ASHTABULA WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

By JAMES REED. Independent in all things. $2 in Advance.

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Two Dollars per annum—paid strictly in advance.

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Twelve lines or less of Nonpareil make a square.			
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One square 6 mos.,	5 00	Four squares 1 year	15 00
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Of every description attended to on call, and done in the most tasteful manner.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. VAN NORMAN, M. D., & E. V. VAN NORMAN, M. D., Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Office same as formerly No. 1. Main Street Ashtabula, Ohio. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., and evening.
H. B. VAN NORMAN, Park Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church.
E. V. VAN NORMAN, first door south of office, on Main Street—the Shepard house. 1055

DR. E. L. KING, Physician and Surgeon, office over Hendry & King's store, residence near St. Peter's Church, Ashtabula,. O 1043

DR. EAMES, would inform his friends, and the public generally that he may be found at his place of business, Haskells Block, Main Street, ready to attend to all professional calls. Office hours, from 12 to 2 P. M. Ashtabula O. May 21, 1868. 1043

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

SHERMAN, BURROWS & HALL, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio, will practice in the Courts of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga.
LABAN S. SHERMAN, J. B. BURROWS,
THEODORE HALL. 1043

C. D. ROCKWELL—Attorney at Law, Kingsville, Ohio. C. D. and S. J. ROCKWELL. General Insurance Agency, Kingsville, O. Losses adjusted and promptly paid. 1043.

EDWARD H. FITCH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Ashtabula, Ohio. Special attention given to the Settlement of Estates, and to Conveyancing and Collecting. Also to all matters arising under the Bankrupt Law. 1043

WADE & WATKINS—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson, Ohio. Office in the Court House, for the present.
D. S. WADE. 1043 A. B. WATKINS.

HENRY PASSETT, Agent Home Insurance Company, of New York (Capital, $2,000,000), and of Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct. Also, attends to writing of Deeds, Wills, &c. 1043

J. B. COOK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Notary Public, also Real Estate Agent, Main street, over Morrison & Ticknor's store, Ashtabula, O. 940

CHARLES BOOTH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

HOTELS.

FISK HOUSE,—Ashtabula, Ohio.—A. Field, Proprietor. An Omnibus running to and from every train of cars. Also, a good livery-stable kept in connection with this ouse, to convey passengers to any point. 1043

ASHTABULA HOUSE—HENRY FIELD, Proprietor—Main Street, Ashtabula, Ohio. Large Public Hall, good Livery, and Omnibus to and from the depot. 1043

THOMPSON'S HOTEL—J. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor, Jefferson, Ohio. 1043

MERCHANTS.

GEORGE HALL, Dealer in Piano-Fortes, and Melodeons, Piano tools, Covers, Instruction Books, etc. Depot—22 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. 1043

TYLER & CARLISLE, Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Family Groceries, & Crockery, South Store, Clarendon Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

SMITH & GILKEY, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, opposite Clarendon Block, Main street, Ashtabula Ohio. 1043

W. REDHEAD, Dealer in Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, and all kinds of Fish. Also, all kinds of Family Groceries, Fruits and Confectionery, Ale and Domestic Wines. 1043

J. P. ROBERTSON, Dealer in every description of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Also, on hand a stock of Choice Family Groceries, Main street, corner of Centre, Ashtabula, O. 869

D. W. HASKELL, Corner Spring and Main streets, Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., &c.
853 D. W. HASKELL.

WELLS & BOOTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Western Reserve Butter and Cheese, Dried Fruit, Flour, and Groceries. Orders respectfully solicited, and filled at the lowest cash cost. Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

H. L. MORRISON, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, aps, Hardware, Crockery, Books, Paints, Oils, &c., Ashtabula, O. 869

DRUGGISTS.

MARTIN NEWBERRY, Druggist, and Apothecary, and general dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Wines and Liquors for Medical purposes, Fancy and Toilet Goods, Main Street, corner of Centre, Ashtabula.

CHARLES E. SWIFT—Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Groceries, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, superior Teas, Coffee, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Patent Medicines of every description, Paints, Dyes, Varnishes, Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Hair Restoratives, Hair Oils, &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Prescriptions prepared with suitable care. 895

HENDRY & KING, Main streets, Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c., Choice Family Groceries, including Teas, Coffees, &c., Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Physician's prescriptions carefully and promptly attended to. 1043

GEORGE WILLARD, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Glass-Ware, Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Saddlery, Nails, Iron, Steel, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., Main street, Ashtabula.

