

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WM. KNABE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO.

TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY. In view of the important questions which are ushered into existence by the stern necessities of the times, and the fact that two powerful parties entertain entirely different opinions, as to the mode by which they may be so adjusted, that we may again stand upon a firm and equitable basis of nationality, I have concluded, that inasmuch as I am before you as a candidate for your suffrages, it is my duty to maintain and vindicate to the best of my ability, those principles which calm reflection and an ardent desire that we may again meet as brothers of a common country, have led me to espouse.

WORKMANSHIP. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the best of the art. None but the best selected material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usage of the concert-room with that of the parlor, without injury to either.

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ENTLER HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA. July 17, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership under the name of FARMERS' & LOCK for the purpose of conducting the Produce Commission and Forwarding Business at the Charlestown Depot.

STARRY & LOCK, BALTIMORE DEPOT, Jan. 15, 1867.

TO THE FARMERS, MILLERS AND OTHERS IN THE COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE. HAVING associated ourselves in business for the purpose of the above Card, we will pay for Wheat, Flour, Corn and all other kinds of produce the highest market price in Cash, or will receive in advance on Commission, making sales and returns in the shortest time.

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CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, October 15, 1867.

TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

In view of the important questions which are ushered into existence by the stern necessities of the times, and the fact that two powerful parties entertain entirely different opinions, as to the mode by which they may be so adjusted, that we may again stand upon a firm and equitable basis of nationality, I have concluded, that inasmuch as I am before you as a candidate for your suffrages, it is my duty to maintain and vindicate to the best of my ability, those principles which calm reflection and an ardent desire that we may again meet as brothers of a common country, have led me to espouse.

I do not hold up for your consideration either the importance of myself, or my opinions; far from it. I know, as well as you, that they are merged. That I should attempt to instruct you, many of whom are far advanced in age and experience, and who have watched and studied the clashing phases of political questions, long before they ever entered my brain, would be an absurdity, too glaring, for me to entertain for a moment.

I therefore only propose to call to your minds, those questions, upon which, in my humble opinion, hangs the future destiny of our American Republic. Those questions you must decide upon in the coming election. God grant that the decision of the people may be such, that peace and harmony may again assume their sway, and this political quarrel and fanatical fury, that has so long distracted our land, merge into the calm and placid waters of brotherly love.

The main question that is to be decided upon by you, is, shall the Constitution of the United States remain the supreme law of the land, or shall it be disregarded by unprincipled demagogues, that party aims and ends may be accomplished? Shall it remain the embodiment of American liberty, the protector of our privileges and immunities, and the avenger of its violations, or shall it be but the semblance of a name, an insignificant nothingness that none are bound to respect? I believe that it is your desire, that it shall remain inviolate, and that it is only necessary that you be convinced of its violation, that you may be relied on in lending your manly efforts to hurl from the places of power, those foul and designing tricksters who would defile it.

In discussing the present issue of the times, I can truthfully say, that I am animated by a laudable motive, and that, my love for the complete union of our States and those cardinal principles which guarantee to us a republican form of government. Being thus actuated, I have watched with the deepest solicitude, as I suppose you all have, the legislation of Congress, whose only aim seems to have been, the success and aggrandizement of a political party. The Constitution which was bought by the blood and treasure of our forefathers, and bequeathed to us as a priceless legacy, and which has just been vindicated and maintained by the present generation, against the most powerful rebellion the world ever knew, has been violated, discarded, defamed and spit upon, by a reckless and hell-deserving party spirit, that has the double-faced audacity to term itself loyal.

In discussing radical legislation, I shall first call your attention to the military reconstruction bill, the very name of which, is an insult to an American citizen, and whose rotten and infernal carcass, is a stench in the nostrils of civil liberty. Never before in the annals of our government, has any one dared to offer a bill in Congress, so utterly inconsistent with the Constitution, and destructive of the elements which make up its composition. From its every line glares out the obtrusive eyes of military vindictiveness, giving unmistakable evidence of the drunken passion that rages within the breast of those who have so mercilessly framed its diabolical provisions.

