THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. XLIX. Easton, Talbot County, Md., January 27, 1866. No. 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of one square (six lines,) inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post paid will receive prompt attention.

Just what's Wanted.

THE place where you can get Clocks, Watches and jewelry nicely repaired at the shortest possible notice and on the most reasonable terms by A. J. FIDDIS. Store on Washington St. near the M. E. Church

aug 19-3t

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

FARMERS in want of Labor can be supplied with Farm Hands, Laborers, House Servants, &c., by applying to OLIVER WOOD, Real Estate Broker, Baltimore.

N. B.—Orders left with Wm. T. Hardesty, Easton, will be promptly attended to. O. W.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, HAIR, BRICKS, LIME, SASH, DOORS & SHUTTERS, for sale at the very lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Before purchasing call and see us at our office, Corner of Eutaw & German Streets, or at 132, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

mar 23-y BURNS & SLOAN.

JULIUS A. JOHNSON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Cattle, Sheep, Fruits, Fish, Hides, Wool, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, S. W. Corner Light and Camden Sts., (Office Individual Enterprize Steamboat Co.) BALTIMORE,

WILL use every effort to obtain the highest market prices, and make prompt returns. ☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.

mar 11-3m

OLIVER WOOD, General Agent,

Will attend to all kinds of business entrusted to his care, such as GOVERNMENT AND STATE CLAIMS, Either in Maryland or Washington. ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS, attended to with dispatch. County and City Property sold on Commission, House and Ground Rents promptly collected. Persons in the County will please address me at 61 SECOND ST., BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES:
Gen H. H. Goldsboro', Col. Saml. Hambleton, James Benson, Hon. P. F. Thomas, Joseph Rasin, Wm. B. Lane.

july 30-tf

WHEELER & WILLSONS HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH SEWIG MACHINE.

Awarded the Highest Premium, at the WORLD'S FAIR, just held in London, England, where all the Machines of Europe and America were in Competition. Also at the *INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION* In Paris, France, and at EVERY UNITED STATES FAIR At which Sewing Machines have been exhibited.

The principal Companies making Sewing Machines are Wheeler & Wilson, J. M. Singer & o., and Grover & Baker. Of the Machines made there were sold during the year last reported:

By Wheeler & Wilson,	21,305
By J. M. Singer & o.	10,953
By Grover & Baker,	10,280.

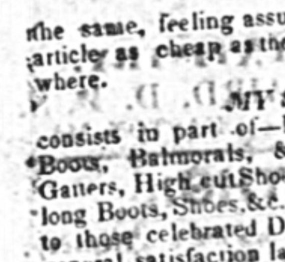
Showing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be double those of any other Sewing Machine company in the country.

214 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

july 1-1y

1865 AND 1866.

FALL AND WINTER. STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.



The subscriber having just returned from the city with his usual large supply of *BOOTS & SHOES*, would beg leave to call the attention of his customers and the public generally to call and examine the same, feeling assured that I can sell a good article as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

MY STOCK

consists in part of—Ladies' Gaiters, Morocco Boots, Balmorals, &c. Gentlemen's Boots, Gaiters, High cut Shoes, &c. Boys' and Youths' long Boots, Shoes, &c. He would call attention to those celebrated Dixon Boots that gave such general satisfaction last season.

MANUFACTURING.

I have also purchased a large stock of prime leather, which I am prepared to make up to order.

Repairing done at short notice.

I return my thanks to a generous public for the support they have given me in the past, and would beg a continuance of the same.

oct 7-ly JESSE HUGHES.

CASEY, FRAZIER & CO.,

GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS,

No. 273 F Street near Thirteenth, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Prize Money, Bounty, Loss of Clothing Pensions, Back Pay, and all Claims against the Government Promptly Collected and Liberal Advances made.

JOHN W. CASEY, of Illinois.
Capt. JOHN FRAZIER, Jr., late of the Treasury Department.
O. K. GRANT, late of the Treasury Department.
D. P. BODFISH, of Massachusetts.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY, United States Army Washington, D. C.
Hon. DAVID DAVIS, Judge of U. S. Supreme Court.
Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, U. S. Senator, Maryland.

sept 9 tf

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

H

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BACHU FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helembold's Etract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanitary ensues.

