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BY WILCOX & GREENE.

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EVERY VARIETY OF
JOB PRINTING
NEATLY AND QUICKLY DONE.

The Fremont Weekly Journal.

Established 1829. Vol. XXXVIII. New Series, Vol. XV. No. 6.

FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO; FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

Business Directory.

I. O. G. T.

THE REGULAR Communications of the Lodge of Good Templars are held in their hall in Shoneck's Block, every Tuesday evening. Visiting Brothers and Sisters are invited. All who feel an interest in the cause of Temperance and the welfare of the community, are requested to join us. [38tf.]

LEGAL.

J. R. HORD. MARLON CHANCE.
HORD & CHANCE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Buckland's New Block, FREMONT, OHIO. [36y1]

J. R. BARTLETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office over D. Garvin & Co.'s Store, corner Front and Croghan streets, FREMONT, OHIO.

JOHN M. LEMMON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Also Government agent for collection of all kinds of Military, Bounty, and Pension Claims, 44y1 CLYDE, OHIO.

JOHN L. GREENE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will attend to Legal Business in Sandusky and adjoining counties. Particular attention paid to the collection of Claims. Soldiers' Back Pay, Bounty and Pension claims promptly attended to. OFFICE—Front, corner room, up-stairs, Tyler Block, FREMONT, OHIO.

C. W. PAGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Insurance, Real Estate and General Collecting Agent for all kinds of War and Patent Claims. CLYDE, OHIO.

H. W. WINSLOW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will attend to Professional Business in Sandusky and adjoining counties. Special attention given to procuring Soldier's Pay, Bounty, and Pensions. OFFICE—Second Story Tyler's Block. FREMONT, OHIO. November, 27, 1865.

E. EVERETT. JAS. H. FOWLER.
EVERETT & FOWLER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery; will attend to professional business in Sandusky and adjoining counties. Office, Second story Buckland's NEW Block, v14-n46 FREMONT, OHIO.

MEDICAL.

J. M. COREY, M D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office—Up-stairs, over Lesher's Hat and Cap Store, next door to Davis' Drug Store. FREMONT, OHIO. [oct29'65.]

H. F. BOSWORTH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, Shoneck's Block, over Post Office, Front Street, FREMONT, OHIO. 44y1

J. W. FAILING, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office hours—From 1 to 3 P.M.—Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Particular attention paid to Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. OFFICE, Buckland's Old Block, second floor, FREMONT, OHIO. [April 1864.]

H. F. BAKER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office high's Block, over Perry Clark's Grocery Store, FREMONT, OHIO. [15tf

S. B. TAYLOR, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE—in Vallette's Block, over R. R. Monroe's Grocery and Crockery Store, FREMONT, OHIO. [Ap1'64]

DENTISTRY.

H. M. SHAW,
DENTIST, is prepared to do all work in the Dental Profession with promptness and satisfaction to all who may need his services. He is prepared to set them a single tooth to form a complete set; for up per and lower jaws. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver, or Gold, or silver plate. OFFICE—In Buckland's new Block, up stairs, FREMONT, OHIO. [Jan 63]

G. J. SALZMAN,
DENTIST, will be in his office, at Clyde, the last two weeks of each month, to perform all operations required in his profession. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Rooms at the old stand, [Oct 27, 66—n2tf] CLYDE, OHIO.

DRUGGISTS.

DR. E. DILLON & SON,
DRUGGISTS and dealers in Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Fabric Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c., Front Street, FREMONT, OHIO.

C. H. McCULLOCH,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Glass, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., No. 3, Buckland's old Block, FREMONT, OHIO.

S. BUCKLAND & SONS,
DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Glass, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., No. 1, Buckland's old Block, FREMONT, OHIO.

CLOTHING.

DRYFOOS & BRO.,
DEALERS in Clothing, and Merchant Tailoring, one door north of National Bank, FREMONT, OHIO.

DRY GOODS.

BRISTOL & TAYLOR,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Domestics, White Goods, Woolen Goods, Notions, &c., Corner Front and State Streets, FREMONT, OHIO.

HERMON, SMITH & WILSON,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Shawls & Cloaks, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Flannels, Blankets, Notions, &c., Front Street, FREMONT, OHIO.

EMMERICH & CO.,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Groceries, &c., Front Street, FREMONT, OHIO.

WM. A. RICE,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes, merchant Tailoring, &c., Front Street, FREMONT, OHIO.

HARDWARE.

