#### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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ADVERTISEMENTS exceeding fifteen lines are erted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, I FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions ial notices inserted before Marriages and s, will be charged FIFTEEN CENT. per line for hinsertion All resolutions of Associations nications of limited or individual interest. notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five re charged TEN CENTS per line.

1 Year. 6 mo. 3 mo Verchants and others, advertising their business

ilege of change. Advertising in all cases exclusive of subiption to the paper.

OB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fanolors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every vaand style, printed at the shortest notice. The EE OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power ses, and every thing in the Printing line can ented in the most artistic manner and at the of his farm, but he can confidently reckon vances to supply the want of human hands. rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

### Griginal Poctry.

FOR THE REPORTER. THE LITTLE BROWN SCHOOL HOUSE.
THE LITTLE BROWN SCHOOL ROUSER
BY CRETIAS.
There 's a little school-house brown,
"Way up town ;
On the road to Waverly-
Do you see?
Where the boys and girls are brought,
And their young ideas taught
How to shoot,
And take root !
Many a locust hanging o'er,
Shades the door,
Which to keep the clothes unmussed-
From the dust,
Shuns the gate that street-ward opes ;
Turning to the grassy slopes
Of the sward,
River-ward.
All day long the hall within,
Is there din,
Of the scholars conning o'er
Heavy lore ;
They are learning A, B, C,

Figures, Latin, History :-It's done brown. 'Way up town ! In the teacher's easy chair,

Seated there. Is an eye of smiling brown, No dark frown Ever direful terror throws, Where the gentle mistress goes ;-It 's done brown Way up town !

Planned, they say, this house so neat, Up the street, One who hopes to see it great In the state ; Oaks from little acorns grow Men from little babies : so With "the Brown Way up town ! owanda, Dec. 4, 1865.

# ESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF



#### E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

#### REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

### VOLUME XXVII.

# TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 16, 1866.

The encouragement afforded to the settler is very great. If he is the head of a tamily and packed by machinery. Cincinnati kills in the future, when the country shall be more densely peopled, and able to make from the Government, substantially as a per annum. Chicago has, however, lately be charged \$20. They will be entitled to 1 free gift, one hundred and sixty acres of acquired even greater importance as a charged \$20. They will be enhanced to a lice girl, one manufed and bray detection pork-exporting town. A million of hogs ing the age of twenty-one years, receives the like. If he chooses to pursue his trade, indeed, not only the largest market in the

or to seek employment as a laborer in any world for pork, but also for corn and timhigh price of labor generally compels the himself and his family for the cultivation as the Americans in mechanical contri-

on produce more than sufficient for his sup-port. The increase of population in some machine—have been brought to Europe,

1864 it was estimated at three hundred and bors of agriculture. fifty thousand. Wisconsin had only 5318 Of the textile manufactures of America, State is now nearly ten million bushels. The prosperity of California began with the discovery of gold, but it is already a wheat-exporting country, and seems likely to become the granary of the Pacific. The imposed in the United States, great quan-timposed in the United States, great quan-

census of 1860, it appears that upward of class of their own community, but they are three million, or more than one-third, were actually raising this price at their own ex-directly occupied in the tillage of the soil, pense as growers and exporters of the raw Sir S. M. Peto devotes another section of a very large proportion to the whole popu- duce any thing like the quantity required lation.

The American estimate of American manufactures, and of the number of peo-vocacy of free trade. He expresses his ple engaged in them, is only reached "by Northern States.

the United States, according to the census countries so situated as those on the north-

for the use of its own population."

