three months will be charped for the than al rates—one dollar per so are for the first insertion, and fifty cents—for each subsequent insertion. en The number of insertions must be marked on the manuscript, or the advertisement will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly.

Zaltimore Cards.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES

No. 350 Baltimore Street, near Entaw, BALTIMORE, MD.

THESE Instruments have been before the public for mearly thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an un-pur-chased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequaled.—Their

TONE combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of in-tenation, and evenness throughout the en-tire scale. Their

TOUCE is pliant and clastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found at 83 many Pianos. In WORKMANSHIP they are unexcelled, using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital em-ployed in our business enabling us to keep continually an inmense stock of lumber, etc., on hand.

All our Square Planos have our New Im-proved Overstrung scale and the Agraffe tre-ble.

proved Overstrung sector bie.

We would call special attention to our late GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS

Patented August 14, 1866,

which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully warranted for five years.
Sole Wholesale Agency for Carhart & Needham's celebrated

Every Piano fully warranted for five years.

COPPER AND SHEET DON Farlor Organs and Church Harmoniums.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

We. 350 West Baltimore Street,
mear Eutaw, Baltimore, Md.

Beptember 25, 1868.—6m.

Pianos! Pianos!



GOLD MEDAL FOR 1867 Has just been awarded to CHARLES M. STIEFF, e best Piano now made, over Balti-more, Philadelphia and New York Pianos.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS: North Liberty st. near Balto. st BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.

THERE'S Pianos have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Vory Fronts, and the improved French Action, fully warsanted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory to purchasers.

Second hand Planos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from \$50 to \$300.

References, who have our Planos in use:—General Robert E Lee, Lexington, Va; General Robert Ransom, Wilmington, NC; Miss McPherson, Mrs M A Keblinger, Professor H Richards, Dr John R Baylor, Dr Woods, W B Thomas, J T Antrim, Albemarle county.

Terms liberal; a call is solicited.

April 17, 1868—1y.

\$16 and 218 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD., EMPORTERS.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,

PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, Forks, Spoons, Castors Butter Tubs, Britannia and Block Tinware FENDERS, SHOVELS, TONGS, STANDARDS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Of Every Variety.

THE Goods have all been selected from the most celebrated makers, and are guaranteed to be first class in quality, new in pattern, and beautiful in design.—The stock having been bought much under fermer prices, on account of the depression in trade, will be offered to customers at a corresponding reduction. CORTLAN & CO. Meptember 25, 1868—1y. WM. M. ADAMS.

ADAMS & BUCK. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

AND DEALERS IN LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, COAL OIL, &c No. 237 Baltimore Street, And 52 German Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

WE are now manufacturing our own Lamps, and can offer inducements in that branch of business.

Beptember 25, 1868.—1y. CASH NOTION HOUSE.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO., 808 and 310 West Baltimore Street, betwee Howard and Liberty Streets, BALTIMORE, MD.,

TOTIONS, HOSIERY, FARCY GOODS, Stationery, Perfumery, FURNISHING GOODS, COMBS, &c., &c., N. B.—Not to be undersold. April 10, 1868—1y.

MD. DEPOSITORY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH Selby and Dulany,

PUBLISHERS MOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 332 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

M. R. SELBY, W. J. C. DULANY. November 15, 1867.-1y

JOB G. MCVEIGHI, WITH D. PRESTON PARR, Jr., & O. No. 8 Hanover, near Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c. STONE WARE AT FACTORY PRICES.

June 26, 1868-6m. . S. SICKEL, A. J. SINGLETON, J. F. HELLEN SICKEL, SINGLETON & CO.,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS

BALTIMORE, MD. April 10, 1868-15. MALTEY HOUSE.

A.B. MILLER, Proprietor, BALTIMORE. September 15, 1867.~1y.

AGENTS WANTED. \$75 to \$200 Per Month!! OR a Commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the retest improved

COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. For Circulars and Terms address
C. BOWERS & CO.,
320 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
January 15, 1869.

BUCKWHEAT.—I have just received a lot of extra Buck Wheat flour and have still on hand a supply of nice cried peahes.

SNOWDEN YATES.
January 31, 1898.

Mative

Wirgimian.

BY BAGBY & STOFER. }

Batrine fumus, igne alieno, Inculentior.

ITERMS--\$3.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME II.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 9, 1869.