ROBERTS & SHELDON,
DEALERS in Hardware, Nails, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, &c., and manufacturers of Copper, Tinned Sheet-iron ware, Front Street, FREMONT, OHIO.

THOMPSON & CO.,
HARDWARE, Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Front Street, FREMONT, OHIO.

CROCKERY, &c.

H. R. MOORE,
DEALER in Crockery, China and Glassware, Britania Ware, Looking Glasses, Lamps, &c., Front Street, FREMONT, OHIO.

R. M. WADSWORTH,
DEALER in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c., Clapp's Building, FREMONT, OHIO.

HOTELS.

CROGHAN HOUSE,
FRANK N. GURNEY, Proprietor. Passengers carried to and from the House free of charge. Situate corner of State and Front Streets, FREMONT, OHIO.

PETER KESSLER. R. N. SELDING.
KESSLER'S HOUSE.
KESSLER & SELDING, Proprietors. Passengers carried to and from the House free of charge. Situate corner Front and State Streets, FREMONT, OHIO.

Young America Dining Saloon.
WARM MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS by the Can and half Can can always be obtained as low as can be bought elsewhere.—Come and see for yourself. CLEVELAND & MILLIGUS. Fremont, Dec 7, 1866—49tf

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. D. WILES'
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, in St. Clair's Block, opposite the Post Office, FREMONT, OHIO.

AUCTIONEER.

J. H. HOOD,
LICENSED City and County Auctioneer. Office at CRYER Depot, Fremont. Particular attention given to Public Vendues; P. O. Drawer, 84, FREMONT, OHIO. (31m6)

BLACKSMITHING.

I. COOKSON,
HORSE-SHOEING SHOP and Edge-Tool making, on Napoleon Street, opposite Jane & Buckland's lime-kiln, FREMONT, OHIO. 31m1.

STEWART,
LOCKSMITH & CUTLER. Repairs Locks, Clocks, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Grinds Surgeon's Instruments, Razors, Knives, Shears, and all kinds of small edge tools. All work warranted to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop on Croghan Street, South side, rear of Ferry Class's Grocery.

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.

THOMPSON & CO.

Now offer for sale a Large Stock of

HARDWARE!

STOVES!

AND

Sheet-Iron Ware!

VERY LOW.

THOMPSON & CO.

FREMONT, June 1, 1866.—22tf.

The War is Over!
Gold has Gone Down!
AND
ROBERTS & SHELDON
Have reduced the Price
ON HARDWARE
TO CORRESPOND.

WE ask the Farmers to call and examing our stock of

Tools and Implements,

which consist in part of

Combination Steel Plow,
Curtis' Iron Beam,
Fostoria Cast Plow,
Corn Plows,
Shovel Plows, double & single
Cultivators,
Road Scrapers,
Corn Shellers, iron and wood,
Straw Cutters,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Forks,
Hoes and Forks,
Rakes and Scythes,
Grain Cradles,
Scythe Sticks and Stones,
Shovels and Spades,
Wheelbarrows,
Churns, Tubs, Pails, Brooms,
Clothes' Wringers,
Spinning Wheels and Reels,
Sheep Shears & Wool Twine,
Land Plaster,
Water Lime,
Stucco, &c., &c., &c.
Together with a complete stock of
Nails,
House and Barn Trimmings,
Builders' & Farmers' Hardware,

STOVES,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
All of which we offer at
Prices which defy Competition!
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CHAMPION
Mower and Reaper
Cider Mills,
Buckeye Wood Sawing Machines,
Fairbanks' Scales,

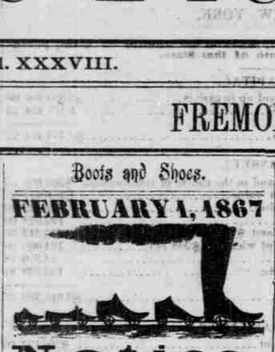
Our Tin Shop,

Is in order, and will fill your orders with despatch.

ROBERTS & SHELDON.

Boots and Shoes.

FEBRUARY 1, 1867



Notice.
From this date till further notice
We Propose to Close Out Our —STOCK OF— WINTER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, Preparatory to getting in our Spring Stock.
DON'T FOOL AWAY YOUR TIME But Come At Once While you can Buy for less than the Market price. Our Boots and Shoes are in good order and dress, and anything in our line will be sold at the lowest price.
WE HAVE A GOOD SUPPLY —OF ALL KINDS OF— BOOTS & SHOES
To be Found in the Market,
Which we don't propose to sell quite at cost,
BUT SO NEAR IT
That the Profits Amount to Nothing
To the buyer and furnish us with just enough stamps to pay expenses cost.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
Also a good supply, cheap, of
LEATHER & FINDINGS.
[No. 4 Buckland's Old Block—H. Lesher's Place.]
SMITH BROTHERS.