E

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chloosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or supposition of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoed, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change in Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation at *little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure,* completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, *Copaiva and Mercury* in curing all these unpleasant and dangerous diseases

L

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those sufferings from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his bodily health, mental powers, and happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

M

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. Helmbold, Druggist and Chemist, of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

BUCHU.

(From Dispensary of the United States)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

B

—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis and like other similar medicenes, exciting diaphoresis when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages 18 to 26, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

O

☞ DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir.—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

L

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction of tincture, fluid extracts,—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours.—Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did a copper cent would be worth more than a dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidney than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name,

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood Street Philadelphia, Pa.

August 11, 1865. Are for Helembold's Fluid Extract Buchu:

D

☞ Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE No 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or HELEMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 104 SOUTH ST., BELOW CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER.

oct 1-ly

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

BY REV. W. H. HAYWARD.

Davis is dead! the fearless and the true—
One of the greatest men this nation ever knew;
Statesman, father, husband, friend sincere;
Oh! mourn and weep for him the [illegible].

First in the Councils of the nation great,
The boast and pride of his own native State;
Born for a leader—always in the van—
By nature stamped a proper nobleman.

Davis is dead! the patriot firm and bold!
One who could not be either bought or sold;
Who, meteor like, dashed on with lightning ray—
With confidence and right pursued his glorious way.

Honest and truthful, no deceit we find—
In him the noblest traits of man combined;
The nation mourns his early death in vain—
We ne'er shall look upon his like again.

A desolated household for him weeps—
Their tears bedew the grave where Davis sleeps!
All that is earthly lies beneath the sod;
The soul immortal is in peace with God.

Oh! death thou truly lovest a shining mark;
The ways of Providence to us are oft times dark;
All things of God we know are for the best;
We humbly bow to his supreme behest.

INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

Wheat—Meat—Cabbage—Potatoes—Apples—Grapes—Beets—Tomatoes—Bread—Cake—And Some Other Things—And the Boys and Girls Besides.

SCENE—*John Smith's Country Store, Saturday Evening*—SPEAKERS, *Sundry Villagers and Farmers who have "happened in."*

Mr. Smith.—Trade is very dull nowadays; I don't sell half as much as I did five years ago.

Mr. Jones—Good reason. Things are so high, we can't afford to buy. You charge such awful prices, Smith.

Mr. Smith.—Can't help it. I have to pay so much more. When I sold sugar at 10 cents a pound, I made a cent a pound, and I only make a cent now on 20 cents, and this cent profit don't go so far to keep my family.

Mr. Brown.—I buy just as much as ever. I don't see as there is much change. I used to sell my 600 bushels of wheat for 75 cents a bushel, or $450. Of this, $250 went for family store bills, and $200 to pay off my farm debt.—Now, when I sell for $1.50 per bushel, or $900, it takes about $500 for store bills, and leaves $400 to pay off the debt. In fact these high prices suit me. I wish Mr. McCollough had kept out of the Treasury, for he threatens to make Greenbacks par and knock down prices.

Mr. Price.—I don't see as it makes much difference. If there is twice as much money going, and everybody gets twice as much for everything he raises, and pays twice as much for everything he buys, it all comes out square at the end; and there is the grain in the operation; those who save money, or make a profit, make double as neighbor Brown explains about paying his farm debt.

Mr. Butler.—That's so.

Mr. Greene.—So I think.——*Mr. Moore.*—So do I.

Mr. Baker.—There is a little drawback. I keep the accounts of Widow Roberts, who has the mortgage on Mr. Brown's farm, and the $400 he pays, don't go only half so far in supporting her, and educating her children.

Mr. Travis (the School Teacher).—Yes it does, for I only get $30 a month for teaching Mrs. Robert's and others' children, and used to get $25, with wheat at 75 cts.

Rev. Mr. Corey.—And I only get $600 a year while I always had $500 with wheat at 75 cents and sugar at 10 cents.

Several Voices.—That ain't quite square.