NUMBER 22.

THE EDITOR.

Next to the satisfaction which a w

man experiences when she gets a big

wash on the line, there is nothing to equal a jaded editors fellings on Satur-

day night with his weeks work done his hands paid off, and a ten cent pes

tage stamp left in his wallet to pay the barber for a shave. The former empties her sudsy tubs, rinses them clean and

turns them up to dry, then seating her-self on a low chair in full view of the

of a time when the arms of a happy home shall embrace him; when he shall

North China Herald this oriental pas

comparatively rare.

from the spirits was not practised.

PL9UOHS.

It is then immediately dipped into wa

advantages claimed for this invention is

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

neers:
"The more we meditate over the ca-

reer of Sir Walter Raleigh the more we wonder at the marvellous many-sided

ness of the man. In this respect he far

excelled his compeers Shakespeare and Bacon. A most sweet and tuneful po-

et, a profound and philosophic histori-an, an accomplished courtier, a skillful navigator and ship builder, a gallant warrior both by sea and land, and ar-

dent planter, horticulturist, and botan

ist, an earnest student of chemistry

and, lastly, to omit many other of his distinctions, a bold preacher of free-

trade doctrines in the House of Com-mons nearly three hundred years be-

fore such doctrines were ordinarily accepted-truly this was a marvel of a

WEAR THIS IN YOUR HAT.

CLEVER EPIGRAM.

Mr. Philip Hale prints in Good Words

he following clever epigram on Ecce

"Whilst different critics strive to find

"Whilst different critics strive to fin
The object in the author's mind,
The book inversely works.
Charmed by the beauty of the face,
The sceptic feels the heavenly grace,
Behind the veil that lurks.
But adoration cannot brook
One least elipse of that sweet look;
Devotion takes alarm;
And thus, however understood,
No bad book ever did such good,
No good one e'er such harm."

you haven't got.

Homo:--

stony soil.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

JA . B. GREEN GREEN & BROTHER. PA LOR, DINING-ROOM, HALL.

Alexandria Trade.

CHAMBER, OFFICE, SCHOOL & CHURCH Furniture. Corner of Prince and Fairfax Sts. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FURNITURE at wholesale and retall. Also dealers in Cab-inet-Makers' and Upholster-ers' Materials. Tucker's and Wright's celebrated Spring Beds always on hand. September 18, 1868.—1y

A. M. TUBMAN. DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, VAL AND SQUARE PICTURE FRAME LOOKING GLASSES. Shade Fixtures, Cornices. CURTAIN HOOKS, CORDS, TASSELS, &C. 123 King Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA. ORDERS for Papering in city or country promptly attended to. Brill & Beach,

Manufacturers of

And Dealers Generally IN HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES. No. 7 N. Royal St.,

ALEXANDRIA, VA. Nov. 15, 1367.-1y. BRILLIANT! NON-EXPLOSIVE! CHEAP

NO GREASE, NO SMELL WHILE BURNING! Crystallized Oil PATENTED JULY, 1867

CANUFACTURED IN THIS STATE ONLY B Richardson, Luther & Co. No. 34 King Street, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. THE best Burners, Lamps and Lamp Goods, on hand. Send for Price List. October 2, 1868—1y.

GWIN, BECKHAM & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

STRICT attention given to the sale of Country Produce, and the purchase of Guano, Salt, Plaster, Groceries, &c.

T. T. GWIN,

Formerly of D. S. Gwin & Son,

J. T. BECKHAM,

Culpeper Country, Va.,

E. L. TOLSON,

May 1, 1868,—tf.

WILLIAM T. HERRICK, MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Collars, &c.,

No. 35 King Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA. SELLING off cheaper than any other house South of New York. A large stock on hand, April 10, 1868—1y.

GEO. H. ROBINSON & SON, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS Corner King and Union Street.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. DARTICULAR attention paid to the kinds of Country Produce. Goods forwarded promptly.

April 10, 1848-6m*

WILLIAM W. HERBERT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Office No. 11 Union Street

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. DARTICULAR attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Country Produce, and filling orders for Groceries, Guano, Plas-ter, Seeds, Fish, Salt, Lime, &c. April 19, 1868-1y.

