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, JUNE 14, 1872. VOL. XVII.—NO. 46.

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

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, in the corner room of the old Washington Hotel. [jan 24—y

JOS. H. BRADLEY, SR. H. W. TALBOTT.
BRADLEY & TALBOTT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.
Strict attention given to all business entrusted to them.
☞ Office, directly opposite the Court House. [sept 2—y

GEO. PETER. JAS. D. 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—y

SAMUEL H. BERRY. JOS. K. 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—y

Dr. GEORGE E. GILPIN
HAS REMOVED TO THE OFFICE one door north of the Presbyterian Church, and second door to the law office of William Brewer, Esq., Rockville, Md.
april 26—tf

DENTISTRY.
Dr. F. H. MANNAKEE,
Surgeon Dentist, Mechanicsville, Md.
☞ All letters should be addressed to him at Olney P. O., Montgomery county, Md.
sep 23—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 8 P. M.
nov 5—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

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.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having located his place of business on the corner opposite Boyle Bros. Store, in ROCKVILLE, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared at all times to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as—
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.
TIN WARE,
of every description constantly on hand and made to order, at very low prices.
☞ SECOND-HAND STOVES, bought and sold, on liberal terms.
feb 23—1y HENRY VIETT.

MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS.

86] GREAT BARGAINS [86
—IN—
SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS
AND
MILLINERY,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP STORE OF
ANNIE YOUNG & BRO.,
No. 86 Bridge Street,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Opposite the Adams' Express Office.
WE are happy to announce to the citizens of Montgomery county that we have received and offer for sale at the lowest cash prices, the largest and cheapest stock of
DRY GOODS
to be found south of Philadelphia, among which will be found a full line of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, such as SILKS, in all colors, from the lowest to the highest price; Grenadines, Berages, Alpacas, Mohairs, and all styles and qualities of **Black Goods**, in Silks, Satins, Grenadines, &c.
White Goods—In these we name Marseilles, Piques, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, plain, plaid and striped; Swiss Muslins, and a full assortment of plain and colored Lawns, from 12½ cents up.
Bleached and Brown Goods—A full stock of Bleached and Brown Goods, ranging in prices from 8 to 22 cents.
Table Linens—A large and complete line of Table Linens; Bedspreads, Towelings, Napkins, &c. Also a fine collection of Ladies' Wrappings for Spring and Summer, Hoop Skirts, Glove-fitting Corsets, Busties and Corsets in all styles, at low prices; Nottingham Lace, Curtains and Tidys.
Also, a large supply of Prints, "Dolly Vardens," and everything pertaining to this line of goods.
Men's and Boys' Wear—A good assortment of all Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, the cheapest in the market.
☞ The best KID GLOVES for Ladies, from $1 to $1.50; Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, and a full assortment of Fancy Goods.
Parasols, Parasols—We have in store the finest stock of "Dolly Vardens" Parasols, and Walking Canes, Sun and Rain Umbrellas, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS!
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of this branch of our business, and have made extensive improvements since the close of last season. We name among the latest styles in **Bonnets & Hats**, "Dolly Vardens," Sea Girls' Belle, Favorite, Sailor, Gazelle, Victoria, Dolly, Kirkwood, Saratoga, School Girl, Surf, Fanchette, and a large assortment of **Ribbons & Flowers**, which we will make up at the shortest notice and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
N. B.—We have the pleasure of informing the Ladies of Montgomery county that we have in charge of this branch house of the best Milliners, and can guarantee good and fashionable work.
☞ Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and promise to strict attention to the wants of our customers to merit a full share of trade.
ANNIE YOUNG & BRO.
apr 12—tf Georgetown, D. C.

GOOD NEWS
IN LINENS,
THE FULLEST SUPPLY
OATS AS LOW AS ONE DOLLAR

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHS,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT IN
Diagonal Double-Breasted Cut-Away Coats, Blue Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
I WILL also state that by buying at 1-N Bridge Street, you can save 20 cents on every dollar of investment. Please give me a call and convince yourself of it.
☞ I have also on hand a large lot of TRIMMED HATS at 50 cents each. You will find an assortment of Goods at 111 Bridge Street which cannot be surpassed.
I have Buttons of every description, Silk, Pearl, Gilt, Bone, Agate and Glass.
Infants' Caps and Bonnets; old ladies' Dress Caps, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.—Country Stores supplied at Baltimore wholesale prices. Do not forget to go to
M. J. YOUNG,
111 BRIDGE STREET,
apr 26—tf GEORGETOWN, D. C.