HARNESS MAKER.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Saddler and Harness Maker, opposite Fisk Block, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio, has on hand, and makes to order, in the best manner, everything in his line. 869

F. C. FORD, Manufacturers and Dealers in Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c., opposite Fisk House, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

MANUFACTURERS.

SEYMOUR, GIDDINGS & CO., Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Bevel Siding, Flooring, Fencing, Moldings, Scroll work; Turning, &c. Also, Jobbers and Builders, Dealers in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, at the Planing Mill, corner of Main street and Union alley, Ashtabula, Ohio.
WM. SEYMOUR, A. C. GIDDINGS.
G. A. TREADWELL. 996-tf

A. D. STRONG, Manufacturer and Jobber in Hermetically Sealed Goods, Jelly, Cider, and Cider Vinegar. Ashtabula, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1866. 880

G. EHLE & BRO., Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Leather in general demand in this market. Highest cash price paid for Hides and Skins.

Q. C. CULLEY, Manufacturer of Lath, Siding, Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, &c. Planing, Matching, and Scroll-Sawing, done on the shortest notice. Shop on Main street, opposite the Upper Park, Ashtabula, Ohio. 430

W. W. SMITH, Manufacturer and Dealer in all the different kinds of Leather in demand in this market, and Shoemaker's Findings. He is also engaged in the manufacture of Harnesses, of the light and tasteful, as well as the more substantial kinds, opposite Phoenix Foundry, Ashtabula. 870

HARDWARE, &c.

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel and Nails, Stoves, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zinc, and Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fisk's Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 470

CROSBY & WETHERWAX, dealers in Stoves, Tin ware, Hollow Ware, shelf Hardware, Glass Ware Lamps and Lamp-Trimmings, Petroleum, &c., &c., opposite the Fisk House Ashtabula. 991

CABINET WARE.

JOHN BUCHO, Manufacturer of, and Dealer in Furniture of the best descriptions, and every variety. Also General Undertaker, and Manufacturer of Coffins to order. Main street, North of South Public Square, Ashtabula. 491

DENTISTS.

P. P. HALL, Dentist, Ashtabula, O. Office at Dr. VanNorman's. 866.

G. W. NELSON, Dentist, Ashtabula, Ohio, Office in Fisk Block. 869

JEWELERS.

G. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler. Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Shop, Clarendon Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 6—

J. S. ABBOTT, Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Engraving, Mending and Repairing done to order. Shop on Main street, Conneaut, Ohio. 888

JAMES R. STEBBINS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Repairing of all kinds done well, and all orders promptly attended to. —— Main Street, Ashtabula, O. 1038

CLOTHIERS.

EDWARD G. PIERCE Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ashtabula, O. 894

AMIDON & WAITE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., Ashtabula. 996

FOUNDRIES.

JOHN W. HILL, Iron Founder and Manufacturer and Dealer in Stoves of various kinds, Plows and Plow Castings, Mill Castings, and most descriptions of foundry work. Spring St., Ashtabula. 760

SEYMOUR & STRONG, Manufacturers Stoves, Plows and Columns, Window Caps and Sills, Mill Castings, Kettles, Sinks, Sleigh Shoes, &c., Phœnix Foundry, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1051

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMORY LUCE, Propagator and Dealer in Grape Vines, Green-House Bedding and Vegatable Plants. Persons about to plant Vineyards, will find it to their advantage to consult me on the selection of sites for Vineyards, Soils, *Kinds of Grapes*, best mode and time of Planting. Examine samples of Growing Vines, and compare prices. Ashtabula, Ohio.

PURE BRANDY made from Grape Wine, White Catawba and Blackberry Wines, for medicinal purposes, for sale on the North Ridge. JOHN PEREW.
Ashtabula, Jan. 1866. y-839

USE DR. WIGGINS' Honey Cough Balsam, Rheumatic Drops and Worm Powder, the most valuable Vegetable Remedies ever discovered. G. WILLARD, Agent, Ashtabula. Principal Depot for these and other Family Medicines, at No. 440 Main Street, Buffalo, New York. *6m1051

LAKE SHORE & M. S. RAIL-ROAD.
ERIE DIVISION—TIME TABLE.
TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1870.

