Advertisements for a less time than three months will be charged for at the usu-al rates—one dollar per square for the first in-sertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent

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Balttmore Ernde.

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,
BLTIMORE, MD.

WE are now manufacturing our own hat branch of business.
November 15, 1867.—17. BERNARD GILPIN

CANBY, GILPIN & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS. N. W. Corner Light and Lombard Sts

BALTIMORE. PROPRIETORS of Stabler's Ano-dyne, Cherry Expectorant, Stabler's Dia-rhoea Cordial, Stabler's Dr. Chapman's Worm Mixture, Norris' Tonic or Fever and Agua Mixture, Nimmo's Mixture, Wright's Worm Killer, Gilpin's Vegetable Pills, Chalfant's oco Cream. November 15, 1867.

Boyd, Pearre & Co., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets, Cottonades, and Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 8, Hanover Street, BALTIMORE, MD. A. M'KENDREE BOYD, AUBRAY PEARRE, OLIVER H. PEARRE, November 15, 1867.—1y.

REIP & SONS, No. 335 Baltimore st., Baltimore MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND JAPANNED

TIN WARE, AND dealers in Britannia Ware, Hardware, Plated Ware, and Fancy

ADAMS & DAVIDSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS. Whiskles, Brandies, Wines, &

No. 7 Commerce Street, BALTIMORE, MD. AGENTS for the sale of Tobacco, November 15, 1867.--ly.

M. M. BAYLY, ARTHUR EMERY & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

23 S. Calvert Street, BALTIMORE, MD. ARTHUR EMERY. November 15, 1867.—1y. JOHN G. EGERTON

L. Passano & Sons,

importers and Dealers in Notions, Hosiery.

FANCY GOODS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARES, 268 W. Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE, MD. November 15, 1867-1y.

Charles H. Myers & Bro., Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES GINS, RUM, SCOTCH ALE,

BROWN STOUT, SALAD OIL, CAS. TILE SOAP, &c. No. 72 Exchange Place.

BALTIMORE, Mp. J. & C. L. SMITH, TORMERLY JOHN SMITH & CO., RICH MOND

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. AND DEALERS IN DYK STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

No. 334 W. Baltimore Street, (Up Stairs,)
BALTIMORE, MD. November 15, 1867.-1y.*

Adams, Cole, Price & Co., CLOTHIERS, 220 Baltimore sta near Charles st.,

BALTIMORE. S. II. ADAMS. B. F. COLE.

J. F. ADAMS. November 15, 1867.—1y. Carroll, Adams & Neer, 322 Baltimore s reet,

BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturer sand Wholesale Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Hats, AND STRAW GOODS. JAMES CARROLL.

J. Q. ADAMS. S. H. LUCAS. J. P. NEER. November 15, 1867.—6m.

Goldsborough, Buck & Henry Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS. HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Wa, & Hanover, Street, (Up Stairs,) BALTIMORE, Mr. Goldsnonough, Maryland. R. B. BUCK, Virginia. J. W. HENRY, Maryland. November 15, 1867,-1y.*

Wm. H. Ryan. NOTE & BILL BROKER.

IN SOUTHERN MONEY, ST. PAUL STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov. 15, 1867,-1y. GADDESS BROS..

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX, GADDESS

STEAM MARBLE WORKS. Corner o Sharp and German Sts., BALTIMORE. Sovember 15, 1867.—ly.

J. L. SICKEL, A. J. SINGLETON, J. F. HELLEN SICKEL, SINGLETON & CO.,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS BALTIMORE, MD.

April 10, 1868-ly. JA MES M. ANDERSON & SON, ENGRAVERS.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, 148 Baltimore-st., BALTIMORE, MD. April 10, 1868-6m.

Dative

Wirminn,

BY BAGBY & STOFER. }

Patrine fumus, igne alieno, luculentior.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING JULY 10, 1868.

RETERMS--\$3.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1.

Alexandria Cards. WILLIAM A. SMOOT. J. ROBERT EDMONDS W. A. SMOOT & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, No. 3 King Street, Alexandria, Va. WE give strict personal attention to the sale of Wheat, Corn, Flour, Wool and all other kinds of country produce; and for the purchase of Groceries, Guano, and Merchandise generally. Prompt returns made on all sales. Keep constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchasers.

