The Native Virginian.

BY BAGBY & STOFER. Patriæ fumus, igne alieno, luculentior. TERMS--$3.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. GORDONSVILLE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 29, 1870. NUMBER 25

The Native Virginian

BY BAGBY & STOFER.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—The following are our terms of Advertising, which will, in no instance, be departed from:

One square, (10 lines or less,) 1st insert'n,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	0 50
One square 12 months,	12 00
One square 6 months,	8 00
One square 3 months,	5 00
Business Cards, 12 one year,	12 00
Two squares, 12 months,	20 00
Three squares 12 months,	25 00
Quarter column, 12 months,	40 00
Half column, 12 months,	70 00
One column, 12 months,	125 00

☞ Advertisements for a less time than three months will be charged for at the usual rates—one dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ The number of insertions must be marked on the manuscript, or the advertisement will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly.

The Native Virginian

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Dr. C. W. Bagby & A. F. Stofer

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy 3 months	$1 00
" " 6 "	1 75
" " 12 "	3 00
Clubs of five, one year,	12 50
Clubs of ten, one year,	22 00
Clubs of twenty, one year,	40 00

☞ Voluntary communications, containing interesting or important news, solicited from any quarter.

☞ Rejected communications we cannot undertake to return.

☞ Obituary notices exceeding five lines will be charged for at our regular advertising rates.

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

Baltimore Cards.

JOSEPH HARRIS & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

No. 11 N. Eutaw Street,

OPPOSITE THE EUTAW HOUSE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

EVERY VARIETY OF CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

PROMPTLY MADE TO ORDER,

In Unsurpassed Style and

NEATNESS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

August 18, 1869.—3m.

CORTLAN & CO.,

216 and 218 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

IMPORTERS.

CHINA, GLASS, AND

EARTHENWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, FAMILY HARDWARE

PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,

Forks, Spoons, Castors

Butter Tubs, Britannia and Block Tinwar

FENDERS, SHOVELS, TONGS,

STANDARDS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOOD

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 former prices, on account of the depression in trade, will be offered to customers at a corresponding reduction. CORTLAN & CO.

September 25, 1868—1y.

FOR PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS,

CALL AT

HUTCHISON & THOMAS,

221 W. Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECTIONS for self-measurement by mail. Samples made subject to approval.

July 2, 1869.—

HENKELL & SCHAUR,

Merchant Tailors

46 Washington Street,

BETWEEN CHARLES AND ST. PAUL STREETS

BALTIMORE, MD.

September 24, 1869.—1y.

CAPITOL NOTION HOUSE.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,

68 and 70 West Baltimore Street, between Howard and Liberty Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS,

Stationery, Perfumery,

FURNISHING GOODS, COMBS, &c., &c.,

Not to be undersold.

April 19, 1868

REIP & SONS.

No. 335 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND JAPANNED

Tin Ware,

AND dealers in Britannia Ware, Hardware, Plated Ware, and Fancy Goods, Wholesale and retail.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods.

Sept. 25, '68—1y.

JOB G. McVEIGH,

WITH

D. FENTON PARR, Jr., & CO.

No. 3 Hanover, near Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

LAMPS, &c.

STONE WARE AT FACTORY PRICES.

June 26, 1868

WM. H. ADAMS. IRVING A. BUCK.

ADAMS & BUCK,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

AND DEALERS IN

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, COAL OIL, &c.

No. 337 Baltimore Street,

And 52 German Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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

September 25, 1868.—1y.

CITY HOTEL,

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, PROPRIETOR.

Corner of Royal and Cameron Sts.,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

W. S. KEMPER, Sup't.

November 15 1866—1y.

GREEN'S MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Fairfax and Cameron Sts.,

ALEXANDRIA VA.,

JAMES GREEN, PROPRIETOR.

November 15, 1868.—1y.

WILLIAM MURRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 7 North Fairfax street,

(Second door South of Adams Express Office King Street,)

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

September 18, 1868—6m*

SUNDRIES.

FINE Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, 500 Pipes, a large stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Lanterns, pure Kerosene Oil, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c.; also, a nice lot of Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils, &c., for sale at fair prices, by CRAVEN & CO.

