circulation of both the other papers published in this place, and has as many subscribers in this county alone as are contained in the whole list of either of the other papers.

Poetry.

Whose Shall be the Rhine?

POETICAL ANSWERS TO AN EXCITING QUESTION.

At the present moment there is revived interest in Nikolaus Becker's "German Rhine" and the reply to it by Alfred Musset, and the following translation of them may be acceptable:

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
Tho' raven-like she glances
And croaks her foul design.

So long as calmly gliding
It wears its mantle green,
So long as oar dividing
Its mirrowed wave is seen,

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
So long as youth enhances
His fervor with its wine.

So long as sentry keeping,
The rocks its margin stud;
So long as spires are steeping
Their image in its flood,

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
So long as festive dances
Its lover-groups combine.

So long as angler bringeth
Its lusty trout to shore,
So long as minstrel singeth,
Its praise from door to door,

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
Until its broad expanse is
Its last defender's shrine.

THE FRENCH REPLY.

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
It has served our wassail bowls to fill.
Can singing its praise from door to door
Efface the hoot-prints, legible still,
Of our cavalry charge that bathed its left bank
in your gore?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
On its breast the wound yet gapeth wide,
Which conquering Conde made, when he tore
Thro' its mantle of green to the farther side;
Where once the sire has ridden, shall the son not
ride once more?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
Of your German virtues what remain
When across its flood our legions pour,
And the Empire over-clouds your plains?
When all your men have fallen, have ye other
men in store?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
If ye your annals would fain forget
Your daughters remember the days of yore,
And wish the Frenchman among them yet,
For whom your vintage white they were always
blithe to pour.

If your German Rhine be yours once more,
Then wash your liveries in its tide;
But pitch your arrogance somewhat lower!
Can ye recall with generous pride
Your myriad raven-beaks that drank the dying
Eagle's gore?

May your German Rhine flow evermore
In peace; and modestly may each spire
Be mirrored fair in its glassy floor!
But, oh! keep down your bacchanal fire
Which, else, may rouse to life again the victor
hearts of yore.

Jim Smiley's Jumping Frog.

He cotched a frog one day, and took him home, and said he cal'lated to educate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but sit in his back yard and learn the frog how to jump. And you bet he did learn him, too. He'd give him a little punch behind, and the next minute you'd see that frog whirling in the air like a doughnut—see him turn a summerset, and maybe a couple, if he got a good start, and come down flat-footed and all right, like a cat. He got him up so in the matter of catching flies, and kept him in practice so constant, that he'd nail a fly every time, as far as he could see him.

Smiley said that all the frog wanted was education, and he could do almost anything; and I believe him. Why, I've seen him set Daniel Webster down here on the floor—Daniel Webster was the name of the frog—and sing out: "Flies, Dan'l, flies," and quick'rn you could wink he'd spring up and shake a fly off'n the counter there and flop down on the floor again as solid as a gob of mud, and fall to scratching the side of his head with his hind foot as indifferent as if he hadn't no idee he'd done any more'n any frog might do. You never see'd a frog so modest and straightfor'ard as he was, for all he was so gifted. And when it came to a square jumping on a dead level, he could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed you ever see. Jumping on a dead level was his strong suit, you understand, and when it came to that, Smiley would ante up money on him as long as he had a red. Smiley was monstrous proud of his frog, and well he might be, for fellers that had traveled and bin everywhere, all said that he laid over every frog that they ever seed.

Well, Smiley kept the beast in a little lattice box, and he used to fetch it down town sometimes, and lay for a bet. Once a feller—stranger in camp, he was—came across him with his box, and says:

"What might it be you've got in the box?"

And Smiley, sorter indifferent like, says:

"It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, maybe; but it ain't; it's only a frog."

And the feller took it and looked at it careful, and turned it this way and that, and says:

"H'm—so 'tis. Well, what's he good for?

"Well," Smiley says, easy and careless, "he's good enough for one thing, I should judge—he can outjump any frog in Calveras County."

The fellow took the box again, and took another long and particular look, and gives it back to Smiley, and says, very deliberate:

"Well, I don't see no points about that frog that's any better than any other frog."