B. T. TUBEMAN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HOUSEFURISHING GOODS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Block and Plain Tinware Table Cutlery, PLATED TABLE WARE, BRUSHES, &C.,

No. 129, King Street, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGIN (A, April 10, 1868-1y. FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

Jamieson & Collins, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA CASTINGS of every description made at short notice. Cash paid for old Iron and Bruss. November 20, '69-ly.*

JOHN T. CREIGHTON & SON. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

No. 88 King Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA. April 10, 1868-1y.

WILLIAM H. MUIR, MANUFACTUR AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS CABINET FURNITURE.

Chairs, Mattresses

LOOKING GLASSES, &c. Corner of King and St. Asaph Streets, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

April 10, 1868-ly. JOHN A. GEIB, VARIETY STORE,

ALEXANDRIA, VA. NOTIONS of all kinds constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices. Musical instruments of all kinds; Fishing Tackle, Violin and Guitar Strings, &c.
September 18, 1868—6m.

SMOOT & PERRY, DEALERS IN

LUMBER, NAILS, Lime, Cement, Shingles, &c. No. 40, corner Cameron and Union ALEXANDRIA, VA. April 10, 1868-ly.

Witmer & Slaymaker, DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS &c Corner King & Royal Streets, ALEXANDRIA, VA. November 15, 67.-19.

Poetical.

MY CROSS.

It is not heavy, agonizing woe, Bearing me down with hopeless crushing weight;

No ray of comfort in the gathering gloo A heart bereaved-a household desolate. It is not sickness with her withering hand Keeping me low upon a couch of pain; onging each morning for the weary night-At night for weary day to come again.

It is not slander, with her evil tongne; 'Tis no presumptuous sin against my God No reputation lost, or friends betrayed, That such is not my cross I thank my God.

Of little duties pressing on my heart, Of little troubles hard to reconcile, Of inward struggles-overcome in pert. My feet are weary in their daily round, My heart is weary of its daily care, My sinful nature often doth rebel:

Mine is a daily cross of petty cares,

I pray for grace my daily cross to bear, It is not heavy, Lord, yet oft I pine; It is not heavy, but 'tis everywhere, By day and night each hour my cross I bear I dare not lay it down-thou keep'st i

dare not lay it down. I only ask That, taking up my daily cross I may Follow my Master humbly, step by step, Through clouds and darkness, unto pe feet day.

FROM THE "YOUNG FOLKS," FOR MARCH. A MORNING SUNBEAM.

A nestling in the little crib, A soft hand laid upon my head, A gentle whisper in my ear-"Mamma, I'm tumin' into bed!"

"O no!" I said, "twould never do; Now shut those little peepers tight, And sleep and dream 'tid morning breaks Then you may come-when comes the light.

Again a nestling in the crib, As down to rest my birdie lay: I listened, for I thought she spoke; "Huddy up, Light!" I heard her say

Then all was still. We slept again 'Till dawn lit up the eastern sky; Then sang my birdie sweet and cle "Now light has tum, and so has I!"

A "KEERFUL SHEPHERD."

Mormonism is still in practical operation among us. On last Friday a tall, raw-boned saint, with a complexion very strongly resembling that of boiled tripe, arrived here from Pittsburg with a couple of wives, but deeming his flock too small to start to Salt Lakeward with, held forth as follows to an admiring audience, at a house over the Canal, with a view to the perfection of the ma-

sake, but for your'n, for 'men is skeerce

and weemen is plenty."
"Mormonism is built on that high old principle which sez that it aint good for man to be alone, and a mighty sight worse for a woman. 'therefore, if a man teel good with a little company, a good deal of it ought to make him feel an awful sight better.

"The first principle of Mormonism is that women air a good thing, and the second principle is that you can't have too much of a good thing. Women is tenderer than man, and is necessary to smooth down the roughness of his char acter, and as man has a good many rough pints in his natur, he oughtn't to give one woman too much to do, but set each one to work smoothing some particular

"Don't think I'm over anxious for you to jine us, for I ain't. I'm not speaking for my good, but for your'n: "for

men is skeerce and weemen is plenty."
"I said woman was tenderer than
man, but you needn't feel stuck up about it, for so she ought to be she was made for that purpose. But how was she made so? Where did she git it from? Why, she was created out of the side-bone of a man, and the side-bone of a man is like the side-bone of a tur

of a man is like the side-bone of a turkey—the tenderest part about him."
"Therefore, as a woman has three side-bones and a man only one, of course she is three times as tender as a man is, and is in duty bound to repay the tenderness of which she robbed him. And how did she rob him of his sidebone. Why, exactly as she robs his pockets now-a-days of his loose change

-she took advantage ot him when h was asleep."
"But as woman is more tenderer than man, so is man forgivener more than woman therefore I wou't say anything more about the side-bone, or the small change, but invite you all to join my train, for I am a big shepherd out our way and fare sumptuously every day on purple and fine linen."

