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The Marion Herald.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, LIBERTY.

VOL. I. MARION, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869. NO. 9.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad space and Price. Includes rates for 10 lines or less, 100 lines, and 1000 lines.

NEW

AND

CHEAP GOODS,

At the CASH Store of

PERKINS & BRO.

WE HAVE selected our goods with great care, and are prepared to offer our friends as GOOD BARGAINS as can be had in the South-West.

We keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Ladies' DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

IRON, STEEL,

CONFECTIONARIES,

NOTIONS,

PERFUMERY,

And all the articles to be found in a FIRST-CLASS Country store.

GIVE US A CALL. We make no charge for exhibiting goods, and we guarantee to give satisfaction both as to price and quality.

PERKINS & BROTHER,

July 4th MARION DEPOT.

MARION FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

G. GOODELL & Co. Proprietors.

CANE MILLS,

SARK MILLS,

WATER WHEELS,

WAGON BOXES,

PIPE BOXES,

MILL GEARING,

TOVE AND HOLLOW WARE,

PLOW CASTINGS.

and all kinds of castings kept on hand or made to order at this establishment, at as low a price as can be had at any other Factory in Virginia.

G. G. GOODELL & Co.,

AT MARION

FOUNDRY,

Are manufacturing a superior

CANE MILL;

CALL AND PURCHASE.

July 6th

CORN

WHEAT

BACON & C.

Taken in exchange for

PLOWS AND CASTINGS

AT

G. G. GOODELL & CO.

July 6th

May 1st, 1868.

GREAT BARGAINS at the CHEAP STORE

OF

GEORGE M. RUCKER,

Lynchburg, Va.

HE has just received his Spring Goods and opened them. They are very beautiful and very, very cheap. He intends to sell at prices to suit the times. Customers can get at this House a great many goods for a little money. They will find it so by coming here to buy. A call is respectfully asked of every body wanting to buy bargains.

May 1st, 1869.

BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, & C.

MR. & MRS. R. F. HENING With

GEORGE M. RUCKER,

Lynchburg, Virginia

HAVE just returned from the North and opened their very beautiful and cheap stock of Bonnets, Hats and Millinery Goods, of every description, which they are going to sell extremely cheap and at prices just to the times. Come Ladies, one and all and see where bargains can be

made. H. with G. M. E.

Experiences of a Blacksmith with a Methodist Preacher.

(CONCLUDED.)

The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth was very much pleased with his new situation. Having been transferred from a level, pine-woods country near the confines of Florida, the novelty of mountain scenery, and a pure, bracing atmosphere, seemed to inspire him with new life.

Complimenting all the mothers on the singular beauty and intelligence of their children, with a delicate allusion to their own personal appearance, he soon became a general favorite. Mr. Stubbleworth "knew which side of the bread the butter was on."

The time arriving for his departure to visit the transmountain portion of his pastoral care, he was warned of the dangers he was about to encounter; but they were heard with the same placid smile. The worthy ladies pictured to him the "chimeras dire," sufficient to have abated the zeal of any other individual. But that gentleman quieted their fears by appealing to the power that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; with a countenance as lamb like could be imagined. And he departed singing:

"At home or abroad, on the land or the sea, As thy days may demand shall thy strength ever be."

They watched him until his portly person and horse grew dim in the distance, and turned away, sighing that such a good man should fall into the hands of that monster, the blacksmith. Forgeron had heard of his new victim and rejoiced that his size and appearance made a better subject for his vengeance than the attenuated frame of the late parson. Oh! what a nice beating he would never! He had heard that some Methodist preachers were rather spirited, and hoped this one would prove so, that he might provoke him to fight.

Knowing the city man must pass on Saturday in the afternoon, he gave his strikers holiday, and reclining on a bench regaled himself on the beauties of Tom Paine, awaiting the arrival of the preacher. It was not over an hour before he heard these words:

"How happy are they who their Saviour obey, And have laid up their treasure above," sung in a full, clear voice, and soon the vocalist, turning the angle of a rock, rode leisurely up, with a contented smile on his face.

"How are you, old slapside? Get off your horse, and join in my devotion," said the blacksmith.

"I have many miles to ride," said the preacher, "and haven't time, my friend; I'll call as I return."

"Your name is Stubbleworth, and you are the hypocrite the Methodists have sent here, eh?"

"My name is Stubbleworth," he meekly replied.

"Didn't you know that my name is Ned Forgeron, the blacksmith, who whips every Methodist preacher that goes through this gap?" was asked with an audacious look; "and how dare you come here?"

The preacher replied that he had heard Mr. Forgeron's name, but presumed he did not molest well-behaved travelers.

"You presume to presume so. Yes, you are presumptuous people, you Methodists, anyhow. Well what'll you do if I don't whip you this time, you bee-headed disciple, you?"

Mr. Stubbleworth professed his willingness to do anything reasonable to avoid such penance.

"Well, there's three things you'll have to do, or I'll maul you into a jelly. The first is, you are to quit preaching; the second is, you must wear this last will and testament of Thomas Paine next to your heart, and read it every day, and believe every word you read; and the third is, you are to curse the Methodists in every crowd you get into."

The preacher looked on during these novel propositions without a line of his face being moved, and at the end replied that the terms were unreasonable and he would not submit to them.

"Well, you've got a whaling to submit to, then; I'll tear you into doll rags corner ways! Get down, you beggar."

The preacher remonstrated, but Forgeron walked up to the horse and threatened to tear him off if he did not dismount, whereupon the worthy man made a virtue of necessity, and alighted.

"I have but one request to make of you, my friend, and that is that you won't beat me with this overcoat on; it was a present from the ladies of my last circuit, and I do not wish to have it torn."

"Off with it, then, and that suddenly, you basin-faced imp."

The preacher slowly drew off the surtout as the blacksmith continued his tirade of abuse on himself and his sect, and as he drew his right hand from the sleeve, and threw the garment behind him, he dealt Mr. Forgeron a tremendous blow between his eyes which laid that person full length on the ground, with the testament of Tom Paine beside him. The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth, with the tact of a connoisseur in such matters, did not wait for his adversary to rise, but mounted him with the quickness of a cat, and as he bestowed his blows with a bounteous hand on the stomach and face of the blacksmith, continued his song where he had left off on his arrival at the smithy:

"Tongue cannot express the sweet comfort and peace Of a soul in its earliest love," until Mr. Ned, from having experienced "first love" or other sensation equally new to him responded lustily, "Nough! nough! take him off!" But, unfortunately, there was no one by to perform that kind office, except the old roan, and he manched a bunch of grass and looked as quietly on as if his master was happy at a camp meeting.

"Now," said Mr. Stubbleworth, "there are three things you must promise me, before I let you up."

"What are they?" asked Forgeron eagerly.

"The first is, that you never molest a Methodist preacher again."

Here Ned's pride rose, and he hesitated, and the reverend gentleman, with his usual benign smile on his face, renewed his blows and sang—

"I rode on the sky, freely justified I, And the moon it was under my feet."

This Oriental language overcame the blacksmith; such bold figures, or something else causing him to stagger out, "Well, I'll do it! I'll do it!"