GOING WEST.											
STATIONS.	Special Chicago Ex.	Toledo Ex.	Mail & Acc.	Pacific Ex.	St. Bt. Ex.	Special N. Y. Ex.	Mail & Acc.	Cin Express	Day Ex.	Atlantic Ex.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
Cleveland,	4 30	5 35	7 30	6 55						7 45	10 45
Euclid,			8 04								
Euclid Ch.			8 20								
Willoughby,			8 36								
Mentor,			8 47								
Painesville,		6 40	9 00		3 00		4 55	4 00		8 38	11 41
Perry,		6 54	9 14		3 22	5 31	5 17	4 48			
Madison,		7 06	9 27								
Unionville,		7 14	9 37								
Geneva,		7 23	9 47							9 01	
Saybrook,		7 32	9 57								
Ashtabula,	4 45	7 40	10 05	6 05	3 31	6 17	11 34	5 36	12 15	9 28	12 38
Kingsville,	4 58	7 54	10 19	6 18		6 30		5 57		9 56	1 28
Kelloggsville,	5 03	7 59	10 24	6 23		6 35		6 05		10 19	1 37
Springfield,	5 11	8 07	10 32	6 31		6 43		6 18			
Girard,	5 17	8 13	10 38	6 37		6 49		6 28			
Fairview,	5 24	8 20	10 45	6 44		6 57					
Swanville,	5 31	8 27	10 52	6 51		7 08					
Erie, Arrive	5 40	8 35	11 00	6 59	3 50	7 18	12 10	6 40	1 30	10 50	2 00
Erie, Leave	12 15	3 20	10 10	2 35						2 00	7 05
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.						P.M.	P.M.

Trains do not stop at stations where the time is omitted in the above table.

CHARLES F. HATCH,
1038 General Sup't, Cleveland.

ERIE RAILWAY.
1400 Miles under one Management. 860 Miles without Change of Coaches.
BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE-TRACK-ROUTE TO
NEW YORK, BOSTON, ALBANY, PRINCIPAL POINTS IN NEW YORK, AND NEW ENGLAND, AND THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS Rail Way Extends from—
Rochester to New York 385 Miles.
Buffalo to New York 423 Miles.
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles.
Cleveland to New York 625 Miles.
Cincinnati to New York 860 Miles.
and is from 22 to 27 miles the shortest route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, 860 miles, without change of Coaches.

From and after June 13th, 1870, trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

New York Day Express, leaves Cincinnati at 1 15 P. M., Satuadays excepted; Cleveland from Atlantic and Great Western Depot, by Columbus, Ohio, time, daily, (Saturdays excepted, at 10.30 P. M.; Buffalo from Depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Sts., by New York time, daily, (Sundays excepted), at 7.00 A. M. Arrives at Hornellsville 9.50 A. M., Susquehanna 2.20 P. M., (Dine) Turner's 7.42 P. M., (Supper), and arrives in New York 9.30 P. M. Connects at Binghampton for Cooperstown, Albany, and, the celebrated Summer resort, Sharon Springs, at Great Bend with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia.
Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Cleveland, running through to Hornellsville (Breakfast); and new and Improved Drawing Room Coaches are attached at Buffalo running through to New York.

Express Mail, leaves Dunkirk from Union Depot and Buffalo, via Avon and via Hornellsville, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7.30 A. M., arriving in New York at 7.00 A. M.

Lightning Express, (Daily), leaves Cincinnati 9. 45 P. M.; arrives at West Salem at 6.10 A. M., (Breakfast) leaves Cleveland 7.25 A. M.; Leavsitsburg 9.20 A. M. (Breakfast); Meadville 11.20 A. M. (Dine); Dunkirk 1.30 P. M., Buffalo 2.50 P. M. Arrives at Hornellsville 6.19 P. M. (supper), and arrives in New York 7.00 A. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Williamsport, Harrisburg and the South, at Jersey City with morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at New York with morning trains for Boston and all the New England cities.

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Leavitsburg and at Buffalo, running through to New York without change.