December 24, 1869

FRESH Oranges, Cocoanuts, &c., just received by J. W. LANDRUM & CO.

March 11, 1870

Alexandria Trade.

JAMES W. NALLS

SUCCESSOR TO J. W. NALLS & CO.,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of the late firm, at the old stand,

No. 187 King Street,

I invite those who have so liberally patronized them, and the public generally, to give me a call. Having a large stock on hand, I prepared to sell as cheap as can be bought in the State. My stock consists of Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Brackets, Mouldings, Balusters, of different patterns, and Newel Posts. A large stock of French and American Glass, double and single thick, of all sizes. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint and Whitewash Brushes, Lewis's Pure White Lead, and other brands of fine quality, Putty, Turpentine, and Machine Oil. Also, Lime, (of superior quality) Cement, Calcined Plaster, Pitch and Felt, for Roofing, &c.—A large stock of Rich's celebrated Car Augers and other articles found in first class Builders Furnishing Establishments.

☞ All Orders for Lumber, Brick and all kinds of Building Material promptly attended to.

TERMS CASH.

June 4, 1869.—y.

E. L. TOLSON. A. C. TOLSON

Late Gwin, Beckham & Co.

TOLSON BROTHER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & ENGLISH.)

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, Salt, Guano, Plaster, &c.,

No. 43 King Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments.

July 14, 1869.—6m.

Brill & Beach,

Manufacturers of

Stoves & Tin Ware

WORKERS IN

COPPER AND SHEET-IRON,

And Dealers Generally

IN HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

No. 7 N. Royal St.,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Nov. 15, 1867.

ALEXANDRIA PLANING MILLS.

ROBERT JAMIESON. BOYD M. SMITH

JAMIESON & SMITH,

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS, BALUSTERS,

NEWELS, WEATHER-BOARDING,

FLOORING, SIDING, &c.

CONTRACTORS for building. Specifications and Drawings furnished.—Price list for grst quality White Pine Work. Liberal discount to the trade.

JOHN R. LAMBDEN,

August 20, 1869.—1y. Superintendent.

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.

WILLIAM OWENS'

MARBLE WORKS,

Corner Duke and Alfred St

ALEXANDRIA VA.

MARBLE Monuments, Tombstones, and every description of Grave Work, Marble and Brown Stone Steps, Platforms, Lintles, Coping, Caps, Curbs, Spout Stones, &c., &c. Orders will be promptly attended to. All work executed with neatness and dispatch on reasonable terms.

June 4, 1869.—1y.

GEO. H. ROBINSON & SON,

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner King and Union Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the selling of Grain, Flour, Tobacco and all kinds of Country Produce. Goods forwarded promptly.

April 19,

WILLIAM W. HERBERT,

WITH

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office No. 11 Union Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Country Produce, and filling orders for Groceries, Guano, Plaster, Seeds, Fish, Salt, Lime, &c.

April 19, 1868

B. T. TUBMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HOUSEFURISHING GOODS,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Black and Plain Tinware,

Table Cutlery,

PLATED TABLE WARE, BRUSHES, &C.,

No. 139, King Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

April 10, 1868

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

G. W. JAMIESON. C. H. COLLINS.

Jamieson & Collins,

IRON AND BRASS

FOUNDERS,

Corner Royal and Wilkes Streets,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

CASTINGS of every description made at short notice. Cash paid for old Iron and Brass.

November 29, '69—1y.*

WILLIAM H. MUIR,

MANUFACTUR AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

CABINET FURNITURE,

Chairs, Mattresses,

LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

corner of King and St. Asaph Streets,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

September 24, 1869.—

Wilmer & Slaymaker,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS &c

Corner King & Royal Streets,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

November 15, 1868

MALTBY HOUSE,

A. B. MILLER, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE.

September 15 1867

VALENTINES.—Comic and Gilt Lace Valentines, just received by

February 4, 1870. LANDRUM & CO

Schools.

LOUDOUN SCHOOL,

MIDDLEBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA.