"You are getting on very well," said Stubbleworth. "I think I can make a decent man of you yet, and perhaps a Christian!" Ned groaned.

"The second thing I require of you is to go to Pumpkivine creek meeting house, and hear me preach tomorrow."

Ned attempted to stammer out some excuse—"I—I—that is—"

When the divine resumed his devotional hymn, and kept time to the music by striking him over the face with the fleshy part of his hand. "My soul mounted higher on a chariot of fire, Nor did envy Elijah his seat."

Ned's promise of punctuality caused the parson's exercise to cease, and the words redolent of gorgeous imagery died away in echoes from the adjacent rocks.

"Now, the third and last demand I make of you is peremptory." Ned was all attention to know what was to come next. "You are to promise to seek religion day and night, and never rest until you obtain it at the hands of a merciful Redeemer." The fallen man looked at the declining sun and then at the parson, and knew not what to say, when the latter individual began to raise in song once more, and Ned knew what would come next.

"I'll do my best," he said in an humbled voice.

"Well, that's a man!" Mr. Stubbleworth said. "Now, get up and go down to the branch and wash your face, and dust your clothes, and tear up Mr. Paine's Testament, and turn your thoughts on high."

Ned arose with feelings he had never experienced before, and went to obey the lavatory injunction of the preacher; when the gentleman mounted his horse, took Ned by the hand and said, "Keep

your promise and I'll keep your counsel. Good evening, Mr. Forgeron, I'll look for you tomorrow," and off he rode with the same imperturbable countenance, singing so loud as to scare the eagles from their eyries in the overhanging rocks.

"Well," thought Ned, "this is a nice business! What would people say if they knew that Ned Forgeron was whipped before his own door in the gap, by a Methodist preacher too?" But his musings were more in sorrow than anger.

The disfigured countenance of Forgeron was of course the subject of numerous comments that night among his friends, to which he replied with a stern look they well understood, and the vague remark that he had met with an accident. Of course they never dreamed of the true cause. Forgeron looked in the glass and compared the changing hue of his "black eye from a recent scuffle" to the rainbow in the shipwreck scene—"blending every color into one." Or perhaps he had never read that story, and only muttered to himself: "Ned Forgeron whipped by a Methodist preacher?"

His dreams that night were confused and disagreeable nature, and waking in the morning, he had an indistinct memory of something unpleasant having occurred. At first he could not recollect the cause of his feeling; but the bruises on his face and body soon called them to mind, as well as the promise. He mounted his horse in silence and went to redeem it.

From that time his whole conduct manifested a change of feeling. The gossip of the neighborhood observed it, and whispered that Ned was silent, serious, and had a meeting every Sunday since the accident. They wondered at his leaving the books he once read so much. Strange stories were circulated as to this metamorphosis of the jovial blacksmith into a gloomy and taciturn man.

Some supposed, very sagely, that a spirit had enticed him into the mountains, and after giving him a glimpse into the future, had misled him to a crag, where he had fallen and bruised his face. Others gave the Prince of Darkness the credit of the change; but none suspected the Methodist preacher and as the latter had no vanity to gratify, the secret remained with Ned. This gloomy state of mind continued until Ned visited a camp meeting.

Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth preached a sermon that seemed to enter his soul and relieve it of a burden, and the song "How happy are they who their Saviour obey" was only half through when he felt like a new man. Forgeron was from that time a "shouting Methodist." At a love feast some time subsequent he gave his experience and revealed the mystery of his conviction and conversion to his astonished neighbors. The Rev. Simon Stubbleworth, who had faithfully kept the secret until that time, could contain himself no longer, and gave vent to his feelings in convulsive peals of laughter, till the tears coursed their way down his cheeks.

"Yes, my brethren," he said, "it's all a fact; I did nudge grace into his unbelieving soul, there's no doubt."

The blacksmith of the mountain pass became a happy man and a Methodist preacher.

CURE FOR CANCER.—It is said that the annexed recipe is a certain cure for cancer: One-fourth of an ounce of carbolic acid is diluted with a quart (thirty-two fluid ounces) of water, and the lotion is applied three times a day. A weaker solution, containing one-eighth of an ounce of carbolic acid to the quart of water, would probably be a safer application.

Two boys in jail in Chicago for burglary, have managed to escape through very small apertures by covering themselves all over with soft soap.

As a result of the strife between rival freight lines, a piano was shipped through from New York to Evansville Ind., last week for two dollars.

Uses and Abuses of Journalism.

The New York Times has a leading editorial article on the "uses and abuses of journalism," which contains truths worthy of special consideration. It pointedly says:

"The power and value of a journal lie in the reliability of its news, more even than the soundness of its opinions, and any indifference upon this point is a public as well as a professional calamity."

We cannot forego the transcendent importance of sound views in the conduct of a public journal, yet the general truth of the sentiment quoted from the Times must be recognized by all practically familiar with journalism. The "reliability of news" is a quality which the public have a right to expect as much as genuineness in any other commodity or article of commerce.

The supervision and authentication of this, when coming from a considerable distance and a variety of sources, is, of course, a work of great difficulty. We can bear witness by our own experience to the laborious scrutiny involved in such a censorship of news matter, especially that coming by telegraph from remote parts, at a late hour, perhaps, and though agencies not entirely within control or accessible to immediate correction, rendering manifold and persistent the efforts which are necessary to rub out the trash and exclude the questionable and unwarrantable statements and reflections that are sometimes sent in place of or even accompanying information of public interest.

A journal which is solicitous to preserve a character for reliability, and consequent usefulness, finds that the very augmentation of the facilities which the great improvements of the day afford but adds to the difficulty of accomplishing that most desirable end. Yet the conscientious journalist will none the less persist in win-

ning out whatever is deemed to be in conflict with reasonable probability, and is vindictive of the spirit of fairness and candor. The authenticity of the following from the Times article needs no comment: "Incidental to a want of truthfulness in the press is the practice of giving prominence and notoriety to obscure people in whose movements the public in general can have no possible interest. It encourages a depraved taste for publicity; it disturbs the proper standards of public judgment; it gives undeserved prominence to people whose vanity must be presumed to have provoked it, and is to be gratified by it, and of course throws a more deserving class into corresponding obscurity."

The annexed, too, contains admonition which is wholesome to all: "There is a method of advocating a cause by denouncing its enemies, which may be, and often is, carried to excess, especially by youthful partisans. It is not by harsh names nor by persistent detraction that men are persuaded to abandon their opinions, and those who ply that sort of warfare are usually less intent on gaining proselytes than in making a gain or partisan merit of their zeal. No one is fit to be a guide to public opinion who has not learned that the bad men are not generally quite so bad, nor the good men quite so good as the intemperate partisan is disposed to believe them, and soft words often dissolve prejudices and errors in our adversaries which violence and detraction render solid and imperishable."

The Times also felicitates itself upon the fact that the personal controversies which used to disgrace American journalism have pretty much disappeared, justly adding that "editors can never have a better excuse than the gratification of personal vanity for washing their dirty linen in public. They are simply organs of public opinion, and they are false to their position when they are betrayed into an abandonment of their impersonality."—Baltimore Sun.