Mr. Knox, (Editor).—And you only pay me $2 a year for my news paper, which you thought cheap at $1.50, five years ago, though I have now to pay three times as much for every thing I use in making a newspaper.

Mr. Greene.—Why don't you raise your prices, too?

Mr. Knox.—People won't stand it. I must keep along with no profit, or even at a loss, hoping for better times, or else lose my subscribers and let the paper go down. Why, when I raised the price from $1.50 to $2 a year, a good many stopped the paper—among them Mr. Brown himself, though I paid him double for his wheat.

Mr. Brown.—I don't stop it so much for the price; I went in for paying for my farm by extra economy.

Mr. Knox.—Yes, he followed my advice for people "to economize and pay their debts now." But let us see if Mr. Brown began at the right place. On one Saturday I published in my paper that wheat had advanced 15 cents a bushel. On Monday Mr. Brown went to market with his wheat, and sold 60 bushels at one cent advance over the old price, and thought he did well. He came home boasting about it, until he met neighbor Johnson, who got the 15 cents advance, because he read my paper, and was wide awake. Mr. Brown's loss on 60 bushels would pay four whole years' subscription.

Mr. Brown.—Don't say anything more about that Mr. Knox, and put me down as a subscriber for life.

Mr. Knox.—I have heard of several other such cases by those who stopped my paper. Not to be too personal, as some of them are *here* I will call them A, B, C etc. Mr. A. paid 4 per cent on $71 taxes, because he did not see the collector's notice in my paper, and thus lost $2.84 to save $2. Mr. B paid $3.60 the same way. Mr. C. failed to bring in his claim against an estate, because he did not see in my paper the legal notice limiting the time. That cost him $31, to save $2 subscription. Mr. D. sold 200 pounds of wool at 62 cents, because he did not see an advertisement of Mr. Smith, right here at home, offering 70 cents. That cost him $16, to save $2. Mr. F's boys went down to the village every night or two to get the news and local gossip, because they had no paper at home, and one of them fell into bad company, and is ruined. I knew twenty cases where people lost money for not learning what is going on. I gather up all that is going on in business and society, and condense it into my columns. It is important for every man to know all about home matters, and I doubt if there is a man in this whole town who would not, in the course of a year, get some information, that would pay him back more than $2 a year. And then think of a household sitting down together 365 days in a year, and having nothing to talk about, except their own affairs, and a few items of gossip, gathered up by occasional contact with other people.

Mr. Taylor.—Let me help Editor Knoxe's argument. Wife read to me an item he published about a humbug, which he copied from the *American Agriculturist*, New York City.—Next day one of those same humbugs came round with his article, and was so plaudable that he almost persuaded her into paying him $3, for his swindling recipe; but the editor's caution kept her back.

Mr. Knox.—Yes, and do you know the fellow sold more than fifty of the humbug receipts hereabouts, at $3 a piece? but not to any one of my subscribers.

Mr. Potts.—Put me down as a subscriber, Mr. Knox, here is your two dollars.

Mr. Shaw.—Thank you gentlemen, I'll try to make a better paper than ever. Every dollar helps; a new subscriber only adds to my expense the cost of paper. If everybody took the paper, and thus divided the cost of getting news setting type, office rent, etc., I could double the value of the paper to each. Please take the matter over to other neighbors and see, if it cannot be done.

Several Voices.—We will.

Mr. Smith.—And now while you are about it, I want to make up a club for a good New York paper.

Mr. Brown.—I can't afford to take so many papers.

Mr. Smith.—You have just seen that you could not afford to stop your home paper; let us see if it will not pay to join our club. Mr. Rich you have taken the *American Agriculturist* for several years. Does it pay?

Mr. Rich.—Pay? Yes fifty times over. Why I got two ten-acre fields ready to sow in wheat, and put in one of them. That night my *Agriculturist* came, and I read a simple recommendation about preparing seed wheat. I called John and we put 15 bushels in soak for the next day. It cost 50 cents for the materials. Well, that second field yielded 5 bushels an acre more than the other—or fifty bushels extra, and better wheat too. Pretty good pay for $1.50 expended for a paper. And I have got lots of other hints almost as profitable. Now I know I get better prices on my beef, pork, mutton, than any other man in the place. Now does this not come from any direct article on wheat but from a good many suggestions that I have picked up in reading the *Agriculturist* and from the course of reasoning that I have been led into by reading in it what others do, and say.