efully compiled from the bulky Re- labor, the farming is generally very imper- zona-an area of more than a million of stationary in population. Immigrants did fect ; yet, mainly from the advantage of square miles, extending from British Col- not flock to them, for the white man laborclimate, the American farmer is able to produce a bushel of wheat at much less and from the eastern slope of the Rocky by the slaveholders and by the slaves. All cost than the most scientific farmer in England can. The wheat, well protected by the deep snow in winter, comes rapidly for ward in the cool weather of spring, and nia, which were acquired from Mexico in land" amounts only to 11.437,821 acres, the bright sunshine of the summer months 1848, silver mines have long been worked. while 19,679,215 acres are "unimproved ; brings it to great perfection. Wheat and Indian corn are the grains principally culsoon become greatly more numerous and tivated in the more northern parts of Amer ica. Rice is grown in some parts of the South. Indian corn supplies the principal part of the food of the people, both in the overed in Nevada, and nearly one hun-North and in the South. It is of extreme ly easy cultivation, and its productiveness is far beyond that of other grains. Peas called Virginia City, has sprung up in close and beans are largely cultivated in Ameriproximity to these mines, with a population or six hundred million pounds sterl- ca. Potatoes are produced in great quanalready of more than ten thousand ; and tities in the Northern States, and sweet po tatoes in the South. Turnips are little cul in population, while new silver mines are expect it to be all paid off in thirty tivated, the climate being too dry. The continually being opened in different local-"From dairy produce, both of butter and cheese, S. M. is large. The improvement of quality in ities. American cheese since it began to be imported into Britain has attracted the notic Perhaps in no part of the world is it more States. of almost every consumer. It is account abundant than in the State of Missouri. ed for by the establishment of a great cheese-fact ry " system in the dairy dis tricts of the State of New York and neighthe iron ore of Missouri to account. The dinary sources of revenue in a period boring regions. "Each farmer sends his district is deficient in coal, and the railway eteen years; and that practically the milk to the dairy, and is credited for the system is too incomplete to supply this quantity supplied. Skilled persons are em ployed at the factories to make the cheese iron ore, but hitherto almost unproductive, and it has been found that these factories lies in the northern part of Georgia, passturn out an article of far better quality and New Jersey that iron ore is at present than used to be made in private dairies most largely worked. There are iron pro-The prices of grain and dairy produce in America, depend mainly upon the prices in ducing districts also in New England, New London. The exports of grain from the York, Ohio, Virginia, and both the Caroli-United States in 1863 amounted to seventy nas ; and during the last ten years a con-The extremely rapid increase of seven million three hundred and ninety-six siderable amount of capital has been inthousand and eighty-two bushels, of which vested in iron-mining in Michigan, on the which the means of subsistence and forty-seven million eighty two thousand and southern shore of Lake Superior. But the twenty-six bushels were sent to Great iron masters of America can hardly hold Britain and Ireland. The grain-trade was their ground, as yet, against competition ration. The population of the United rapidly developed after the opening of the with imported iron. The vast supplies of 5,305,925 in 1800, and in Erie Canal in 1825, and of late years it has iron ore which America possesses are rathincreased with wonderful accelerated ra- er to be regarded as a store for future ages pidity ; much grain produced in the North- than as a source of wealth to be largely western States finding its way eastward by developed in the present. There are very descendants number more than twen-e million, or two-thirds of the whole."\* western States much of it from the lake ports by the St. Lawrence, and much of it Superior, near Kee-nee-nah Point, where by railways. Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, masses of native copper of extraordinary f Europe, but in greatest numbers which was scarcely inhabited twenty-five size have been found. Copper mines have Great Britain and Ireland. Many years ago, and which exported only 4000 also long been wrought in New Mexico .se have recently settled in California. bushels of grain and flour in 1841, exported Lead is wrought, but not to a great extent, in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Quick-18,812,380 bushels in 1863. Wool is not yet an important article of silver has been found in California, but the produce in the United States, although in produce is not yet very considerable. some places there are fancy farms, where The coal fields of America are greatest bis twenty years there were less than 200. great attention is paid to the breeds of in the world. They are computed to be is who had immigrated. Now, if we sheep ; and merino sheep of unsurpassed, thirty-six times the extent of those of Great six who had immigrated. Now, if we case of no increase from immigration, or perhaps unequaled, excellence are to be found in Vermont ; but California is exfound in Vermont ; but California is ex- ated in the basin of the Mississippi and its pected soon to become a great wool-pro- tributaries. The whole annual produce of ducing country. The climate of the At- coal, however, does not yet amount to much (below the mark); in lantic States is not suited to the silk-worm, more than fourteen million tons, or about and attempts at silk-culture there have fail- one-fifth of that of Britain. Wood is the ed ; but it is supposed that it may succeed ordinary fuel for domestic purposes, and must have been at admirably in the Pacific States. is even employed for steam-engines, while Nowhere in the world is the feeding of the Americans dispense with steam wher-.000,000, of which there would have been 900 (instead of Sir S. M. Peto's 21,000,000) executined for as immigrants and their de-ats.—ED. HARPEN'S WEEELX. In the world is the feeding of the Americans dispense with steam wher-omy as in some parts of the United States. "water-privileges." The abundance of iron, Cincinnati has long been celebrated for its coal, and limestone in America, however,