"Maybe you don't," Smiley said. "Maybe you understand frogs, and maybe you don't understand 'em; maybe you are only an amateur, as it were. Anyways I've got my opinion, and I'll risk forty dollars that he can outjump any frog in Calveras County."

And the feller studied a minute or two, and then says, kinder sad like, "Well, I'm only a stranger here, and I ain't got a frog, but if I had, I d bet you."

And then Smiley says: "That's all right.—That's all right. If you'll hold my box a minute, I'll go and get a freg;" and so the feller took the frog and put up his forty dollars along with Smiley's, and set down to wait.

So he sat there a good while, thinking to hisself, and tuk the frog out and pried open his mouth, and took a teaspoon and filled him full of quail shot—filled him pretty near up to the chin, and set him on the floor. Smiley he went out to the swamp and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally he ketched a frog and fetched him in, and give him to the feller, and says:

"Now, if you are ready, set him alongside of Dan'l, with his forepaughs just even with Daniel's, and I'll give you the word." Then he says:—"One, two, three—jump!" and him and the feller touched up the frogs from behind, and the frog jumped off lively, but Dan'l gave a heave, histed up his shoulder—so—like a Frenchman, but it wasn't any use; he was planted as solid as an anvil, and he couldn't no more stir than if he was anchored out. Smiley was a good-deal surprised, and he was disgusted, too, but he didn't have no idea what the matter was, of course.

The feller took the money and started away; and when he was going out of the door he sorter jerked his thumb over his shoulder—this way, at Dan'l, and says again, very deliberate:

"Well, I don't see no points about that frog that's any better than any other frog."

Smiley stood scratching his head and looking down on Dan'l a long time, and at last he says:—"I do wonder what in the nation that frog throwed off for; I wonder if there ain't something the matter with him; he 'pears to look mighty baggy somehow;" and he ketched Dan'l by the nape of the neck, and lifted him up and says: "Why, blame my cat, if he don't weigh five pounds;" and he turned him upside down, and he belched out a double handful of shot, and then he was the maddest man! He set the frog down and took after the feller, but he never ketched him.—*Mark Twain.*

From "St. Elmo," by Augusta J. Evans.

A Woman's View of Woman.

I think, sir, that the noble and true women of this continent earnestly believe that the day which invests them with the elective franchise would be the blackest in the annals of humanity, would ring the death-knell of modern civilization, of national prosperity, social morality, and domestic happiness; and would consign the race to a night of degradation and horror infinitely more appalling than a return to primeval barbarism. Then every exciting political canvass would witness the revolting deeds of the Furies who assisted in storming the Tuileries, and repetitions of scenes enacted during the French Revolution, which mournfully attest how terrible indeed are female natures when once perverted. God, the Maker, tenderly anchored womanhood in the peaceful, blessed haven of home; and if man is ever insane enough to mar the Divine economy, by setting women afloat on the turbulent, roaring sea of politics, they will speedily become pitiable wrecks. Sooner than such an inversion of social order, I would welcome even Turkish bondage; for surely utter ignorance is infinitely preferable to erudite unwomanliness * * * * Neither do I claim nor admit the equality of the sexes, whom God created with distinctive intellectual characteristics, which can never be merged or destroyed without outraging the decrees of nature and sapping the foundations of all domestic harmony * * *

Erudition and effrontery have no inherent connection, and a woman has an unquestionable right to improve her mind *ad infinitum*, provided she does not barter womanly delicacy and refinement for mere knowledge; and in her anxiety to parade what she has gleaned, forget the decorum and modesty without which she is monstrous and repulsive.

Does it not appear reasonable that a truly refined woman, whose heart is properly governed should increase her usefulness to her family and her race by increasing her knowledge? A female pedant who is coarse and boisterous, or ambitious of going to Congress, or making stump-speeches, would be quite as unwomanly and unlovely in character if she were utterly illiterate. I am afraid it is not their superior learning or ability which afflicts the nineteenth century with those unfortunate abnormal developments familiarly known as "strong-minded women; but that it is the misdirection of their energies, the one-sided nature of their education.