Judge Dent, it is said, proposes to write still another letter—this time to Postmaster General Creswell.

Cheyenne Indians are drawing rations from the Government in Arkansas preparatory to a grand hair-raising match.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE favors the admission of negro testimony in Kentucky courts.

Madame Grant to the Rescue.

The conspiracy of Butler and Boutwell to run the government in the sole interest of Puritan Radicalism does not seem to work smoothly. While Grant seems to have quietly submitted to the corking and sealing up process of his old antagonist of Bermuda Hundreds, the "Grant Connexion," whose aspirations have been outraged by Boutwell, are at once irrepressible and dangerously effervescent. There is Dent, for instance—the determined and indomitable Dent—not the "nephew of my uncle," but what perhaps signifies much more—"the Brother of my Wife, sir,"—who will not be squelched. It is just as impossible to persuade him quietly bottled up by Boutwell as it was for the fisherman in the Arabian Nights to induce the liberated genie to return the vessel in which Solomon bottled him up.

Brother-in-law Dent knows how these mighty Caesars are ruled by the petticoat, and flaunts his Conservative carpet-bag in the province of Mississippi with the defiant air of a game-cock among the hens of his barn-yard. Boutwell orders Dent to succumb, but Dent excoiates the gloomy Puritan with a savagery of metaphor painfully recalling, with a shudder, the agonizing memory of the astronomical erudition which the merciless Evans performed on the hero of the "Hole-in-the-sky."

Grant, as the instigation of the Massachusetts Mephistopheles, conjures the yellow-bellied scorpion to surrender, but "the brother of my wife" pours a broadside into the President, and signals to his carpet-bag firmer than before. Down there in Mississippi he sees how the hand lies, and he knows that the fate of Wells and Stokes, the Virginia and the unexecuted defuncts, awaits his adversary.

Dent smirks and bellows his defiance out, whatever is deemed to be in conflict with reasonable probability, and is vindictive of the spirit of fairness and candor. The authenticity of the following from the Times article needs no comment: "Incidental to a want of truthfulness in the press is the practice of giving prominence and notoriety to obscure people in whose movements the public in general can have no possible interest. It encourages a depraved taste for publicity; it disturbs the proper standards of public judgment; it gives undeserved prominence to people whose vanity must be presumed to have provoked it, and is to be gratified by it, and of course throws a more deserving class into corresponding obscurity."

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Giants of Men Times.

In one of his recent lectures, Professor Silliman, the younger, alluded to the discovery of the skeleton of an enormous lizard of eighty feet. From this the Professor inferred as no living specimen of such magnitude has been found, that the species which it represents has become extinct. The verity of his position is rather singularly endeavored to enforce by an allusion to the well known existence of giants in olden times. The following list is the data on which this singular hypothesis is based:

The giant exhibited at Rouen, in 1530, the professor says, measured nearly 12 feet.

Corippus saved a girl that was ten feet high.

The giant, Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome under Claudius Caesar was 10 feet high.

Fannius, who lived in the time of Eugene II, measured 11 1/2 feet.

The Chevalier Seroy, in his voyage to the Peak Tenorille, found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of Guntich, who had 60 teeth and was not less than 15 feet high.

The giant Farragus, slain by Orlando nephew of Charlemagne, was 28 feet high.

In 1414, near St. Germain was found the limb of the giant Isoront, who was no less than thirty feet high.

In 1599, near Rouen was found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn and whose body must have been 18 feet high.

The giant Becart was 22 feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1802, near the river Moderi.

In 1823, near the castle in Dauphine a tomb was found 30 feet long, 36 feet wide and 8 high, on which was cut in Greek stone these words: "Koutolochs Rex." The skeleton was found entire, 2 1/2 feet long, 10 feet across the shoulders, and 5 feet from the breast down to the back.

Near Palermo, in Sicily in 1516 was found the skeleton of a giant 30 feet long, and in 1550 another 34 feet long.

Near Mezzino in Sicily in 1816, was found the skeleton of a giant 30 feet long. The head was of the hog-head, and each of his teeth was five ounces.

George Peabody, Asailed by William L. Garrison.

In the course of a malignant attack on George Peabody, in the New York Independent of last week, by William L. Garrison, the former is falsely accused of having made his first public donation to Maryland during the late rebellion, and of thereby "stimulating her to acts of treason," of which, by way, we never knew Maryland was guilty. The charge, in any case, however, is easily refuted. This is readily done by a correspondent of the New York Express, who calls to mind the facts that Mr. Peabody's first donation of three hundred thousand dollars, to establish the Peabody Institution in the city of Baltimore, was announced in the Baltimore papers in the spring of 1857, about a month before the inauguration of President Buchanan, and four years before the breaking out of the rebellion which Garrison the slanderer of the great and the good, had done his worst to stimulate for twenty years. The Express correspondent adds:

"This false charge is the main feature of Garrison's diatribe against the illustrious philanthropist. The remainder of the article consists chiefly of the abuse of Mr. Peabody for making Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, the president of the trustees of his educational fund for the South; for his

This overpowering genius of our Northern "brother" is continually displaying itself in some new and startling phase. The laudable zeal and untiring energy with which they have for four years devoted themselves to "reconstructing and harmonizing" the Southern States, is worthy even the reward it has received, and the success which has crowned their labors is a lasting monument to the unrivaled statesmanship of the descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers."

The latest endeavor to "harmonize" the opposing sections was the Gettysburg reunion, to which the officers of both armies were invited, and which had for its object the identification of the points of interest on that battlefield. The officers who fought in the Southern army did not accept the invitation, for which they deserve great praise. The radical papers North are attempting to construe the refusal of the Confederate officers to be present on the occasion as an additional proof of "rebellion." This is a mistake. General Lee, in reply to an invitation, gave a much better reason: "I think it wiser not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered." Aside from desiring to refrain from all public demonstrations, the Southern officers had no desire to place themselves in a position to be bullied and insulted by such "chivalrous" gentry as General Geary, and others. We don't know but that they might have been treated with civility; but it is hardly probable that these Federal officers who lissed down General Blair when he paid a tribute to a dead Confederate, would hesitate to insult a living one.

The Southern people bear no animosity to the Northern people who attend to their own business, and will leave us to attend to ours. We have monuments enough all around us to remind us of our condition, without assisting to raise others at Gettysburg. If they want to have "peace jubilees," and erect memorials upon their battle fields, we make no objection; but what would be for the people of every instance, to join in these occasions, when Canby holds over them the rod of power, and the test-oath hangs, like the sword of Damocles, suspended by a hair, ready to fall at the bidding of the tyrant, and obliterate the only step we have been permitted to make toward the attainment of peace.

There are indications of a decided change in public sentiment. The business interests of the North demand the overthrow of proscriptive Radical measures, and the entire restoration of the rights of the South. We presume this is not attributable to any sudden awakening of fraternal affection, but rather to our increased agricultural resources, and the development of other material interests, which will serve to build up American commerce. While the business circles advocate conciliation, politicians, inflated with the importance of the positions which they have sneaked into, will not deign to heed the gathering storm, but still cling to their old hobby of reconstruction upon the iron-clad platform. Others, however, shrewd enough to see the necessity of a change, are watching the political compass, and preparing to take a conservative position.