Night Express, daily, (Sundays excepted); leaves Buffalo at 6.35 P. M., arrives at Turner's at 8.50 A. M., (Breakfast), New York at 11.00 P. M. Connects N. York at 10.00 A. M. Connects at New York with steamers and afternoon trains for Boston and New England cities.

Cincinnati Express, daily, (Sundays excepted. Leaves Cincinnati at 7.00 A. M.; arrives at West Salem at 2.50 P. M.; (Dine); Leaves Cleveland at 4.35 P. M. Meadville 8.00 P. M. (Supper); Dunkirk 9.50 P. M.; Buffalo 11.20 P. M. Stops at Susquehanna 3.55 A. M., (Bkfst.); Turner's 1.25 P. M., (Dinner), and arrives in New York at 3.30 P. M. Connects at Elmira for Williamsport, Harrisburg and the South; at Owego for Ithaca; at Binghampton for Cooperstown, Albany and the celebrated summer resort, Sharon Spring; at Greycourt for Newburgh and Warwick, and at New York with evening trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities.

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Buffalo, running through to Susquehanna, and at Leavitsburg, running through to New York.

Only One Train Easton Sunday, leaving Cincinnati at 9.45 A. M.; Cleveland at 7.25 A. M.; Buffalo 2.50 P. M., and Dunkirk 3.20 P. M., reaching New York at 7.00 A. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

The best ventilated and most luxurious sleeping coaches IN THE WORLD, accompany all night trains on this railway.

☞ The Erie Railway Company has opened a new Ferry from their Jersey City Depot to the foot of 23d St., New York, thus enabling passengers to reach the upper portion of the city without the expense and annoyance of a street car or omnibus transfer.

☞ The scenery along the entire route of the Erie Railway is of the most picturesque and beautiful character. A delirious of Nature's choicest gems, in a daylight journey over this Line, will find in its ever changing landscapes subjects of continual admiration and interest.

Baggage Checked Through—and Fare always as low as by any other route.

Ask for Tickets Via Erie Railway.

Which can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices on main and connecting lines. 1011

D. D. RUGGLES *Gen. Supt* WM. R. BARR, *Gen. Pass. Agt*

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT!
BY THE USE OF
PYKE'S PARABOLA SPECTACLES
Manufactory at Utica, New York.

GEORGE WILLARD,
Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Hardware, &c., Ashtabula, Ohio, is appointed agent for the sale of the above celebrated spectacles.

Persons wearing glasses, or those in need of them, will do well to call, for in every case we guarantee to suit the Sight Perfectly.

☞ No Peddlers Employed. 1061

JUSTICE'S OFFICE.—I. O. Fisher, Esq. will be found at his Office in Smith's new brick block, at the store of Messrs Bixby & Crosby, where he is prepared to attend promptly to any official business.

He has also, the Agency of the SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, the FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and will be pleased to share the insurance business of the vicinity.
Ashtabula January 5, 1870. 104

SELECT POETRY.

A Song For October.

October strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color;
The world is brighter than before—
Why should our hearts be duller?
Sorrow and scarlet leaf,
Sad thoughts and sunny weather—
Ah me! this glory and this grief
Agree not well together.

This is the parting season—this
The time when friends are flying;
And lovers now, with many a kiss,
The long farewells are sighing.
Why is the earth so gaily drest?
This pomp that autumn bearetn
A funeral seems, where every guest
A bridal garment weareth.

Each one of us, perchance, may here,
On some blue morn hereafter,
Return to view the gaudy year,
But not with boyish laughter;
We shall then be wrinkled men,
Our brows with silver laden,
And thou this glen may'st seek again,
But never more a maiden!

Nature perhaps foresees that spring
Will touch her teeming bosom,
And that a few brief months will bring
The bird, the bee, the blossom;
All! these the forests do not know—
Or would less brightly wither—
The virgin that adores them so
Will never more come hither!

Mother, Home and Heaven.