A woman who cannot be contented and happy in the bosom of her home, busied with ordinary womanly work, but fancies it is her mission to practise law or medicine, or go out lecturing, would be a troublesome, disagreeable personage under all circumstances; and would probably stir up quite as much mischief while using ungrammatical language as if she were a perfect philologist.

Newspaper Patronage.

There seems to be a great many different ways of defining and understanding the phrase "newspaper patronage," and as a party interested in a correct definition of the same, we give the following disquisition on the subject by one who knows whereof he speaks. It may serve, perhaps, as a mirror, in which certain parties may be able to "see themselves as others see them."

Many long and dreary years in the publishing business has forced the conviction upon us that newspaper patronage is a word of many definitions, and that a great majority of mankind are either ignorant of the correct definition or are dishonest in a strict biblical sense of the word. Newspaper patronage has as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in, subscribes for a paper, pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with a proud satisfaction that it is his. He hands in his advertisement, and he reaps the advantage thereof. This is patronage.

Another man asks you to send him the paper, and goes off without saying a word about the pay. Time passes on; you are in need of money and ask him to pay the sum he owes you. He flies into a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not, and orders his paper stopped.—This is called patronage.

One man brings in a fifty cent advertisement and wants a two dollar puff thrown in, and when you decline, he goes off mad. Even this is called patronage.

Another man don't take your paper. It is too high priced; but he borrows and reads it regularly, and that could be called newspaper patronage.

One man likes your paper; he takes a copy, pays for it, and get his friends to do the same; he is not always grumbling to you or others, but has a friendly word. If an accident occurs in his section he informs the editor. This is newspaper patronage.

One hands you a marriage, or other notice, and asks for extra copies containing it; and when you ask him to pay for the papers, he looks surprised: "You surely don't take pay for such small matters?" This is called newspaper patronage.

One (it is good to see such) comes in and says: "The year for which I paid is about to expire, I want to pay for another." He does so and retires. This is newspaper patronage.

It will be seen by the above that while certain kinds of patronage are the very life of the newspaper, there are other kinds more fatal to its health and circulation than the coils of a boa-constrictor are to the luckless prey he patronizes.

As cider time is at hand, we publish the following information as to its proper manufacture, furnished us by a friend, which will be of much use to those who will give it due attention, in enabling them to secure a better quality of this delightful beverage. Our friend says that "much of the excellence of cider depends upon the temperature at which the fermentation is conducted, and is a point greatly overlooked by manufacturers of this liquor. As soon as expressed from the fruit, it should be strained into sulphured casks and placed in a cool situation where the temperature does not exceed 50 deg. Fah't—if left in the heating sun much of the sugar is converted into vinegar by absorption of atmospheric oxygen, and thus the liquor becomes acid and rough. On the contrary, if the fermentation be conducted at a lower temperature, nearly the whole of the sugar is converted into alcohol and remains in the liquor instead of undergoing the process of acetification. The acetous fermentation or the conversion of alcohol into vinegar proceeds most rapidly at a temperature of 95 deg. Fah't, and at lower temperatures the action becomes slower, until at 46 deg. Fah't no such change takes places. Independently of differences in the quality of the fruit, this is the principal cause of the superiority of the cider made by one person over another, living in the same neighborhood. The one has a cooler cellar or barn than the other to store his cider in. In practice it has been found that sour and rough apples produce the best cider. This arises because they contain less sugar and more malic acid, and the presence of the latter impedes the conversion of alcohol into vinegar; but cider made with such apples can never equal that prepared at a low temperature from fruit abounding in sugar, which, if properly strained or racked at every indication of fermentation, will keep good twenty years." [Knoxville Whig.

Nearer Home.

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I'm nearer my home to-day
Than I ever have been before.

Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea!

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown!

But that silent, unknown stream
Rolls dark before my sight
Whose waves on the other side
Break on the shore of light.

O, if my mortal feet
Have almost gained the brink;
If it be I am nearer home
Even to-day than I think:

Father, perfect my trust;
Let my spirit feel, in death,
That her feet are firmly set
On the rock of a living faith.

A Few words to Parents.

You have provided for the benefit of your children's education, facilities unsurpassed in the world.

You have the opportunity of giving them an education that will be worth more to them than gold and silver.

It is the duty of the parent to give the child as good an education as can possibly be attained with their means.