The people of the North have learned by experience that a monopoly of offices, and full power to legislate in favor of one section at the sacrifice of the other, have not subserved their interests to the extent anticipated. Proscription, once their universal cry, now impolitic and suicidal. Legislation has brought no real country, and without peace and prosperity. Therefore public opinion in regard to the present administration is not bright and her people.

A following sharp hit at Grant is in the New York Sun, the bitterest radical paper in the country: "It is more and more probable that Andy Johnson will be elected to the Senate of the United States. We are rather glad of it. Andy is a poor sort of a statesman, and is apt to be a bore; besides, his views in favor of repudiation are most objectionable; but it should not be forgotten that after he had become President, he refused a present of a carriage and horses."

"Congress can save Virginia, by refusing to allow the 'unrepentant rebels' who have been chosen in contempt of its laws, to take their seats, and by authorizing the Republicans who are justly entitled to seats, and who would have been elected but for fraud, violence and intimidation, to qualify. With a Republican legislature, the interests of the poor people of the State will be safe,—the constitution will be promptly put in force, and all its beneficent provisions at once go into operation, for the enlightenment and relief of the people. This must be done, or the fruits of the war and the mighty labors of reconstruction, will all be lost to Virginia.—State (Va.) Journal.

The carpet-bag editor of the Journal is very much exercised about the safety of Virginia. The "unrepentant rebels," in his opinion, are a great nuisance, and must be decapitated to give place to the Puritanical saints, who are longing to get a "lap" in the meal-tub.—Virginia can be "saved" without the interference of the Journal and its philanthropic friends. Can be "saved" from the control of unprincipled men, if Congress will not belie its own record. The legality and fairness of the late election having been endorsed by the leading Republicans of the State, we consider the opinion of the Journal, upon this point, worth nothing. "With a Republican legislature, the interests of the poor people will be safe." We have been under the control of Republican legislation for several years past, and if the "poor people" have been benefitted thereby, we have been unable to discover it. If heavy taxation without representation and many other untold evils of legislation are the blessings alluded to, then we comprehend the expression. But perhaps the Journal has reference to the "poor" carpet-baggers, who, in other days, "furnished steam for Puritanical prayer meetings," and "blackened pins and sold them for fish-hooks," but who have now come to Virginia to save her from political ruin. "Wondrous philanthropy! Wonder if they will charge anything for it!

Such is the malignity of Radicalism, that the vilest means used to impress upon the minds of the ignorant and unsuspecting that the present political condition of Virginia is mainly due to the influence of "unrepentant rebels," as they are termed. That they are the only obstacles in the way of reconstruction. The thorn which pierces the party so deeply was thrust there by the voice of the people in July last. The handwriting on the wall seals their doom, and this is why they weep over the "safety" of the Old Dominion.

Rumor.—It is rumored at Washington that there had been some disagreement between the President and Secretary Boutwell, or, as it was expressed, that Grant is backing from the hole-in-the-sky. Of course there are plenty to say "I told you so," "Didn't think it would come so soon," etc.; but no one can tell what the trouble is, or whether it amounts to a serious quarrel or not.—Y. in Balt. Gazette.

Eds. Herald.—[If "Hiram Ulysses" would really fall out with Boutwell and kick him out of the Cabinet, he would get credit for having done one sensible thing since his elevation to the Presidency.—Eds. Herald.]

Reciprocal Forbearance. The Abingdon Virginian makes the following sensible and well timed remarks, which we commend to the thoughtful consideration of all classes of our people: "If there ever was a time in our history, when men should be kind and indulgent to each other in an extraordinary degree, that time is the present. Those who have been compelled to forego the payment of the required interest on debts stayed by law, are now to be pressed for the principal and we regret to learn that a great many executions have been issued and levied within the last week or two. With the loss of many cattle, a large number of hogs, and the ruinous drought, it is utterly impossible for a large majority of the people to pay their debts, and total ruin will follow their forcible collection. Surely the creditor class will be indulgent under such sad circumstances, and wait a little longer for their dues. We have certainly suffered enough together, from the hands of a common enemy, without devouring and destroying each other."

United States Senator from Washington that the expression of public opinions elicited by recent dispatches from that city, indicating a movement in favor of the repeal of the present income tax, is strongly in favor of a modification of the revenue laws, leading to a result so desirable and so plain. He further says, those who advocate the deduction of five per cent, by the Treasury Department when coupons are paid, claim this as the most equitable and economical plan for the collection of income tax on surplus wealth.

Internal Revenue Decision.

A guardian, residing in Onondaga county, New York, resigned his trust, and the surrogate of that county appointed a new guardian, and ordered that the assets held by the former be assigned to the latter. Among the assets was a mortgage upon property in Kings county, and the assignment thereof was presented to the collector of the third district in Brooklyn, to be by him stamped, "Not subject to stamp duty," it being claimed that the assignment being by order of court, without consideration, and without any real change of title, but only from one trustee to another, a stamp was not required. Upon these facts, the commissioner ruled as follows: "Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, August 19, 1869.—Sir: I reply to your letter of the 14th inst., that upon every assignment of a mortgage a stamp tax is required equal to that imposed upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid. This tax is required upon every such transfer in writing, whether there is a seal of the mortgage or not. [Series 5, No. 10, last paragraph, page 15.]

The fact that the transfer is made by order of court does not relieve it, any more than in the case of a deed made under a judgment. "It would be proper to stamp it either in the district where the property is situated, or where the holder resides. Very respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS, Deputy Commissioner."

Gen. Canby and the Political Situation.

RICHMOND, AUG. 29.—The following is as authentic as it is important: A gentleman belonging to one of the two Walker State Committees (whose name I am not authorized to divulge) has had an interview with Gen. Canby, in which that official declared that the only terms he had to propose were, that all ineligible members of the Legislature should resign and that he would immediately order new elections to fill the vacancies thus created. If men were thereupon returned who could take the test-oath, he should further a speedy reconstruction to the extent of his ability and authority; but if the present ineligible did not resign or if other ineligible were elected to succeed them, he should feel bound to refer the whole election of July, &c., to Congress, postponing all action till that body reviewed the matter and gave final directions. Being questioned as to why he had not installed Governor Wadsworth as he had promised to do, he replied that when he issued the order to the members of the Legislature, inquiring as to their ability to take the test-oath, the Conservative State Committee officiously and seditiously interfered to prevent responses, and that he considered the continued active existence of that committee a hindrance to him and reconstruction. He would never, so long as he could avoid it, surrender any department to the practical control of a clique composed of men having such antecedents, and originally organized in open opposition to every measure of reconstruction.

Gen. Canby's distrust of the conservative committee has long been known, and within the last few days efforts have been made to replace it and the true Republican Committee by a new committee that should represent the whole body of the supporters of Walker. But this has been strenuously opposed by R. T. Daniel, the chairman of the Conservative Committee, and the question is in abeyance until the committee, (nearly all the members of which are absent from the city) shall be convened. It is believed that this committee, as soon as it is aware that it is looked upon as an obstacle in the way of reconstruction, will readily agree to dissolve in favor of a joint committee of unobnoxious Conservatives and moderate Republicans.