THE design of this School is to give a thorough preparation for the University, or the business of life.

The fifth session will open on the first of September next, and close on the 15th of the following June. It is very desirable that pupils should be present on the opening day.

A long sojourn in Paris enables the Principal to promise unusual advantages to pupils desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge and correct pronunciation of the French language.

Mr. John Lee Logan will have charge of the Mathematical branches.

The village of Middleburg is situated within sight of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in what is called the Piedmont Region of Virginia. The healthfulness of the climate, and the refinement of the society of this portion of the State, are well known.

[*From Hon. J. R. Tucker.*]

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—It gives me peculiar pleasure to say to you, what I have said to others, that after four years of experience of your system of instruction, you have admirably succeeded in establishing one of the very best Schools in your State. The progress made by my son and my nephew, as well as by others with whom I have been associated, has been very gratifying, in diligence, accuracy, and energy, which your system so remarkably exacts.

Your thorough acquaintance with the Ancient classics, and with the French language, and your enthusiastic taste for their study, has created among your scholars a kindred feeling, which is an assurance of good progress. The generous emulation fostered among them for the reward of your approval, is one of the marked characteristics of your excellent system of teaching.

Your excellent Assistant in Mathematics is equal to complete instruction in that department.

In a climate, where health and strength are assured to your scholars, your school is destined, beyond doubt, to a permanent and extensive success; and, I but repeat to you here, at the end of another year of experience, the congratulations I expressed to you at the last session upon the steady increase of your school.

Though I have removed from your town, so great is my confidence in your capacity, that I shall commit my son to your training until he is prepared for the University.

You have my thanks for the advantages my children have had under your care; and for your complete success, my warmest and sincere wishes.

Very truly, your friend,

J. R. TUCKER.

[*From Rt. Rev. R. H. Wilmer, Bishop of Ala.*]

MOBILE, April 30, 1868.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

* * * * * * * * * *

My son has been more benefitted by your instruction than by any he has ever before received. You have taught him to study, and by your kindness and patience have made his studies agreeable him. You have inspired him with reverence and affection for yourself, and I don't know how to thank you sufficiently. * * *

Yours, R. H. WILMER.

[*From Hon. B. Johnson Barbour Rector of the Board of Visitors of the University of Va.*]

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR:—The lapse of another year enables me to speak more decidedly as to the merits of your system of education; and it is no less my duty than my pleasure to say that both as to literary culture and moral training I do not believe there is a better school within the limits of Virginia. You have evidently the happy talent of stimulating a fondness for study in your scholars, whilst you lose no opportunity of quickening their sensibilities for all that is high or honorable in life. I continue to congratulate myself that my son was placed under your charge, as his progress in all respects has met my warmest hopes, and I feel that it would be unjust in me to withhold this voluntary tribute to your excellence as a teacher.

Wishing you great and deserved success, I am, sir with high respect and great regard,

Faithfully your friend,

B. JOHNSON BARBOUR.

TERMS $300 per session.

Circulars sent on application.

July 9, 1869.—3m. V. DABNEY.

ALEXANDRIA FEMALE SEMINARY,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE next session of this Institution which has been conducted heretofore with so much success by its former Principal, Mr. K. KEMPER, will begin on the 15th day of September, 1869. A fine Building, with very extensive grounds adjoining, has been purchased on Washington street, in the most beautiful and healthy portion of the city, and Boarders will be furnished with every comfort on the most reasonable terms.

A full corps of Instructors have been employed, and while thorough training in the English Branches will be insisted on as of the first importance, unusual facilities will be afforded in the Department of Music, Drawing, Painting, and Modern Languages.

Boarders will enjoy the advantage of having the French spoken in the family of Principal.—No extra charge is made in their case for tuition in French, as all are expected to study it and take part in the conversations.

Send for catalogue.

W. W. LEGARE, Principal.

June 25S, 169.—3m.

GIFTON

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THIS School, taught by Miss E. C. Pagand, will commence on the 1st of September, 1869, and close on the 26th of June, 1870.