In order to make some show of the necessity of this bill, it starts with a recitation, which facts will prove, to be as untrue as falsehood was ever concocted, for the misrepresentation of a people.

The preamble states, that there are no legal state governments, or adequate protection of life or property in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

As to the legality of these state governments, it is well known to us, that they were certainly legal, so long as they remained republican in form; and the theory that they were otherwise, has not been avowed by a majority even of the radical party, much less maintained. It is unnecessary to discuss the question, whether disloyal men were in possession of the official positions of those States. That could in no way affect their governments, and they still remained unchanged, and the mere fact that they administered the laws, could not possibly affect the legality of their existence. If those States had legal governments before the rebellion, and the rebellion failed to accomplish its object—which it certainly did—then they have legal state governments still. The very fact, that the government was successful in the late conflict of arms, establishes beyond all doubt or cavil, the supremacy, and legality of the laws of those States, within their proper sphere and jurisdiction. Any other view of the subject, is contrary to the decision of the war variance, with the object for which it was waged, incompatible with the justice of the cause, and subversive of the ends which it sought to attain.

The government entered into the conflict, that law might be maintained, and not that it might be destroyed, and the loyal people of the country ever desirous that it might be preserved cheerfully gave that hearty cooperation, which eventuated in a final and glorious victory, and yet, in the face of this, the bill in question, asserts that the laws of these States are illegal, although they do not differ, in substance, with those in the northern and western States, and with other civilized nations. Their laws for the protection of life and property, were alike binding upon all their citizens, and what, in their opinion, was sufficient protection for themselves, was certainly, not

a matter of congressional legislation. It is time enough for such interference, when the people for whom it is provided desire it.

The first section of this infamous bill, makes the civil authority of these States, subject to the military, thereby transforming a single blow, the entire structure of our political organization.

The second section, makes it the duty of the President to use such means, therein specified, as may be necessary to carry out its provisions.

The third section invests the district commanders with the judicial power, giving them the authority of allowing local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction, of and to try offenses, or when in their judgment it may be necessary, they may organize military tribunals for that purpose.

The fourth section provides for the approval of the district commander, of any sentence of a military commission or tribunal, affecting the life or liberty of any person; and also, for the approval of the President, in cases of sentence of death.

Within these four sections, are the powers delegated by Congress to the district commanders, of the several States referred to. Never before since we have been a nation, has such a mass of unconstitutionalities been accumulated in a single bill, and held up for the approval of the people. If it is sustained, then American liberty will be numbered among the things of the past, and this grand old fabric, our boast and our pride, toppled from her high pinnacle of fame and renown, deep into the mire of military despotism.

And not their masters. Art. 8th of the amendments to the constitution says: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

What are we to understand by cruel and unusual punishment? Clearly, that which exceeds the authority of the law, or by its silence, is not defined. Then, is not this whole bill a cruel and unusual punishment? In vain, may the supporters of this act turn the scales of the profound Blackstone for its mission to the land, and the protection of the law, and place them under the yoke of military subjection? I leave the question, burdened as it is, with considerations of the greatest magnitude, to that contemplation which it deserves at your hands; and which, I am confident it will receive; and when it has been duly considered, the conclusion at which you will arrive, can be easily divined by an unprejudiced mind.

The citizens of each State, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities, of citizens in the several States. But this bill, with its wholesale measure of proscription, deprives the people of ten of our States, of every privilege and immunity which the citizens of the several States enjoy. Not even allowing them the privilege of managing their own internal affairs. Their State governments, to secure their property and subsistent to a power, at war with the principles of our government, and totally estranged to the wants of the citizen.

See 1st, of Art. 3, of the Constitution says: The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish; and states definitely, what shall be the extent of their jurisdiction, but no where in it, is there to be found, a single sentence, that gives to Congress, the power of delegating to the military, the authority of taking cognizance of actions arising out of questions of civil law. Such a doctrine would be so monstrous an outrage upon the liberties of the people, that it is difficult to suppose, that there could be many in our country, who could for a moment entertain it. Yet, this bill puts the judicial power at the entire disposal of the district commanders; giving them the only requisite left, that they may wield absolute power, and stand, the unquestioned despots, who may rule with an iron rod.

