Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

BY M. FIELDS. ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1872. VOL. XVII.—NO. 27.

THE SENTINEL

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—For plain matter, one dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. For rule and figure matter, two dollars per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Eight lines or its space to constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. The privilege of annual advertisers extends only to their immediate business.

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Communications, the effect of which is to promote private or individual interests, are matters of charge, and are to be paid for a the rate of 50 cents per square.

YEARLY RATES.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One column	$25 00	$40 00	$75 00
Half column	14 00	25 00	40 00
Quarter column	9 00	15 00	25 00
Professional Cards, (under 10 lines,)			8 00

☞ These rates will be strictly adhered to, and no per centage allowed on them to advertising agents or other persons. Yearly advertisers will be allowed four changes during the year. Advertisers will please state the amount of space they wish to occupy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RICH'D M. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKVILLE, MD.

Will practice in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and in the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

☞ OFFICE in the Court-House yard.
nov 24—tf

THOMAS J. PEDDICORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKVILLE, MD.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Real Estate. [jan 27—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON. W. VEIRS BOUIC, JR.
ANDERSON & BOUIC.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
aug 2—tfn Rockville, Md.

R. ROSS PERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington, D. C.

☞ Office, No. 5 Four-and-a-half street,
may 15—tf Residence, No. 413 F street.

SPENCER C. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Maryland,

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and Frederick counties.

☞ OFFICE, directly opposite the old Washington Hotel. [june 12—tf

WILLIAM BREWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.

☞ Particular attention paid to conveyancing and the sale of Real Estate.

☞ Office west of the Court House and one door north of the Presbyterian Church.
aug 19—tf

J. W. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.,

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and Frederick counties.

☞ OFFICE, directly opposite the Court House. [sept 2—y

GEO. PETER. JAS. B. HENDERSON
PETER & HENDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and in the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

☞ Special attention given to examination of Title to Lands, Collection of Debts, &c.
oct 29—yn

SAMUEL H. BERRY. JOS. E. ROBERTS, JR.
BERRY & ROBERTS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Upper Marlboro', Md.

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

☞ Will attend particularly the trial of causes in the Court of Appeals.
jan 3—yn

DENTISTRY.
DR. F. H. MANNAKEE,
Surgeon Dentist, Mechanicsville, Md.

☞ All letters should be addressed to him at Olney P. O., Montgomery county, Md.
sep 29—y

DR. T. SOLLERS WATERS,
DENTIST,
No. 43 Hanover Street, BALTIMORE, Md.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.
nov 5—tf

ALEX. DADE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

☞ Letters addressed to him, at Poolesville, Md., on business, will receive prompt attention. [mar 10—tf

JAMES W. BOSWELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Rockville, Md.

☞ Will attend to sales in any part of the county, and his terms will be such as cannot fail to please. All orders addressed to him, at Rockville, Darnestown, or Poolesville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 14—tf

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE,
UNDER CHARGE OF THE
Misses DUGAN & WALLEY,
ROCKVILLE, MD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION will commence on *MONDAY, September 4th*, 1871. Parents are particularly requested to enter their children at the commencement of the session. No deduction is made for absence or withdrawal from the Institute, except in cases of protracted illness.
aug 4—tf

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.
A Classical and Mathematical School for Young Gentlemen.
J. D. ABRAHAMS, Principal.
MELVILLE MARBURY, Assistant.

THE SIXTY-SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence August 15th, 1871, and close the last Friday in June. Arrangements have been made to accommodate Boarders in private families.

Terms same as heretofore. Charges made from date of entrance.

For further particulars address
THE PRINCIPAL,
sep 22—tf Rockville, Md.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
JUST RECEIVED AND
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
BY
A. T. DAVIS,
ROCKVILLE, Md.

☞ New Work done at short notice, and Repairing promptly attended to.
oct 13—tf

WEBB & BEVERIDGE,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY,
FINE CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.
No. 421 ODD FELLOWS HALL,
Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.

☞ Parties visiting our City are respectfully invited to examine our Stock and Prices.
sep 8—3m

DAVID H. BOUIC. BOUIC & BOUIC.
Established, June 1865.
BOUIC BROS,
MERCHANTS, ROCKVILLE, MD.,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware,
Tinware, Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Notions, Drugs, &c.
October 21, 1870.