POLICY! POLICY! POLICY!

The Great Question!

OUR POLICY is certainly of more consequence to the people of this section of country, than the Policy of the President or Congress, and we propose,

As a Basis of Reconstruction,

That every Man, Woman or Child call at the Store of

HOOT & MENG,

And key themselves a good pair of

Boots or Shoes,

AT OUR VERY LOW PRICES,

And in keeping the feet dry and warm, and head cool, they will soon discover the best plan for reconstructing the country.

OUR POLICY IS:

To buy goods of the Manufacturers, saving the Jobbers' profit. To buy Goods for Cash, saving the time per cent. To buy goods by the Package, saving 5 per cent. To buy a large stock, always having what you want. To sell goods cheaper than any other house in Ohio. To keep good goods, and warrant them. To have ONE PRICE, and SELL FOR CASH.

Having no space to enumerate our immense stock, we will only say that we have

EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

the market affords, and have a very large amount of

Rochester, Buffalo, Boston,

AND OUR OWN MAKE OF

CUSTOM WORK.

We manufacture to order, as usual, and invite you all to inspect our magnificent stock before purchasing. We will not fail to please you in style and price. Call soon at our store in Buckland's New Block.
HOOT & MENG.
Fremont, Sept. 28, 1866.—39y1.

DORR & SON.

New and Complete Winter assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
LADIES' GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORALS,
LADIES' BOOTS,
LADIES' SLIPPERS,
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
MEN'S CALF BOOTS,
MEN'S KIP BOOTS,
MEN'S COARSE BOOTS,
MEN'S OVER SHOES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK done in the best style at fair prices.
REPAIRING neatly done. DORR & SON.
Fremont, Jan 11, '67—v15n2tf.

Photograph Gallery.
BLODGETT & CO.,
HAVE got their Photograph Rooms, Third Story Nims' Block, enlarged, improved, and refitted and are receiving the citizens of Sandusky county in vast crowds, to have their
Photographs Taken.
It don't make any difference if the weather be cloudy or clear, Blodgett & Co., can make a first rate Picture for you. Come and see.
Blodgett & Co., will make you a perfect picture from the smallest to the largest size, on the shortest notice. Come and see.
Blodgett & Co., have cases and frames of all styles and sizes Come and see.
☞ Remember, the best place in Fremont to get your picture taken is at Blodgett & Co's Rooms, over Garvin & Zeigler's Store. Gentlemen and Ladies invited; admittance, FREE. ☞ Children's pictures taken. Rooms open from morning until evening.
BLODGETT & CO.
Fremont, May 27, 1866.

GENTLEMEN, when you want a nice Hat, Cap, a pair of Kid or Fur Gloves or a good Beaver Mufler, Beaver or Otter Caps, you will find them all right at H. LESHER'S.

BOUNTY! BOUNTY!
THE "EQUALIZATION BILL" has at last become a law, as has also the bill to increase invalid Pensions in certain cases, and to give Widows extra Pensions to their young children. Now bring on your discharges and other evidence as soon as possible. Delays are dangerous.
C. W. PAGE, Attorney at Law.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

H. LESHER'S
Hat and Cap Store,
IS NOW CROWDED FULL OF
NEW GOODS!
FOR THE
Fall & Winter Trade.

ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS. LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS of every kind and style, LADIES' HOODS AND SKATING CAPS, GLOVES MITTENS, BUFFALO ROBES, &C., &C.

LADIES, call and see those handsome Mink Furs at H LESHER'S.

FURS.
FURS! FURS!

At H. Lesher's
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
Furs for Ladies & Gentlemen.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
MINK, FITCH, SQUIRREL, MUSK-RAT AND FRENCH CONEY,
Very Cheap.
Fremont, Nov. 16, 1866.—46m3.

LADIES' and GENTS'
FURS
OF ALL KINDS.
A good variety can be bought at the cost, at [16n3m2] H. LESHER'S Hat Store, Fremont.

Tobacco and Cigars.

NEW
TOBACCO
AND
Cigar Store!
No. 2, Tyler's Block, Opposite the Bank of Fremont,
FREMONT, OHIO.