Salt, Fish, Lump and Ground Plaster, No. 1 Peruvian Guano and Lime. Agents for the sale of Messrs, J. E. McGraw & Co's, and R. C. Barton's Potomac Herring

and Shad. Cumberland Coal by the cargo, car load or hogshead. Bags furnished if needed. April 10, 1868—ly. NE PLUS ULTRA

DOLLAR STORE, King Street, One door below Marshal House ALEXANDRIA VA. ALEXANDRIA VA.

I AM now opening in connection with my Paper and Periodical Store a splendid assortment of Jewelry and Fancy Goods consisting in part of Coral, Jet, Bogwood, Etruscan and other Sets: Sleeve Buttons, Chains, Rings, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Mugs and Goblets; Ladies' Companions, Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, &c.

These goods are worth the attention of all persons, not only favourably comparing, but excelling in design and quality, the goods usually sold for 4 and 5 times the amount.

#2. Come at once and examine. Only One Dollar for a Choice Present.

April 17—3 m

A. F. COX.

ESTABLISHED 1823. JAS. B. GREEN GREEN & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF Cabinet Furniture, Corner of Prince and Fairfax Sts. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THOSE in want of good Virginia-made Furnture, should give us a call be-fore buying. We also keep on hand all kinds of common Furniture, which we are selling at very low figures, A discount made to merchants and dealers sending us orders, November 15, 1867.—1y G. & B.

A. M. TUBMAN, DEALER IN WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, OVAL AND SQUARE PICTURE FRAMES LOOKING GLASSES, Shade Fixtures, Cornices,

CURTAIN HOOKS, CORDS, TASSELS, &C. 12) King Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ORDERS for Papering in city or country promptly attended to. WILLIAM T. HERRICK, MANUFACTURER O

SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Collars, &c., 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 OMMISSION 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 forwardd promptly. April 10, 1868—6m*

WILLIAM W. HERBERT,

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, Plas-ter, Seeds, Fish, Salt, Lime, &c. April 19, 1888—1y.

B. T. TUBMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, Block and Plain Tinware, Table Cutlery,

PLATED TABLE WARE, BRUSHES, &C., No. 129, King Street, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, April 10, 1868-1y,

CASSIUS WHEAT. GROCER. FEED AND GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. SPECIAL and prompt attention paid April 10, 1863—ly.

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, 1868-1y. SMOOT & PERRY,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, NAILS, Lime, Cement, Shingles, &c.,

rner Cameron and Union Street ALEXANDRIA, VA. April 10, 1868-1y. CASH NOTION HOUSE. LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,

308 and 310 West Baltimore Street, betwee Howard and Liberty Streets, BALTIMORE, MD., NOTIONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS,

Stationery, Perfumery, FURNISHING GOODS, COMBS, &c., &c. April 10, 1868-1y. Witmer & Slaymaker,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS. CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS &c ALEXANDRIA, VA. November 15, 1867.-1y.

THOMAS PERRY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 15 King Sreet, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA FARMERS furnished with Guano. Plaster, Salt, Fish, Farming Implements Proceries, &c., at lowest market rates for January 13 1868,—6m.

Burke, Herbert & Co., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

BUY and sell Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Bank Ntes, &c. Collections made on all accessiblopoints in the United States.

Novembee 15, 1867,—6m.

HOT SUMMER

BACON AND GREENS.

I have lived long enough to be rarely mis taken. And had my full share of life's changeable

Poetical.

scenes: But my woes have been solaced by good greens and bacon,
My joys have been doubled by bacon and

What a thrill of remembrance e'en now the

awaken Of childhood's gay morning and youth's merry scene When one day we had greens and a plateful

And the next we had bacon and a plateful of greens.