Clifton is 2½ miles from Gordonsville, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, commanding a view of the latter for 3 miles.—The health and beauty of the location are equal to any in Virginia. No effort will be spared to make the boarders comfortable and happy and their duties pleasant and profitable.

Terms:

Board and tuition in English,	$150
Latin and French, each,	10
Music,	30

One-half in advance, the balance the 1st of February, 1870. Only five or six boarders will be taken. Address C. COWHERD,

Gordonsville, Orange County, Va

July 30, 1869.—3m.

NEW FEMALE ACADEMY.

CULPEPER C. H. VA.

HAVING leased for a term of years the large and commodious residence of Mrs. C. W. Ashby, I will open a select Female Academy, at Culpeper Court House, on the 6th day of September next.

Careful attention will be given to physical and mental culture—to morals and religion. With an experience of nearly thirty years, I pledge myself to a faithful discharge of duties.

Terms Per Session of Ten Months:

English, from	$30 to $50.
French, Latin and Greek,	20
Drawing,	20
Music,	50
Boarding,	200

Payable one-half in advance, and one-half February 1st, 1869.

CHARLES H. NOURSE.

Culpeper, July 26, 1869.—tf.

ORANGE

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Prof. J. F. ALLEN, A. M., Principal.

THE subscriber offers a long and successful experience as a guarantee that the School will be in every respect worthy the confidence of the community, and solicits the patronage of old friends and public generally.

Terms

Per session of Ten Months, payable quarterly in advance.

Primary English branches,	$ 35 00
Higher English,	40 00
Languages, each,	10 00
Music,	40 00
Use of Instrument,	5 00
Board, including lights, fuel and washing,	160 00

Particular attention paid to the morals and manners of young ladies boarding in the family of the Principal.

September 17, 1869.—6m.

ORANGE MALE SCHOOL.

THIS School or young men and boys will begin September 1st and close June 30th.

Strict attention will be paid to the morals and progress of the pupils.

Tuition, Payable Half Session in Advance:

For English branches per half session of five months,	$17 50
Higher Mathematics, Moral and Physical Science,	20 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, with other studies,	25 00

No extra charges.

August 13, 1869.—1 H. E. HATCHER, Orange C. H., Va.

Poetical.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my lesson at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dew must fall;
and the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again.
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes,
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing it be not in vain;
And a blessing falling us once or twice,
May come if we try again;

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

NOBLE LADIES LEGS.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Richie, in her London letter to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, handles the legs of some of her American and English sisters in this free manner:

We trust our fair American sisters will not be shocked by our unhesitating use of the word "leg," which they are accustomed to designate as "limb," or "lower limb." In England and all over Europe that little subterfuge would be pronounced indelicate and affected; and it certainly is the latter, if not the former. But to our story—White symmetrical feminine legs are said to be disappearing from American soil. They are so much in the ascendant in England that the ladies of rank have invented a new method of making known their fair proportions.

We read in the March number of the *Galaxy* that in a work just published, two American medical men put forth the gross slander that "a handsome leg is a rarity—we had almost said an impossibility—among American women!" We do not believe the ungallant libel, though American ladies are not in the habit of publishing their charms by having casts taken of their shapely legs, as an ornament for drawing-room tables, or to be sold for the benefit of the vender of casts, or to be circulated among friends as a delicate token of friendship and valuable work of art. What we are about to relate appears, of the first blush, so incredible that we hold ourselves responsible for its exact truth.—Upon the drawing-room table of a lady of rank in London—a lady of high position and irreproachable character—may be seen, beneath a glass case, a lovely dimpled little foot, delicate ancle and rounded calf, up to the knee joint; it is the cast of the leg of Lady ——, the hostess.

In Soho square there is a small, rather humble looking shop in which you can purchase for five shilling, a cast of one of the most exquisite legs; the original (in the flesh) belongs to Lady —— de G——, who went to this little shop incog. and had her perfect leg moulded, and afterwards generously gave the showman the privilege of selling copies of the cast, which he does daily, for it was quickly discovered to whom the beauteous leg belonged. One lady, wife of a Mayor of a town in the provinces, came to London and had two casts taken of her leg; one nude, and one with the neat little shoe, stocking and garter. Strange to say, (though no artist will call it strange) the leg with the stocking and garter produced an effect much further removed from modesty than the leg quite unclad.