I shall call your attention to one more constitutional provision, and pass on to that portion of the bill wherein are specified the conditions to be accepted by those States, before they can be allowed representation in Congress, according to the radical programme. Sec. 4th of Art. 4th, says: The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government. Now, every one who reads the Constitution, will find that the government is one, in which the will of the people is the supreme power, and that the authority to dictate how they shall be governed, with the States of the Union, is that power, so far abridged, and so far, as has been done, by the delegation of certain specified powers, to the Federal government, and surely, the delegation of those powers, does not amount to an authority upon the part of the Federal government, to strike from existence the head and fountain of its own life. If it did, it would follow as a natural consequence, that the States have no rights, which the general government is bound to respect. They would be mere creatures of weakness, dependent for their lives upon the capricious whims of congressional legislation.

Does this bill guarantee to those States a republican form of government? No, it establishes a power over them without their consent; and to remain until Congress shall see fit to admit them to representation. How long that will be, is quite as uncertain, as the bill is unconstitutional.

Having thus far, confined myself almost entirely to the powers of the district commanders, let us see what conditions are to be accepted and performed by the Southern States, precedent to the admission of their representatives into Congress.

First, they are to have a constitution in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. That they already have.

In the second place, this constitution must be formed by a convention of delegates, elected by the male citizens of the State, twenty-one years old and upwards; of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been residents of the State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may

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within the breast of every man. Can we suppose that these district commanders are an exception to the general rule? Are they more pure in heart than their fellow beings? In a word, are they inspired by a God, immaculate? If not, then justice will sink into the bosom of the grave, where charity and benevolence, mourn over the dead. Consider for a moment, to what ends these commanders may go: First it is for them to decide what an offense is; they can then in the organization of their military tribunals, appoint such ones as may best suit their purposes; it can therefore easily be seen, that a man may go to his trial, prejudged and pre-ordained. Now, I do not mean to infer, that in every instance, this will be the case; but I do mean, that it will be done, and injustice perpetrated, while the restraints and rigors of the law are in force, they must be greatly increased, when an act of Congress throws around them, a shield of protection, by demolishing the fixed laws, by which they were restrained.

Did I suppose that the American people had ceased to regard the right of trial by jury, with that appreciation which its importance demands, I feel sure, that out upon the broad sea of our nationality, would be discerned, the receding waves of liberty, and the onward rolling billows of military despotism. But, I feel an assurance, that with them, it is not underrated; that they are fully awake to the importance of its preservation; and when the proper time comes, will make such a decision as will show to those who have dared to disregard it, that they are their servants, and not their masters.

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POETICAL.

WHOM GOD HATH JOINED. Love is a strong death. Many waters cannot quench love, neither can floods drown it. Solomon.

Fair youth, too timid to thy eye, As you mingle the gold and brown of your curls, Forget not, when you are kissing, A burning hope, instead of not name, Her trembling bosom heaves, And you softly turn the leaves, As you softly turn the leaves.

Purchase you two will walk alone, Next year, you'll come sweet day's close, And your voice will fall to a tender tone, As you listen her cheek to a rose, And then her face will flush and glow, With hopeful happy eye, O'ershining all the flowers that grow Among the garden beds.

If you plead for hope, she may be sad, Her head on your shoulder low, And you'll kiss her forehead with your lips, As you kiss her forehead with your lips, As you kiss her forehead with your lips, As you kiss her forehead with your lips.

That the cord of love must be strong as death, If they hold and keep her heart, If they hold and keep her heart, If they hold and keep her heart, If they hold and keep her heart.

That sheds its halo round us still, O'er the immortal life, When we watch youth's golden coronal, For a crown of silver white, A love for sickness and death, For a crown of silver white, A love for sickness and death, For a crown of silver white, A love for sickness and death.

And such there are, there are lovers here, On the brink of the grave that stand, Who shall cross the border, and walk on, Forever hand in hand, Forer and hand in hand, Forer and hand in hand, Forer and hand in hand, Forer and hand in hand.