D. H. ALTAFFER,
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fremont and surrounding country, that he has just opened an entirely new stock of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
which he is prepared to sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest figures. He would especially invite Hotel and Saloon-Keepers, to examine his goods, before purchasing elsewhere. CHEWING TOBACCO, of the best brands.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, MATCHES, CIGAR-HOLDERS & TOBACCO POUCHES,
in endless variety, constantly on hand.
☞ City and country customers will be supplied with everything in my line of business, at reasonable prices.
Fremont, June 1, 1866.—25y1.

P. POSS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO AND SEGARS!
In Buckland's New Block, Opposite the 1st National Bank,
FREMONT, OHIO.
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
GROCERS, Saloon-keepers, and Hotel proprietors are especially invited to call and examine my Stock. It is the largest and most complete of any now kept in this section of the country.
My motto is quick sales and small profits.
P. POSS.
Fremont, Nov. 24, 1866.—47y1.

Drugs, Medicines and Notions.

FREMONT DRUG STORE.

DR. E. DILLON & SON,

GIVE notice to thousands of their friends and the public generally that in keeping pace with the onward march and rapid progress of their town and country during the past five years, they have not only doubled and trebled, but greatly more than quadrupled the amount of their stock of

DRUGS! MEDICINES!
PAINTS, OILS,
DYE-STUFFS!
Wall Paper!
Window Shades!
STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS, AND A THOUSAND OTHER ARTICLES UNDER THE HEAD OF
Druggists Sundries!

The best and most popular
HAIR RESTORATIVES & HAIR DRESSINGS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, &c.

With a liberal policy, a large Stock, and almost unequalled variety, we feel justified in saying that Druggists, Physicians, Merchants and the people generally will here find nearly every advantage possible to be offered in any of the towns or cities of the Great West.

E. DILLON & SON.

Original Poetry.

[For the Fremont Journal.]

THE DAWN.

A strange reality,
Seems for the first time linked unto my life,
What scenes of patient duty, toil and strife,
That life demands of me!
Seasons of prayer—of thankful prayer—to Him
Who fills my cup of blessings to the brim.

How weak and vile a thing
I seem unto myself; unfit for aught;
Unworthy e'en the shadow of a thought
From Heaven's Eternal King.
Yet God in mercy condescends to give,
Unto my soul His love, and bids it live.

Youth's "fitful fever" past,
With many a smiling opportunity:
Its golden moments wasted—I can see
And understand at last
The goodness of the Lord, and humbly bow,
The knee that never bent in prayer till now.

And life now opens up
Unto my sight in colors brighter far,
While in the distance hangs a friendly star—
The glorious star of hope,
Of faith and love; of duty and of peace—
Whose guiding light I trust may never cease.

The wild and idle dream
Of early life, with all its hollow charms,
I now forsake in gladness; to the arms
Of Him, the All Supreme,
I fly for safety, still assured of this—
That He can ne'er forget His promises.

FREMONT, Jan. 27th, 1866. M.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A GHOST STORY.

Some fifteen years ago, a lady of my acquaintance rented from an agent, for the summer months, on very easy terms, a large country house in the mountains of Virginia. Thither she repaired with her family and a party of friends; and after taking possession, learned the secret of the very "moderate terms," of the agent. Two years previous, an old man had been found dead in the attic, under circumstances which justified suspicion of foul play. The house was, of course, said to be haunted; and when its owner left the country, and offered it for sale or rent, no one would take it, until Mrs.——, attracted by the pleasant situation and the low rent, engaged it for the summer. The lady, a sensible, strong-minded woman, treated this story with contempt, yet was careful of its not coming to the ears of the other inmates.

The party had not been a week in the house, when a gentleman complained at breakfast that he had passed a sleepless night, in consequence of noises in the attic above his room. On the following day, there was the same complaint from another of the household.

Mrs.——suggested that one of the servants had probably been searching for something amid the lumber contained in the attic; but that it should not again occur—she would lock the door and take away the key, which was done.

A night passed quietly; and then again the noises were heard, this time by Mrs.——herself—strange, muffled sounds, followed by the dull fall of some heavy but not very hard body. What could it mean? Mrs.——thought. And that day she had the attic door nailed up, as additional security. She began to feel nervous.

On this day the gentlemen of the party, four in number, went on a hunting excursion, leaving the ladies alone. In the evening a storm arose, which prevented their return at the usual hour. At nine o'clock the household retired; but scarcely had Mrs.——closed her eyes in sleep, when she was aroused by two of the family in a state of great excitement.

There were such strange noises in the attic. Did she not hear them?