OLDFIELD'S
Excelsior Pump.
THE undersigned has now on hand about 10,000 feet of White Oak Pump Stock, which has been in soak in Spring water a sufficient length of time to free it from sap.—Any Pump constructed of this stock is guaranteed not to give an unpleasant taste to the water. His arrangements for preparing Pump Stock in the above manner are most ample and complete, and he will always be prepared to put up the
EXCELSIOR PUMP,
At short notice.
Always on hand all kinds of Pump Fixtures, of the very best quality.
Common Wooden Pumps made on the premises where they are to be placed, when desired, at 50 cents a foot.
All Pumps constructed by the subscriber are warranted for one year. After the first year, they will be kept in order by him, for ten years, for the moderate sum of $1 per year.
All Pumps put in and not proving satisfactory, will be taken out and the money refunded.
Orders by mail, or in person, attended to with promptness, and at moderate prices.
☞ For any further information, apply to Mr. J. BYRNE, Montgomery House, Rockville, Maryland.
WM. OLDFIELD,
PUMP MAKER,
ap19—1y Fountain Green, Harford Co.

A LARGE STOCK OF SAFETY LAMPS, just received by
dec 22 BOUIC BROS.

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

CHAS. A. CARTER.] [WM. P. BRADLEY.
CARTER & BRADLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
Cor. Bridge and Congress St.,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in Montgomery county that we, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY BUSINESS in all its branches. Our stock consists of
FINE TEAS,
WINES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES,
PURE BAKER WHISKEY,
AND OTHER BRANDS OF ALL GRADES.
Coffees, Sugars,
SPICES, FRUITS,
CANNED GOODS, FANCY PICKLES,
SAUCES, CRACKERS, &c.,
of all kinds, always in store and for sale at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE bought at market rates.
☞ We respectfully invite the public to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
ap 27—6m CARTER & BRADLEY.

THOMAS M. METZ. THOS. N. HENDERSON.
METZ & HENDERSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
89 Bridge St., S. W. cor. Congress St.
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
THE undersigned having leased the old and well known Grocery House formerly occupied by the late Geo. W. Orme, take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Montgomery county, and the public generally, that they will keep on hand at all times a large and complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
TEAS, COFFEES
SUGARS, SPICES,
FRUITS,
CANNED GOODS, FANCY CRACKERS,
BACON, LARD,
FISH, SALT, &c.
FANCY PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.,
of every variety, cheap only to cash, and for sale at reasonable prices.
LIQUORS:
Will always be supplied with a complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, of the best brands.
☞ FLOUR, of all grades, CORN MEAL, &c., always for sale at market prices.
☞ Having purchased our stock upon terms that will enable us to sell AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, we respectfully ask an inspection of the same before purchasing.
☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE bought at all times, at the highest market rates and people from the country will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
METZ & HENDERSON,
89 Bridge Street,
jth 28—y15 Georgetown, D. C.

B. F. RILEY,
DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS
GROCERIES,
Wines, Liquors, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.,
115 High Street,
Georgetown, D. C.
I TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the citizens of Montgomery county and the public generally, that I have now on hand a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, Superior brands of
Whiskey, Wines, Brandies,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c., all of which I am determined to sell at
Low Prices.
☞ GIVE US A CALL, and examine our goods and prices before purchasing.
B. F. RILEY,
115 High street, Georgetown, D. C.
feb 2—y15

E. T. LYDDANE,
Corner 3d and Market Streets,
GEORGETOWN, 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

TO GROCERS AND OTHER DEALERS.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform *GROCERS AND OTHERS*, that he has taken out
Wholesale Liquor Dealer's License,
and is now prepared to furnish all who may favor him with a call, with all kinds of
LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
IN ANY QUANTITY, and as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.
WM. T. HERRON,
Corner of High and Bridge streets,
june 30—tf Georgetown, D. C.

FRENCH CANDIES, Lemons, Oranges, Cocoa Nuts, &c., by
ap 26 BOUIC BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC GENERAL LAW.

CHAPTER 264.