HENRY KING, JR.,
MASONIC
TEMPLE OF FASHION!

No. 600 NINTH STREET, 901, 903 F STREET,
Corner 9th and F Streets,
Washington, D. C.
Fancy and Millinery Goods,
Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
REAL LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

☞ Goods received daily from Auction.
oct 6—y15

TIN AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, having just taken rooms in the building, in ROCKVILLE, occupied by Mr. Louis Sadtler, informs the citizens of Rockville and Montgomery county generally, that he is prepared to do all kinds of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work, Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, Repairing Stoves, &c. &c.
Being a practical workman, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, a liberal share of which he respectfully solicits.
jan 27—3m HENRY VIETT.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE undersigned having located in GAITHERSBURG, for the purpose of carrying on the *SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its branches, would respectfully inform the citizens of Montgomery county, that he is prepared to *MAKE TO ORDER* all work in his line, in the most fashionable and substantial style, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and guarantees satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

REPAIRING done. Orders from a distance promptly filled.
J. A. BLUNDON,
June 24—y Gaithersburg, Md.

BROOKE & PLEASANTS,
MACHINISTS,
On Washington and Brookeville Turnpike, 1½ miles from Mechanicsville.

WE are prepared to do all kinds of MACHINE WORK, FORGING and COUNTRY BLACKSMITHING, of every description.

☞ Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Separators, Drills and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery *made* and *repaired* at shortest notice.

Special attention paid to mill work, shafting, gearing, &c., &c.

☞ I am with the above firm, and will be glad to see any of my old customers at their shop.
apr 14—tfa CHAS. O. FISHER.

WOOL AND SUMAC.
50,000 LBS. DOMESTIC WOOL and 500 TONS SUMAC wanted by the subscribers; for which the highest cash rates will be paid.

☞ Communications by letter invited.
JACOB RAMSBURG & SONS,
Glove Manufacturers,
may 19—tf* Georgetown, D. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. A. BOGLEY,
Wheelwright and Undertaker,
ROCKVILLE, MD.

☞ All orders promptly and expeditiously attended to, at moderate charges.
may 15—y

B. F. RILEY.
GROCER
—AND—
LIQUOR DEALER,
115 High Street,
Georgetown, D. C.

☞ COUNTRY ORDERS solicited, and attended to with promptness and dispatch.
oct 6—y12

JOHN McDERMOTT & BROS.
COACH MAKERS
AND
CARRIAGE DEALERS,
455 Pennsylvania Av., near Third St.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ CARRIAGE AND HARNESS received on Storage and sold on Commission.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED.
nov 16—1y

W. LENOX TOWERS] [A. I. MUDD.
TOWERS & MUDD,
Booksellers, Stationers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers,
929 Pa. Avenue, bet. 9th & 10th sts,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WEDDING AND PARTY CARDS.
SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT BY MAIL.

☞ Boxes of Note Paper and Envelopes, initialed from A to Z, always on hand; will be found very desirable and cheap.
dec 1—tf

CHAS. W. NICHOLS,
HOUSE-CARPENTER & BUILDER, will furnish Plans and Specifications and EXECUTE ALL WORK in any style or finish persons may desire.

My experience, in both city and country building, warrant me in saying to all persons wishing a good house, either dwelling or outbuilding, that I am prepared to execute it, either by contract or otherwise, in the best manner for durability and style of finish, and secure the entire satisfaction of all persons favoring me with their patronage.

☞ Communications addressed to me at Norbeck P. O., will be promptly attended to.
CHAS W. NICHOLS.

SOAP STONE, of the best quality for fireplaces, furnished to order. [jan 13—1y

UNDERTAKING.

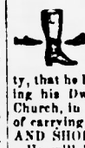
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that he has bought the right, title, interest and good will of his father, in the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, together with the Hearse, Wagon, &c. necessary for conducting the same, and that he will be prepared hereafter, upon the shortest notice, to accommodate all who may require his services. A liberal share of patronage is solicited
W. REUBEN PUMPHREY,
Washington Street,
june 10—tf Rockville, Md.

MANTUA MAKING AND TAILORING.