Mr. Smith.—You are another subscriber to the *Agriculturist*, Mr. West; does it pay?

Mr. West.—Pay? Yes. You know what good cabbages and potatoes I had last season, [illegible] the cabbages were worth double any others in town, for market or for home use. [illegible] seed, worth [illegible] cents a piece, [illegible] and the only cost [illegible] cents extra for seed. My 250 bushels of potatoes are all engaged for seed at $1.50 a bushel, while other kinds bring only 50 cents. That [illegible] clear gain, for the $14 extra I paid for seed and the $1.50 I paid for the *Agriculturist*. It was through this paper that I learned about both the cabbages and potatoes. Its editors are careful, intelligent men, on the constant lookout for anything new that is really good, while the paper abounds in cautions against the poor and unprofitable.

Mr. Smith.—What say you, Mr. Taylor?—Does it pay to invest $1.50 in the *Agriculturist*?

Mr. Taylor.—Most certainly.—A hint in the paper led me to look after certain insects at the proper time, and the result was, I had 160 barrels of splendid apples, which brought me a clean $5 per barrel, and this you know was better by $1, than the average prices here, or $160. Then I have read so much about good and bad Grapes, the method of treating them, etc., that I can beat the town in raising grapes profitably. My son, William, got a kink in his head about Tomatoes, from something the Editor said, and sent for some seed. He made more money on the crop raised in his spare hours, than was *cleared* by half the farmers in the town.

Mr. Smith.—Let's hear from Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane.—I only read in the paper what was said about hogs—what kind paid best, how to feed them [illegible] the like; but if you will call around and see my porkers and my expense account, I'll bet a pippin I can show fifty dollars more of pork for the same money, than any man here. And this comes from reading what other men think and do. But Wife ought to be here to speak. She and the girls read the *Agriculturist* next to the Bible. They think the household department is worth more than all the fashion magazines in the world. They say, it is so full of good hints about all kinds of house work. All I can say is, that we do have better bread and cake; and Wife says, the cake don't cost so much as it used to. She has learned from the paper how a hundred other house-keepers to their work.

Rev. Corey.—Let me say, also, that Mrs. Crane and her daughters have added a good many beautiful but cheap home made fixtures to their parlor and sitting rooms, which certainly make their home more attractive. They told me, the other day, they got these up from pictures and descriptions in the *Agriculturist*.

Mr. Travis.—My salary has not allowed me to take the paper; though I must squeeze out enough to do so this year. My school boys have brought me some copies to look at, the past year or two, and I find the Boys' and Girls' department of the *Agriculturist* the best thing I ever saw. It is full of items, etc., that amuse and at the same time instruct the children. Why, I could pick out the boys and girls in my school whose parents take the *Agriculturist*, just by hearing them talk—they are so full of new and good things they have learned from the paper. The paper has many beautiful engravings.

Rev. Corey.—As small as is my salary, I would have the paper if it cost $5 a year, instead of $1.50. The fact is, it helps out my salary. My little garden plot at the parsonage has yielded us almost all our table vegetables, besides many beautiful flowers. The *Agriculturist* has been my constant guide. I knew but little of gardening; but this paper is so full of information about the best things to plant and sow, when to plant, and how to cultivate—all told in so plain and practical a way, by men who seem to talk from their own experience, that I know just what to do, and how to do it well. The high moral tone of the paper, its common sense, the care it takes of all parts of the Farm, the Garden, the Orchard—the Household work, and the Children as well, with its hundreds of beautiful and instructive engravings—make it the most valuable periodical I have ever seen. I heartily wish every one of my parishoners would take it for himself and family. It would awaken thought and enterprise, give interest to the town and neighborhood talk, stimulate improvement, introduce new and profitable crops, animals and implements, and add to our wealth. Take my advice, and all of you try the paper a year.—The $1.50 it costs, is only three cents a week, and it is worth that any way. Why the large and beautiful engravings are worth many times that.