The proposed resignation of the ineligible members elect of the Legislature, coupled with Gen. Canby's promise, is looked upon as not a very objectionable way out of our difficulties, and there is little doubt entertained here that the members unable to take the test-oath will generally vacate. If they hesitate, the public voice is likely to be raised in denunciation against them. General Mahone is here, and he warmly advocates a prompt and hearty compliance with the conditions offered by Gen. Canby. Mahone's influence in our State politics, as evidenced in our recent movements is vast, and it may be considered that his approval, under all the circumstances, decides the matter.—Special to Balt. Sun.

[This may be true, and it may not. If the Conservatives want to get a committee that will please Gen. Canby we suggest that they will have to include Wells, Chandler and Judge Bond, and make Dr. Bayne chairman.—Eds. Herald.]

MURKIN.—Twenty sailors, belonging to the United States frigate Sabine, now at Cherbourg, France, have been implicated in a plot to blow up the ship in revenge for some alleged maltreatment on the part of the officers. They had succeeded in setting fire to a fuse connecting with the magazine, but the plot was frustrated by a cabin boy who discovered the fuse in time. Seven of the conspirators have been convicted and hung at the yard arm.

Further Modification of the Stay Law.

General Canby has issued the following modification of his order of June last in reference to the stay law:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., August 27, 1869. General Orders, No. 100.

"1. Paragraph 1 of General Orders No. 80, of June 29, 1869, from these headquarters, is hereby so modified as to extend the time allowed for the payment of one year's interest, under the provisions of that order, to the 30th day of September, 1869; instead of August 1, 1869; and all levies upon, or sales of, property not actually sold before compliance with the conditions hereinafter specified, by virtue of executions issued for non-compliance with the provisions of the said order in respect to the said interest, are hereby suspended until the said 30th day of September proximo; Provided, That the costs of the execution, of the process of the court, and of the advertisements of the property levied upon, shall be paid forthwith by the defendant as a condition precedent to the suspension hereby granted: And provided further, That in all cases where actual levy has been made, in pursuance of any execution issued as aforesaid, the defendant shall execute a bond in the nature of a forthcoming bond, with sufficient security, in form as prescribed by the laws of Virginia in similar cases, for the forthcoming of the property levied upon when the suspension of execution hereby granted shall have expired.

"2. The payment of one year's interest on the principal sum due, provided by General Orders No. 80, Current Series, above cited, to be paid subsequent to January 1, 1869, and before August 1, 1869, the time for which is, by the foregoing paragraph, extended to September 30, 1869, will be independent of any payment of interest heretofore made, or to be made, under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed March 2, 1866 with the amendments to the same, commonly known as the stay law, and of General Orders No. 149, dated December 22, 1868, from these headquarters.

"3. In addition to the payment of one year's interest, provided for by General Orders No. 80, Current Series, before cited and in the preceding paragraph, a judgment debtor, to be entitled to the stay of execution provided for by the same, shall pay, or have paid, to the clerk of the proper court, on or before the 30th day of September, 1869, all the cost chargeable and taxable in the case at the date of this order, or so chargeable and taxable on the day of payment thereof, if the same shall be made subsequent to this date, and on or before said 30th September proximo.

"4. The military commissioners in their several divisions, and the clerk of the several courts of this Commonwealth, will give to this order as wide a circulation as possible within their respective jurisdictions.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIAR, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

We republish for the information of our readers General Order No. 80, referred to above, viz:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., June 29, 1869. General Orders No. 80.

"1. Paragraph 1 of General Orders No. 149, dated December 22, 1868, from these headquarters, is hereby modified to read as follows: That the stay of executions against personal property, so far only as the same exists under laws lately in force, and which, by the provisions thereof, expired on the first day of January, 1869, shall be, and is hereby, extended until the first day of January, 1870. Provided, That the debtor shall have paid subsequent to January 1, 1869, and before August 1, 1869, one year's interest upon the principal sum due; but if before the last-named date such payment of interest shall not have been made, no execution shall be further stayed against personal property as provided for in this order: And provided further, That in case where the principal debt is due to the estate of any minor, widow, or unmarried woman, or insane person, as the beneficiary of a trust, whether in the hands of executors, guardians, administrators, trustees, commissioners in chancery, or other fiduciary, or invested by any such in his or their fiduciary capacity, in addition to the payment of one year's interest, as above required, one-third of the whole arrears of interest on the principal sum due shall be paid by the debtor on or before the 1st of September, 1869, and one-half of the remainder of the said arrears of interest on or before the 1st of November, 1869, to entitle such debtor to the stay of execution provided for by this order.

"II. At any sale of real estate by virtue of any decree or order of any court of this State, if the highest amount offered or bid at such sale for such real estate shall be less than two-thirds of the amount of the valuation of such real estate as assessed in the last preceding assessment for State taxes, and a minute of which assessed valuation shall be certified on the process by the officer holding the same, then, in every such case, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, commissioner, or other officer or person conducting such sale, at the request of either or any party to the record, then and there to adjourn and postpone such sale for the period of two calendar months; Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any case in which the debt or liability sought to be enforced was contracted or incurred since the 2d day of April, 1865, or in which the Commonwealth is the creditor or party beneficially entitled, or to taxes, levies, or assessments, due to a country or corporation.

"III. General Orders No. 24, dated March 12, paragraph 2, 3, and 4 of General Orders No. 149, from these headquarters, dated December 22, 1868 are hereby continued in force and made applicable to this order. By command of Brevet Major-General Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIAR, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Canby and General Drought. Many of the speculations upon the probable turn of political affairs in Virginia go upon the exploded theory that the people of the State have an indefeasible right to choose their own form of government. This is a fundamental mistake. General Canby is the only constitution of Virginia. Canby is its organic law. Canby exercises supreme power as a right. Canby is the depository of all authority, and there is no provision inherent in him for his own amendment. If Canby could be submitted to the people for adoption, rejection or modification, we should like to see the result. The voice of Canby is the supreme law in the Old Dominion. Canby is not restrained by precedents; in a military despotism there can be no law or precedent. Canby creates a precedent or destroys one, as circumstances require. Canby appoints his agents and representatives, none of whom are held to a strict account for their action. Canby is the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. In this way Canby provides for the common defence, promotes the general welfare, and secures the blessings of domestic tranquility. No one denies that he is the source of political power, that government was constituted for his good, and that his acts are above all judgment or review. There is neither failure nor disappointment in the government of Canby. He is the Resolutions of '98 and '99 and the Alien and Sedition Law in one person. He is the Bill of Rights, the Revised Code, the Statutes at Large, the Lex Scripta, the Lex non Scripta, the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Court, the Superior Court, the County Court, the Common Council, the Justices of Peace, the Policemen and Constables, the Overseer of the Poor, and Superintendent of the Penitentiary. There never was as cheap and efficient an organization as Canby. The people of Virginia were put to no expense in the formation of that Constitution. The band of iron which holds them in their fixed position, the inflexible instrument which places a limit upon thought, speech, voting, progress and improvement in district No. 1, which exhausts its people of all their nervous energy and hope, was not of their own fabricating, and has cost them nothing except their political and civil franchise, which, in this era of civilization, have been made so common elsewhere as to be supposed to have little appreciable value.