"When I first landed on the shores of

"When I first landed on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, I wasn't rich in weemen. I had but one poor old doe, "but men is skeeree and weemen is plenty," and like a keerful shepherd I began to increase my flock. Weemen heard of us and our lovin ways, and they kept pour in in. They come from the North and they come from the South, they come from the East and they come from the West, they come from Europe, they come from Aishley, and a few from Afriky, and from being the miserable owner of one old yoe, I became the joyful shepherd of a mighty flock, with a right smart sprinklin of lambs, fatter and friskier than anybody else's, and I've still got room for a few more."

"As I said before, I'm not talkin par-tickler for my own benefit, but for yours -for "men is skeerce and weemen is plenty."
Still I'd a teetle rather you'd go along
with me than not, pertickler you fat one
with the caliker bonnet. Don't hesitate, but take the chance while you can git in and I'll make you the "bell-yoe" of the flock. I'll lead you through green pastures and the high grass; show you where you may caper in the sunshine, and lay down in pleasant places; and as you are in pretty good conditio already, in the course of time you shall be the fattest of the flock. Jine in; jine in; jine my train-jine it now; for

'men is skeerce and weemen is plenty."

The appeal was irresistible. At the last account, the "fat woman with the caliker sun-bonnet," had "jined in," and two or three others were on the fence, with a decided leaning toward the "Keerful Shepherd." It is the depth of study, not the

extent of it, that gives intellectual pow-

What is every one doing at the same time? Growing older. ICP A critic calls the verses and sen. timental stories the teeth-cutting and measles of literary infancy.

THE INCENDIARY-NIGHT.

A city wrapped in slumber. Now and Acty wrapped in summer. Nowand then the tang, tang of the police club. Sentinel stars in the sky, which for Crime Landers to see, would make them feel that a mysterious watch was over them set. In the city's business heart a tall warehouse. How ghastly the a tall warehouse. How ghastly the garish marble looks through the gloom. Hark! cautious footsteps that quickens as the tang tang of the club diminishes its sound. A muffled man stops before the ghastly building. He draws a key. It fits the locks. He enters quickly with half the air of one who belongs there if his arrend is good but who there if his errand is good, but who should be a stranger if his errand is tor

Breathe on the magic mirror and the picture changes. Interior of the ware-room. Somebody stumbles torough its gloom. Kraf-1-f-f. There is a match drawn. And a candle has been lighted. What a face for a pre-Raphaellite artist to paint. There are the good impulses of a lifetime, and the bad ones fresh born of despairing pride flighting for the mastery in that upper lip. Its owner goes into the office. He opens a cafe with its owner. owner goes into the office. He opens a safe with its own key. He secretes papers in his breast pocket. He takes out one of the books and opens it. Bankrupt is written on it in dim, shadowy letters.

The sight nerves his pride like strong drink. He leaves the safe door open.—
He explores the building. The hands
that in boyhood built houses from blocks
on the happy nursery floor, now fashion in every part guilty piles of combustibles. How the veins lash his temples like whip eards! How his heart throbs as he bends! How white his throbs as he bends! How white his face grows as a curious and irnocent mouse crosses before him. How his wrist oscillates—'tis like the wrist of a twenty year old dram drinker lifting the cordial cup—as he touches the caudle here and there, and thither and hither, and dr pping it in his flight, noiselessly escapes by the alley entrance, and re-seeks, with night key, the paintal residence where a tew hours he had gone to sleep, had risen, and now goes to sleep again—with the sky crim to sleep again - with the sky crimsoned and a thousand men out to the magnetic cry of "Fire! fire!" as the great bells peal over the startled city.
"Sleep, partial sleep, will give its repose to the wet seaboy, but it will deny it to the new crowned Arson King of Crime Land.

TWO GHOST STORIES, A curious story is going the rounds

of the press concerning a haunted house in Penn Yan, N. Y. A visitor thus describes what he saw and heard:
"Our village clock was striking the hour of twelve when we entered the haunted room. The stillness was disturbed first by what seemed a guitar played but a few feet from us, and as with a view to the perfection of the material necessary to the completeness of his domestic felicity. His text was:

"Men is skeerce and weemen is plenty."