use of its own mineral treasures.

Sir S. M. Peto devotes a chapter to petroleum, or rock-oil, and gives a most interesting account of oil-springs was mere-ly collected by skimming it from the sur-face of water on which it floated till 1858, of the large towns or in the more densely-peopled parts of the country, he finds wages ber, although it was but a mere Indian trading station till 1830, and its pork trade and at once began to yield 400, and aftermuch higher than in Europe, and the ne-cessaries of life comparatively cheap. The portation of three hundred hogs. ward 1000 gallons a day. Great excite-ment ensued, and a search for oil began The high price of labor has stimulated throughout the whole district. Many of settler who becomes a farmer to depend on invention, and no people have so abounded the experiments were unsuccessful, but himself and his family for the cultivation as the Americans in mechanical contri- when oil was struck the fortunate adventurer was suddenly enriched. Some of the wells yield oil without the trouble of pumphead. ing ; it flows from them in a copious stream. of the newly-settled districts has been ex-tremely rapid. Minnesota in 1849 had a population little exceeding four thousand; the comparative cheapness of labor. As in 1860 the population exceeded one hun- might be expected, many of the American nia; and in Oil City business is now transdred and seventy-two thousand; and in inventions are intended to facilitate the laly. Other parts of America have also been found to be rich in oil. It would be out of place here to do more than merely regular army are seen in the streets. A inhabitants in 1830, and in 1860 it had 775, that of cotton is by far the most important, out of place here to do more than merely 881. Indiana had a population of 4875 in but the number of spindles is not much allude to the oil-wells of Canada; but 1800, and in 1860 a population of 1,360, 428. The annual produce of wheat in this Britain; moreover, much of the cotton sylvania, in Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia, spun in America is spun in the cotton-pro- while it is said that indications of oil have

rapid prosperity of the States is generally titles of cotton goods of British manufac- trade, and the internal trade on the lakes due to their agricultural resources. Sir S. M. Peto says: "I hope I shall not wound is inconsiderable. Sir S. M. Peto does not of his work. One fact claims particular the national esteem of my American friends hesitate to condemn the whole system of attention, that no less than one half of the when I say that I regard their country as protective duties, by which American man-essentially agricultural, and by no means ufactures are unnaturally fostered, as in- Great Britain; next to this is the export essentially commercial or manufacturing. jurious to America itself and to the trade to France; but the third largest ex-But I think their own records establish my world. As to the protective duties on cot-position. Of about 8,217,000 heads of ton goods, he says: "Not only are the North America, while the exports to other families and other individuals whose occu-pations were recorded at the period of the largest consumption among every From this may be seen the vast importance to both nations of constantly maintaining store; and is eagerly read, with tears and

by widows and mothers, clad in deep mourn Sir S. M. reto devotes another section of his work to railways. The rivers of the country, great and numerous as they are, utterly insufficient for the purpose of its in-...On the other hand, the number of material from which these articles are made; and all this for the protection of an interest which can not compete with its ri- utter, y insufficient for the purpose of its inengaged in manufactures does not assume vals in its own market, and can not pro- ternal commerce. The railway system of ed Lincoln rules the black. America is great and rapidly extending ;