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It is natural that the Constitution Canby, absorbent of all other things, should absorb the whole attention of the people of Virginia. Not until lately has a rival arisen to dispute his place in their regards. This competitor is the terrific dry spell, which is making the physical condition of Virginia a type of her prostration as a State. General Drought is fast throwing General Canby into the shade. Political considerations are subject of breadstuffs. After all, the physical constitution is more important than the political. Men often owe to nature the blessings which they attribute to a system of government. Where harvests are plentiful, wages good and material prosperity prevails, men can tolerate almost any form of authority. But when the earth fails to yield her increase, even military rulers cease to be objects of interest. Let us hope that refreshing rains will yet revivify the parched vegetation, and that kindly impulses on the part of the government will permit some political vegetation to germinate and sprout in Virginia; if only to give a picturesque variety to the grim and solitary structure of the Canby constitution.—Baltimore Sun.

The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: Are you aware of the fact that even General Canby is driven to desperate straits to find enough "iron clad" persons to fill our "iron clad" civil offices? It is so. "On office's head offices accumulate." In many cases one man is commonwealth's attorney for several counties, besides holding other positions at the same time. One Maddox, (Sam F.) has places showered upon him, making him act in many characters simultaneously, and requiring him, (if he performs his duties,) to be in several localities at once. The difficulty to fill the petty offices makes the test-oathable who already have Federal and State appointments come down to take upon themselves the added dignity of a commissioner in chancery, of a county court clerk, of a common councilman, of a justice of the peace, or of a constable. Thus, what Schofield and Stoneman freely declared in words, Canby is obliged to confess in his appointments, that the enforcement of the test-oath makes it utterly impossible to supply the government of Virginia with proper officials. And Canby finds the difficulty still insurmountable though he doubles and redoubles posts upon his appointees, and even makes details from the officers of the army. He says that now the matter has gone out of his hands, and is before the Attorney General of the United States, he will obey such instructions as are sent him in the matter.

The Southern Senatorial Election. Such Tennessee papers as hold that the election of a United States Senator to succeed Fowler need not take place at the next session of the new Legislature of that State are greatly in error. A general act, passed July 25, 1866, provides for a uniform method and time for the election of United States Senators from the several States. The first section of the act alluded to provides "that the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator so going out of office, &c." As the Tennessee Legislature sits biennially, of course the proper time for the election of its two Senators will be on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof. So that the tug of war between Andy Johnson and his foes will have to come off sooner than the latter wish. Another important fact developed by reference to this act of 1866 is that it positively interferes with the Virginia Conservative programme for legislative action. The plan of the Virginia Conservatives has been to have their Legislature meet, organize, ratify the fifteenth amendment, and then adjourn without electing Senators. Their object in advocating this plan was to first ascertain the feeling of Congress before choosing their Senators.—Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

Mr. John Mitchell has brought suit against General Dix for false imprisonment. In the last issue of the Irish Citizen, referring to his suit, he says: "The plaintiff means to try out to the uttermost the question, whether there is any law left in this land or no; and if no, then to demonstrate that fact and leave it there. In the meantime it is as well to state the fact that at the time of the arrest and false imprisonment there was peace; at least nobody could foresee anything to the contrary, and further, that the person arrested was not only not charged with having committed any offence against the laws, but was not even suspected of any. He has, therefore, a very natural curiosity to find out why so harsh usage was given him; a curiosity which it is the main object of this present suit to satisfy; for in civilized or even demicivilized countries, a person seized upon and treated as a felon for months is usually told why."

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The Gettysburg Celebration.

The military sojourners at Gettysburg are getting on famously in the work of planting granite slabs for their own glorification and for the edification of such travellers as may hereafter be attracted to Gettysburg Springs, on account of its proximity to that field of blood. But it was hardly reasonable on their part to have expected Southern men to join in perpetuating in men's memories a day fraught to them with such lamentable results. Not that any heart burnings over a defeat on a fairly stricken field would ever prevent any Southern soldier from a cordial reunion with the victor. But he has the result of Gettysburg too painfully before him just now. He sees Canby and his troopers lording it over Virginia, and he sees the illiterate, clownish negro ruling over the education, refinement and intellect of South Carolina. He desires the truth of history to be told fully and without equivocation, but sad experience has taught him not to look to the associates of Sheridan, Pope and Butler to tell it. He accepts the legitimate issues of the war, but he cannot be expected to fraternize with Meade, late military oppressor of Georgia. He may have all the disposition in the world to forgive and forget, but the invitation comes with an ill grace from those who have one hand on his throat and the other in his pocket. Let the Generals at Gettysburg then magnify themselves in their own way, and rule out from their sacred places the bones of the rebel dead. Meanwhile, the Southern people will quietly wait for justice. They will place no tablet now on the bloody plateau which overlooks Bull Run, and from which an outnumbering host vainly strove to dislodge as gallant a band as ever was arrayed upon the edge of battle. They will erect no monument on the spot where the heroic and stainless heart of Stonewall Jackson was still forever. They will plant no memorial upon the crumbling but triumphant ramparts of Sumter. They have done enough for glory, and the meed of their praise they now leave the world to measure. They will do their part in the work of restoring good-will and harmony when those who hold over them a rod of iron shall show some disposition to be just.—Alexandria Gazette.

Canby in a Quandary—"Trooly Loil" are scarce.

The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: Are you aware of the fact that even General Canby is driven to desperate straits to find enough "iron clad" persons to fill our "iron clad" civil offices? It is so. "On office's head offices accumulate." In many cases one man is commonwealth's attorney for several counties, besides holding other positions at the same time. One Maddox, (Sam F.) has places showered upon him, making him act in many characters simultaneously, and requiring him, (if he performs his duties,) to be in several localities at once. The difficulty to fill the petty offices makes the test-oathable who already have Federal and State appointments come down to take upon themselves the added dignity of a commissioner in chancery, of a county court clerk, of a common councilman, of a justice of the peace, or of a constable. Thus, what Schofield and Stoneman freely declared in words, Canby is obliged to confess in his appointments, that the enforcement of the test-oath makes it utterly impossible to supply the government of Virginia with proper officials. And Canby finds the difficulty still insurmountable though he doubles and redoubles posts upon his appointees, and even makes details from the officers of the army. He says that now the matter has gone out of his hands, and is before the Attorney General of the United States, he will obey such instructions as are sent him in the matter.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. August 30.—It is well understood that the propositions looking to a settlement of the Cuban difficulty, which were presented to the government at Madrid through Mr. Paul S. Forbes, were rejected by the Spanish authorities.

