



Select Poetry.

Pray For Our Country.

Pray for our country, pray,
That her trials may soon be past;
That the dawn of a brighter day
May rise to our sight at last!

A Trip to Virginia.

We have just returned from a three
week's tour to Richmond, Lynchburg and
other points in the State of Virginia.

Left Boston on the morning of the 21th
of June and reached Baltimore the same
evening. Took the new line of Steamers
down the Bay and reached Fortress Mon-
roe next morning at 8 o'clock. We had
on board the boat a number of federal and
several hundred rebel soldiers, the latter
on their way home, having just been dis-
charged from various Union prisons.

tion, they will regret it the balance of their
lives. The people of Virginia are willing
to return to the Union—they accept the
result of the war and want peace. But
they ask the North to allow the South to
manage the negro herself and not add to
her afflictions by interfering in matters on
which they are profoundly ignorant.

John," and he was about to dismiss the
cook when the visiting officer detained
him and said, "Gen. Lee allow me to ask
you a question." "John," said he,
"these greens were cooked with meat—
how is that?" "Yes sir," said the cook,
"they were; while I was preparing dinner
a gentleman came along who had a piece
of meat, and thinking it would improve
de greens, I borrowed his meat and left it
in do pot long enough to flavor de greens."

rotaken by the federal armies the men re-
siding in the recaptured districts would
desert and return to their homes. Gen.
Lee had but 35,000 men in the trenches
around Richmond and Petersburg when
Grant made his final assault. The
North will probably never believe with
how small a force the South carried on
this terrible war. This officer went on to
say: "We entered on this contest deter-
mined to have our independence or noth-
ing. We succeeded in getting nothing. We
accept the result. We acknowledge that
we are a subjugated people. We fought
until our resources were exhausted and
until we were overpowered by numbers.
We acknowledge the United States to be
our country although it cannot be ex-
pected that we can ever have any love
for the United States government. We
return to it because we cannot help our-
selves. All we ask is to be allowed to
make an honest living and to manage the
negro in our own way."

out the offenders he deals out severe pun-
ishment. A very respectable gentleman
of Lynchburg entered complaint of the
commission of a rape on the person of his
daughter by a negro! All these things
have occurred since the war is ended and
are daily being repeated, it may be imag-
ined that the people do not learn to love
the government that sends them such de-
fenders. A single soldier is now station-
ed at each farm house as a guard. The
greatest evil of all, however, that has be-
fallen this people, is the sudden interrup-
tion of the social relations existing between
them and their slaves. The government
declared them free. The negroes did not
know what this meant. At first they im-
agined that "freedom" was a perpetual
Sunday to them and that they would be
fed and clothed by the government—
Their conduct was outrageous and intol-
erable. One lady of my acquaintance
told me she had six negro men who, one
morning, told her that they were "free"
and did not intend to work any more.—
She requested them, if that was the case,
to leave the plantation. They refused to
do, declaring that they had a right to
stay there, that half the land belonged to
them. The old lady sent for a military
posse to escort the obnoxious darkies to
jail, where it required about one hour to
restore to them the little sense they ever
had. Some of the negro men think "free-
dom" is a confounded humbug—that they
are not as well off as they were before—
And that is the truth. Free to go where
they please, they lie around in idleness,
leaving their wives and children to be sup-
ported by their former masters, who can-
not support themselves.

ing and prosperous—may a very wealthy
town. It was the largest tobacco market
of the country. It contained four or five
banks with large capital. Perhaps 20
per cent of this will be saved from the
wreck. It is estimated that there are now
eight million dollars worth of tobacco in
the Lynchburg warehouses. But there
will be no more raised. The planters say
it cannot be made a profitable production
with hired labor. The town now contains
many poor, who together with some hun-
dreds of worthless, idle negroes are now
fed by the government. The federal offi-
cers are very severe on those negroes who
refuse to work and throw themselves upon
the government for support. There is
but little charity shown to that class—
There is a fine opening at Lynchburg for
a National Bank.

made greater sacrifices in its defense than
these Virginians did in behalf of their's.
At what surprises a stranger is the won-
derful confidence they had in the ultimate
success of their undertaking. They do
not seem to have entertained the most
remote idea that they could possibly fail
in achieving and firmly establishing their
independence. Of course their disappoint-
ment was very great when they found all
their hopes blasted. They had not formed
a proper estimate of the power and the
resources of the great North. It now be-
comes the duty of the federal government
to take these people by the hand—to treat
them kindly—to encourage them in the
work of re-construction—to assist them
in developing their resources and improving
their condition. Let them see and feel
that the great North regard them as friends
not as enemies and much of the hatred that
has been engendered by four years of war
will die out. The past must be forgotten.
Harsh means will do no good. These
people have been sufficiently punished for
the error of their ways. Let the policy
of the administration be a kind and for-
giving one and the present generation may
yet enjoy all the blessings of a united
country—knowing no North, no South, no
East, no West.

Business Rules for Young Men.

The world estimates men by their suc-
cess in life, and, by general consent, per-
manent success is evidence of superiority.
Never under any circumstances, assume
a responsibility you can avoid, consistently
with your duty to yourself and others.—
In other words, "mind your own busi-
ness."
Base all your actions upon a principle
of justice, preserve your integrity of char-
acter, and in doing this never reckon the
cost.
Remember that self interest is more
likely to warp your judgment than all
other circumstances considered; there-
fore look well to your duty when your
interest is concerned.
Never attempt to make money at the
expense of your reputation.
Do neither lavish nor miserly; of the
two avoid the latter. A man is univer-
sally despised, but public favor is a stop-
ping stone to preferment; thereof her
generous feelings should be cultivated.
Pronse but little, think much, and do
more.
Let your expenses be such as to leave
a balance in your pocket. Ready money
is always a friend in need.
Avoid borrowing and lending.
Liquor drinking, smoking cigars and
chewing tobacco are bad habits; they im-
pair the mind and pocket, and lead to a
waste of time. They tend to let one down
but never to lift one up, in the regard of
the virtuous and the good.
Never relate your misfortunes to others,
and never grieve over what cannot pro-
vented.
Very Bad Liquor.
The business of the Court in one of the
frontier territories was drawing to a close
when one morning a rough sort of
a customer was arraigned on a charge of
stealing. After the clerk had read the in-
dictment to him, he put the question,—
'Guilty or not guilty?'
'Guilty but drunk, your honor,' an-
swered the prisoner.
'What's the plea?' asked the Judge,
half dozing on the bench.
'He pleads guilty, but says he was drunk,'
replied the clerk.
'What's the case?'
'May it please your honor,' said the
prosecuting attorney, 'the man is regularly
indicted for stealing a large sum of mon-
ey from the Columbus Hotel.'
'He is, hey? and pleads—'
'He pleads guilty, but drunk.'
The judge was now fully aroused, 'Guil-
ty, but drunk—this is the most extraor-
dinary plea. Young man, you are cer-
tainly you were drunk?'
'Yes sir.'
'Where did you get your liquor?'
'At Sterret's.'
'Did you get none anywhere else?'
'Not a drop, sir.'
'You got drunk on his liquor, and af-
terwards stole the money?'
'Yes, sir.'
'Mr. Prosecutor,' said the Judge, 'do
me the favor to enter in that man's case
a nolle prosequi. That liquor at Sterret's
is enough to make a man do anything
dirty; I got drunk on it myself, the other
day, and stole all Sterret's spoons! Re-
lease the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff. Adjourn
the court!'
It is well enough to make one shudder
to read the printer's advertisement for a
boy of 'moral character,' when it is well
known that they intend to make a devil
out of him.