"Brothern and Sistern—pertikler the Sistern. I want to say a few words to you bout Mormonism—not for my own to be say to the same sweet voice in the most pierce. ing and sharpest utterance cried 'Help.'
As the unearthly yell broke forth we felt our hearts beat quickly, our breath come heavily, and every nerve tingle. Three times did this mysterious voice cry Help. After this followed what

seemed to be a dance of madmen to-gether with the most demoniac screams Chicago has a very creditable ghost sensation. Two men testify to having met the same ghost at different times. but could not do so, although they could see it distinctly. It was seen lying on the Chicago and North-Western Railway teack. The train stopped, but it refused to move, although the engineer made every exertion to attract its attention. He let the engine, but when he reached the track in front nothing was to be seen. On returning to his post the ghost was again visible lying cross the track. The engineer turned on steam, but now the engine declined to go on. Finally, after ten minutes' detention, the train passed, apparently over the body, and went on its way.

STRING OF PEARLS. Take the world as it is, not as it ought

Forgive thyself nothing and others The end of wrath is the beginning of

epentance. To change and to do better are two different things.

It is easier to blame than to do bet-

God's mili goes slowly, but it grinds Revenge concerts a little right into a great wrong.

Charity gives itself rich, but covetous-ness boards itself poor. With patience and time the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown.

The sun-dial only counts the bright The best rule is to be polite to every one, and unless rudeness amounts to positive and intentional insult, to take no heed of it. It is the only way to be happy, in a world where every second man is too obtruse, and every third one to ill-tempered, to be pleasantly and

trankly courteous. ANOTHER ISM.

Another sect is formally announced from Chicago by the Rev. Mrs. Buflum, having woman for its chief corner-stone and woman's rights for its distinguishing doctrine. It is styled the New American Church, having the rare grace to abstain from protating the name of Christian and numbering 300 members. The Deity is addressed as the "Divine tamily—Lord the Mother. God the Father, Christ the Son, and Soul the Daughter.

Dr. Mcleod, a Scotch elergyman once made a tour of the highlands with his clerical friend Dr. Watson. There was a marked contrast between the physical powers of the two friends, the first being tall and muscular, the other weak and diminutive While crossing the loch in a boat, in company with a number of passengers, a storm came on. One of the pa-sengers should begin say, "The two ministers should begin say, "The two ministers should begin say," "Na One of the passengers was heard to to pray, or we'll a' be drooned." "Na na," said the boatman, "the little ane can pray it he likes, but the ane mann take an oar.

In pegging boots by steam, 20 cases or 240 pairs of boots, is a usual days work; but a man in Hopkinty has pegged 83 cases, 1982 boots in two days He once pegged 48 horses in two days He once pegged 48 boots twice round, in 14 minutes, and did one boot in a trial of speed, in 18 seconds.

ICP A man with an evil habit fixed in his soul is as badly off as a nut with a worm in its kernel,

GOOD THINGS FROM ARTHUR HELPS.

Our life is a continual decadence of From one till three years old, we are Lord Paramount Baby. From three till about twenty-seven, we are subject to our superiors, -- parents, masters, college dons, senior counsel, rectors, and other authorities. From about the age of twenty-seven to the end of our lives, we are ruled over by those who are facetiously called our interiors, -wives, sons, daughters, servants, clerks, depu-ties, and junior partners. And this is the harshest rule of all, and often the most galling: for the cruelty of the weak to the strong, of the interior to the

superior, is often very great; and there is an irony about it which is very painful, though somewhat ludierous.
When a man in power ask for time When a man in power ask for time to consider anything, it is generally ir order that he may be able to consult his immediate inferior, without whose saiction he dares not assent to anything, Any one who is much talked of must be much maligned. This seems to be a harsh conclusion; but when you consider how much more given men are to depreciate than to appreciate, you will action be designed. The said of the tender hearts which he knows are beauting so warmly for him beneath its sacred roof. Perhaps he has a vision of her that is to be—some pretty consing with dimpled arms and rosy cheeks, nearly mark their progress in respectability, usefulness and worth. To the intelligent gentleman, the farm holds out far more delightful in-

The man at the head of the house can mar the pleasure of the household; but he cannet make it. That must rest with the woman, and is her greatest privilege.