Ah! well I remember, when sad and forsak Heart wrung by the scorn of a Miss in he How I fled from her sight to my loved greens

And forgot my despair o'er bacon and When the banks refused specie, and credit

I shared in the wreck, and was ruined in My friends all declared I had not saved my But I lived, for I still had my bacon and

was shaken,

f some fairy a grant of three wishes could make one So worthless as I, and so laden with sins, I'd wish for all the greens in the world, then

Then wish for a little more bacon and greens. Oh! there is a charm in this dish rightly Which from custards and jellies an epi

Stick your fork in the fat, wrap your green round the bacon, And you'll vow there's no dish like good bacon and greens

"ETHICS OF THE DUST."

TOLERATION.

We return our warmest thanks to: book bearing the above title. It is the only work of Ruskin's which we have had the good fortune to read, and its perusal has excited the liveliest desire to make the further acquaintance of its pure-minded and deep-seeing author. We know not when we have received so much light into the mind and so much warmth into the heart as this lit-t'e book has given us. It contains, we verily believe, more true religion than a library of sermons. Assuming the character of a lecturer, Ruskin gathers about him a fancied group of young girls, and, in a series of conversations, which are wonderfully life-like, teachables the teachable of the dust' as did imagery withwhich these lessons are enforced, cannot be told, still less the purity and goodness of the lecturer, which illumine his art and knowledge

as with a glory.

Take this passage on toleration, with-

MARY .- "Do you seriously mean that the Greeks were better than we are; and that their gods were real angels?"

Lecturer.—"No, my dear. I mean only that we know, in reality, less than nothing of the dealings of our Maker with our fellow men; and can on-ly reason or conjecture safely about them, when we have sincerely humble thoughts of ourselves and our creeds. "We owe to the Greeks every noble discipline in literature; every radica principle of art; and every form of convenient beauty in our household furniture and daily occupations of life. --We are unable, ourselves, to make rational use of one half that we have received from them; and, of our own, we have nothing but discoveries in science, and fine mechanical adaptations of the discovered physical powers. On the other hand, the vice existing among certain classes, both of the rich and poor, in London, Paris and Vienna, could have been conceived by a Spartan or a Roman of the heroic ages only as possible in Tartarus, where fiends were employed to te ich. but not to punish, crime. It little becomes us to speak contemptuously of the religion of races to whom we stand in such relations; nor do I think any man of modesty or thoughtfulness will ever so speak of a glass. any religion, in which God has allowed slumbers

of toleration:

"We ought to be just as tolerant of an imperfect creed, as we are of an imperfect practice. Everything which can be urged as an excuse for the latter may also be pleaded for the former. If the way to Christian action is beset by corrupt habits and misleading passions, the path to Christian action is passions, the path to Christian action is described by the corrupt habits and misleading passions, the path to Christian action is described by the corrupt habits and misleading passions, the path to Christian action is described by the course, he died of delirium tremens—died a raving madman." The old man paused for utterance, and was just able to add, "That young man was my son, and the elergyman was the Buying IT BACK.

BUYING IT BACK. ergrown with prejudices and strewn with fallen theories and rotten system with fallen theories and rotten systems which hide it from our view. It is quite as hard to think rightly as it is to act rightly, or even to feel rightly. And as all allow that an error is a less culpable thing than a crime or a vicious passion, it is monstrous that it should be more severely punished; it is monstrous that the Chine be more severely punished; it is mon-strous that Christ who was called the friend of publicans and sinners, should be represented as the pitiless enemy of bewildered seekers of truth. How could men have been guilty of such an inconsistency? By speaking of what they do not understand men, in general, do not understand or appreciate the difficulty of finding truth. All men must act, and therefore all men learn in some degree how difficult it is to act rightly. The consequence is that all men can make excuse for those who fail to act rightly. But all men are not compelled to make an independent search for truth, and those who volun-tarily undertake to do so are always few. They ought, indeed, to find pity and charity when they fail, for their undertaking is full of hazard, and in the course of it they are too apt to leave friends and companions behind them, and when they succeed they bring back glorious spoils for those who remained at home criticizing them. But they the world at large, it seems quite easy to find truth and inexcusable to miss it. And no wonder. For by finding truth they mean only learning by rote the madness current around them."