How closely associated in the mind are the names, Mother, Home, Heaven—stirring up in the soul kindred feelings, and awakening the most innocent and soothing emotions. So perfect is their union in our thoughts, that the conception of the one is incomplete without the other. It is when we think of mother that all the tender emotions of the heart are awakened, and all the pleasing remembrances of her who was our guardian and protector during our infancy, come trooping up to the mind in countless numbers. With what devotion does the heart still cherish her image! And in after years, how tenderly and closely does the heart cling to all the tender remembrances that bring up to the mind her beloved form and features! With what a variety of emotions does the soul meditate on the happy hours spent in her society! It was then that the heart in its innocence drank deep of the fountain of mirth and joy. It was she who instilled into our minds the importance of mental culture, and that we must lay up those treasures of knowledge that last through all the changes and vicissitudes of life, and in the darkest hours afford us comfort and joy. It is the mother's prerogative to subdue our evil passions, and endeavor to render us kind, obedient and gentle. For every act of unkindness and disobedience, how bitter the repentance, and how burning the tears, wrung from the agonized soul, as a just retribution for the violation of nature's most holy law. She supplied our childish wants, and no one was happier, when she saw us cheerful and buoyant.—It is a mother that throws a charm around the place we call home; she is the ruling spirit of the domestic circle, inspiring all with gentleness and love—the star whose light endears every object on which it falls. There is a mysterious charm in the word home that wakes the kindliest feeling of the heart. The interest we feel in the place where we have passed the morning of our existence, is, no doubt, the reflection of the affection we feel toward the dear ones that have rendered it a paradise; but it soon becomes intrinsic, and the very hills, rocks and rivulets throw a charm around the spot of our nativity. The loftiest harps have been tuned to sing of home, sweet home; the rose that unfolds its fair petals in the garden where one has been accustomed to wander in early years, is far dearer to him than all the roses; no songs are as sweet as those we heard warbled among the boughs at a parent's dwelling; no waters are like the dear silver stream that winds along the flower-decked knolls, at a short distance from the dwelling, and where we have often strayed and plucked the modest violet or fair lilly, to twine a garland for some kind friend or loved school-mate. We may wander far away, and mingle in the world's fierce strifes, and form new associations and new friendships, and fancy we have almost forgotten the place of our nativity, but, at some evening hour, when all is calm and serene, and the stillness of which is broken only by the requiem of the autumn winds, the remembrance of other days steals over our souls like a magic spell, and fancy bears us back to childhood scenes, and we roam amid the familiar haunts, and press the hand of a companion long since cold in the grave, and listen to the voice of those we shall see no more. It is then that a sensation of melancholy steals over us, which is pleasant, yet mournful to the soul. How does the heart of the wanderer beat, and his eyes fill with tears, as he catches a glance at the hills of his nativity; and when he has pressed the lips of a kind father and mother, he hastens to see if the garden, orchard and streams look as they did in days of yore. But this, our earthly home, must, ere long, fade and vanish away; and our dear parents, relations and friends, bound to us by the holiest ties of affection, must be laid in the cold and silent grave. But there is one home where there is no sickness nor sorrow, pain nor death, and the bright beings that inhabit the delightful region, dwell in endless bliss and happiness. The flowers that blossom there will never fade; the crystal waters that wind along those verdant plains will never cease to send up their heavenly music, and the little blooms scattered along its running banks, are decked with immortal hues, here most gloriously blend in one—Mother, Home and Heaven.—*Nashville Advocate.*

Good Advice for Young Ladies.

Let every 'marriageble young lady,' (in respect to age,) keep in mind, that though she speak with the tongue of a man, and is possessed with the gift of prophecy, and understands the mysteries of all languages, and all knowledges, physical and metaphysical, ornamental and musical, and yet knows not how to keep house, she is unfit to become a wife and a matron. It is easy to obtain girls and women to teach school, to keep books, to be copyists, to sell goods, to work in factories, to work as seamstresses in shops and families, to set type, aye, to do almost anything outside of housekeeping, and yet how exceedingly difficult it is to find one who understands the culinary art, with all the other accomplishments of good housewifery, without which all the other learned acquisitions are of little worth in a wife, and with this wifely attainment, the absence of all the others will hardly be missed, for the good housewife, fitted for her sphere, is the true gentlewoman. We would not have the reader infer that we place a low estimate upon woman's literary attainments from what we have now said. Far otherwise; for we would have every 'marriageable woman,' especially, liberally educated in the largest sense of that phrase; that is to say, that she should be instructed in the mysteries of housewifery as well as in the arts, sciences, literature and all æsthetic accomplishments. But a 'blue' who knows nothing of housekeeping, is not a help-meet for any man, who has a stomach as well as a soul to be cared for during his sojourn on earth. The stomach has about as much to do with the formation of the character and the reputation of a man as his creed. Hence, the cook is about as essential to the success of intellectual, moral and religious culture as the curate.