The exact nature of the plan which Forbes was empowered to suggest to the regency has been mistaken in at least one important particular. The United States did not undertake to guarantee the payment of the sum in consideration of which the Spaniards were to relinquish to the Cubans the sovereignty of their island, but offered to act as trustee of a fund for that purpose, to be raised by setting apart a portion of the customs revenue of the island.

The correspondence of the subject was communicated by the Spanish to the French government, as is customary in the diplomacy of some European nations, in cases when friendly relations and some degree of similarity of interests exist. Whether French influence had any part in the decided rejection of the overtures of the United States is not known. Mr. Forbes is now on his way to this country, but it is thought in some quarters that he will again return to Spain on a similar errand.

E. Hepple Hall, who has traveled extensively in China recently, arrived here to-night, at the request of the Secretary of State, who wishes to consult with him on affairs in China.

Dr. Simons an American, who was imprisoned by the Spanish authorities in Cuba for over seven months, and who has had all his property destroyed, arrived here yesterday, direct from Havana, having been released through the efforts of the American Consul General at Havana. He proposes to bring his case to the attention of the government, and ask for some redress. The statement telegraphed hence to a New York evening paper, that the Spanish government had rejected the proposition laid before it by Minister Siskies for the settlement of the Cuban question is denied here by the Cuban envoy, Mr. Lemus, who is understood to be in constant communication with Secretary Fish on this subject. It is believed there is no foundation for it.

FROM FRANCE. PARIS, August 30.—Twenty-two of the crew attempted to explode the American steamer Sabine. The cabin boy extinguished the burning fuse leading to the magazine. Seven of the sailors were hanged at the yard-arm. The balance are in irons.

August 30.—Official.—The condition of the Emperor grows more and more satisfactory.

SCRANTON, PA., August 30.—Between 1,000 and 1,500 men from the coal fields north and south of this city arrived here to-day by rail and wagons. Their avowed purpose is to prevent the coal miners of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company from continuing at work. They are now holding their second meeting, but have taken no forcible action so far. Meetings of the citizens have been held, at the call of the mayor, to protect the miners, and volunteers are fast enrolling. There is much excitement.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] August 30, 11 P. M.—All is quiet here to-night. The bars and saloons in the city are closed by order of Mayor Hill. Four hundred special police have been sworn in, under command of Colonel Charles E. Royce.

All the coal mines are heavily guarded. At the request of miners belonging here, but employed in other districts, who have returned since it was voted to resume work, that question has been reopened, and a final ballot will be taken by the Miners' Union tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

Six mines were worked to-day, but none with a full force. Many miners from other localities left on the evening trains. The miners of the Delaware and Hudson Company at Olyphant voted to-day to resume work.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Letters from the jurisdiction of Colon state that the insurgents have left that quarter, going eastward, and taking with them all the slaves of San Antonio, and that the late Governor Trillo, of Sagua la Grande, surprised the insurgents at Encrucijala and killed twelve.

A Te Deum has been ordered in the churches of Puerto Principe for the disappearance of the cholera. Captain Urcola, who was one of the men killed in the insurgent attack, was killed ten days ago. Thirteen prisoners were taken in the jurisdiction.

POETRY.

HIDDEN.

O blushed, rise not to my cheek;
O tell-tale eyes, be clear and gay;
O lips, no warmer language speak...

WAITS FROM THE DRIFT.

A correspondent (unmarried) suggests that Solomon's wisdom was due to the fact that he had seven hundred wives, whom he consulted on all occasions.

A raptur'd writer inquires, "What is there under Heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing, than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?"

"Mother, make Bill behave himself; every time I hit him on the head with the hammer, he bawls."

Grandfather.—Ye-es—that is—well, no—not exactly. I didn't fight in any of the battles, but I sang in the great Peace Jubilee.

A story is told of two Yorkshire men who traveled together three days in a stagecoach without a word ever passing between them. On the fourth day one of them ventured to remark that it was a fine morning. "And who said it wasn't?" was the reply.

"Brix"—Dust.—When Mrs. Stanton gets the woman dressed so near like men that you can't tell the difference without a post mortem examination, won't she leave a string, or something hanging out to avoid mistakes? Be good, now, Elizabeth.

They even had the eclipse at Salt Lake. One man had a piece of smoked glass, which he let his wives look through, and before the glass got clear around the eclipse was gone.

The English Government thinks of introducing red stockings. The American Government is at present abundantly troubled with blue stockings.

Butler says: "It is always best to take things as we find them." Not if they are plated, Benjamin.

Josh Billings says: "Biles are the sorest things of their size on record, and as cross to the touch as a setting hen or a dog with a fresh bone. Biles always pick out the handiest place on your body to bite their nest, and if you undertake to brake them up, it only makes them mad and takes them longer to hatch out. There aint no coaxing nor driving them away."

A couple of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with bad whiskey, got into the gutter. After floundering about for a few moments, one of them said: "Jim, let's go to another house, this hotel leaks."

A bachelor, in commenting upon the large amount which Queen Victoria saves annually from her salary, remarked that "there was a widow worth going for."

He who would reprove the world, must be himself above reproof.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, unless he pleases to do right.

Refined young ladies up North have discarded the word Dictionary, and now say William-tionary.

That man is wise who holds his tongue when his spouse begins to scold.

A debating society out West is discussing the question, "When a house takes fire, does it burn up or burn down."

Why is a broken down politician like a wood-chopper? Because he has to leave the stump.

What kind of sweet-meats did they have in the ark? Preserved pairs.

Wife.—"I don't think, husband, that you are very smart." "No, indeed, wife; but everybody knows that I'm awfully shrewd."

The bright side.—Cheap side.

[From Lecky's History of European Morals.]

Roman Wives.

The legal position of the Roman wife was, for a long period, extremely low. The Roman family was constituted on the principle of the absolute authority of its head, who had the power of life and death both over his wife and over his children, and who could repudiate the former at will. Neither the custom of gitts to the father of the bride, nor the custom of dowries, appears to have existed in the earliest period of Roman history, but the father disposed absolutely of the hand of his daughter, and sometimes possessed the power of breaking off marriages that had actually been contracted. In the forms of marriage, however, which were usual in the earlier periods of Rome, the absolute power passed into the hands of the husband, and he had the right, in some cases, of putting her death. Law and public opinion continued in making matrimonial purity more strict. For five hundred and twenty years, it was said there was no such thing as a divorce in Rome, and, even after this example, for many years the marriage (to was regarded as absolutely indissoluble. Manners were so severe that a senator was censured for indecency because he had kissed his wife in the presence of his daughter.

It was considered in a high degree disgraceful for a Roman mother to delegate to a nurse the duty of suckling her child. Sumptuary laws regulated, with the most minute severity, all the details of domestic economy. The courtesan class, though probably numerous, and certainly uncontrolled, were regarded with much contempt. The disgrace of publicly professing themselves members of it was believed to be a sufficient punishment; and an old law, which was probably intended to teach in symbol the duties of married life, enjoined that no such person should touch the altar of Juno. It was related of a certain wife that she failed to obtain redress for an assault which had been made upon her, because it had occurred in a house of ill-fame, in which it was disgraceful for a Roman magistrate to be found. The sanctity of female purity was believed to be attested by all nature. The most savage female became tame before a virgin. When a woman walked naked round a field, caterpillars and loathsome insects fell dead before her. It was said that drowned men floated on their backs, and drowned women on their faces, and this, in the opinion of Roman naturalists, was due to the superior purity of the latter.