AN ACT to provide for the licensing of gangers of casks and liquids, for the City of Baltimore, and providing for the duties thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any citizen of the State of Maryland, on application to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City of Baltimore, and on paying one hundred dollars to the said clerk, shall be entitled to receive a license to act as gauger of casks and liquors for the term of one year from the date thereof. The person applying for said license shall, at the time of receiving the same, take and subscribe before said clerk an oath that he will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of said office.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That no person engaged in vending or trading in or manufacturing casks or liquors, individually or as a partner, or as agent, clerk or employee of a trader, vender or manufacturer of said article, or either of them, or any commissioned officer, shall be licensed to act as gauger of casks and liquids.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person may sell, export or otherwise dispose of any foreign or domestic liquors in casks without having the same gauged by a license gauger, but in cases of difference between the buyer and seller as to the quantity, either party may call in a gauger, and his judgment shall bind the parties.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the gangers shall procure and use a correct set of gauging instruments, and as soon as they have ascertained the capacity of any cask they shall directly mark, with marking irons, the capacity on the bilge near the bung, and prefix the letter M. for the State of Maryland, and the

[illegible] of the gauger who [illegible] the cask, and on a [illegible] shall be equal, must be stamped at the bilge on heads the staves thereof to be seasoned white oak, free from any injurious portions of sap wood and not less than [illegible] inch at the thinnest part, and not

[illegible] than three quarters of an inch at the [illegible] part, and to be tight and secured with a sufficient number of good hoops, iron or [illegible], and if of wood, not less than twelve and at least not less than twelve in diameter for barrels and hogsheads, and if any cask containing such liquor shall be found [illegible] gauged and marked as aforesaid, [illegible] any occasion [illegible] the [illegible] thereof at the cost and [illegible] of the owner, and the [illegible] shall be [illegible] at the rate of [illegible] per day, to be [illegible] by the Circuit Court of the City of Baltimore, one half to the informer and the other half to the use of the State.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the sa[illegible] gauger [illegible] to ascertain the capacity of casks [illegible] in the 63d section of [illegible] and if any cask or vessel gauged or marked by said gauger, shall in its capacity be found lacking or exceeding one or more gallons in any barrel, or two or more gallons in a cask of a larger size, the gauger shall forfeit and pay two dollars for each gallon so lacking or exceeding, [illegible] one dollar for each [illegible].

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall use any mark or number marked or set down to any gauger, thereby to deceive and defraud the purchaser of any liquids, wine, molasses, or any other [illegible], or shall use any false mark or number on said casks or upon any certificate intended to counterfeit the mark or numbers of the gauger, he shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for every offence, one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the State.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That every gauger so licensed shall be entitled to demand and receive from the person at whose request he shall gauge any cask or casks, the following fees, to wit: For gauging casks not exceeding forty gallons, ten cents per cask, for casks of larger size fifteen cents.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That any person not being properly licensed who shall act as said gauger, or being so licensed, shall act as said gauger outside of the limits of the said city, shall forfeit and pay to the Sheriff of the city the sum of three hundred dollars; said penalty to be imposed as a fine by the Criminal Court on presentment and indictment by the Grand Jury and conviction in due course of law, and one third of the penalty shall be paid by the Sheriff to the informer, and the residue shall be accounted for by the Sheriff to the Treasury as other fines; if any person so licensed shall be guilty of a fraud by reason of a collusion with any party, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on presentment and indictment therefor, and on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars for every such offence, or be imprisoned in the discretion of the Court, for a time not exceeding three years, or both, and shall also be liable in damages at the suit of the party aggrieved.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage, and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act passed the General Assembly of Maryland, at the January Session, 1872.

AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary Senate.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.
Approved April 1, 1872. je 14-1t

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND,
—OR—
STEAM WASHER!
FIRST. It does its own work, thereby saving a large portion of the time usually taken in a family.
2d. It uses much less soap than is required by any other method.
3d. It requires no attention whatever while the process of cleaning is going on. A lady can do her washing while she is eating her breakfast and doing up the breakfast dishes.
4th. Clothing wears double the time, washed in this washer, that it will washed with a machine, or by hand labor, or a washboard.
5th. Lace curtains, and all fine fabrics, are washed in a superior manner. For flannels, this WASHER is most desirable, as it will not full them, as machine or hand-rubbing does. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed blanket, can be washed perfectly and with ease, without the rubbing board.
☞ For sale by
JOHN W. HORNER,
may 10—tf Rockville, Md.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.
The U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, in his 1870 Report, says; "J. J. Turner's Excelsior, made in Baltimore, is used to a greater extent (in Maryland and Virginia) than all other fertilizers combined, and has retained the good opinion of farmers longer than any other fertilizer. Applied at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, it hastens the ripening of Wheat about five days, and benefits the succeeding crop of Clover 30 per cent. [m 10-3t.