Mr. Davis.—I took the *Genesee Farmer* last year, and as that has stopped, I thought I would take a new paper.

Mr. Smith.—The "Genesee Farmer" was not really stopped. The Publishers of the *Agriculturist* invited Mr. Harris to join the Farmer to the *Agriculturist*, and put his whole force into the latter paper. They paid him a large price for his office, and moved it with everything connected with it to their office. So the *Agriculturist* is really two papers joined into one, and of course better. I think we better go with Mr. Harris to the *Agriculturist*, that has been published for 25 years, and has a hundred thousand circulation, which, as Mr. Knox has told us, supplies the means and facilities for giving us a great deal more for the same money. Mr. Harris carries on his large farm, and in his "Walks and Talks on the Farm," and other things he writes for the *Agriculturist*, he tells us a great deal about all kinds of farm work.

Mr. Davis.—Put me down for the *Agriculturist*.

Mr. Smith.—I am glad to do so. I know you will like it. The January number, which has just come to hand, is alone worth the cost of a year. See here, (showing it,) there are 40 pages twice as large as the magazine pages, and there are *thirty-five* engravings in it, two of them full page size, and see how beautiful! Why, I'll give any man who takes the papers a year, a dollar and a half in goods out of my store, if he says at the end of a year he has not got many times his money's worth.

Mr. Butler.—Put me in your club.

Mr. Greene.—And me too.—*Mr. Brown.*—And me.

Mr. Smith.—I have no interest in the matter, except to do a good thing for the place. You can join our club, or any one who desires can get the *Agriculturist* for all of 1866 (Volume 25) by simply enclosing $1.50, with his name and post-office address, and sending it to Orange Judd & Co., 14 Park Row, New York City.—The paper always comes prompt and regularly, and, what is a good thing, it stops when your time is up, without you having to write about it. I predict that there will be plenty of others next winter, to talk as Mr. Rich, Mr. West, Mr. Crane and Parson Corey have done to-night.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The late law regulating public instruction in the State of Maryland, provides that every school house shall be built and furnished according to plans and drawings issued from the office of the State Superintendent, or according to plans from county boards, submitted to and approved by him; that proper regard may be had to light and ventilation, and other matters that conduce to the comfort, health, and good order of the pupils. Some of our country exchanges mention that the boards of school commissionere are making preparation for the erection of school houses, and inaugurating the improved system under the law. We take the occasion to be a timely one to drop some hints as to the manner in which school houses should be erected. The march of ideas upon this subject is quite apparent, since the legislature has come to regard it as worthy of especial direction, and provides that the attention be paid to light and ventilation, and the comfort, health, and good order of the children. Many of our old readers, reared in the country, will remember that the only attention paid to light in the school houses of their day was the provision of one or two small windows of four glasses, eight by ten, and probably the ventilation was supposed to be provided for amply by the numerous fissures in the plastering between the rough timbers composing the structure and the ample jams of the fire-place.—As to the comfort and health of the children, they were attended to by having a sand-dirt floor, and rough wooden benches without backs, and the good order of the pupils was embodied in the long hickories and limber blackjacks, which hung over the teacher's desk. All these things, which live now for many a pleasant memory, we hope have passed away, not to trouble the present generation of youths. We do not propose to add a word to the requirements of the legislature as to comfort, health, light, and ventilation. The improvements in architecture, public and private, have, within twenty years, been so great that there can be no danger of errors on that subject, under the supervisory powers which the Superintendent of Public Instruction will exercise on the construction of public schools. But there is something more than these to be effected—the tastes and habits of the children are to be formed, their ideas of the beautiful, their whole moral nature are to be influenced in the school room—and all these are colored by external objects. If the boy looks for years upon ill-shaped apartments and gloomy walls, upon the externals and the interior of a school room from which harmony of proportion, brightness of coloring and variety of outline have been banished, his character will proportionately become impervious to the amenities which the constant presence of the beautiful imparts to all, even those apparently insensible to its effects. When the boy grows up, the desire of having a pleasent, cheerful home, surrounded by flowers, where the sunlight kisses the gay petals, and the birds carol their sweetest songs, will not move his efforts if he has been habituated at school to satisfy his ideas of comfort in the dreariness of a neglected, forlorn apartment. The future rival of Michael Angelo may catch his first inspiration from the well turned column, or the graceful arch, or the harmonies pediment at the entrance of the school room, which cost no more than the ill-shaped structure in the adjoining township. We would have the walls of the interior, not bare as they now are but cheerful with maps, engravings and drawings; even the bright landscapes which the paper-hanger can, for a few dollars, put upon the walls, all afford food for thought, subjects of study, means of moral and mental improvement to be taken in through the silent urchins restless eyes, and to be impressed upon their quick beating hearts. Flowers, and trees, too, ought to be properly distributed about the buildings, with a view to shade and ornament. How much will they effect towards the softening and refining of the taste; besides, under the judicious direction of teachers, affording means of innocent and healthful recreation to the children, in their care and cultivation. Men do not think of these things as they ought; but as a part of our improvement in education, we expect women to be extensively employed in our primary schools.—The instincts of women take hold of and appreciate such influences more ready than the colder impulses of the other sex. Their humanizing sympathies, if allowed development, will eagerly avail of all those accessories we have mentioned to aid them in training the hearts and minds of the pupils. Is any one so obtuse as not to recognize the fact that the female teacher who places a rose or any other flower on her desk every day, exercises a silent power for the development of the good and the beautiful, which other teachers do not possess? Allow our female teachers in the arrangement of their schools, to avail of all the accessories we have hinted at, and the next generation will witness a refinement or taste and manners, an improvement in morals, an elevation of thought and feeling in the every day life of society, the absence of which, in the American character, is so painfully noticeable to strangers. We trust that the requirements of the legislature are but the dawning of that improvement in our system of education which shall take in the whole range of morals, the affections, and the susceptibilities of our nature, and will not be content with throwing out upon the world a being who can read and write, but who in manners and in tastes is still a brute.