The New Envelopes.

By the terms of the contract under which the new stamped envelopes fall, a sensible reduction from former prices will be made.—Thus 1,000 envelopes, note size, with three cent stamps, which formerly cost $34, will be sold for $28.80; 1,000 ditto, letter size, for $33.20, instead of $34.80; 1,000 ditto, official size, $34.80, instead of $38.60; newspaper wrappers, for $21.50, instead of $21.80. The reduction on envelopes of all sizes will average between three and five per cent. The following notes accompany the schedule of prices for the new issue of Oct. 1, 1870:

In making sales of envelopes and wrappers in quantities other than above set forth, it is expected that Postmasters will evince a due spirit of accommodation; but they are not required to lose the fractions of a cent. The purchaser must tender the exact amount for the number required. The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing will be refunded in stamps by a postmaster, if satisfied they have never been sent by mail, and that the misdirection actually occurred at the place where the redemption is claimed; also, provided that such envelopes shall be presented in a whole condition.

When ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward of any specified denomination, the Department will, if desired, print across the end on the upper left hand corner of any of the above described envelopes, except Nos. 46 and 9—circulars and newspaper wrappers—*without additional charge*, the name, business and postoffice address of parties, with a request to return if unclaimed within a given time—the whole not to exceed the space of four lines across the end. These are officially designated as special request envelopes, and parties must, in all cases, order them through Postmasters, and not by direct application to the Department.

Don Piat up the Hudson.

If there is anything more pleasant in American travel than a day's ride by steamer up the Hudson, then I do not know of it. The far-famed scenery is not a fraud. The cultivated eye is in a continual state of delight. Every wide open stretch, every narrow passage, every turn in the river gives a fresh sensation and a new view.

I had made the trip once before in a continuous rain and fog that shut out the beautiful. And I had been on the river twice after in the night. This was my first experience of a bright, sunny day, and the cool breezes that headed the boat continuously, so fresh, as to make a shawl at times comfortable, were in contrast to the hot streets of New York, that they affected me like wine. I felt ten years younger, and happy as the Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois.

The boat itself is a superb boat named, I believe, Vibbard, or some such absurdity, and built to run swiftly, without bugs or bad smells. The eating department is a fraud. It is on the European plan. A conspicuous sign informs you of this, and I must say that the European plan as practiced on the steamer Vibbard is a snare and a delusion. The effete despotisms of Europe, as they appear in the indigestion of the Vibbard, fill us with love of the old Republic, and a renewed devotion to the American Eagle and the Star Spangled Banner.

"I hope de meal suits you, sah," said one of the Fifteenth Amendment of old Ringbolt.

'Enfranchised son of Africa,' responded the Captain, laying down his knife and fork, 'This is what I call a fair average meal; the coffee is as weak as the butter is strong, the fish is as tender as the mutton is tough, and the bread is as fresh as the fruit is stale. There is a charitable provision against our burning our mouths for every thing is as cold as a dog's nose. For this I return thanks. This meal reminds me of the part spoken of In Hamlet, when he reffered to the funeral's cold baked meats, when grief means indigestion. Didst ever see Hamlet, American citizen?'

'Yes, sah, saw Booth many a time.'

'Then you saw a good actor in a bad part—and you understand my classic allusion. What is the cost of the refuse pile that I have taken off your hands?'

'Sah?'

'My bill, enlightened son of Africa and Pocahontas, my bill?'

'Two dollars and five cents, sah.'

'The five cents being the cost of the articles consumed, the two dollars go, I presume, to the boor. Give my compliments to the cook, and tell him that I survive, for which I return thanks.'