How foolish, how short-sighted then is the spirit shown by some parents in refusing to provide their children with the needful books, at the expense of a few dollars, that they often expend for that which is worse than useless. The following case came under our observation a short time since:

Two children, brother and sister, both intelligent, rather above the average, willing and anxious to learn, were forced to leave the class of English grammar, because their parents refused to provide them with the proper text book, at an expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents for both.

Will people ever the learn value of educational privileges?

Be assured that if your children are denied an education, their's will be a life of sorrow and toil; a life-long struggle for a bare existence; a life without hope or enjoyment.

Educated labor will always take the lead in the world. It will always command the best positions, and the ignorant plodder will be obliged to take what is left. Fearful will be the account of the parent who denies his child the means of acquiring knowledge.

You cannot place too high a value upon the educational facilities at your command. Do not think that because they cost little they are worth little.

You may leave your children wealth, but this may take wings and fly away; learning will abide with them forever. Remember "knowledge is power."

LET US HELP ONE ANOTHER.—This little sentence should be written on every heart and stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practiced not only in every household, but throughout the world. By helping one another we not only remove thorns from the pathway, and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our own hearts, knowing we are doing a duty to a fellow creature. A helping hand, or an encouraging word, is no loss to us, yet it is a benefit to others. Who has not needed the encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing, when perplexed with some task that is mysterious and burthensome, to feel a gentle hand on the shoulder and to hear a kind voice whispering: "Do not feel discouraged; I see your trouble, le me help you." What strength is inspired, what hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt, and the great difficulty is dissolved as dew beneath the sunshine. Yes, let us help one another by endeavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak and lifting the burden of care from the weary and oppressed, that life may glide smoothly on and the fount of bitterness yield sweet waters; and he, whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be as "bread cast upon the waters to return after many days," if not to us, to those we love.

CHILDREN'S ETIQUETTE.—Always say, 'yes sir,' 'no sir,' 'yes, papa,' 'no, papa,' 'thank you,' 'no, thank you,' 'good night,' 'good morning.' Use no slang terms.

Clean faces, clean clothes, clean shoes, clean finger nails, indicate good breeding. Never leave your clothes about the room. Have a place for everything and everything in its place.

Rap before entering a room, and never leave it with your back to the company.

Always offer your seat to a lady or old gentleman.

Never put your feet on cushions, chairs or tables.

Never overlook any one when reading or writing, nor read or talk aloud while others are reading.

Never talk nor whisper at meetings or public places, and especially in a private room where any one is singing or playing the piano.

Be careful to injure no one's feelings by unkind remarks. Never tell tales, make faces, call names, ridicule the lame, mimic the unfortunate, nor be cruel to insects, birds, or animals.

THE CITY OF HEREAFTER.—Says an eminent divine: "When I was a little boy I thought of heaven as a great shining city, with vast walls and domes and spires and with no one in it except white angels, who were strangers to me. Bye-and-bye my little brother died, and I thought of the great city, with walls and domes and spires, and a flock of cold, unknown angels, and one little fellow that I was acquainted with. He was the only one I knew in heaven at the time. Then another brother died, and there were two that I knew. Then my acquaintances began to die, and the flock continually grew. But it was not until I sent one of my little children to his Grandparent—God—that I began to think I had got a little in myself. A second went, a third, a fourth; and by that time I had so many acquaintances in heaven that I did not see any more walls and domes and spires. I began to think of the residents of the celestial city. And now, there have been so many of my acquaintances got there, it seems to me I know more in heaven than I do on earth.

TIME.—"When I look upon tombs of the great' said Addison, 'every emotion of envy dies in me. When I read the epitaph of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out.—When I see the tombs of parents themselves I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying over those who deposed them; when I see rival wits placed side by side, or holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died as yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.'

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A gentleman was one day asked by a friend how he kept himself from being involved in quarrels. He answered, "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself."

It was a wise saying among the ancients, that the way to vice lies down hill. If you take but a few steps, the motion becomes so impetuous and violent that it is almost impossible to resist it.

God loves simplicity and sincerity, even though it may be mixed up with ignorance and weakness: "When Israel was a child, then I loved him."