Brucciani, the cast-vender in Convent Garden, drives a brisk trade in casting ladies' legs, and has any quantity of models of all descriptions taken from life, and chiefly from noble life, for sale. How this leg mania originated we have not heard, but there is certainly some explanation for this sudden passion among the aristocratic fair to have their legs recognized; perhaps it is only because "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

REBELLION AT A WEDDING—A GIRL HALTS AT THE WORD "OBEY."

Not long since at a wedding in high life, in New York, a beautiful girl of eighteen was suddenly struck dumb in response to the word "obey." Three times the priest pronounced it with an emphasis and holy unction, each time slower, louder than before. Though the parlors were crowded, a breathless silence reigned. Father mother and groom were in agony. The bride, with downcast eyes, stood speechless; at length the priest solemnly closed the book and said the ceremony cannot go on. One imploring word from the groom and a faint "obey," rose on the painful stillness. The priest unclasped his book and the knot was tied. The congratulations, the feast, all went on as though there had been no break in the proceedings; but the lesson was remembered, and many a rebel made by that short pause. In that community those clergymen are most in requisition now who know how to tie a knot without the odious word "obey." The Revolution thinks that all these reverend gentlemen who insist on these humiliating ceremonies, that place all wives in the light of slaves, should be impeached in the Supreme Courts of the United States for a direct and positive violation of the Thirteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution which says. There shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in the United States.

LUCK AND LABOR.

Many people complain of their bad luck when they ought to blame their own want of wisdom and action. Cobden a distinguished writer in England thus wrote about luck and labor;

Luck is everything waiting for something to turn up. Labor with a keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines. Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chances. Labor on character.

Luck slips down to indigence. Labor strides upward to independence.

FEARFUL LEAP OF AN INSANE WOMAN—EXCITING POSITION OF HER ATTENDANT.

At Troy, N. Y., a few nights ago, a young woman was sent to a private hospital, where, as the Troy *Times* relates, the following remarkable incident occurred;

"In a day or two a species of mild insanity developed itself, but by careful treatment and nursing this was materially modified. On Sunday night last the attack was renewed. In the middle of the night she arose suddenly and made a rush for one of the windows in the ward, which was in the third story of the building, and attempted to jump out of it to the ground below, a distance of thirty-six feet. The attendant observed her just as she was making the fatal leap, and succeeded in catching her by the clothes and holding on to her until assistance arrived from the male department. One of the male attendants caught her by the hands and attempted to draw her back into the window; but his strength was unequal to the task, and the woman continued to sink lower and lower as the tension upon his arms grew greater and greater each moment. No one could render him the least assistance. When his strength was wholly exhausted he was compelled to let go of the girl, and a heavy thud from the earth below echoed painfully through all hearts, as it was supposed she could not make the fall without being killed. The attendants rushed down to the girl, expecting to find her lifeless below; but fortunately is this they were mistaken, and with a little assistance the poor woman was able to walk back to her apartments.—She was scarcely injured. When asked the next day why she attempted to jump out of the window, she said she thought she heard her mother calling her. She is now improving rapidly.

DON'T LET INJUNCTIONS INTERFERE WITH HIM.

The Prince of Erie was recently visited by an officer of the law who desired to serve an injunction in the case of *The Twelve Temptations*, the pantomime which has caused so much controversy and litigation. On entering the royal apartments the officer was politely saluted by Mr. Fisk's Adjutant General or Prime Minister, one of the most courteous and business-like men in N. York.

"I wish to see Mr. Fisk," said the officer.

"I represent Mr. Fisk; what is the business?" replied the Prime Minister."

"A mere form of law—an injunction restraining——"

"One moment—excuse me—perhaps Mr. Fisk would prefer to see you himself I will inquire."