Yes, she heard them distinctly now—odd, unearthly sounds, such as none of the party could account for. Others of the family also heard, and soon the whole household was gathered in the room of Mrs.——

They clung together, pale and trembling. The mysterious sound continued—a muffled voice, a sharp shrill, suffocating cry or shriek; and then again the fall of a heavy body, and two or three sharp knocks on the floor, as with a stick, followed by a sound as of somebody dragged with difficulty across the floor. Then they distinctly heard the quick, sharp knocking repeated again and again, at the door at the head of the attic stair, which, as we have said, Mrs.——had caused to be nailed up.

The whole party were now in a state of speechless horror. But how much more was this increased when they heard those strange gurgling, suffocating cries on the attic stair, opposite the door of the room in which they were, and then a step coming down, as of some one walking with a cane, and struggling with another who endeavored to detain him. Suddenly there was a rush, a fall, and then a sharp knock at the door of Mrs.——'s room; and one wild shriek arose from the terrified women, as they huddled in the remotest corner, clinging to each other as with a deathly grasp.

At this moment the tramp of horses was heard without. Thank God! the gentlemen were returned; and throwing up the window they all screamed for help.

The next moment the gentlemen were in the room, and the boldest of them, seizing a lamp, advanced to the door at which the knocking still continued, and cautiously opened it.

There was something there, lying upon the floor, and moving in strange writhing contortions. The gentleman lowered the lamp. What could it be—a shapeless, headless mass, without form or outline? He looked still closer; he touched it with a cane, and immediately fell back in a chair in a convulsion of laughter.

The object of mystery and terror were two immense cats, who had got both their heads thrust together in a large gourd full of grease, which the servants had used in cleaning the house, and had left in the attic.

Mrs.—— now remembered that the door which she had nailed up had a square hole in it at the bottom sufficiently large to admit of the two animals struggling through it with their unique attachment. It seemed probable that upon the discovery of the gourd both had greedily thrust in their heads and been then unable to withdraw them. In some manner, also, the gourd, which stood on a shelf, had become entangled with a bundle of old carpenter's tools wrapped in a piece of carpet, and this, it was subsequently ascertained, the animals had with difficulty dragged across the floor, and finally got rid of, in making their exit through the aperture of the attic door.

So much for the ghost of the haunted house; and, had not this mysterious occurrence been unraveled, what a thrilling story might have been told by each member of that household—"persons of the highest respectability and undoubted veracity."

Serious Advice to "Green" Skaters.

Now that the skating mania has broken out with violence, an exchange takes occasion to print the following directions for beginners:

1. Never try to skate in two directions at once. This feat has often been attempted by beginners, but never successfully. It always ends in sorrow.

2. Eat a few apples for refreshment sake while skating, and be sure to throw the cores on the ice, for fast skaters to break their shins over. Fast skaters are your natural enemies, and should not be allowed to enjoy themselves peaceably.

3. Sit down occasionally, no matter where—right in the way of the rest of the party, if you want to. There is no law to prevent a new beginner from sitting down whenever he has an inclination to do so.

4. When you meet a particularly handsome lady, try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and sure to create a sensation. If the lady's big brother is in sight it is well to omit this.

5. Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock 'em down. It makes great fun, and they like it.

6. If you skate into a hole in the ice, take it cooly. Think how you would feel if this water was boiling hot.

7. If your skates are too slippery, buy a new pair. Keep buying new pairs until you find a pair that are not slippery. This will be fun for the dealers.

8. In sitting down, do it gradually Don't be too sudden; you may break the ice.

9. When you fall headlong examine the straps of your skates carefully before you get up. This will make everybody think you fell because your skate was loose. Beginners always do, you know.

10. Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak till you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off and let the wind cool you. This will insure you a fine cold that will last you as long as you live.

11. After you get so you can skate tolerably well, skate yourself sick immediately. Don't be reasonable about it; skate till you can't stand up. Do this every day, and it will be sure to make you sick at last; and then you may die, and that will be an excellent thing; it will be such a good example to the rest of the people.

A few simple directions for lady skaters are added:

1. If you wear tilters on the ice, be sure that your calves are properly adjusted. The spectators along the banks are generally critical.

2. Scream prettily in passing an air hole and give the arm of Charles Agustus a frantic squeeze. It makes him feel his oats, in a protectoral way.

3. If your skating partner is eligible, and your foot is pretty, don't hesitate in asking him to adjust your skate straps every ten minutes. He will rather like it.

Short Dresses.