THE undersigned having removed to the house next door west of Mr John H. Higgins' Store, in the town of Rockville, is now prepared to
Cut and Make Up Ladies' Dresses,
and MAKE CLOTHING of all kinds for gentlemen and children, and attend to MACHINE STITCHING, &c.

All work entrusted to us will be done in the best manner, and at reasonable terms.
Mrs. MARTHA HARDESTY
jan 17—tf and DAUGHTERS.

READ! READ! READ!



BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Poolesville and vicinity, that he has fitted up a New Shop, adjoining his Dwelling House, near the Baptist Church, in Poolesville, Md., for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory of BOOTS AND SHOES, in all its various branches.

He will keep constantly on hand a prime stock of Leather, and good workmen, which will enable him to fill all orders in his line of business with promptness and dispatch. His prices will be as low as any other establishment in the county.

He feels under many obligations to the public for their liberal patronage at his old stand, and pledges himself to do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who may patronize him at his new place of business.

He hopes he will continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined to turn off *Good Work*, at *Moderate Prices*.
JOHN R. GRIMES,
june 2—tf Poolesville, Md.

Libbey's Lumber Yard.
JOS. LIBBEY.] Established 1830. [J. E. LIBBEY.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE, a full assortment of all kinds of
BUILDING LUMBER,
SEASONED, including in part:
White Pine, from 5-8 to 3 in. thick;
Yellow Pine Joist;
Scantling, all lengths.
DRESSED FLOORING,
Virginia and Carolina Pine, of best quality.
N. Carolina Cypress Shingles, all grades, Laths, Pickets, &c. Also,
Seasoned Hardwoods,
SUCH AS ASH, OAK, POPLAR and INDIANA WALNUT.
All for sale at the lowest market rates, by
JOS. & J. E. LIBBEY,
(Successors to Jos. Libbey,)
No. 27 Water Street,
may 12—tf Georgetown, D. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

B. TALBOTT & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GEORGETOWN D. C.

☞ Give personal attention to the *SALE AND DELIVERY of all kinds of GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE.*

☞ OFFICE, on Canal, near Market-House.
nov 4—1y

JOHN R. HARE
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
Has Removed to
His New STORE,
FAYETTE STREET,
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL.

N. B. Fine Watch Repairs, at Trade Prices, a specialty.

CLEANING $1 50; MAIN SPRING $1 25.
nov17—5m

FRESCO PAINTING.
SCHUTTER & RAKEMAN,
ARTISTS.
FRESCO, DECORATIVE & EVERY DESCRIPTION of ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN PAINTING,
727 NINTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Interior of Churches, Public Buildings, Private Dwellings, &c., decorated in modern style, in Encaustic as well as Distemper Colors. [dec 22—6m

HAMILTON OLDFIELD,
PUMP-MAKER,
ELLICOTT CITY, Howard Co., Md.

Gives his undivided attention to the prosecution of his business, in all its branches.

PUMPS of the most approved kinds made to order, and READY-MADE PUMPS always on hand. The charge is 50 Cents per foot.

ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED.

☞ Orders addressed to the subscriber at Ellicott City, Howard county, Md., will be promptly attended to
mar 3—tf HAMILTON OLDFIELD.

B. F. CARTER,
(LATE PARTNER WITH WM. OLDFIELD, ESQ.)
PUMP-MAKER,
FOUNTAIN GREEN, Harford Co., Md.

Will attend promptly to DIGGING AND WALLING WELLS, PUTTING IN NEW PUMPS and REPAIRING OLD ONES.

NEW PUMPS kept always on hand. Price 60 cents per foot.

ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED.

☞ All letters addressed to B. F. CARTER, Fountain Green, Harford county, Md., or to HOOF MILLS, Poolesville, Md., will be promptly attended to.
oct 7—3mn B. F. CARTER

WM. OLDFIELD,
PUMP-MAKER,
FOUNTAIN GREEN,
Harford county, Md.

Gives his undivided attention to the prosecution of his business, in all its branches.

PUMPS of the most approved kind made to order, and READY-MADE PUMPS always on hand. TERMS—50 Cents per foot.

☞ ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED.

ORDERS addressed to the subscriber, at Fountain Green, Harford county, Md., will receive prompt attention.
june 3—3m WM. OLDFIELD.