but most of the railways are as yet mere single lines, and their construction is so imperfect that the rate of traveling is far confidence that as the people of Britain reincluding all the fishermen, blacksmiths, fused to be taxed for the exclusive benefit enters very fully into the whole subject of agriculturists, so the people of America He visited America, indeed, in the capacity makers, seamstresses, painters, varnishers, will ere long refuse to be taxed for the ex- of chairman of the London Board of Control printers, hatters, masons, mariners, millers, clusive benefit of manufactures. The whole of the Atlantic and Great Western Railthe city. sawyers, lumbermen, and handicraftsmen question has a special importance at pres- way, and his suggestions on the construcof every sort in the community. Manu-facturing industry, properly so called, is tween the United States and the British scarcely be received by the Americans as almost entirely confined to a few of the provinces in North America. It seems al- those of a stranger, but with the respect most impossible that any other system than due to one whose interests are identified The extent of improved land in farms in that of free trade can long prevail between with their own, and whose experience gives

returns of 1860, was 163,110,720 acres; ern and southern banks of the St. Law-the extent of unimproved land included in farms was 144,101,818 acres; and the un-cultivated territory not yet included in cultivated territory not yet included in the const formidable magnitude on the long line of the frontier. doors in their faces. ESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF America has just alpear for moder actast called so  $\pm 0,645,045,000$ —being an increase from the pen of Sir Morton Peto. In a me of moderate size, he presents us the agreed mass of statistical informa- the green to the bulky Re- of the formation of the farming is generally very imper- so the dimensional conception of the farming is generally very imper- so the dimensional conception of the farming is generally very imper- so the dimensional conception of the farming is generally very imper- so the dimensional conception of the farming is generally very imper- so the dimensional conception of the farming is generally very imper- so the dimensional conception of the farming is generally very imper- so the dimensional conception of the sources in the set of the farming is generally very imper- so the dimensional conception of the sources in the set of the dimensional conception of the sources in the set of the dimensional conception of the sources in the set of the dimensional conception of the sources in the set of the dimensional conception of the sources in the set of the dimensional conception of the sources in the set of the source in the set of the source in the set of the sources in the set of the sources in the set of the sources in the set of the source in the set umbia on the north to Mexico on the south, ing with his own hands was despised both Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Silver- this must now be changed. There is much of dealing in such trash does not leave a had in Paris, they are very dear, and the boots or shoes, books, slates, pencils, writmining may be said to be only in its in- land in the Southern States which invites fancy, although in New Mexico and Arizo- settlers. Even in Virginia the "improved to fill their flour; barrels and meat casks In the hands of another race, and under a whereas in New York the improved land better government, they will now probably is more than double the extent of the unimproved. Much of the uncultivated land in productive. An immense lode of silver ore, the South is adapted for the cultivation of known as the Comstock Lode, has been dis- cotton and other strictly southern products, but much of it also is well suited to wheat. dred different companies have obtained the Of the products of the South, the most imright to work parts of it. A fine city, portant-besides cotton, rice, Indian corn, and tobacco--is sugar. The cultivation of hands of treason hold the ballot; the hon- cussing the merits of the new the sugar-cane is limited to the most southern regions, and has of late decreased ; but the whole of Nevada is rapidly increasing the sorghum or sugar-grass recently introduced from China is admirably adapted to House ? the climate, not only of the South, but indeed of almost all parts of the United Iron ore exists in great abundance in the States, and its cultivation has rapidly ex-United States, and is widely distributed - tended, especially in the Northwestern Sir S. M. Peto's work is so full of inforwhere great hills are entirely formed of it. mation that what we have been able to ex-Little, however, has yet been done to turn tract is but a little portion of it. The spirit in which it is written is also excellent. It is the work of an Englishman who loves his own country and her institutions, but want. Another district, extremely rich in who regards America and Americans with the most kindly feeling. It is calculated to dissipate prejudice, and to promote good ing into Alabama. It is in Pennsylvania feeling on both sides of the Atlantic.

\$2 per Annum, in Advance.