Poetical.

GOLD.

Gold lurks in every sin of life;
It sways the lofty and the lowly,
And shrouds beneath its sable pall
Each aspiration high and holy.
For it we utter earnest prayers,
And solemn vows are made and broken,
And beauty barters truth and hope,
And bitter scathing words are spoken.

Gold cannot add one hour of life,
Or buy love's holiest caresses;
It cannot stay the silver streak
Time blends with beauty's tresses;
It cannot bring the loved one back,
So rudely turn from our embraces;
It cannot smooth the wrinkled brow
Scored deep with grief's relentless traces.

Gold cannot bring youth's ruddy glow
Back to the cheek of fading beauty;
It cannot hush the still, small voice
That hints of long neglected duty;
It cannot heal the broken heart,
Throbbing with an unbounded sorrow;
For words that wring the soul to-day,
Gold cannot bring relief to-morrow.

Then let us spurn the glittering bribe,
Nor breathe for it one sigh of sorrow;
Gold can at best but gild the bier,
Or buy the pall that want must borrow;
The lowest heart in all the land
Is richer by a good, all golden treasure,
If truth and virtue, hand in hand,
Have been thro life its rule and measure.

Selected Miscellany.

The General's Watch.

General Hoche was as amiable, in bright, frank and generous man towards all his associates. Freed from military duties or at the head of his troops he seemed to delight in drawing from his soldiers, officers of the army whomever he chose to talk to in every [illegible] and would even permit us [illegible] at his expense, when he [illegible] upon any occasion manifesting the [illegible] humor. But once [illegible] and oil was spoiled. Near Quiberon and there a more serious one than he ever was there a more [illegible] of military discipline.

[illegible] Quiberon, he had [illegible] quarters at Auray, near the centre of the country of the Chouans. He had [illegible] with him, and leaving an [illegible] from the convoy, ordered the fourth battalion of the 8th, stationed at Lorel, to join him without delay. This battalion numbering [illegible] men commanded [illegible] named Francis Houdiard had distinguished itself in wars against the Chouans and the Vendeans and the [illegible] of a name that [illegible] could never be [illegible] acquisition to [illegible] it would [illegible] we would scarcely [illegible].

[illegible] the appointed time, and [illegible] Gen. Hoche [illegible] with [illegible] its approach. The [illegible] quietly smoking and having [illegible] asts bowling [illegible] he [illegible] and [illegible] the roads, already [illegible] a moment to grow more [illegible]. Hoche ordered his dinner [illegible] to be postponed the general dispatched several of his aight horse to meet the advancing battalion, and if possible, accelerate its march. Early as the brief autumnal twilight was falling into utter darkness, we received word that it was close at hand. I acting as hide-de-camp of the parade-ground, was sent to meet it and to give orders to its commander, Houdiard, to be upon that spot for review at seven o'clock the next morning, and to invite him likewise to dine with our General that evening.

Having executed my commands, I conducted Houdiard to the superior room, where Hoche and his principal officers were already assembled. He met with a reception worthy his name and bravery, and was seated by the Gen. who showed him the kindliest attentions and the rarest honors. Never had he appeared to as more amiable, more frank, generous and lively; never had he made the hours glide more swiftly, more agreeably, keeping us with him till after midnight.