French scientific men predicted that the summer of 1867 would be cold and wet, like that of 1866, and they based the prediction on the fact that im nense masses of ice have broken away from the extreme North, and will melt, producing cold and vapor. In the year, 1132 the earth opened, and rivers and springs disappeared in Alsace. The Rhine was dried up. In 1152, the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. In 1160 it the battle of Bela, a great number of soldiers died from heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304. the Seine, the Loire, the Rhine, the Danube, were passed over dry-tooted. In 1393 and 1394 great numbers of animals of the desired part of the property of the second part of the second mals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up. In 1440 the heat was ex-cessive. In 1538, 1539, 1540 and 1541, the rivers was almost dried up. In 15-56 there was a great drought all over Europe. In 1615 and 1616 the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy and the Netherlands. In 1646 there were fiftyeight consecutive days of excessive heat. The same was the case in the heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the eighteenth century. In 1728 it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October The crops were burned up, and the theatres were closed by the decree of the Lieutenant of police. The thermometer marked 36 degrees Reaumer (113 of Fahrenheit.) In gardens which were watered, fruit trees flowered twice. In 1722 and 1724 the heat was twice. In 1722 and 1724 the heat was extreme. In 1747 the summer was very hot and dry, which absolutely calcined the crops. During seven months no rain fell. In 1748, 1754, 1770, 1778 and 1789, the heat was excessive. In 1814, the year of the celebrated comet, the summer was very warm and the grape vines parched at Lusener. In 1818 the theatres in France and Great Britain remained closed for nearly a month, owing to the heat. In 1836, the Seine was almost dried up. In 1850, in the month of June, on the second appearance of the cholera, the thermometer marked 25 degrees centigrade. The marked 25 degrees centigrade. The highest temperature which man can support for a certain time, varies 40 to 45 degrees (104 to 113 Fahrenheit.)— Frequent accidents occur, however, at a less elevated temperature.

HOW TO CURE A CANCER. A Milwankie paper states that some eight months ago Mr. T. B. Mason, of that city, ascertained that he had a cancer on his face the size of a pin. cut out by Dr. Wolcot, and the wound partially healed. Subsequently it grew again, and, while he was at Cincinnati on business, it attained the size of a hickory nut. He remained there since Christmas under treatment, and is now perfectly event. The process is this: perfectly cured. The process is this:—
A piece of sticking plaster was put over
the cancer, with a circular piece cut out
of the centre a little larger than the girls, and, in a series of conversations, which are wonderfully life-like, teaches them the "ethies of the dust" as shown in the "ethies of the dust" as shown in the "struggles," the "sor-rows," the "caprices" and the "rest" of crystals. The art, the knowledge—the deep insight into the secrets of nature—the daring conjectures and the splen—like the cancer for 24 hours. On the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for 24 hours. On the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for 24 hours. On the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for 24 hours. On the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for 24 hours. On the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer will be found. removing it, the cancer will be found burnt into and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scaled by hot The wound is now dressed, and steam. out which all charity and the pretence of it are as sounding brass and a tink-ling cymbal, as a specimen of the book and as a lesson which all may read with the outside rim soon separates, and the dead flesh, and never grows in again.— The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years, with unfail-ing success, and not a case has been

known of the re-appearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied. THRILLING INCIDENT. At a Temperance meeting in Philadelphia some years ago, a learned clergyman spoke in favor of wine as a drink; demonstrating its use quite to his own satisfaction, to be scriptural, gentle-manly and healthful. When he sat down, a plain, elderly man rose, and asked leave to say a few words. "A young friend of mine," said he, "who had long been intemperate, was, at length prevailed on, to the great joy of his friends, to take the pledge of entire abstinence from all that could intoxi-cate. He kept the pledge faithfully for some time, struggling with his habit fearfully; till one evening in a social party, glasses of wine were handed a-round. They came to a clergyman present who took a glass, saying a few words in vindication of the practice.— "Well," thought the young man, "if a clergyman can take wine, and justify it so well, why not I?" So he also took a glass. It instantly rekindled his slumbering appetite, and after a rapid downward course he died of delivi

King Wilham of Prussia is not lavish in personal apparel. His valet recent-ly gave him a hint by substituting a new coat for one which he had worn two or three years longer than he ought, and was thereupon summoned to the royal

"Where is my old coat, Jean?" "I have taken it away, your Majesty; it is no longer fit to be worn." "What are you going to do with it,

"I believe I am going to sell it."
"How much do you think you will get for it?"
This was hard to answer, for no fripier in the result much that the sell was to be sell in the result much that the sell was to be sell in the sell was to be sell it." in the world would have given five cents for the old coat. Jean, therefore, hesi-

tated a moment and answered-"I believe I will get about a dollar for it, your Majesty."
The King took his pocket-book from the night table, opened it, and handed Jean a dollar.