Then there is a class of people whom I venture to call the observantines.— They must make remarks about everything; and there are a great many things in this life which had better pass with any remark.

Then there are the objective people. Let any one say anything, however wise or foolish, important or unimportant, they must instantly take an objection. They really do not mean to abide by their objection; but they must take it. Nothing should be done without being well argued over; and it is their business to see that objection is made to what we is proposed. more vigorous will, feeling that atter all an editors life is not an unmixed evil.

whatever is proposed.

Then there are the explanative peo ple. Now, even the cleverest man, and the most adroit talker, utters many sentences which are needless. You see at once what he is going to say. But the explanative person will not let you off one single jot of explanation. His talk is like the writing of a stupid book for with their hands on the table. A hemchildren.

LET US BE CONTENTED.

Rothschild with all his wealth must be-satisfied with the same sky that is over the head of the poor man. cannot order a private sunset, that he may enjoy it with a circle of friends, nor can he add one single ray to the clear, bright beam of the queen as she sails magnificently through the heavens The richest banker cannot have no more than his share of the air to breathe and the poorest of all men can have the same. Wealth may buy a brilliant bracelet, dazzling with diamonds and rubies, but wealth cannot buy a grace-ful and well turned arm on which to display its splendor. God only can give that; and to many of the poor he

"I wish I had the health of that rosy peasant girl," sighed the aristocrati invalid, propped up with pillows in her costly carriage. "Ah, me," sighed the girl, "if I could ride in such style as that!" Wealth cannot buy health, nor can it give a contented mind. All that is most valuable can be had for nothing They came from the hands of a kind and indulgent parent, and neither the air, nor the sky, nor bea ty health nor strength, nor genius can be bought nor sold. Whateuer may be the condition in life, remember these things and therewith be content.

A CLASSICAL CONGRESSMAN. Mrs. Kirkland was once in conversation with some literary friends, when something was said about the classics. Oh! the classics " she exclaimed. They are in great repute at Washington. When I was there last winter, a member of Congress sat beside me at dinner, and as he had been told that I was a littery woman he evidently resolved to make the most of his opportunities; so, after a little while, he

'There's going to be a lectur-to-mor-

'Ah, said I, who is to lecture ?' 'I disremember his name, but his sub-ject,' said my neighbor slowly, to make sure, 'is The Age of Pericles'-pronouncing the last sylable as in the word

My neighbor looked at me, as if he had not finished his remark, and re-peated the words contemplatively, 'I'he Age of Pericles.' Then with a kind of appealing expression he suddenly ask-

'What are Pericles ?'-as if he posed them to be a kind of shell-fish.

PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

To the peasantry of Europe, we, the citizens of the United States, area vast inviting Utopia, while to ourselves our own condition is sprinkled with Utopias—families, circles, institutions, where perfectibility has been more vividly eyed, where "impossibilities" have been realized—shining rounds of exceptional, spiritual, and intellectual attainment. Difficulties! Civilization is the product of difficulties overcome. Fvercoming difficulties is liberation, incessant emancipation, gradual eleva-tion. We to day march in the glorious van of forward and upward humanity, because we and our immediate projenitiors, and our especial ancestors for thirty generations, have had the stout-ness of heart and the clearness of head to overcome, and to keep on overcoming difficulties. Every one off our colleges is a monument of the difficulties we have overcome?-George H. Calvert, in Lipp. Mag.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The marriage portion of a young bride in olden times was a feather bed, six chairs, a plain cherry table and bu-reau, six cups and saucers, half a dozen silver teaspoons and a lot of sand for sanding the floors. Now they expect a set of silver plates, hair seat so-fas, ottomans, divans, tete-a-tes, rosewood piano, marble-top tables for par-lors, painted furniture for chambers, brussel carpets and all other such mod-ern fixings for show. This is the rea-

A pious cottager, residing in the centre of a long and dreary heath, being asked by a Christian visitor, Are you not sometimes afraid in your lonely They should be turned over once a day Above stairs the temperature is one-ven. Number the eggs as laid, that the first goose setting may have the 1st eggs laid.

Shoe which was worn out on the forefoot of a Flemish ruck horse in Liverpool. It is eight and a half inches long, and replied, Oh no! for Faith shows the door at night, and Mercy operas it in the last eggs laid.