SADDLERY STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the entire Stock of the SADDLERY STORE, formerly occupied by the late JOHN M. RILEY, at 84 High St., Georgetown, D. C., is now prepared to furnish the citizens of Montgomery county with *best articles, at lowest rates*. He has on hand a large Stock of *TRUNKS, HARNESS, &c.*

☞ He respectfully asks an inspection of his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT O. F. PETTIT,
84 High Street, Georgetown, D. C.

...WN, D. C.

Constantly on hand the choicest brands of
GROCERIES, for family use, such as
COFFEES, TEAS,
RAISINS,
FRUITS, CHEESE,
SUGARS,
—ALSO—
PURE BAKER WHISKEY,
WINES, and LIQUORS of all kinds, which he offers at extremely low rates. dec 15—1yn

801 E. G. DAVIS, 801
DEALER IN
FINE FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS,
Real Laces, Trimmings,
EMBROIDERIES,
BUTTONS, &c. &c.
STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.
GOODS sold at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED as represented.
At Davis'
801 Market Space, cor. 8th Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

N. B.—Having just returned from New York with an elegant and extensive assortment of all kinds of Fancy and Millinery Goods, embracing all the latest Parisian Novelties, I am prepared to offer superior inducements to buyers.
sep 30—tfa E. G. DAVIS.

CANDIES, CANNED FRUIT, &c.
Superior Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, &c.
Lemons, Oranges, French Candies, Figs, Raisins, Cocoa Nuts, &c.
For sale by BOUIC BROS.,
June 9—tf Rockville, Md.

Poetical.

The Old School-House.

I sat an hour to-day, John,
Beside the old brook stream—
Where we were school-boys in old time,
When manhood was a dream;
The brook is choked with fallen leaves,
The pond is dried away;
I scarce believe that you would know
The dear old place to-day.

The school-house is no more, John,
Beneath our locust trees
The wild rose by the window's side
No more waves in the breeze:
The scattered stones look desolate,
The sod they rested on
Has been ploughed up by stranger hands
Since you and I were gone.

The chestnut-tree is dead, John,
And what is sadder now,
The broken grape-vine of our swing
Hangs on the withered bough.
I read our names upon the bark,
And found the pebbles rare
Laid up beneath the hollow side,
As we had piled them there.

Beneath the grass-grown bank, John,
I looked for our old spring,
That bubbled from the alder path
Three paces from the swing;
The rushes grow upon the brink,
The pool is black and bare,
And not a foot for many a day,
It seems, has trodden there.

I took the old blind road, John,
That wandered up the hill—
'Tis darker than it used to be,
And seems so lone and still;
The birds yet sing upon the boughs
Where once the sweet grapes hung,
But not a voice of human kind
Where all our voices rung.

I sat me on the fence, John,
That stands as in old time,
The same half pannel in the path
We used so oft to climb—
And thought how, o'er the bars of life,
Our playmates had passed on,
And left me counting on the spot,
The faces that are gone.

Selected Miscellany.

The Bachelor's Wooing.

BY MATTIE DYER BRITS.

Bascom Brown was a respectable old bachelor. Whether a bachelor, from choice or necessity, is story sayeth not; but it is a fact that Bascom Brown continued from boyhood until he was "fair fat, and fifty," in a state of single blessedness, or wretchedness, just as you choose.

And he might have continued so forever had not fate, in the shape of a comely little widow, overtaken him. This little widow was Mr. Brown's landlady, and her name was Mrs. Briggs. I do not suppose Mr. Brown had ever read the famous bit of advice given to the redoubted Samivel by the elder Weller; "Samivel Samivel, beware of the widders."

Bascom Brown had boarded with Mrs Briggs for something like five years, and in all that time not a word of what had been said respecting the horrors of a boarding-house would apply to the homelike establishment presided over by cozy, comely Mrs Briggs. Her household appointments were of the neatest, her table the most abundant, and her boarders the most respectable people one could wish to know.

Mr Brown, by virtue of being the eldest boarder, and having been longest in the house, was the privileged character and main standby of the little widow's family. He had the pleasantest room, the best seat at the table or by the parlor fireside, and all his little personal tastes and comforts were looked after by Mrs. Briggs with the utmost exactness.