"Here, Jean," he said, "is your dol-

lar. That coat is so comfortable.-Bring it back to me. I want it yet." SENSIBLE.

When parties get married, says an exchange, and the groom is paying the parson his fee, if he should forget to hand him a dollar to pay for setting up a notice of the event in the paper, the bride ought to intertere immediately and do the first duty of her married life at home criticizing them. But they cannot expect such charity, for the hazards and difficulties of the undertaking by insisting that they commence their career honorably and justly by paying the themselves alone. To

An exchange wants us to apolo-rize for saying Logan looked like a log. Well we do to the dog! dog.

LITTLE WOMEN.

HOW THEY EXCEL OTHERS OF THEIR SEX.

When the lymphatic giantess falls into a faint or goes off into hysterics, she storms, or busties about, or holds on like a game terrier, according to the work on hand. She will fly at any man who annoys her, and bears herself as equal to the biggest and strongest fellow of her acquaintance. In general, she does it all by sheer pluck, and is not notorious for subtlety or craft. Had Delilah been a little woman, she would never have taken the trouble to shear Samson's locks. She would have defied him with all his strength untouched on his head, and she would have overcome him too. Judith and Jael were both proba-bly large women. The work they went about demanded a certain strength of muscle and toughness of sinew; but who can say that Jezebel was not a small, freckled, auburn-haired Lady Audley of her time, full of the concentrated fire the electric force, the passionate recklessness of her type? Regan and Gon-eril might have been beautiful demons of the same pattern; we have the exam-ple of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers as to what amount of spiritual deviltry can exist with the face and manner of angel direct from heaven; and perhaps Cordelia was a tall dark haired girl, with a pair of brown eyes, and a long nose, sloping downwards. Look at modern Jewesses, with their flashing Oriental orbs, their night-black tresses and the dusky shadows of their olivecolored complexion. As catalogued properties according to the ideal, they would be placed in the list of the natural criminals and law breakers, while in reality they are about as meek and do-cile a set of women as are to be found within the four seas. Pit a fiery little Welsh woman or a petulent Parisienne against the most regal Julionic amongst them, and let them try conclusions in courage, in energy, or in audacity; the Israelitish Juno will go down before either of the Philistines, and the fallacy of weight and color in the generation of power will be shown without the possibility of denial. Even in those old days of long ago, when human characteristics were embodied and deified, we do not find that white-armed, large-limber Hebe, though queen by right of mar-riage, lorded it over her sister-goddesses by any superior energy or force of nature. On the contrary, she was rather a heavy-going person, and, un-less moved to anger by her husband's numerous infidelities, took her Olym-pian life placidly enough, and once or

twice got cheated in a way that did no great credit to her sagacity. A little woman would have sailed round her easily; and as it was, shrewish though she was in her speech when provoked, her husband not only deceived but chas-tised her, and reduced her to penitence and obedience as no little woman would have suffered herself to be reduced.

There is one celebrated race of wome who where probably the powerfully built, large-limbed creatures they are assumed to have been, and as brave and energetic as they were strong and big life. Prophetesses, physicians, dreamers of dreams and the accredited interpreters as well, endowed with magic cils of men, brave in war, active in peace, these fair-haired Scandinavian of them is true. To defend the farm and the homestead during their hus-

women were the fit comrades of their men, the fit wives and mothers of the Berserkers and the Vigings. They had no time or easy life of it, if all we hear band's absence, and to keep themselves intact against all bold rovers to whom the Tenth Commandment was an un-known law; to dazzle and bewilder by magic arts when they could not conque by open strength; to unite craft and courage, deception and daring, loyalty and independence, demanded no smill amount of opposing qualities. But the Steingerdas and Gudrunas were generally equal to any emergency of fate or fortune, and slashed their way through the history of their time more after the manner of men than of women; supplementing their downright blows by side thrusts of craftier eleverness when they had to meet power with skill, and were fain to overthrow brutality by fraud. The Norse women were cer-tainly as largely framed as they were mentally energetic, and as crafty as either: but we know of no other wome, who unite the same characteristics, and are at once cunning, strong, brave and