Next morning he repaired to the parade-ground, and arrived there a quarter to seven. Dismounting from his horse, he walked here and there, without proffering a word to any one, seeming to be not only serious but angry. At the same moment that he left his stirrups we all did likewise, without a word of speech. The music of the new battalion resounded over the field, the captain ranged his men in the order of battle, opened his ranks, presented arms and advanced toward the commander-in-chief to receive his orders. I noticed that as soon as Hoche heard the first note of the band, he drew out his watch, made that slight significant gesture with his right elbow, in replacing it, which indicates so clearly suppressed anger, but said nothing. But no sooner had Houdiard given the customary salute with his sword than his anger burst forth and in a loud voice he exclaimed:

"My order, *Monsieur Houdiard*," (emphasizing bitterly the word Monsieur, it being at that time, and especially on the lips of Hoche, a sign of anger and insult, as much as to say, citizen when he usually designated the officers by their rank, "my orders, Monsieur Houdiard, are that you be arrested on the spot."

"But my general," said the other, almost too astonished to speak, "what is my crime?"

"This, Monsieur, this," drew forth his watch; the appointed hour was seven; you are five minutes too late, and in five minutes the fate of a battle has been often decided. Is not he unworthy to command a thousand soldiers, who by his own fault perils their lives and honor?"

As soon as I ascertained the state of the case, I hesitated not a moment in turning back the hands of my watch ten minutes, and in as low a voice as possible told those on my right and left to do likewise, and to whisper the same to those behind, sending thus the request through the whole file. Like lightning the idea swept through the throng behind me, and satisfied by a glance backward that it was working with happy issues, I advanced toward Hoche, who standing immediately in front could not discern the manœuvre, and offering him my watch, said in a whisper:

"Mr general, yours is too fast; it lacks now five minutes to seven."

He turned quickly and in a tone of surprise: "It cannot be, it is impossible. Yours, and yours, and yours" addressing rapidly my comrades. They all agreed with mine, and he could not but be convinced.

Houdiard was recalled as quickly as arrested and with open arms his general advanced to meet him, gave him a cordial reception, asked a thousand pardons for his error, casting the fault entirely upon his watch, which drawing forth again, he then presented to him, obliging him to accept it as a mark of the sincere friendship. "*Vive la republique! vive la Hoche!*" was the loud and continued shout of the assembled troops as they filed away, Hoche striving every moment by renewed expressions of sorrow and esteem to repair the wrong he had done the brave old soldier.

Several months afterward, being at Nantes one of my comrades, as we were seated at dinner, said to him, just as I had finished narrating one of my juvenile rogueries, which had excited general merriment:—

"But you ought to know, my general, that he has not forgotten his youthful tricks. He lately played you a good one, and I will avow that we all did our part in it, assisted him in a way that exempted him from suspicion."

"A trick on me?" cried Hoche, curious to hear its nature, "narrate it, pray."

And then we told him the story of the watch and our rescue of the fair fame of Houdiard at Vitre. Laughing heartily at first, he added afterward these words, so honorable to his memory:

"As it was by no means a question of honor, as it was not the hour of battle, you did well to save the military reputation of a brave man by so easy stratagem; but take care," and his voice assumed a tone half serious, half jocose, "take care of yourselves, you gentlemen of the trick, if another prank like this should flash through your heads." We laughed, promised to spare his watches hereafter, and parted in good humor, taking good care, though never to refer to the incident either by word or look.

WEAK BACKS AND BAD SEATS.—The small of the back is the weak or strong point of every person. It is the center of voluntary motion. Nearly three hundred muscles are directly or indirectly connected with the motions of which the small of the back is the pivotal center.—Hence, while those who are strong, and whose nervous system are well balanced, know nothing of spinal weakness or vertebral distortion, invalids are forever complaining of this part of the body.

One very prominent cause of weak back and crooked spines is, the unhygienic and unanatomical seats and benches of our school-houses, churches and halls; nor are the seats and benches provided on steamboats, railroad cars, or at stations or ferry-houses any better. It is impossible for any person to occupy these seats long without being forced out of shape. And when school children are confined to them for several hours a day for months and years, their backs will inevitably be more or less weakened, with corresponding deformity of body, for life.

If we go into private families, even into the palaces of the opulent, we find the seats made more for show than use. Girls suffer much more by using such seats than boys, for the reason that boys are taught to run, jump and exercise themselves all over and through, while girls are expected to keep still and be pretty.