It was remarked by Aristotle, that the superiority of the Greeks to the barbarians was shown, among other things, in the fact that the Greeks did not, like other nations, regard their wives as slaves, but treated them as bipartite and companions. A Roman writer has appealed, on the whole with justice, to the treatment of wives by his fellow countrymen, as a proof of the superiority of Roman to Greek civilization. He has observed that, while the Greeks kept their wives in a special quarter in the interior of their houses, and never permitted them to sit at banquets, except with their relatives, no Roman ever hesitated to lead his wife with him to the feast, or to place the mother at his table. Whatever, in the period, when wives were completely subject to the rule of their husbands, much domestic oppression occurred, it is now impossible to say. A temple dedicated to a goddess named Virplice, whose mission it was to appease husbands, was worshipped by Roman women on the Palatine, and a strange and improbable, if not incredible story, is related by Livy of the discovery, during the Republic of a vast conspiracy of Roman wives to poison their husbands. On the whole, however, it is probable that the Roman matron was, from the earliest period a name of honor; that the beautiful sentence of a juriscousult of the empire who defined marriage as a life-long fellowship of all divine and human rights expressed most faithfully the feelings of the people, and that female virtue shone in every age conspicuously in Roman biographies.

An eastern paper writes thus plainly about pretty girls: "It may be set down as a general rule that the pretty girls are those who dress the plainest; pretty girls do not require the extra adornment of dress. Whenever then, we see one of the gaudily-arrayed creatures of fashion, our mind is at once made up that she is not naturally beautiful. Every rule has its exceptions, and there are doubtless, exceptions to this one; but in its general application it will be pretty correct."

On the Application of Land Plaster. Having been interested in the manufacture and practical use of land plaster for over thirty years, and after studying its effects upon the various crops to which I have applied it from time to time, I am induced, for the benefit of farming community, to submit the result of my experiments and experience with gypsum as a top dressing for clover, roots, and barley—to which crops I have applied it with excellent results. It is also a useful adjunct in barnyards, stables, pig-stys, and cess-pools, where it ought to be freely and constantly used to prevent the escape of the ammonia evolved from decaying urine and animal matter. There is no doubt that its action, when sown as a top-dressing upon growing crops, is wholly atmospheric, that its affinity for the ammonia, with which the common air is highly impregnated, by the gases constantly thrown off from decomposing matter, causes it to attract and fix those floating essences for the use and benefit of the crops to which gypsum has been so applied, and though it may have no direct affinity for pure water, still I find that green crops, especially clover, which have received a top-dressing of gypsum, in attracting the ammonia during the night, also retain the dew in which it is embodied; for in walking over a plastered clover-field in the morning, I find my feet saturated with water, whereas, in an adjoining unplastered field, they would as surely come out perfectly dry. My farm was originally a sandy loam. It has decreased in vegetable mold, and become more adhesive by vegetable culture for the last thirty-five years, to which latter effect the intermediate pasturing of sheep has also contributed. On this soil, one hundred pounds of plaster to the acre is the maximum quantity required, and when applied in excess, no greater effect is produced. Used on barley, especially in dry seasons, its effects are beneficial; but when mixed with two barrels of common salt per acre, the combination keeps the soil moist, strengthens the straw, and produces a better and heavier grain. On turnips and carrots, a mixture of one hundred pounds each of plaster and wood ashes, with two barrels of salt to the acre, applied as a top dressing, will greatly improve the crop both in quantity and quality, and will enable the roots to stand a drouth such as they were subjected to last year, and keep green and growing all the time. In the township of Waterloo, the German farmers are applying it in the fall upon their winter wheat, as they inform me, with good effect. I have not as yet tried it myself, but as they have used it more extensively last season, I presume the experiment is satisfactory. The evaporation and escape of gases from manure heaps, stables, &c., &c., can be prevented by frequent sprinklings of gypsum, which absorbs these subtle elements, and precipitates them into a fixed salt of ammonia (hartshorn) for the use of the crops to which it may be afterward applied. The annual loss to farmers by the waste of evaporation is enormous, as the best and most subtle elements of their manure heaps and urinal washings are lost from want of proper economy and care, and, like the riches of a spendthrift, are dissipated to the wind for the benefit of others, and to the ultimate ruin of himself. In manure, upon which plaster has been from time to time applied, decomposition is retarded; but its whole strength is retained intact, and afterward, when turned out in the field, effluvia is hardly perceptible. This proves that gypsum acts on the gases and ammoniacal matter alone; that it is an effective chemical agent in adapting these elements to the use of growing crops, and that it exerts no influence whatever on the soil itself.—F. W. C. Paris, in Canada Farmer.

STAMP DUTIES.

The following statement of the stamp duties on ordinary documents has been carefully prepared from an official copy of the law, and should be cut out and preserved for reference. Affidavits, except in suits of legal proceedings, not otherwise specified, each sheet or piece of paper, .05 Blank checks, drafts, or orders, sight or on demand, .02 Bill of exchange (inland), draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, payable on demand or at time designated, for sum not over \$100, .05 Every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, .05 Bill of sale of personal property, other than ship or vessel, .05 Bond, personal, for payment of money same, a mortgage, 1.00 Of indemnity, where money recoverable is \$1,000 or less, .50 Every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, .50 All official receipts or orders given by State, county and municipal officers are excepted. Not requiring in legal proceeding, not otherwise specified, as bonds for titles, .25 Certificates, deposits, not over \$100, .02 Over \$100, .05 Check, draft or order, for any sum over \$10 drawn upon any person not a bank, banker, or trust company at sight or on demand, .02 Contract, (see Agreement), .25 Deed or conveyance of real estate, considerations not over \$500, .50 Every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof, .50 Lease of lands or tenements, rents not over \$300 per annum, .50 Each additional \$200, or fractional part thereof, .50 Insurance (marine, inland and fire) policy or renewal premium not over \$10, 10c; \$10 to \$50, 25c; \$50 to \$5,000, 50c; over \$5,000, 1.00 Mortgage, trust deed, or personal bond for payment of money, \$100 to \$500; 50 cents, each additional \$500, .50 Power of Attorney to sell and transfer stocks, bonds, shares, or collect dividends or interest thereon, .25 To receive or collect rents, .25 To sell, convey, rent or lease real estate, .100 Or any other purpose, .50 Probate of will or letter of administration, estate not over \$2,000, \$1; each additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, .50 Protest of Note or bill of acceptance, check or draft, .25 Promissory note. See bill of exchange, inland receipt for payment of money or debt over \$20, not being for satisfaction of mortgage, judgment or decree of court, and, .02 Receipt for the delivery of property, .05 Whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, only one stamp duty is required. In such case stamp one of the instruments, and note the fact and value of stamp on the other. A deed made without valuable consideration requires no stamp. The amount of a stamp on a deed is regulated by the amount of the consideration or purchase money, and not by the value of the property.

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