RICHMOND AND ITS BATTLE-FIELDS.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

NUMBER 12. in the bottom of the horrible "crater." The

farmer who owns the spot has enclosed it, and makes his living by exhibiting it for a ities.

dollar to every party of visitors, and by selling another sort of "crater" from a rude Richmond and its Southern outpost, Pe-tersburg, are still a battle-field. The ghost

drinking-shop. On that farm fifteen thousof the late war still haunts those historic and human beings were slaughtered ! It was the focus of the nine months' fight. regions. In no part of the defunct Confederacy does the spirit of the rebellion linger Fort Steadman is in good preservation ; with such inveterate vigor as on the James and the Appomattox. The country-folk tell us that, if you kill a snake, his *tail* will against its sharp abattis and earthen breast-works the rebellion made its last onset. When Lee fell back from this final writhe and wriggle "till sundown." The assault, on the 25th of March, the doom of armed loyalty of the nation-with the sword in one hand and the edict of emancipation the Confederacy was sealed. For humaniin the other-slew the serpent of secession: but there is a vigorous vitality yet squirmthat day onward was downwright murder. ing in the caudal extremity of the copper-Lee's only excuse is that he hoped to make good his retreat on the Southside Railroad, A visitor to Richmond soon discovers and join his army to Gen. Joe. Johnston's. that the beautiful city--with its tasteful

Fort Sedgwick (known during the war streets and flower-surrounded mansions on as Fort Hell) is a fine specimen of a work Shoccoe Hill-is still the headquarters of that freedom-hating oligarchy which made Richmond its fortified stronghold for four now used for a subterranean beer-shop. from ours at many points; between the sentinel in blue paces before the doors of two rows of lion's teeth now lie the bleaching bones of the dead, and the rotting re-Gen. Terry's residence-that same door whence Jeff Davis fled in hot haste on the mains of boots, and clothes, and haversacks We stood beside one trench in which over afternoon of Sunday, the 2d of April, 1865. The stars and stripes float from the quar-ters of the troops. But we did not see them thousand Union dead were in "one red

stores, and the halls of the hotels, are abundantly garnished with pictures of Lee, I have no time or space to day to describe that wonderful fifteen miles of history,writ-Jeff Davis and Stonewall Jackson. Handbills were posted announcing a "lecture on its Alpha on Harrison's Creek to its Omega Stonewall Jackson," and a newly-published biography of the immortal hero" for sale at the book stores. The volume was thrust bloody grave. Let the Judases of all fuat us the moment we entered the principal ture nations learn its lessons to the end of heavy hearts, in many a stately mansion, time.

## HORSE A LA MODE.

The morning papers which we opened at the breakfast-table of the Ballard House were profuse of eulogy of President Johnson (as once they were of President Davis), pay a visit to the great shop near the Mad-eline to understand the absurdity of the less rapid than in Britain. Sir S. M. Peto enters very fully into the whole subject. "nigger bureau" and "the radicals." It is reported that there are about one hundred destitute of good meat that they are forced and fifty thoroughly loyal white Unonists in to compensate for the deficiency by ingeni-The old aristocracy do not mean ous cooking and scientific sauces. The shop I speak of is one that for size, for exthat their number shall be increased by Yankee merchants and manufacturers from ternal and internal decorations, for the disthe North, if they can help it. So they play of handsome joints on thousand of feet of white marble slabs, amidst boumarch straight by the store-doors of the Yankees, and carry their custom those who quets of beautiful flowers, and for its servworship the sacred bones of the dead Confeneracy. Few Yankees have yet "struck ile" in Richmond. Polite society locks its "One of my secesh neigebors," said a

ward of a pound) for the prime parts to about 2d. for the inferior pieces. The number of persons served up to about two o<sup>2</sup>-clock was not far short of three hundred; but a large proportion of these presented free tickets, the distribution of which had been entrusted to Sisters of Charity by the society organized to promote the introduc-tion of horse flesh as an article of human food throughout France. To accustom the people of the particular neighborhood where the first establishment was opened to the new class of animal food considerable quantities of it had been given away for some weeks previously under the auspices of the above mentioned society. It is proper to state that the horseflesh sold at th establishment of which I have been speaking is all subjected to strict governmental inspection, and that the establishment itself has the sanction of the author-