Tragedy of the Moore Family—A Tale of Horror. There will be found below a thrilling representation of the tragedy of the Moore Family—one of the most stirring and romantic legends in the annals of this country. The sketch referred to, was written on the occasion of a visit to the Natural Bridge in Rockbridge county, Va., where one of the captives resided. With a view to rescue from decay this fragment memorial of the past, we have thought proper to insert it in the *Veil*. Several descendants of the illustrious pioneers and victims of Indian barbarity, portrayed in the narrative, reside in this country. Conspicuous among these, is William T. Moore, Esq., owner of the original homestead of the Moore Family, and whose mansion is distant only a few paces from the site of that memorable tragedy.

Eight miles this side of Staunton, on the right of the road, my attention was arrested by the venerable appearance of a large stone church, the walls of which were stained with moss and yellow lichen, and the setting sun shed his most gorgeous rays. The Presbyterian congregation first worshipping here was organized in 1740; the house was originally built of logs; the present edifice was begun in 1747, at which time there was not one wheel carriage in the settlement; the stone was hauled on sledges—the sand transported on pack-horses, and the glass and nails from a distant market.

They set on the direction of Oliver Cromwell, who always showed his respect for the dead, and kept their powder dry! It is most remarkable that the present incumbent of the fourth minister in the space of 149 years. Among these was Conrad Speer a man of extraordinary learning and eloquence, who had been furnished during the reformation, would have been among the ablest orators of the illustrious and intrepid Luther. The clergyman who now serves this people, is a son of the Rev. Samuel Brown and Mary his wife, a lady known to fame alike for her unparalleled sufferings in early life, and her ardent piety during her pilgrimage on earth. She was the daughter of James and Mary Moore, who resided in Botetourt county until 1795, when they removed to Abb's Valley, on Blue Stone creek, in the new county of Tazewell.

Her father, a man of high standing in the community, was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1776, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a man of high standing in the community, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The *Sun's* Washington correspondent, on the 3d instant, gives the following: Henry Howard, Esq., of the British Legation, and Miss Cecelia Riggs, daughter of Mr. George W. Riggs, the banker, were married today, at the country seat of the bride's father, in Prince George's county. In consequence of the recent death of Sir Frederick Bruce, the ceremony was conducted as privately as possible. His friends, one by one, declined, and the ceremony was attended only by the friends of the family and members of the diplomatic corps. The chapel in which the marriage was solemnized is a tasteful little edifice designed by Mr. Howard, and called St. Cecelia. One of the novel features was the absence of bridesmaids. The bride's train was of the most gorgeous description, embracing a superb collection of diamonds and silks imported from Europe.

A LITTLE STORY.—FREDERICK LLOYD used to tell this story of himself. He was riding one day on the top of a stage coach in Illinois, when the driver asked him to treat. "I never use liquor," was Mr. Lincoln's reply, "and I cannot induce others to do so."

"Don't chew, neither?" "No, sir," answered the driver. "Nor smoke?" "No, sir, I never use tobacco in any form."

"Well," replied the disappointed John, "I have got much opinion of fellows with no small vices; I've often noticed they make it up in big ones."

"Many talk like philosophers, and yet live like fools."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50; Each Continuation, 50; One Square, One Month, 3.00; One Square, Three Months, 5.00; One Square, Six Months, 8.00; One Square, One Year, 15.00.

Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square. Yearly Advertisements by Special Contract.

Indian Corn. One of the most interesting features of the recent report of the Agricultural Bureau is its statement with reference to the production of Indian corn in the various States.

By this report it is seen that while the general average of the whole crop is unusually large this year, there is a decrease in several of the Northern and Western States, and a counterbalancing increase in the Southern. This increase ranges in the South from ninety to upwards of one hundred per cent. This is important, as showing the changes of the production occasioned by the revolution in the system of labor at the South, owing to the war and the emancipation of the slaves. The slave cultivated cotton, rice and sugar, per force, for his master. The freedman cultivates corn for himself. The capitalist finds the cereal crop a quicker and more remunerative one under the present system, and though the former staple may continue to be grown, there will be a vast and steady increase in the grain production of the South in the future, and we believe a corresponding increase in its commercial prosperity and enterprise.