Don't Fret.

Don't fret! All nature is opposed to it. The stars are bright above us and the flowers beautiful beneath us to gladden us with their brightness and beauty. With all the varied appointments of the natural world to minister joy and comfort to our being, what else but an ingrate to Heaven is the man who corrodes his life with fretful cares and consuming anxieties! Every flower that blooms, every stream that ripples, every bird that sings, enters its protest against fretting. And yet, thousands, with God's bright smiling Heaven over their heads, pass their days in fretting over the little troubles and annoyances of life. Every blessing they receive from the kind FATHER of all is poisoned by this unhappy, self-consuming tendency of mind.—Life has its trials and disappointments, it is true; but what are these compared to its manifold blessings? And even these are a positive good to those who have the philosophy to conquer or endure them as the case may be. All true happiness is conditioned on goodness and virtue, and these imply—necessarily—the conquest of the difficulties in the way of our happiness.

Don't fret! All reason, all philosophy against it. If disappointments come, they come in the order of a beneficent Providence. They spring not from the ground, but have a kindly, heaven-sent mission. Meet them manfully, and, if possible, conquer them. If they may not be conquered, then like the oak of the forest or the flower of the field, bend before the storm, and be, like them, all the stronger and nobler for it. To sit down and fret in the hour of darkness and trial is to reveal a weak and cowardly spirit; there is the time for action and heroism; then

"—— It is godlike to unlose
The spirit and forget ourselves in thought;
Bending a pinion for a deeper sky,
And in the very fetters of our flesh
Mating with the pure essences of Heaven."

Don't fret! So all human experience counsels. Nothing is more unprofitable. All regrets over what cannot be remedied are unavailing and foolish. Whoever removed one difficulty in the path of life by fretting? Whoever lessened his trouble by pining over and hugging it to his bosom? And yet from the number of fetters in the world we might suppose there was great comfort and profit in it. Experience attests that the only way to triumph over the ills of life is to meet them in the true spirit of patience and philosophy. In action and endurance lies the true man's power over the enemies that assail his happiness. The very ills and sorrows of life are transmuted by his noble philosophy into blessings and sources of joy. Goldsmith well says upon this subject,

"As aromatic plants bestow
No spicy fragrance while they grow;
But crushed and trodden to the ground,
Diffuse their balmy sweets around."