The event wes celebrated by a banquet in the evening at Lemardelay's in the Rue de Richelieu, and at which one hundred and eighty-two persons sat down to the doubtful delicacy. The bill of fare comprised horse soup, sausages of horse flesh, sirloin of horse garnished with potato balls, horse a la mode, ragout of horse, roast flesh of horse, and salad dressed with horse oil-this last. I should mention, is almost white without smell, and sweet in flavor. The ty's sake he ought to have surrendered chair was taken by M. de Quatrefages, the that day. The exposure of every life from distinguished French naturalist and member of the Institute, who had for supporters M. Albert Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, director of the Garden of Acclimatization; Dr. Souberian, secretary of Acclimatization Society ; the Marquis de Bethisy ; the Abbe Dufour ; M. Bertrand, the mathematician composed of sand-baskets, like those of Sum-ter. One end of the huge bomb-proof is now used for a subterranean beer-shop. The rebcl lines were but an hundred yards Appropriate toasts were drank, and songs in praise of the horse, and more particularly of its alimentary qualities, were sung during the evening.

FINDING FAULT WITH CHILDREN .-- It is at times necessary to censure and punish .-on any private residence during our late visit to Richmond. The only portrait of *Uncle Abraham* that we discovered was in a negsoe's candy-shop. On the other hand, the windows of the print-stores and book stores. and the halls of the heads specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. But ing on the part of its parrents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition of both parent ten in huge lines of sand and timber, from and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions-hope and fear .-on Hatcher's Run. It is the American Both of these are at times necessary. But Aceldama, in which treason found its who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing, rather than by fear of offending ? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is al-ways censuring them when she sees any-thing amiss, they feel discouraged and unsays: It is a popular delusion in England that there is no such thing as good beef in France; but the truth is that one has to go to Paris to learn the true delicacy of the "biftek" and "filet." One has only to pay a visit to the great shop near the Mad well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches. But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affection In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheer-ful spirit. Your child has been through the day very pleasant and obedient. Just beng men, all dressed in spotless white, puts fore putting him to sleep for the night, you your English Bannisters and Slaters to take his hand say :-- "My son you have been shame. So large is the business done at this establishment that regular customers are required to have their orders ready

the Commissioners of the Census United States, and from other sources asy of access to readers in general. however, far from being a mpilation ; on some parts of the ect the author writes from personal obation, and on every part he freely ofs his own opinions and reflections.

Sir Morton Peto begins by referring to remarkable fact of the prosperity of ica even during the trying time of the War; for this he accounts by attribug it to the "wonderful elasticity of the ources of the United States." The na-The naal debt, which was only sixty-five milf dollars at the commencement of the or thirteen million pounds sterling, is almost three thousand million of dolbut such is the confidence of the peothe resources of their country that or even in a shorter time. resident at Washington," Sir S. M. says, "down to the humblest agriculin the Far West, I found but one preg feeling respecting the debt." eferred to the experience of the past. vas told "that the debt entailed by the of 1812 was wholly discharged from en of that debt had never been felt by dy, though, considering the differthe numerical population, the capiwealth, and the future prospects of the try, it was almost as great a debt, in ion, as the present."

ief among the natural resources of the try is its fertile soil, of which more re is every year brought into cultipulation is in part due to the facility mfort are obtained by all who are ble of work, but in great part to imes was only it was 31,429,000 ; but it is calculaat "of the whole population in 1863, imigrants of the present century and imigrants are derived from all coun-

is a wide error in this statement. From iod of twenty years-the inon was over 36 per cent. This o on in such a country as this to tion in 1790 being 3 000 000 would in 3,000,000, would in have been 12,000,000 ; and in 1865 d from the original population of 1790.-ave been living 24,000,000 of persons The actual population in 1860

VALUE OF THE SABBATH .- The Sabbath is made for man. There is no exception. It is for every man : The birthright of every son of Ad m; an inheritance he did not purchase, and which he cannot sell. It is made by God, for the cabman and coach man. It is made for the engine driver the stoker, and the guard. It is made for the waiter in hotels, and the servant in all public buildings. It is the inheritance both of the man-servant and the maid-servant --It is made for the musician For all these the Sabbath was made : it was made for their soul and body, and woe, thrice woe to the man who robs them of this their birthright.