'Jennie June' writes as follows: The short dresses is a new idea, and makes its way slowly, but it is to be hoped that it will succeed none the less surely. It is the most admirable idea in dress that has appeared since the advent of thick walking boots, and deserves the hearty co-operation of every woman who has the mental, moral, physical and spiritual welfare of her sex at heart. The lifting up of the dresses out of the dirt in the streets was a great improvement on the old habits of trailing in the mire; but even this is always found objectionable, no matter by what agency effected. The dress is more or less injured by being constantly festooned, and is very liable to be torn or defaced. The short gored dress not only saves all this trouble, but a large amount of material, is neater, and in our eyes more becoming. As yet it has only been worn by young ladies of the very highest class, but large numbers who felt afraid to have new materials cut out in this way, have ventured to cut over old dresses, thus making them as good as new, and are so delighted with the result as to encourage the strongest hopes that the fashion will be a permanent one. But if dresses are very short in the streets, they are longer then ever at home, and have assumed a strong Venetian cast, due perhaps to European sympathy with Italy. The train, the high pointed body, the long coat sleeves with high puff on the top, slashed across, are all identified with the Venetian lady of rank, and when to them are added the hair combed smoothly up into a pearl net at the back, arranged by short curls over the forehead, the resemblance becomes almost complete.

Telegrams to the Sun.

The waves of sound go only 377 yards in a second, while the earth itself goes eighteen and one-third miles and light ten thousand times faster than that; while electricity (which again is probably another kind of vibration of the solid atoms of bodies, and certainly not a fluid) runs along a wire about half as fast again as light. So, if the earth were a cannon-ball, shot at the sun from its present distance, with the velocity it now travels, and the moment of explosion telegraphed to the sun, they would get the telegram there in about five minutes, and see the earth coming in eight minutes, and would have nearly two months to prepare for the blow, which they would receive about fifteen years before they heard the original explosion. This is merely taking the sun as a target to be shot at, without regard to his power of attracting the earth at the final rate of 390 miles a second.—*Denison's Astron'y without Mathematics.*

The Western Christian Advocate says: "Peter Cartwright, though now in his eighty-third year, travels an extensive district, attending all his quarterly meetings preaching with acceptability, attracting large congregations, and performing the duties of his office with greater efficiency than many a preacher who is quite half a century younger. Frequently he spends the interval between his quarterly meetings in lecturing for the benefit of churches, sometimes hundreds of miles from his field of labor."

Political & General Reading.

What is a Dollar.

The legal-tender notes of the government are promises to pay dollars, and some people seem to entertain the belief that this means a promise to pay gold and silver, though nothing is said in relation to either of those metals. A paper dollar is a paper dollar; it will pay any debts either of a public or private nature. No one is compelled to receive it in payment for merchandise of any kind, though it cannot be refused in the payment of a debt. Any one anxious for specie payments may decline receiving anything but gold, or silver, or copper, or platina, or lead, or iron, or any other metal in exchange for his goods; and any one who thinks it a proper thing to do may decline giving anything but gold or silver in exchange for what he buys. The paper dollars of the Government may easily be converted into gold, or silver, or copper; just as they may be converted into beef, or bread, or lumber, or sheetings. To call them inconvertible, as Mr. McCulloch does, is simply false, because they may be converted into anything. The paper dollar is our standard of value, and gold and silver vary in price the same as other commodities do. The gold dollar is worth eight cents more than the silver dollar; and, though it is supposed to represent a hundred cents, it is really worth about three hundred of the one cent coins. The only dollars, therefore, which are really what they pretend to be are the legal-tender paper dollars. These paper dollars have answered all the purposes for which a currency is needed during the tremendous trials of the past six years, and there is no reason why they should not continue to do so for six years more, or for sixty if the need should exist for them.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Price of Land in England.

At a recent sale of properties in Surrey, belonging to the estates of Overend, Gurney & Co., bankrupts, the place called Cormongers, mansion and park, and about 160 acres, brought £50,500; Holmesdale, 50 acres, with houses and stabling, £19,500; Court Lodge, 9 acres and a house, £5,500; certain farms, 148 acres, £15,000—total, 369 acres, £80,500, equal to $402,500, or nearly $1,100 per acre. "The model farm fetched upwards of £20,000," quantity of land not given. "The Nutfield property brought nearly £150,000." These exorbitant prices of land with the moderate price of farm produce, show that the proper wages of labor is merged in the price of land; just as, in our southern states, the proper value of land was absorbed in the cost of slaves that had to be purchased to till it.