And the Prime Minister hastened to Mr. Fisk's private office and warned the Prince of the threatening storm, so that the officer, when he reached the sanctum sanctorum, found all ingress barred against him. Of course there was a slight disturbance, and the officer insisted upon his right to enter. But the complacent official blandly replied:

"It's of do use, sir; Mr. Fisk is accustomed to injunctions of all kinds; he never allows them to interfere with his legitimate business."

So the injunction was not served.

SLATE PENCILS.

Twenty years ago all the slate pencils used were manufactured in Germany. She then supplied America with this commodity. In 1850 there was a young man living in West Rutland, Vt., eighteen years of age, who fortunately discovered a supply of stone for making a first class article of slate pencils. He began by whittling out the pencils and selling them to school children.—Being a better article than that for sale in the stores, he found a ready sale for all he could whittle out. He become possessed of the idea that there was a fortune in the business, and his dream has been realized. This quarry of slate pencil stone was situated in a large ravine, four miles north of Castleton, Vt., near Bemoseen Lake. The land on which it is situated was for sale at $100. He purchased it, and began operations by sawing out the pencils and whittling them round. The business of making them grew immensely on his hands, so that it was impossible to keep a clean order-book. Machinery was invented to facilitate the process, which has reached something like perfection, and enormously increases the production of pencils. At present, the quarry and mills are owned by a joint stock company. They are valued at $300,000.—From fifty to one hundred thousand pencils are turned out daily, and upwards of a hundred hands are employed in the quarry and the mill.

UNGRATEFUL CHILDREN.

An Eastern proverb which declares that there are no ungrateful children, is nearer the truth than it appears. It is but another version of the Biblical maxim: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will never depart from it." The parent who does really train up a child in the way he should go, is the parent who truly deserves the gratitude of his child, and he is the only parent who can hope to receive it in full measure. How many parents there are who, after indulging their children's every desire, are sincerely astonished to find them making no return of love and gratitude. Gratitude! For what should they be grateful! For an impaired digestion? For a will uncurbed? For a mind empty? For hands unskillful? For a childhood wasted! For the chance of forming a noble character lost? These are poor claims upon the gratitude of a child. Bring up your child so that, at mature age, he shall have a sound constitution, healthy desires, and an honest heart, a well formed mind, good manners, and a useful calling, and you may rely upon his making you such a rich return of grateful affection as shall a thousand times repay you for the toil and self-denial which such a training costs.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A poor little newsboy, while attempting to jump from a city car the other day, fell beneath the car and was fearfully mangled. As soon as the child could speak, he called piteously for his mother, and a messenger was at once sent to bring her to him. When the bereaved woman arrived, she hung over the dying boy in an agony of grief. "Mother," whispered he, with painful effort, "I had four newspapers—and the money is in my pocket." With the hand of death upon his brow, the last thought of the suffering child was for the poor hard-working mother, whose burdens he was striving to lighten when he lost his life.

A CURIOUS LEGEND.

When Adam was far advanced in years and at the point of death, he sent his son to the angel Michael, who kept the gate of Paradise, to pray for the oil of mercy, so that he could be healed. The angel answered that it could not be until fifty-five hundred years, but he gave Seth a branch of the tree of which Adam had eaten, bidding him plant it on Mount Lebanon, and that when it bore fruit his father should be healed. Seth planted the branch on his father's grave; it took root and grew, and from it were made Aaron's rod, and Moses' staff with which he struck the rock and sweetened the waters of Marah. It also formed the pole on which the brazen serpent was lifted up, and the ark of the testimony. At last it came into the hands of Solomon who used it in building his palace; but it continually resisted the efforts of the builders to adjust it. Now it was too long, and then again too short. The builders, being angry, then threw it into a marsh, so that it might serve as a bridge. The queen of Sheba would not walk upon it, but adored it, and told Solomon that upon it should be suspended the man through whose death the kingdom should be destroyed. Solomon then had it buried deep in the ground, where afterward the pool of Bethseda was dug, and from the virtues of this tree healing properties were imparted to the waters. After it had been buried three hundred years it rose to the surface of the water and the Jews took it, and made of it the cross of our Saviour.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