Why is life the greatest riddle? becruse all must give it up.

The Antive Virginiau

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W Voluntary communications, containing

any quarter. Rejected communications we cannot undertake to return.

interesting or important news, solicited from

Ar Obituary notices exceeding five lines will be charged for at our regular advertis-

All letters on business connected with ne office, must be addressed to the "Native Virginian."

Barm and Garben.

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.

It is a great mistake to suppose that "farmers do not need to be educated."
Progress is sure in this direction, as in
all others, but it seems slow. The farmer without an education sinks to a
mere drudge, and can never hope to attain an equal position in society with other professions; and he may boast as he will, but he cannot make his farm produce like the intelligent, well-read

self on a low chair in full view of the nany shaped white flags of truce fluttering in the passing breeze, she shakes out ner dangled garments, folds her knees and says, "Oh, dear!"

The latter lights his cigar tips back his chair, throws his feet on the sill of the open window, and looking down on the pretty maidens promenading the streets in their short dresses and jaunty bats, warmly "woulds he were a boy out of the professions; and he may boast as the will, but he cannot make his farm produce like the intelligent, well-read man, who studies agriculture as a science.

The uneducated farmer wonders why his sons and daughters are so anxious to leave the farm, to choose other occupations, The reason, my friend, is obvious; for your sons cannot plod on with the will, but he cannot make his farm produce like the intelligent, well-read man, who studies agriculture as a science.

The uneducated farmer wonders why his sons and daughters are so anxious to leave the farm, to choose other occupations, it is to be a supplied to the will, but he cannot make his farm produce like the intelligent, well-read man, who studies agriculture as a science.

To the intelligent gentleman, the farm holds out far more delightful inducements than any trade. He enters a bright and honest eye. Perhaps he meditates on the inequalities noticerble among men—how little the editor gets tor his ceaseless round of perplexing toil, while the merchant waves his hand and the wealth of nations falls at his feet. Perhaps he falls as leep and dreams of a time when the arms of a happy home aballowhere him when he arms of a happy home aballowhere him when he arms of a happy home aballowhere him when he arms of a happy home aballowhere him hones when he had so the meditates on the inequalities noticerble mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agriculture. Opportunities for agriculture of the mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agriculture of the mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agriculture of the mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agriculture of the mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agriculture of the mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agriculture of the mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agriculture of the mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agriculture of the mination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. home shall embrace hun; when he shal! to remam on the farm; also, give them eat four-inch strawberries of his own an opportunity to attend a course of

eat four-inch strawberries of his own raising, swimming in cream from his own cow, and when more skillful hands than his shall keep his shirt supplied with buttons. In either case he is bappy. He rests well from his labors. He resumes work with a better heart and a more vigorous will, feeling that atter all an editors life is not an unmixed evil.

PLANCHETTE IN CHINA.

Dr. Macgowan thus describes in the North China Herald this oriental pas-

THE COST OF FENCING

"The table is sprinkled equally with Every farmer knows what it cost to fence in his land and divide it into fields, and he is disposed to be as economical with their hands on the table. A hemispherical basket, eight inches in diameter, is now reversed and laid down, with its edgis resting on the tips of one or two fingers of the two mediums.—
This basket is to act as penholder; and a reed or style is fastened to the rim, or a chopstick thrust through the interstices, with the point touching the powdered table. The ghost meanwhile has been duly invoked and the spectators stand around waiting the result. This is not uniform. Sometimes the spirit summoned is unable to write, sometimes he is mischievously inclined, and the peu—for it always moves—will in this as in other expenses about his farm. He will of course not make postand-rail fence if he can make some other kind which will answer the purpose er kind which will answer the purpose equally as well at less cost. Our farmers have tried every kind of fence from stone down; but when the latter is built, unless the material comes from the premises which are thus cleared, and killing two birds with one stone, it is perhaps the most expensive. It may last longer than any wooden fence if great care is taken in building, but not otherwise. The Irishman's stone fence may perhaps be taken as a sample, which may perhaps be taken as a sample, which the pen-for it always moves-will was four feet wide and six feet high, and so built to cheat the wind, which, if it blew it over it would be two feet highmake either a few senseless flourishes on the table, or fashion sentences which are without meaning, or with a meaning that only misleads. This, however, er than it was before! Apparently our farms are divided too m increasing the expense of fencing, but here again it is to be supposed that the one who follows his business under-stands it the best, and is not likely to Dr. Macgowan adds that in Ningpo, in 1843, there was scarcely a house in which this mode of getting messages adopt a plan of fencing upon his farm that he does not think most conducive HARDENING THE MOULD BOARD OF to his interests. Surely he would not cut his farm up into eight or ten fields if four or five would answer just as A new method has been discovered for the manufacture of the mould-board