It shows, further, the complicated process which will be required in the social reconstruction of England, whereby the land monopoly is to be broken up, the landlord system abolished, the farmers to own the land they cultivate, and the laborers to become intelligent and independent voters, continually looking forward with the hope of becoming themselves the owners of land. Universal suffrage, universal eudication, the abolition of primogeniture and entails, the statute of distribution extended to all property, the elevation of the morals of the masses, will be mightily accelerated in their efforts by a large emigration of the working classes, which will raise the price of labor to some proportion with the price of land.

Contraction.

Of all the absured financial projects of the times, we regard the proposition to contract the currency rapidly as the most preposterous. If the currency is so contracted as to increase its value, taxes must be reduced so as to enable us to meet them. The public debt was created on inflation, and it ought to be paid in the same way. Frederick the Great tried the experiment of paying the debts of inflation by the increased value of money contracted, and it produced such wide-spread disaster and misery, as to threaten his throne. The creditor class may be able to meet the condition of affairs which have been so stubbornly pressed by the Secretary, but it will ruin the debtor class, who are three-fourths of the people.—*Dayton Journal.*

A striking instance of the wastefulness of free trade is given by the New York *Tribune*, in reference to the conduct of our Michigan neighbors. It appears that a firm in Detroit, during the season of navigation, ships sulphurets of copper in large quantities, to England, to be there used in the manufacture of soda ash, and then reshipped to Michigan for consumption in the various forms of salts of soda. This is one example of the many which might be mentioned; to show the disastrous effects of a policy which would transport our raw material to foreign countries, to be manufactured for our own consumption, and to show the necessity of a judicious protection of our domestic industry. Michigan has the material necessary for the manufacture of soda ash, and a trifling increase of the present duty on the foreign articles would suffice to establish in the Saginaw district the profitable manufacture of this valuable article. Under the present duty, England has the monopoly of supplying us. Last year, owing to the prevalence of head-winds and gales, which delayed the arrival of soda ash from England, the price of the article advanced from 4½ cts. per lb. to 11, 13, and 15 cents, at which price it remained for nearly two months. Thus we were compelled to pay dearly for our free trade whistle, by being dependent upon a foreign country for an article with which we ought to supply ourselves. We lost money, not only through the high prices of the article, but by the compulsory suspension of several large glass factories, which could not obtain supplies, and thus the evil was felt through the whole structure of society. Not a pound of soda ash is now made in the United States.

The Supreme Court, as at present constituted, consists of the following named jurists with the date of their appointment: 1863, S. P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice; 1835, J. M. Wayne, Georgia; 1845, S. Nelson, New York; 1846, R. C. Grier, Penn.; 1858, N. Clifford, Maine; 1862, N. M. Swayne, Ohio; 1862, David Davis, Illinois; 1862, S. F. Miller, Iowa; 1863, S. J. Field, California.

CALIFORNIA.—The contributions of California to the Paris Exhibition, including a cabinet of minerals and an assortment of woolen fabrics from the Mission Woolen Mills, were shipped from San Francisco on Saturday

A Little Nonsense.

It is not the varnish upon a carriage that gives it motion or strength.

A store keeper advertises ten pounds of sausages for a dollar, "That's *dog cheap!*

"Can you tell me, sir, how to find the sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir; everytime you earn five dollars spend ten."

"How is the market, neighbor?" "Very quiet," "Anything doing in cheese?" "Not a mite."

"What is the use," asked an idle fellow, "of a man working himself to death to get a living."

"Have you read my last speech?" said a vain orator to a friend. "I hope so" was the reply.

The best defence of lying that we ever read, is the remark of Charles Lamb, related by Leigh Hunt, that "truth was precious and not to be wasted on everybody."

When Voltaire was told that a friend of his was studying to become a physician, he exclaimed. "Why will he be so mad? He will have to thrust drugs of which he knows but little, into a body of which he knows less.

"Ah, me," said a pious lady, "Our minister was a powerful preacher; for the short time he ministered the word of God among us, he kicked three pulpits to pieces and banged the in'ards out of five Bibles,"

"I should think these omnibus wheels would be fatigued, after running all day," observed John. "Well, yes," replied Tommy, taking a squint at them, they appear to be tired."

An exchange says one of the chief enjoyments of an editor is, to know that people who do not pay for their papers are the ones who find the most fault about them.

G. Hosaphat has a plan for paying off the national debt. His plan is to convert the entire indebtedness into greenbacks, and keep them in circulation till they naturally wear out.