SALT LAKE AND LAKE TAHOE.—People have frequently been informed of the buoyancy of the waters of Salt Lake, and how it is almost impossible to sink therein. As a contrast to this may be mentioned Lake Tahoe, in California, in whose waters everything sinks with surprising rapidity. Good swimmers launch forth into the lake with the utmost confidence in their skill, and at once find themselves floundering and only able to keep afloat by the most strenuous exertions. The bodies of persons drowned are never seen after they have once sunk.

Of the five white persons known to have been drowned in this body of water not a single body has been recovered or seen. Pine logs float in the lake but a short time, then sink never to rise. In places far down through the crystal fluid are to be seen, resting upon the bottom, great quantities of slabs, logs and lumber.

Decadence of the Family.

Society in the West, says the New York *Times*, seems to be getting into a very chaotic condition. The fatal facility offered by Western laws for dissolving matrimonial alliances, is not much exaggerated in the popular legend that on Indiana and Illinois railroads the trains stop five minutes for divorces, as they do in the east for refreshments, is bearing its natural fruits in the corresponding loosening of domestic ties. The children of that gentleman whose variable taste led him, after four divorces, to return to his first love and re-marry his original wife, can scarcely cherish a very lively affection for one another, or a very exalted respect for their fickle-minded parent. As little harmony can be looked for in that other Illinois household, whose master, after divorcing his wife, has engaged her to do housework for himself and her successor at the paltry pittance of $2 a week—a modern Griselda.

If this miserable domestic anarchy increases, as it seems to be increasing, we may prepare to bid adieu to all that is dearest and holiest in the Eden of home. The observance of affections which hedge around and sanctify the domestic fireside will come to be forgotten and dispised in a social order where one's nearest relatives change almost with every moon.—The family circles will disappear, and society will recede into a cold communism like that of ancient Sparta, or a sensual one like that of modern Oneida. Already one may see signs of this moral transition, not less in the independence of that young lady in Dubuque, who has recently sued her mother for libel, than in the Roman virtue of the Ohio farmer, who has caused the arrest of his daughter for stealing a horse. It is not necessary to go into such darker evidences of this domestic disintegration as the crime of that wretch who at Camden, a day or two since, signalized his emancipation from ordinary social superstition by murdering his mother. In any condition of society, matricide, we are glad to believe, will be the rarest of exceptions, but all these things are straws; the breeze that blows them may presently swell into a tempest.

A Strange Accumulation.

Thomas Dick puts the hoarding of wealth in this striking way:

Suppose a man could lay up a stock of clothes and provisions sufficient to last him for three hundred years, what would it avail him, since he can live at most but from seventy to one hundred years? Suppose he had laid up in a storehouse seventy thousand pairs of shoes, to what end would it serve, if he could make use, during his whole life, of only the one-hundredth part of them? He would be in the same condition as the man who had a hundred dishes placed before him at dinner, but who could only partake of one; or of a person who had a hundred mansions purchased for his residence, but who could occupy but one. How ridiculous it would appear if all that could be said of a man while he lived was simply this—that his whole life was occupied in collecting and laying up in a store house sixty thousand mahogany chairs which were never intended to be used for the furniture of apartments, or eighty thousand pairs of trowsers, which were never to be worn? And where is the difference in point of rationality and utility, between such absurd practices, and hoarding thousands of guineas and bank notes, which are never brought forth for the benefit of mankind. There is no conduct connected with the pursuits of human beings, that appears more absurd and wicked than such practices (however common), if examined by the dictates of reason and the word of God.

A Noble Sentiment.

Hardly anything is more contemptible than the conceit that rests merely on social position—the conceit of those who imagine that they are thus divorced from the clay of common men, of those who shrink with horror from the idea of work, as something which degrades by its very contact, and yet who very likely owe their present position to some not very remote ancester, who recognizing his call to work, lived more honestly in the world than they do, and was not ashamed of soiled thumbs. It is one of the meanest things for people to be ashamed of work from which they draw their income, and which glorified their ancesters more with soiled aprons and black gowns, than themselves with their fine ribbons and flashing jewelry. It might be a fine thing to be like the lillies. Advantageous position is only a more emphatic call for work; and while those who hold the advantage may not be compelled to manuel drudgery, they should recognize the fact that manual drudgery may be performed in the same spirit as that which characterizes their own work and therefore, that it is equally honest.
People's Journal.