On the whole, then, the little women have the best of it. More petted than their bigger sisters, and infinitely more powerful, they have their own way in part because it really does not seem worth while to contest a point with such little creatures. There's nothing that wounds a man's self-respect in any vic-tory they may get or claim. While there is absolutely inequality of strength there can be no humiliation in the selfimposed defeat of the stronger; and as it is always more pleasant to have peace than war, and as big men for the part rather like than not to put their necks under the tread of tiny little woman goes on her way triumphant to the end, breaking all the laws she does not like, and throwing down all the barriers that impede her progress, perfectly irresistible and irrepressible in all circumstances and under any conditions. der any conditions.

BENNETT ON GENERAL LEE,

But if the Democratic Convention must nominate a soldier-if it must have a name identified with the glories of the war—we will recommend a candidate for its favors. Let it nominate General Robert E, Lee. Let it boldly take at once the best of all its soldiers, making no palaver or apology. He is a bet-ter soldier than any of those they have thought upon and a greater man. He is one in whom the military genius of this nation finds its fullest dovelopement. Here the inequality favor of the Democrats; for this soldier, with a handful of men whom he had moulded into an army baffled our greater northern armies for four years; and when opposed by Grant was only worn down by that stolid strategy of stupidity that accomplishes its object by mere With one quarter the men Grant had

this soldier fought him magnificently across the territory of his native State and fought his army down to a stump, There never was such an army or such a campaign, or such a General for illustrating the military genius and impos-sibilities of our people; and this Gen-eral is the best of all for a Democratic candidate. It is certain that with half as many men as Grant had he would have beaten him from the field in Virginia, and he affords the best promise of any soldier for beating him again, -New York Herald.

NUMBER 35.

THE UNSATISFIED WIFE.

Temple Brent was a good husband.-So people said, and so he thought. H As a rule, the little woman is brave. saw carefully that his house was kept well repaired, and well furnished. Everything for his wife's convenience was promptly done, and she never had to tease for money for anything she or the children needed. Temple Brent was not the man to give his wite, grudgingly, fifty cents one day, and ask her for the change the next. He did not like it, (hear! hear!) if he found that Mrs. Brent was hesitating to ask for money to buy anything she wanted. Take note, her wants, were always reasonable ones. With such a husband as this, how came it that Mrs. Brent's face was a sad, unsatisfied one? Surely she must have had a very unhappy disposition. Wait a minute. Mr. Brent was one of those cold, calm, stern—yes grim right-eous souls who regard all affectionate-ness of word and act as foolish and un-becoming; except in and toward chil-

dren.
He would take his babe and hug and kiss it, and talk a few words of "love nonsense," which, if sincere, is the dear-est, sweetest sense in all the world—to it; but to its mother, though perhaps he did love her, (he used to look as though he did before he married her, and sometimes she would set the same expression in his clear gray eyes, even years atter-wards.) never had he uttered, "I love you," in his life Scarcely did he ever kiss her, unless going from, or return-ing home. There was seldom any tenderness in his voice, unless when she was sick in bed. Poor soul! she would was sick in bed. Poor soul? she would have been willing to be so all her days to have him as he was one day when he thought she was going to die. Once from clear starvation of spirit, aggravated, too, by having heard a happy neighbor express her wifely satisfaction and delight in her husband's tenderness bett of heart and manner, she plucked both of heart and manner, she plucked up courage and complained to Mr. Brent of what was a heavy sorrow to her, and bowing low beside him, she took his hand and kissed it, and begged of him to love her and to tell her that he did so.— Astounded Temple Brent! for a mo-ment, while he stared in amazement. his power of speech forsook him. Then in tones almost of anger, he said.

"Are you crazy! What do you suppose I married you for, if I did not like ou! Let's have no more such twadlelesome nonsense.