No doubt it was this fact which prevented in a great degree his feeling any need of a home of his own and somebody to look after him, and conspired to keep him a bachelor.—His habits were regular as clock work, his wants moderate, and readily gratified. What more could a man desire?

But not always was he permitted to pursue the even tenor of his way. "A change came o'er the spirit of his dream," or rather a change came over the Briggs establishment, which banished his dreams entirely, and disturbed his virtuous slumbers beyond the power even of a patient man to endure in silence.

Mrs. Briggs admitted a new boarder.—Worse than that, she put him in the very next room to Mr. Brown; and, worse of all, the young man was musical, and had a violin.

Now, I am aware that this fact will tell against my hero, nevertheless, I must write it—Mr. Brown was not musical.

Good music, if it were the best, he could endure; bad music was simply torture to him. And this young man's music was the very worst, for which reason, perhaps, he inflicted it on his suffering neighbor at the most unseasonable hours.

Go to bed when he would, that violin was poor Brown's accompaniment. Get up early or late, it was still the same, and if he dropped down for an after-dinner nap his dreams were ruthlessly scattered by the terrible toot, toot, squeak, squeak, of that horrible fiddle, every passage winding up with an excruciating yell which would have been creditable to the united chorus of all the cats in the neighborhood.

Human flesh and blood and nerves could not endure forever. Mr. Brown concluded at last that one of two things must be—either that obnoxious young man and his fiddle must find another place or he must. And at length, in view of his long standing in the house, he resolved to ask Mrs. Briggs to dismiss the new boarder, and allow him to remain in peace.

This, however, was a delicate undertaking. There was nothing in the world against the young man but his music, and though Mr. Brown decided there could not well be anything worse, he knew Mrs. Briggs' tender heart would shrink from issuing an edict against him. His own peace of mind and repose of body depended upon the departure of that unfortunate young man; so, one afternoon, summing up all his resolution, Bascom Brown took himself and his mission to the door of the little widow's cosy sitting-room and knocked for admission.

A cheery "come in" bade him enter, and in a moment more he was sociably seated in a chair comfortably near Mrs. Briggs, much elated to find her alone and ready to listen.

"I hope you are well to-day," observed the plump little matron, with a thoughtful care for his welfare.

"Yes—ah—quite well; but somewhat—ah—anxious over a little matter, Mrs. Briggs."

"Indeed! Is there anything I can do for you?"

"My dear Mrs. Briggs, you are the only one who can do anything for me!" exclaimed Mr. Brown, warmly.

The widow blushed, and edged her chair a step farther away.

"It has been on my mind a good while. It is important, you see," went on Mr. Brown, "and I had resolved to speak to you to-day."

"Yes," observed Mrs. Briggs inquiringly.

But having begun his task, Mr. Brown found it not very easy to go on; he hesitated for words in which next to express himself.

"You see—all—I—Mrs. Briggs, your house is a very comfortable place to board."

"I'm sure I try to make it so," said the little widow.

"Yes—but—but—now if we had the house to ourselves; now—if—if"

"Yes"—that would be pleasant," whispered the little widow, turning as red as a rose.

"Then—then—why shouldn't we have it so?" cried Mr. Brown; saying a little more than he meant in his eagerness.

"Why, I am sure I never meant to marry again," sighed rosy Mrs. Briggs; but if you really wish it, dear Mr. Brown, I don't think I will object."

And she dropped a plump little hand over on Mr. Brown's.

Good gracious! The perspiration broke out over Mr. Brown's forehead as he began to comprehend what the little widow imagined he meant. He took out his handkerchief to wipe it, and made a nervous effort to explain.

"My dear Mrs Briggs, I—I am sure—I—you honor me highly—too highly—I—I—"

At this moment there came a rap at the door, and Mrs. Briggs sprang hastily to open it.

She held a moment's conversation with the person standing outside, and then turned to Mr. Brown and said sweetly:

"My dear, I must go out a moment. If you will wait here we will discuss this subject when I return."

And with a smile as bright as a May morning she left poor Mr. Brown alone with his reflections.

He sprang up and began to pace the room to try to see a way out of his dilemma. If Mrs Briggs had remained a moment longer he certainly would have explained matters, but left to himself, he began to wonder whether it might not be best to let them alone.