☞ The *Musical World* announces that a citizen of Columbus, Ohio, has devised his entire estate in trust for the establishment of a Cat Infirmary, which is to be fitted with every conceivable luxury, including a regular supply of rats. The inmates are to be attended by competent nurses, who, to their other qualification, must add a practical acquaintance with the accordeon. In reference to this provision, the testator says: "I have all my life been taught to believe that everything in and about man was intended to be useful, and that it is man's duty, as lord of the animals, to protect all the lesser species, even as God protects and watches over him. For these two combined reasons—first that my body even after death, may continue to be made useful; and secondly that it may be made instrumental, as far as possible, in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends the cats—I do hereby devise and bequeath the intestines of my body to be made into fiddle-strings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordeon, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infirmary by one of the regular nurses; the playing to be kept up for ever and ever, without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of always hearing and enjoying that instrument, which is the nearest approach to their natural voice."

CONVERSATIONAL USAGES IN ENGLAND.

In England, letters there are posted not mailed; periodicals are taken in, not taken; a friend on a visit stops, but does not stay; you order something to be fetched, not brought; you ride on horseback only, never in a carriage; foremost men are clever, not smart; a high wind only is a storm, not a fall of rain; meadows are uplands, never bogs or swamps; cooked meat may be underdone, never rare; Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas and Christmas are the times when all quarterly rents are due, never March 31-t, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31-t; it is the rental of a house you pay, not the rent; autumn is the late season of the year, not fall; hedges, shrubs, and trees are quick, not alive; and you ask that two or more things may be done (*at one time*), and not necessarily instantly. Cooks and hens, rams and ewes, bulls and cows, stallions, mares and gleedings, jacks and jinnies, bucks and does, dogs and slats, still retain their Saxon names, and it is at no time offensive to use them. And women of good blood and gentle breeding in common with other sex have ankles and calves, knees and legs, do not blush to speak of them.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

☞ Non-paying subscribers are thus talked of by a Western editor:

"Wagons cannot run without wheels, boats cannot run without steam, bullfrogs cannot jump without legs, or a newspaper carried on everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none.—Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't do any good? We have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except himself, and as we are a clever fellow, and as his account is a little matter, it makes no difference. Strange hallucination."

WAKING GRANDMA WITH A KISS.

A sweet little incident is related by a writer. She says: I asked a little boy last evening—

"Have you called your grandma to tea?"

"Yes. When I went to call her she was asleep, and I didn't know how to wake her. I didn't wish to holloa at grandma, nor shake her, so I kissed her cheek, and that waked her very softly. Then I ran into the hall, and said pretty loud, Grandma, tea is ready; and she never knew what woke her."

☞ Mdlle. X——, of the Folies Dramatiques, has just lost her mother, in New York. She appeared at rehearsal in a rose-colored dress. "Not in mourning!" exclaimed a friend. The reply was smart, and full of heart:—"You know one does not put on mourning for distant relatives."

☞ The tight-rope performance of a woman who strapped an infant to her back and made the audience at a London amphitheatre shudder, attracted the attention of the House of Commons, and after that the police. Then the performance ceased.

☞ An old lady on reading that an ice-house had been burned, remarked: "La now! I guess it is from spontaneous combustion. I often noticed that the ice in the wagons smoked.

☞ Only five marriage licenses were issued last month in Union county, Ohio, and a Cincinnati paper wants the name of the county changed.

☞ The spring style of bonnets is described as "something like a sunflower on the peak of a haystack,"

☞ Pay the printer what you owe him.

Farm and Garden.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

To keep up the fertility of our pastures, it is evident that we must do our best to check the growth of such vegetation as is rejected by stock, as well as that which would injure stock, if it were eaten. But it is not enough to destroy the useless and injurious plants, we must encourage the growth of the valuable ones.

Cows coming in must have care. Give them roomy, loose boxes for some days before, and good bedding of straw, cut two or three times. Bring water to them, if the ground is icy, but do not crimp them. Feed also some raw roots, and oil meal, perhaps, to keep the bowels moderately loose. All breeding animals should be familiar with their master, and like to be patted and handled.