Poor little Mrs. Brent; she blushed painfully and crept away and cried her-self into a headache; then took her babe from its cradle and fondled that, and it returned all her careses. But was her heart satisfied? Well, she has gone now where such rebuffs are never known.— She died one day, at evening, and over her still, cold form, Mr. Brent was heard to say—(did she hear him even then? perhaps so.)—"O Mary! Mary! true and tender wife! I love you, love you." Whether she heard or not, she now looks sad no more, her soul at last is

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

There is a mistaken idea among wellintentioned people that young persons should be exposed to temptation, in orfer to teach them now to avoid evil. It is an ill-founded doctrine, "a most per-nicious policy." Like giving poison to teach its antidote. Nor has any one man the right to conclude that what is innocuous to himself, from temperament, habit, or other causes, would

prove harmless to another. Feelings that may be dormant are startled into activity by the presenta-tion of appropriate objects. Their activity is strengthened and made powertul by each recurrence of cause. the contrary, feelings which have re-mained undisturbed gradually lose force and power, are less liable to break into action, and more easily brought under

control of an opposing moral influence.
"To teach my son to avoid intemperance, I make him drink in moderation says an advocate of the temperance doc-trine. Yet we can deny that thus the boy acquires the taste for strong drink, which is liable at any moment to break into madness? The palate which enjoys, soon learns to crave. The craving become diseased action, which hurries into excesses. "I wil teach you all the strong points

of infidelity," says the master to his pupil. "Your religious faith will be little worth if it is not an understanding faith. The Ich dien should be pronounced in no simple and ignorant love, but by a comprehending spirit which has probed and measured all things, and chosen treely. Read for yourself this doubt, and that. See how boildy this soldier of infidelity throws down his gauntlet in the field?"

Perhaps even after this ordeal, the Ich dien is uttered to God with simple, humble faith, against which all the log-te of evil had beat harmless. But how many make shipwreck of their immor-tal hopes for the sole reason they were steadfast in the good. For one educa-ted by temptation to virtue, a thousand go down in the whirlpool on whose verge they had thought to stand in security .- New Orleans Times.

DROP THAT PAPER

Yes, drop it. Too niggardly and mean to subscribe and pay for your county paper, which is steadily laboring for the promotion of the welfare of society—for your welfare—you have been sponging upon your neighbors ev-er since it was established. You are always eager to read it, and frequently it reaches the hands of its honorable owner, it is crumpled and torn by your flinching fingers. Drop it .-less you can do so with the proud con-sciousness that you have the right—a right secured in a legitimate way. It you are too poor to aid in sustaining it. let us know, and we will send you the paper gratuitously. But it is downright meanness in you, when you are as able as your neighbor, to send your children to borrow it.

A PICTURE OF TEXAS.

Parts of the Lone Star, perhaps the whole of it, are probably more thorough-ly Radicalized than any of the other "Rebel States," for which the people should thank the Rump Congress. An old Mobile friend, recently set-tled near Gonzales, writes under date of the 9th inst., the following sketch of things in that region:

This is a cheap country to live in .-The prospects are good for big crops of corn and cotton. Corn is selling at 35 a 40c. per bushel. One more good rain will reduce the price to 20 a 25c. Good

home-made bacon goes at 12 1-2 c. per lb. Fresh fat beef at 2 1-2 a 3c per lb. Fresh butter 10c. per lb. Eggs 10c. per Good milch cows \$11 a \$12. Cattle, horses, work steers, &c., go at very

To clear a house of vermin, use common green paint in powders.

THE NATIVE VIRGINI IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Dr. G. W. Bagby & A. F. S

Clubs of five, one year,.... Clubs of ten, one year,.... Clubs of twenty, one year,

45 Voluntary communications, containing interesting or important news, solicited from any quarter. Rejected communications we canno

undertake to return. Oblituary notices exceeding five lines will be charged for at our regular advertis-

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

Barm and Garben.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS. The potato is a great absorber of pot-

ash. Therefore, wood ashes are a good Put a few live fish into wells if angle vorms infest them.