Don't fret! It is not only unmanly and useless to fret, but it is positively injurious. There can be no cheer, no sunshine, no joy where there is unnecessary anxiety and care. The light joyous heart never frets. Impossible. For there is too much to enjoy and be thankful for in God's beautiful universe to allow of it. The fretter is of necessity miserable and unhappy.—Little indeed does he see of real enjoyment in the world. Bright, cheerful spirits, with but little of this world's treasure, are infinitely preferable to any supposable condition in life, with a fretful, murmuring disposition.

Then, reader, don't fret! When things go, as they sometimes will, wrong, work and wait in cheerful patience till they go better. Happiness is your life's chief design; resolve, therefore, that nothing shall thwart that design.—Study, and then practice the philosophy which converts trials into blessings, adversities into joy. Whatever turns up in your personal history in the outside world, recollect that you have no right to be unhappy, and determine, with Heaven's blessing, you will not be! In the beautiful and suggestive words of Proctor, make as you are in the world to do—

"—— Thy life
A gift of good to thee,
A joy, a good, a golden-hope,
A heavenly argosy."

—*Howard County Record.*

Supporting the President.

During the administration of Mr. Pierce, a newspaper was started at Washington, to give his administration an "independent support," by the notorious Beverly, or "Bev." Tucker.—The kind of "independent" support he gave the President was to embarrass the measures of the Administration by all sorts of impracticable and objectionable movements. The entire array of Opposition journals in the whole country did not give General Pierce as much trouble as the one professedly friendly newspaper. President Johnson is now experiencing something of the same kind of independent support from some of the Southern Legislatures that he has done so much for, and without whose aid they would have had no existence at all. They do all sorts of unwise and offensive things, calculated to embarrass his efforts to restore them to their old position in the Union. The latest case of this kind has come to our notice is that of the Legislature of Alabama.

In the early part of the past month, and while the Legislature was in session at Montgomery, a number of distinguished military officers were present in that city. Some were Union officers and some had been in the rebel service, and among them were General George H. Thomas and Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Gen Thomas is the military commandant of the division which includes the State of Alabama, and therefore has an official relation to the State.—The Legislature entirely ignored his presence, but they did notice Wade Hampton, and with great parade and the appointment of a committee of escort they invited him to the hall of the House. At his appearance the members rose to their feet, the Speaker welcomed him and he responded by eulogizing Alabama's "efforts in the cause"—of rebellion.

This little incident shows that some of the Southern Legislatures are in the hands of great fools. They complain and protest at the withholding of their civil rights, yet this is the spirit they show to induce the Government to heed their complainings. These wordy and ostentatious Secession patriots must be of the kind that General Joe Johnston described when he said that *they* were not "whipped," because they "didn't fight." As for himself, he said that as he *was* in the fight, he had no hesitation to own up that *he* was "whipped." Men like Johnston, and Stephens and Orr take a very different course from these Alabama legislators, and the sooner the Southern people put their affairs under the charge of men holding similar opinions, the sooner will they deprive their opponents of the strongest arguments against restoring the Southern States to their places in the Union.—*Ledger.*

Skating With the Girls.

A person who has 'lived and suffered,' thinks that skating with the girls is far ahead of polkas and cotillions. Bad place for lovers is the ice. The lady employs you to adjust the skate, hold her in the right position, and stand ready with open arms as she falls.

Just stop and think a minute. Think of [illegible] fooling an hour about the pretty eyes peeping out from under the warm hood.

Think how nice of a moonlight night, [illegible] cold, to race that pretty one far out from the crowd, with an arm about her waist to keep her from falling, and the gentle motion on [illegible] fairly intoxicating you with heavenly ra[illegible]

Go away with your parlor courting, when the house clock must be muffled, and where the old folks will keep both ears open to catch the advance guard of Cupid—the stolen kiss.

Give us ice, the bracing air, and the embracing arm to guard us from danger. As [illegible] cold outside, so burns the love within [illegible]

Away from the noisy crowd, with [illegible] the moon to look down and smile [illegible] who would not do their courting on [illegible]