He was the soul of chivalrous honor—how could he outrage the little widow's feelings by explaining the mistake? Besides, it would be delightful if all the boarders were gone, and—the widow was a nice little body; and she had called him "my dear" so sweetly.

And, in short, by the time Mrs. Briggs brought her blushing face back into the little room Mr. Brown had decided that this was an interference of Providence in his behalf and he would be grateful and abide by it.

And as it happened that when little Mrs. Briggs became Mrs. Bascom Brown all the boarders were dismissed—of course the musical young man went among them—and Mr. Brown was allowed to pass the rest of his days in undisturbed felicity.

A Costly Grist of Wheat.

In the month of October, 1867, some twenty bushels of wheat were stolen from a barn in Clay county, Ind., and sold early the following morning at one of the leading flour mills in Terre Haute. The wheat was missed early in the morning and traced directly to its destination in market, and though the nocturnal thieves had made good their escape, a combination of circumstances and identification seemed to fasten the guilt upon two men named Bemis and Miller, who were arrested the same evening at Brazil. Under the privilege of the law changes of venue were taken before three several Justices' Courts in Clay county, and three days and as many nights were lost in the preliminary proceedings. The parties were then bound over to court. Subsequently Miller turned State's evidence. The case has been before the courts twice, yearly, since that time, being continued from time to time by what were uniformly understood by every party outside the courts as frivolous excuses backed by the usual affidavits.

At the present term the case was thrown out of court at the request of all the prosecuting witnesses, for the reason that justice could not be obtained, and the witnesses could not afford the expense. William Mack, of Terre Haute, was on the bench, and made a few remarks, commenting that "this was one of those cases damaging to the reputation of the courts and a farce on justice." This being a State case the witnesses got no fees. The original value of the wheat was $67.59. A witness figured his outlay as follows: Attendance on courts 11 times; travelling expenses $25; board $24; time 21 days, $63; total $111. Multiplying this amount by thirty witnesses, and we have $3,330. The Millers and Bemises claim to have paid lawyers' fees, etc., to the amount of $2,000, making the total cost $5,330. In his final speech the prosecuting attorney remarked that during the continuance of these cases several witnesses had died, and many others had grown from boyhood to be old men. One of the lawyers on the defence had become palsied in his right arm; another had nearly gone blind, while the third had become weak in the small of his back—all writing affidavits and studying pretences for continuance—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.*

GEN. WASHINGTON'S FARM.—The farm of General Washington, at Mount Vernon, contained ten thousand acres of land in one body—equal to about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of two, three, and five miles from the mansion-house. He visited these farms every day, in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts:

In 1787, he had five hundred and eighty acres in grass; sowed six hundred bushels of oats; seven hundred acres with wheat—and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and one hundred and fifty with turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses; one hundred and twelve cows; two hundred and thirty-six working oxen, heifers, and steers, and five hundred sheep.—He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty-four ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1789, he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs, for the use of his family, and provisions for his negroes, for whose comfort he had a great regard.

LABOR COUNTY.—Augusta county, Virginia, once embraced the States of Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan. When Virginia was named after Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII—he of the many wives—it was the proud boast of her then few inhabitants that her territorial limits extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and up and down to each pole. When battling for American Independence, with a handful of hungry, ill-clad, and worse armed patriots against the disciplined legions of the British King, it was, in case of being overpowered, to the mountains of Augusta that George Washington proposed to retreat to make a last stand for "liberty and the rights of man."

Noble county, Ohio, with a population of twenty thousand people, is well worthy of the name it bears. There is not a saloon in the whole county, nor a cause on the criminal docket, and not a person has been arrested for a whole year on a criminal charge.

The corporation of London discovered an error of $30 in their accounts. A professional accountant was called in and fixed the thing right. His charge was £462.

The Most Singular Case of Circumstantial Evidence on Record.

It is only within the present century that the law has required, in case of murder, the finding and identification of the victim. Previous to that, if a man disappeared, and his absence could not be accounted for, a person to whom circumstantial evidence pointed as his probable murderer could be arrested and hanged for the alleged crime. A most extraordinary case, which occured during the war between England and France, at the beginning of the present century, first called particular attention to the singular law, and was ultimately the cause of its being replaced by the statute as it now stands. The story is substantially as follows:

Two Englishmen, uncle and nephew, took up their quarters at a well-known inn in Portsmouth, close to the pier. They were well received by the landlord, for they had plenty of money in their possession. The uncle, whom we will call William, suggested to his companion, who shall be called Robert, in the hearing of the landlord, that they should hand their money to their host for safe-keeping. Robert objected, and proposed that they should keep it on their person. This was agreed to.