If the roots of trees are dipped into

water just before planting, the earth that sticks to them will give immediate support to the small fibres. Farmers must give special attention to sheep and cattle keeping if they

want to make grain growing profita-Mangers should be low, and stables well lighted. Many horses are made blind by being kept in the dark. Insects do not infest very late sown

peas as they do early ones.

Smoke from rags, dry wood or corn cobs is better than from tobacco in pacifying bees to remove honey &c.,

Nine tenths of the diseases which happen to the hoofs and ancles of the horse are occassioned by standing on the dry

plank floor of the stable. The best farmer raises the most hay, the poorest farmer sells it. Trees in leaf, and even with the fruit set are said to be transplanted without injury in the night.

snuff or tobacco dust on striped bugs, cutworms, cabbage flies, and all these creatures of sin.

When there is a moon, fish will bite by night, when there is no moon by day. This is because they cannot work day. This is because they cannot work by dark.

He who reads and thinks little must

work hard, and the family pinch and save. One who reads and uses skill may work less, and sleep on a spring bed. We are constantly told that drunk-ards are very rare in the wine growing regions of Europe. Our grapes must be superior, for whenever we make wine we make drunkards.

The department of Agriculture and

The department of Agriculture and scientific wing of farmers, are teaching that wheat should be cultivated like that wheat should be cultivated like drilled corn, and that it will yield 100 to one. Let us try it in the garden.

Calcined plaster is as good a fertilizer as the uncalcined, but it is usually wasted after its use in the arts.

Some one says if salt is kept before a horse in the stable, he will not guary

his manger. Trial will tell. Root crops, not grain, are the things for young orchards. They do not steal so much tree food.

Toads are capital helpers to take care of vine patches. Lay boards between the rows to shelter them in the day time, and they will make the care. and they will make a carnival of the bugs at night.

Experiments seem to prove that fence posts set up the reverse way from which

It is difficult to tell colic from botts in horses, but a tablespoonful of chloroform in twice as much mucilage, is a good remedy for either.

Rich milk is not the best for calves.butter cow is not a good stock cow.

in hiring farm hands. They may ruin the boys by their vicious examples. Carrots are recommended for horses to aid digestion, and tomatoes for cows to improve and increase the milk.

Feed stock regularly, and cut and cook food as much as is possible. Few

farmers do this.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS. Most of the countries of the Eastern world are represented in our fields and gardens. It will, no doubt, interest many to know from whence their plants

Oats came originally from North At-Rye is a native of Siberia.

Barley was first found in the mountains of Himalaya.

and fruits were obtained-

Buckwheat came from Siberia and Tartary... Hemp originated in Persia and the

East Indies. Cucumbers, also, came from the East Cabbages grow wild in Sicily and Na-

Currants and gooseberries came from the South of Europe,
Parsnips are supposed to have come

from Arabia. Peas originated in Egypt. Garden beans came from the East In-Citrons came from Greece.

Onions originated in Egypt.

Celery came from Germany.

Parsley was first known in Sardina. Radishes are a native of China and Japan. The quince came from the Island of Crete.

Horse radish came from the South of Europe. The sunflower came from Peru.
The mulberry tree came from Persia.
The pear and apple from Europe.
The chesnut from Italy.

The horse-chesnut originated in Thibet .- Exchange.

The walnut and peach came from

FRENCH METHODOF RAISING TOMATOES As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, the stem is topped down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is in-mediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of though and produce abother cluster of flowers each. When these are visible the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this is done successively. By this means the plants become stout, dwarf bushes, not above 18 inches high. To prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the topping, all the laterals that have no flowers whatsoever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattained by

other means. BLACKBERRY WINE.

Now is the sime to make this excellent wine. The fruit is just coming to perfection and can be had for a very noderate consideration, so that the wine may be prepared at a small cost. It is not only an excellent and innocent beverage, but is highly medicinal and no family, who can make it should per-mit the season to pass without putting a full supply. If the annexed recipe ollowed, the wine will be of excellent

Take any quantity of berries, let them be full ripe, but not sour or stale; britise them and press out all the juice. To each gallon of the clear liquid, and a quart of cold water and two pounds of good sugar. Put it aside in a cool place with a vent hole in the vessel to permit the escape of gas, until October, when decant and bottle.