The selfish mis-pend their own Sabbath, and in doing so rob other men of their Sab bath. If I am wicked enough and foolish enough to mis-pend my own Sabbath, not having the fear of God before mine eyes, what right have I to compel any other man to mispend his Sabbath, and thereby to ruin his soul that he may minister to my pleas-Every man should remember the ure ? Sabbath was made for man.

The man does a foul wrong to God, and nis own soul, who sells his Sabbath ; and the man who buys the Sabbath of another loes as foul a wrong to both God and man He who buys another man's Sabbath, or any part thereof, commits as flagrant a wrong as he who sells his Sabbath for hire, and becomes a profane person like Esau, who for one morsel of bread sold his birthright.

Dos'r have too many friends. He who can't count his friends can't count upon them.

those who hold large rural estates-are other kind of "viande" was to be opened their place when done with. generally impoverished. An old Peters-burgh resident said, "I have a barrelful of Boulevard de l'Italie. Unfortunately, al-never. When you use any article, hoe, Confederate money at home." Four years though prime beef and mutton are to be shovel, rake, pitchfork, axe, hammer, tongs, community with much "portable property" with just now. But the soil remains, and workman's allowance of flesh food for himkindly nature is already hiding the wounds of war under her green robes of grass and lished the shop for the sale of horse-flesh have done using it, return it to its proper

through the interior of the State. The surrounding it was a crowd of some fifty most active industry of Old Virginia to day or sixty people, the majority being women, wears a black skin. The dainty white and all being more or less engaged in dis-" viande est black hands of loyalty hold the hoe. Is On either side of the shop door hung two that the reconstruction that was purchased large haunches of horse, looking anything at Five Forks and Appomattox Court but inviting, and wanting that positive tone of color which a good joint of beef al-

In Richmond there is a surplus of ne- ways presents. On marble slabs in front groes, and no sm ill antipathy toward them on the part of the most virulent rebels. set them off, some scraggy-looking ribs and der, economy, sobriety; in everything be The intelligent freedman who showed me purply red steaks were displayed. Inside the deserted capitol building, and Aleck were portions of the buttock, &c., some

Stephens's empty chair, remarked, "My shin-bones, and a heap of odds and ends, old master at Bottom's Bridge would kick for the trade had been brisk, and more than me off his premises, if I went there." He an entire enimal had been already disposed told me that the great majority of the of. The master butcher was very attenplacks in Richmond are, at present, worse tive to his customers, the majority of whom off in material comforts than before the were of the poorest class. It was amuswar. That is easily accounted for. Busiling to see the way they were beset on leav ness is dull ; the whites are poor ; and city- ing the shop-how their purchases were servants are not skillful field-hands. In the overhauled and minutely examined, then rural regions, the negroes know how to turned over and over, squeezed, sniffed at, work, are glad to work, and are bettering balanced in the hand, and then thrown their condition every day. The crops along back into the basket again by scores of the Fredericksburgh Railway generally people, many of whom had come with their look well. The road itself is in good order. own baskets, with an intention of buying, Richmend contains some very suggestive but could not quite make up their minds scenes. Among them are Jeff Davis' "Ex- One exceedingly brown old lady, with a ecutive Room" (in the custom house) now very showy cotton handkerchief tied round occupied by the clerk of the U. S. Court ; her head, encouraged the hesitating ones, the execrable Libby prison, now guarded and showed them her own purchase. by blue-coats, once imprisoned there ; and in England," said she, "all the people eat the blackened ruins of the Rev. Charles it. What is their 'rosbif,' of which we Read's pro-slavery church. There must hear so much? Horse flesh, to be sure.' have been pitch enough in that, pulpit to A fastidious dame in a purple jacket vowed have made it burn briskly. It is a sorrow- that the very idea of the thing made her ful fact that the soldiers of the disbandon- ill. This brought forward the mistress of ed Southern armies are at this moment the establishment, a buxom jolly dame, who more loyally disposed than the ministers of declared she had just made a hearty meal

the dismantled Southern churches. Freed- of it, and found it uncommonly good. On men's Bureaus and Civil Rights bills are my arrival I certainly observed madame valuable expedients for the hour ; but the and two ar three others taking their midvital wants of the South are a new plough, day meal at the back of the shop, but it a new pulpit, and a new school-house. was omelette, and not horse, that I saw The fortifications around Richmond are them eating.