of ploughs, which gives them all the hardness and temper of steel, in combi-In the State of Georgia the present system of rail fencing is condemned.— There is said to be at least 500,000 miles nation with the toughness of iron. The mould-board (good iron) is heated and of fencing in the State, which cost not less than \$9000 per mile, or four bildipped into molten iron. It remains there ten seconds, when the two surlions five hundred thousand millions of dollars. To get rid of this so-called faces become heated to a white heat, while the centre is not heated through. enormous expense, herding stock is re-commended by a Georgia journal com-plaining of the cost. The editor might ter: the surface comes out harder than the highest tempered steel, while the interior is still iron and retains all the as well goa little farther and adopt the old style of doing without houses and oughness and strength of the iron. The barns and camping out, as they did in bible times, and still do in Central Afthat the ploughs made by this process will take the finest and hardest polish, rica. This, with the abandonment of all wheeled-vehicles, would save nearly as much as the fences. If we are to go back to the time of predatory life, for while they will be tough enough to endure any reasonable knocking about in the purpose of saving expense, let as do so effectually. Our Georgia cotemporary may rest assured that civilization is quite an expensive thing.—Ed. Germantown Telegraph. The London Times thus vividly por-trays one of the earliest American plo-

HARDY FRUITS.

In answer to a correspondent, who lesires to know which are the hardiest sorts of truits proper for cultivation in a place where the winters are severe, the editor of the Country Gentleman Says:
"In answer to the inquiries it may be well to remark at the outset, that for cold regions a selection of the hardiest varieties will save from much disap-pointment. A few are found to endure the servere winters of Maine, Canada, and Wisconsin, where most sorts are badly injured or killed. It is equally important to select dry or well-drained upland, not of great fertility, where the trees will make a good medium, wellripened growth, and to avoid wet mucky
grounds, which are more liable to sharp
irosts, and which, by in lucing succulent
growth, render the trees more easily
winter killed. Clean and mellow cultivation should be given, which, on soils of moderate tertility, will make a better, hardier and better-ripened growth, than any manuring without it. The cultivation should not be continued after mid-summer, as if late, it might prevent the formation of the terminal buds and cause an unripened second growth.
Among the hardiest varieties, the fol-

Pay your debt as soon as you get any money in your pocket. Do without what you don't need. Speak your mind when necessary. Hold your tongue when prudent. Speak to a friend in a seedy coat. If you can't lend a man money, tell him why. If you don't wan't to, do tne same. Cut any acquaintance who lacks principle. Bear with infirmities, but not vices. Respect with infirmities, but not vices. Respect honesty; despise duplicity. Wear your old clothes till you can pay for new ones. Aim at comfort and propriety, not fashion. Acknowledge your ignorance, and don't pretend knowledge you haven't get Among the narrest varieties, the solutioning may be named:

Apples.—Saps of Wine, Red Astrachan, Autumn Strawberry, Fall Orange, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Fameuse, Colden Russett for West-St. Lawrence, Golden Russett (of West-

ern N. Y.), Northern Spy, Wagoner.

Pears.—Buffum, Urbaniste, Anjou,
Fulton, Lawrence, Winter Nelis.

Crabs.—Transcendent Hyslop.

Grapes.—Hartford Prolific, Concord,
Delaware, Adirondae (covered in winter.) Cherries .- Early Richmond, Mayduke,

Large Morello.
Plums. - Schenectady, Catharine, Plums.—Schenectady, Catharine, Lombard, McLaughlin. Rasberries.—Philadelphia, Black Cap. Strawberries.—Wilson's. Blackberries.—Kitatinny. Currants.—Red Dutch, White Dutch, White Grape, Versailles."

There is exhibited in a window at New Bedford an old English horse shoe which was worn out on the forefoot

do you lie so? asked the judge. H. vn's A you ig lady kept a list of her gentlemer, acquaintances in a pecket diary and eatled it her him book. you a lawyer ?"