When it is considered that the average crop of corn in this country is more than double the aggregate amount of all the cereals put together, some estimate may be formed of the value of this staple to the districts capable of producing it. The variations in this production during the last twenty-five years, in the different States, furnishes a suggestion for speculation to the economist. In 1840, for instance, Tennessee was the greatest corn-producing State in the Union. In 1850 Ohio gained the lead. In 1860 Illinois took it. Kentucky was second, and Virginia third in 1840. In 1850 Illinois stepped ahead of both; in 1860 Missouri advanced to the rank, leaving Virginia and Kentucky behind. Illinois now produces one seventh of all the corn raised in the States and Territories of the Union.

In New England there has been a decrease in this production during the last ten years. In 1840, for instance, Massachusetts was one of the great corn-producing States of the Northern States, in proportion to population, was ten times the amount of that grown in New England.—*Farm & Garden.*

Health of Cows. Good health in domestic animals is always a matter of primary importance. As bad health in parturient transmits a tendency to disease in the offspring, it is an important duty every kind of animal we desire to continue on our farms should be kept vigorous and healthy.

As domestic animals are a source of human food, it is of great importance to preserve them in a healthy condition. Diseased meat carries its qualities into the stomach of its consumers. It is a serious objection which vegetarians urge against the use of animal food, that the animal circumstances in which animals live, and the bad treatment they receive, render them unhealthy. As an unhealthy animal does not consume food as good advantage as a well one, it is economical to avoid disease. As comparative misery and discomfort accompany disease, it is humane as well as economical to see that the animals under our care enjoy as far as possible their creature comforts.

Each of these circumstances is a sufficient reason for giving the scrupulous care, the health of the animals we feed; but when we derive milk from animals, it is doubly important that they are kept free from every objectionable taint. A sickly cow not only yields a diminished profit, but she yields a sickly milk, and sickly in a higher degree than her flesh.

If a cow eats anything that has a strong or disagreeable odor, it appears in her milk. If a cow eats anything medicinal, it comes out in her milk. If she is feverish, her milk shows it. If she has sore teats, her milk may be found in her milk. If she is fed upon decayed or diseased food, her milk, since it is derived from her food, will be impure.—*Livestock Farmer.*

Fanny Fern on Farmer's Wives. Fanny Fern is eloquent on the subject of farmer's wives. She says: Next to being a woman's wife, I should dread being the wife of a farmer. Sometimes, indeed, the terms are synonymous. Raising children and chickens, and *infinitum*, making butter, cheese, bread, and the omnipresent pig; cutting, mending, and mending the clothes for a whole household, not to speak of doing their washing and ironing; taking care of the pigs and the vegetable garden; making winter-sauce by the barrel, and picking up myriads of cucumbers; drying fruits and nuts; or, when he can no longer work with profit, he comes into his dinner with the appetite of a hyena and the digestion of a rhinoceros, and goes forth again to the hay field till called to supper. There is his wife, and too often with the same frosty heart with which she rose in the morning, darning hither and thither for whatever is wanted, or helping the hungry children or the farm hands. After the supper is finished, comes the dish washing, and milking, and the thought for to-morrow's breakfast; and then, perhaps all night she sleeps with one eye open for a baby or a sick child, and rises again to pursue the same unrelieved treadmill, wearing round the next day.

A WASHINGTON CORN CLUB.—At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club, New York City, a farmer from New Jersey, described a corn crib that was constructed under the supervision of General Washington, which he said, had always been "rat proof"; and there never had been but one mouse in it. The crib was placed in high posts that were set several feet in the ground, with an or else set iron nails around the posts at the upper ends, so that mice and rats could not climb the posts.—*Mr. Crane, of New Jersey, stated that he had seen a crib, and it has kept his grain well every year for more than twenty years, and had been both rat and mouse proof.*