At night they occupied the same room and the same bed. The inn was an old fashioned, irregular building. From their bed-room the two men could enter a long passage which ran along the end of the house to the pier. They went to their room together about 11 o'clock at night. Next morning Robert entered the landlord's room with a hurried, anxious air, and asked the landlord whether he knew what had became of his uncle. The landlord said he did not. At the same time he observed to his horror that the hands of Robert were stained with blood. The landlord arose and suggested that they should go to the bed-room together. They did so. On entering, a terrible spectacle met the landlord's gaze. The clothes of the bed which had evidently been occupied by two persons, were stained all over with blood. The pillow was saturated with it. The wash-basin and the stand were also bespattered with blood. On the dressing-table lay a large jockey or sailor's knife, the handle and blade all bloody. Drops of blood marked the floor from the bedside to the door which opened upon the passage referred to.—The landlord told Robert the case was a very suspicious one, and that he must place it in the hands of the authorities. He did forthwith. Robert was arrested. On being searched, his clothes were found to be bloody. Blood stains were discovered in the passage from the bed-room door to the water's edge, where apparently there had been a struggle. On Robert were found the purse and papers of the missing man.

Robert, who manifested coolness and presence of mind, told the following story: After his uncle and himself had been in bed a short time, the former, who lay on the outside, complained that his nose was bleeding. Presently he got up and went to the washstand.—He used water freely, but in vain. The bleeding continued, and so violently that the men both became alarmed. Robert suggested the application of cold iron to the back of his uncle's neck. He took his jack-knife out of his pocket and applied it accordingly. In attending his uncle his hands and shirt were stained with blood. As the bleeding still continued, William dressed himself and said he would go out at the side door and walk on the pier in the cold morning air. Before doing so he handed his pocketbook and purse to his nephew to keep until his return. Robert fell asleep after his uncle left and was astounded when he awoke in the morning to find that he had not returned.

Robert was indicted for murder. All the circumstances were against him. The jury believed that William had been murdered and his body carried down to the water and flung in. Robert was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and hanged he was accordingly in a few days.

Two years afterward the missing man returned. He confirmed every word that his nephew had uttered in his defence. When William reached the pier on the night of the supposed murder, he turned to the left, and had only gone a few paces when he was pounced upon by a press-gang. He was overpowered and carried to a boat, and in an hour found himself on board a British sloop of war in Southampton waters. The vessel was getting under way. In her he remained for three months without a chance of writing to his friends. Then the ship was captured by a French frigate, and William spent twenty months in a French prison. On his release he returned to England to find to his horror that his beloved nephew had been hanged as his assassin.—*N. Y. Sunday Dispatch.*

Business Law.

It is not legally necessary to say on a note, "for value received."

A note given on Sunday is void.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its nonpayment.

A note by a minor is void.

Notes payable after date bear interest only when so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money paid is not, legally, conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the others.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract with a lunatic is void.

WEST FOR HIM.—A rough-looking specimen of humanity was recently promenading up Chatham street, New York, when he came plump upon a Jew, a specimen of his race, about whom there could be no mistake.

Without a word of warning, the rough knocked him sprawling into the gutter. Picking himself up, and taking his bleeding nose between his thumb and finger, he demanded an explanation.

"Shut up, I'll paste you agin," shouted the aggressor, approaching him.

"I nefer done nottings mit you, and what for you march me in der nose?" asked Abraham.

"Yes yer bet; yer Jews crucified the Saviour, and I have a mind to go for ye agin."

"But, mine Got, dat vas eighteen hundred years ago," said the Jew.

"Well, I don't care if it was; I only heard of it last night," replied the unwashed, and he went for him again.

The best lessons a man ever has are his mistakes.

A man in Danbury, Conn., makes a personal boast of having signed the temperance pledge eighty-three times.

A paper, in puffing a certain soap, says it is the "best ever made for a dirty man's face. We have tried it, and therefore, we ought to know."