Burton, while traveling on a steamboat, seated himself at the table and called for some beefsteak. The waiter furnished him with a small strip of that article. Taking it upon his fork, and turning it over and examining it with one of his peculiar looks he cooly remarked, "Yes, that is it, bring me some."

Foreign Gossip.

The taste for horse-flesh is decidedly on the increase in Paris. There are at present in the capital seven butcheries for the sale of that commodity, and which dispose of about forty thousand pounds weight per week. The annual consumption may therefore be estimated at one thousand tons.

Letters from Russia state that communication with a great many telegraph stations was interrupted in consequence of the intense cold. The "wires were frozen," and covered everywhere with a coating of ice three inches thick. Will not this phenomenon give the Atlantic cable the monopoly of telegrams during the winter months?

A Paris correspondent writes that the latest fashion for ladies in that city is "to wear dogskin gloves, and to wear them till—to use a gipsyish, perhaps, but still expressive smile—they are as black as a tinker's pot." The more like they are to that engine of the *batterie de cuisine* of the domestic repairer the more they are admired. At last, then, *ces petites dames* have found a cheap fashion; but now, perhaps they will buy up fine old dry and dirty gloves at a fancy price. However, nobody now enters a certain society with clean hands if they wish to be that which an echo from the continent calls *chique.*"

A new method for killing whales was recently laid before the Paris Academy of Science. Hitherto the harpoon, by which as many valuable fish were lost as there were captured, has been the chief weapon used for their destruction. M. Devisme invented explosive and poisoned balls, on which idea M. Thieuelin has improved. His projectiles, specimens of which were laid before the Academy, are made like cartoches, and contain thirty grains of strychnine and twentieth of curare. This will kill off the biggest monster that ever swam in twelve minutes. Fifteen whales have been killed by this invention, and thus far it has been satisfactorily proved that the proportion of poison, though fatal in its effect on the animal, is insufficient to affect the oil or bone of the fish.

A book has recently been published in England, entitled "Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the Earliest Times," a gossipy and readable account of the most famous time-pieces in the world, illustrated with all sorts of anecdotes bearing upon or relating to the subject. The costliest watch that was ever made is said to have been one which was constructed in 1844 for the Sultan Abdel Medjid, who must have found it rather inconvenient, since it was five inches in diameter, and struck the hours and quarters on wires, with a sound resembling that of a powerful cathedral clock. It cost twelve hundred guineas. Another famous watch was noted for its smallness. It was inserted in the top of a pencil case, and though it was but three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, its dial not only indicated the hours, minutes and seconds, but also the days of the month. It was made in Geneva, and was displayed in the Exhibition of 1851.

Sunday School Matters.

A correspondent thus refers to a matter which deserves the attention of all parents: "The labors of Sunday school teachers would be much less irksome and much more productive of good results if parents would take some interest in the progress of their children. If the father or mother, during the week, would show an interest in the child's Sunday lesson, explaining and illustrating it, and then on Sunday morning would see that the child had some notion of the lesson, at least that it had not been wholly neglected, a great change for the better would soon be apparent. When a child comes to Sunday school without having looked at the lesson, and without bringing a testament or the library book taken the week before, it is tolerably clear that the people at home care very little about the child's progress or the Sunday school, or that they are extremely busy."

Since the abolition of slavery, the assessed valuation of property in Missouri has increased $85,000,000.

For the Little Folks.

THE LITTLE ELVES;
THEIR TRICK ON THE SHOEMAKER.

There was once a Shoemaker, who, from no fault of his own, had become so poor that at last he had nothing left, but sufficient leather for one pair of shoes. In the evening he cut out the leather, intending to make it up in the morning; and, as he had a good conscience, he lay quietly down to sleep, first commending himself to God. In the morning he said his prayers, and then sat down to work; but behold the pair of shoes was already made, and there they stood upon his board. The poor man was amazed, and knew not what to say; but he took the shoes into his hand to look at them more closely, and they were so neatly worked that not a stitch was done wrong; just as if they had been done for a prize. Presently a customer came in; and because the shoes pleased him very much, he paid down more than was usual; and so much that the Shoemaker was able to buy with it leather for two pairs. By the evening he had got his leather shaped out; and when he arose the next morning he prepared to work with fresh spirit; but there was no need,—for the shoes stood all perfect on his board. He did not want either for customers; for two came who paid him so liberally for the shoes, that he bought with the money material for four pairs more. These also, when he awoke, he found all ready made, and so it continued; what he cut out overnight was, in the morning, turned into the neatest shoes possible. This went on until he had regained his former appearance, and was even becoming a prosperous man.

One evening—not long before Christ