of little interest, except in the direction of The customers, as I have already remark-Drury's Bluff. But those who wish to see ed, were chiefly women, and of the poorer the most remarkable field-works in the class ; still, among those who went in for world must hasten to Petersburg before steaks were several well-dressed men above the storms have washed down those inter- the rank of artisans ; also, a couple of old minable entrenchments of sand and filled soldiers of the First Empire, with a cluster up the rifle pits. We spent a memorable of war medals hanging to their blue blousday there : our Yankee friend Bidwell, of es, a garcon or two from some of the neigh-"Jarratt's Hotel," supplying us the horses boring cheap restaurants, who came in for and the intelligent guide for the field. We their "bifteks" by the dozen, and what had Swinton's valuable volume on "The pleased the crowd immensely, a butcher's Army of the Potomac," in the carriage. We boy from an adjacent legitimate establishsat down and read his account of the fright- ment, the master of which was anxious to ful slaughter of the rebels on the bare sand, taste the new "viande" and judge for him-

where the large hole was when the mine self. The price, so far as I could gather, exploded. A couple of skulls were lying ranged from about 5d. per demi-kilo (up- about so much.

When you use any article, hoe increasing rise of prices in Paris has re-duced almost to the vanishing point the needles, work-baskets, kitchen furniture, every article of house-wifery or husbandry, self and family. And therefore was estab- no matter what it is, the very moment you

of war under her green robes of grass and corn. Many of the large planters are em-ploying their former slaves, at decent wa-ges; and thousands of negroes are hard at work with the hoe for themselves all work with the hoe for themselves all precious time is saved (aside from vextation) by observing order, systematic regularity ! And little folks should begin early to preserve order in everything. Form habits of order. These loose, slipshod, slatternly habits are formed in childhood, and habits once formed are apt to cling for life

Young friends, begin early to keep things just, honest, pure, lovely, and you will have a good report.

EAT YOUR BROWN BREAD FIRST .-- It is a plain, but faithful saying, "Eat your brown bread first," nor is there a better rule for a young man's outset in the world. you continue single you may live within as narrow limits as you please ; and it is then you must begin to save, in order to provide for the more enlarged expenses of your fu-ture family. Besides, a plain, frugal life is then supported most cheerfully ; it is your own choice, and it is to be justified on the best and most honest principles in the world, and you have nobody's pride to struggle with, or appetites to master, but your own. As you advance in life and success, it will be expected you should give yourself greater indulgence, and you may then be allow ed to do it both reasonably and safely.

THE man everybody likes is generally a fool. The man nobody likes is generally a knave, the man who has friends who would die for him and foes who would love to see him broiled is usually a man of some worth and force.

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WHEN Daniel Webster was a young man, about commencing the study of law, he was ad-vised not to enter the legal profession, for it was already crowded. His reply, was "There is room enough at the top."

WRITE your name by kindness, and love, and mercy, on the hearts of the people you co in contact with, year by year, and you will no be forgotten.

As old lady who had insisted on her min-As old lady who had missive on her infi-ister's praying for rain, had her cabbage cut up by a hail-storm, and on viewing the wreck, remarked, that she "never knew him to undertake anything ithout overdoing the matter.'

WHEN you see a man on a moonlight night trying to convince his shadow that it is im-proper to follow a gentleman, you may be sure it is high time for him to join a temperance society

As exchange says, that "in the absence of both editors, the publisher has succeeded in securing the services of a gandleman to edit the pa-per that week."

A Drunkard, upon hearing that the earth was round, said that accounted for his rolling