A noble sentiment to be sure, but arrant nonsense in any other view than that of mere sentiment. When you come to talk about work as any thing more or less than drudgery—people very naturally laugh—perhaps in the sleeve—that there is any one green enough to suppose there is any virtue in that sort of thing.

UTAH.—The Governor of Utah makes a proclamation as if that territory was in a state of war, with the flag in peril. The latest act of this windy Bombastes is an order disarming the mormons, notwithstanding there has been an impression prevalent among certain simple folks, that the right to bear arms is guaranteed a people, and where this John Donkey of a Governor gets the power to deprive the people of such a right, bothers the comprehension. It looks as if certain interested parties were bent upon bringing on a conflict between the Federal authorities in Utah and the bigoted followers of Brigham Young, so that war may follow and large profits accrue, as in New Orleans, where this Governor Shaffer had his apprenticeship. It would be well for the Administration at Washington to call off these dogs. A conflict in Utah is neither desirable or necessary.

The Papal Territory.

After a rule extending over a period of more than eleven hundred years, the day has arrived for the Pope to give up the exercise of temporal power, and when Rome has once more become the capital of Italy. Ten years ago the greater part of the Papal territory revolted and was annexed to the Government of Victor Emmanuel. In 1859 the Pope's temporalities covered 15,289 square miles of territory, containing a population of 3,124,668. The revolt of 1860 took away everything but the civil divisions of Rome and Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone, the whole containing 4,599 square miles and a population of 692,163. Geographically the States of the Church are bounded on the north by Tuscany, on the south by Naples, and on the southwest by the Mediterranean sea. Their greatest extent from north to south is about 120 miles, with a breadth varying from eighteen to fifty miles. The coast line measures about 160 miles, and is in nearly all places low and often marshy. Although it is broken by numerous bays, nearly all are so small and shallow that they are totally unfit for harbor purposes. Civita Vecchia is the single exception, and even that place possesses but few natural advantages as a commercial seaport. It has been, however, since 1860, the only seaport held by the Pope, and has served as a principal means of entrance and exit to and from Rome.

Civita Vecchia is situated on the Mediterranean, some thirty-eight miles northwest of Rome, and contains a population of 7,000 souls. It is surrounded by walls, it is well built, and contains numerous convents, churches and hospitals, an arsenal building, docks, a theatre and convict establishment. The Emperor Trajan built the port. The harbor is formed by two large moles, and outside is a break-water which protects the shipping from heavy seas, brought in by western gales. For many years Civita Vecchia has been a free port, and at one time carried on an extensive trade. Since the dismemberment of the Papal territory, however, its commerce has been declining, and at the present time its business is comparatively small. Nevertheless, the town has regular communication with Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Greece Egypt and Turkey. A railroad connects it with Rome.

The physical aspect of the States of the Church is mountainous, save on the sea coast, where it is flat and marshy. The principal river is the Tiber, which rises in Tuscany, and pursues a tortuous course east and southeast to within 25 miles of Rome, when it flows mostly south-southwest to the Mediterranean. In consequence of the difficulty of distinguishing the land from the sea the mouth of the Tiber is dangerous to approach, and the danger is increased by the prevalence of thick fogs during the greater part of the year.

As a general rule the soil of the country is possessed of great natural fertility, and with ordinary care produces large crops. It is doubtful, however, if there is any other part of Christian Europe where cultivation is more primitive than here. The principal productions are grapes, olives, silk, rice, tobacco, coriander, anise seeds, manna, sugar-cane, indigo and cotton. Live stock is abundant—goats and sheep being in large numbers. They are valued principally for their milk, from which large quantities of cheese is made. In addition to these productions there are several manufactories of silk, woolen and hosiery, perfumery, jewelry, mosaics, &c., but none of them can be said to flourish. One great drawback to industry in the Roman States is the want of good roads. There is but one short railroad, and the ordinary highways are in very bad condition. Communication across the Appenines is exceedingly difficult, and is carried on mainly by mules.

Of Rome it is unnecessary to say anything. There is hardly a child in the United States ignorant of the history of this most famous city in the world. It would be well here, however, to correct a false impression which is current with many persons, and some well informed ones among them. In Rome and throughout the Roman territory facilities for