EDUCATION OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—Daniel Webster said, "No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man is so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors, but without cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he gives up the chase and fixes himself to some place and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of humane civilization.

PLANTING BAD SEED.—Many thousands of dollars are lost annually, in consequence of planting poor seed.—Acres of old worthless carrot, beet, onion, and similar seeds are sown every year, which might be avoided if every one who is growing such crops would take the trouble of testing a few of the seeds previous to sowing. The loss of preparing the ground and sowing is usually far more than the cost of seeds, and generally when their worthlessness is discovered, the season is too far advanced to remedy the evil. It is a very easy matter to start a few seeds in pots or boxes, and determine what proportion will grow, without running the risk of loosing a crop in addition to the cost of preparing the soil and sowing.

A HINT TO GARDENERS.—In some places they have a somewhat novel method of treating tomato plants, which produces fruit of an excellent quality which ripens early. The stems are cut off down to the first cluster of flowers which appears on them, thus forcing the sap into the buds below; and this is done five times successfully. By this means the plants become stout dwarfs, not over eighteen inches high, and they are kept erect in the ro[illegible] sticks [illegible] very simple [illegible] od, and [illegible] plished [illegible] luxury, [illegible] the fruit [illegible] to those [illegible] to exper[illegible] amounts [illegible]

TOMAT[illegible]

I give [illegible] matoes. [illegible] half feet [illegible] them very st[illegible] think beg manu[illegible] I wish to speak about [illegible] ly is the training of them. I se[illegible] about six feet long to the plants, then I sucker them as you would tobacco, and let only one stalk grow; this I tie to the pole as it needs it. In suckering the plants some may think there is danger of taking off fruit stems; but there is no such danger at all, for the fruit stems put forth from the body of the stalk, while the suckers come forth with the leaf, besides the fruit stem is seen long before the suckers; so there is no danger of pulling off fruit sets for suckers. When the plant has grown about four feet, I cut off the top and a part of the leaves, and keep it well suckered, for the purpose of ripening the fruit. I think this the best mode for raising tomatoes extant. I raised one bunch year before last that would fill a half bushel, and many tomatoes that weigh 1-2 lb. I had several that weighed 1 lb. apiece, and I that weighed 2 lbs. I am never troubled with my tomatoes rottening, and I have plenty for myself and some for my neighbors. I hope this statement will do some good.—*Boston Cultivator.*

STIR THE SOIL.

It is of the highest importance, and especially in the time of drought to stir the soil frequently. We know that all crops are benefitted, and some greatly so, by frequent hoeings, or even by the free use of the cultivator. It is true that there comes a time with nearly all field-crops when to run the cultivator between the rows might do more harm than good, but up to that time great benefit will be derived from the frequent stirring of the soil. In dry weather the crops on the soil that is well stirred always stand the best; they seem to get the benefit of all the dew and showers.

A VENERABLE OLD AGE.

The following, from one who was *thar*, is vouched for by him—that is, that the old lady made the reply given here, not that she was *quite* as old as she claimed: When the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry entered the town of Jewson, Georgia, in the spring of 1865, among those who welcomed them was a negro woman whose appearance denoted extreme old age. Impelled by curiosity, one of the 'boys' rode up to her and asked, 'How old are you, auntie?' 'Well, chile,' she replied, 'I don't 'zactly know *how* old I is, but I was here when Columbus come!'—From Our Monthly Gossip, *in the May number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

A SOCDOLOGER.

Revels, the negro Senator, occupies the seat once occupied by Jefferson Davis. This affords the Radicals a theme for frequent comment. But the Detroit *Free Press* asks, "Does not Zacariah Chandler fill the seat once occupied by Lewis Cass? Is not Fenton in the seat of Silas Wright, Dick Yates, in the seat of Douglas, Charles Sumner in that of Daniel Webster, Drake in that of Thomas H. Benton, Colfax in that once occupied by George Clinton and Martin Van Buren, and Grant in that of George Washington and Jefferson?"

☞ The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* says it is getting to be a custom in that city for doctors to write on their slates when leaving their offices, "Gone to fight a duel—will be back this evening, God and the seconds willing.