It is certainly one of the strange problems of the nineteenth century that no parent, trades or mechanic will give any attention to the laws of physiology in the construction of seats for the human body. Must our chairs, and sofas, and settees, and divans and *tetes-de-lits*, and pews forever be dictated by fashion, and never conform to nature? Must our tender children forever be compelled to shape themselves to the seats, instead of the seats being adapted to our bodies? Go through all the great manufactories of the country, and you will find in a single article that is not put to such a gross violation of the rules of health or comfort. If some Cooper, or Peabody, or Stewart, or Vanderbilt, or Astor, would invest a million of dollars in establishing an immense chair factory "on strictly hygienic principles" he would do more to improve human health, promote longevity and remedy the evil alluded to, than any medical college in the land.—*Science of Health.*

BADY EXPLAINED.—The Richmond (Ken.) *Register* tells this: "At a dance given by L. Coyle, in Kingston, a few nights since, there were a number of married ladies present who brought their babies along. Feeling inclined to trip the 'light fantastic' a round or two, they left their progenies in an adjoining room in charge of Mr Coyle and Joe Mannin, who had kindly volunteered to be mammas to the innocents *ad interim*. During the absence of the fond parents, Tom and Joe concluded to swap clothes, and in a short time every baby sported him or herself in foreign habiliments. The mothers, after an hour or so's devotion to terpsichorean delights, took each their baby vestments and the dear little forms therein contained, and retired to their respective and once happy homes. On preparing the little ones for their crib, sexes had changed—girls were boys and boys girls—and with one universal yell the outraged matrons set out on a baby hunt. At last accounts, most all had, by the 'strawberry mark,' succeeded in recovering their lost heirs; but Joe and Coyle are said to be *non est* when any of those mothers are in or about the Kingdom."

"EF HE'D SAID DUCKS"—During a class meeting held several years since by the Methodist brethren of a Southern village, Brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation. Finding there an old man notorious for his endeavor to serve God on the Sabbath and Satan the rest of the week, he said:

"Well, Brother Dick, I'm glad to see you here! Haven't stole any turkeys since I saw you last, B'ther Dick?"

"No, no, Brudder Jones; no turkeys."

"Nor any chickens, Brother Dick?"

"No, no, Brudder Jones; no chickens."

"Thank the Lord, Brother Dick! That's doing well, my brother!" said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his over-burdened conscience by saying to a near neighbor, with an immense sigh of relief:

"Ef he'd a said *ducks*, he'd a had me!"

An old bachelor, who had become melancholy and poetical, wrote some verses for the village paper, in which he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when he should

"Rest calmly with a shroud,
With a weeping willow by my side;"

but to his inexpressible horror it came out in print:

"When I shall rest calmly with a shawl,
With a whopping widow by my side."

The N. York's *Sun's* correspondent, 'John,' is a very sharp fellow. In one of his letters he says: "I bet a fellow a dollar that I could tell him how much water to a quart went under the railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque in a year. He bet, and I said two pints to a quart. I won the bet."

"If I were in California," said a young fop in company, "instead of working in the mines, I would waylay some miner with a bag of gold, knock out his brains, gather up the gold and run." "I think you would do better to gather up the brains," quietly responded a young lady.

"We will meet in Heaven, husband dear," is the affectionate epitaph an Ohio woman has had inscribed upon the tombstones of each of three departed husbands. Trouble ahead in that family, certain.

Theodore Tilton says there is but one employment in the world more agreeable than to edit a newspaper; and that is not to edit one.

The Republican Platform.

The republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

First. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy towards the Indians. The Pacific railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted. The public lands have been freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenue has been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reduction of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's administration at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Great financial crises have been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land, menacing foreign difficulties peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe that the people will not entrust the government to any party or combination of men composed partly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

Second. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

Third. The recent amendments to the national constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be trusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

Fourth. The national government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth. A system of civil service, under which the subordinate positions of the government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall strike at the root of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenues, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquor, be raised by duties upon importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country.

Eighth. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former governments, and we urge continued careful encouragement and protection of voluntary emigration.

Tenth. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction of the rate of postage.

Eleventh. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the republican party, recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great elements of civilization.

Twelfth. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth. We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and rates of interest on the balance, and confidently expect our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth. The republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to a wide field of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feelings thro'out the land.

Sixteenth. The republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the States and to the federal government. It disapproves of the report to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the States or national government.

Seventeenth. It is the duty of the general government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and shipbuilding.

Eighteenth. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts of the people, and with him at our head we start to-day upon a new march to victory.