

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

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### THE DESTINY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

What is the fate of the Republican party? Where are the successors of the Radical party? The Republican or Radical party is the administrator de bonis non of the Abolition party. The Abolition party's mission accomplished, what is left of the Radical? The Radical party is the offspring and child of the Abolition party, and is in fact a kind of quasi surviving partner of the concern. But the partnership effects being exhausted, it is now endeavoring to do an illegitimate business, upon the bills, notes, papers, and accounts on hand. The fact is the Radical party lives on Nigger. What is and what has been their creed? Nigger emancipation, Nigger suffrage, Nigger equality.

Is there a bill or measure of general importance that they don't have nigger in it—except taxes? Well, when negro suffrage, negro equality (before the law) and etc., are accomplished as they measure soon be at the present rate. What then? Where will the grand(?) party stand? What, then, will be their platform? What will they do when the nigger is eaten up, digested and executed? What will they talk about, legislate about, quarrel about? What will they do, what can they do? Nothing? "Othello's occupation will be gone, gone, gone. And what of the party? It will ever live in the detestation of eight millions of people in the South."

The Chicago Post, in the course of a modest article on that city, says: "By no possibility can New York extend beyond Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. There the Spuyten Duyvil comes in, and bars all progress. Chicago can go to Seventeen Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-seventh street without an obstruction. As 17,987 is greater than 225, so will Chicago be greater than New York in the good time coming. Such is the unanswerable argument of geography and the earth's surface, as established from the foundation of the world."

### THE POLITICAL OUTBREAK.

The Albany Argus has been reviewing the political situation and prospects, and comes to the conclusion that with proper effort the Democracy can carry the following States:

- New Hampshire, Texas,
- Connecticut, Arkansas,
- New York, Tennessee,
- New Jersey, Kentucky,
- Pennsylvania, Ohio,
- Delaware, Indiana,
- Maryland, Wisconsin,
- Virginia, Minnesota,
- North Carolina, Nebraska,
- Georgia, Nevada,
- Alabama, California,
- Louisiana, Oregon.

These States cast an aggregate of 222 electoral votes, or more than two thirds of the whole number of the electoral college. We have some doubts, however, as to the ability of the Democracy to carry New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nevada. The "natives" of those States are so thoroughly imbued with Radicalism and fanaticism that we fear a whole decade at least will elapse before they can be brought to a realizing sense of the error of their ways and the need of repentance. The other States named, with a fair election, will give Democratic majorities, and those States elect 163 members of Congress, two thirds of whom should be Democrats, and these, together with the members we should select in the more doubtful and Republican States, would give us a majority in the next House of Representatives. The prospect is very flattering for the Democrats to carry the next House of Representatives by a good working majority, and the Radical feel that this is so.

**THE GENERAL RAILROAD BILL.**—The advocates of this "villainy" have referred the Governor's Veto to a special committee with the intention of improving the first opportunity that offers to spring the question successfully. To the last, the Spartan band of Conservatives stood firm as pillars of Iron, in support of the Veto, while day by day the Republican followers of the Governor drifted away until he was left with scarcely a baker's dozen.—Clarion.

A \$1,000 life policy is an attraction to a Baltimore show.

### HOW THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTS ITS MEMBERS.

Simpson (Dem.) With 14,098 Votes  
Quoted by Wallace (Rep.) 9,807  
Votes—A Three Minutes Speech.

The following are the remarks Mr. Brooks, of New York, was allowed to make in the House:

[From the Congressional Globe.]  
Mr. Speaker, I avail myself of the three minutes allowed me, not to discuss the case, but to state the facts as presented before the House this morning. On the early assembling of the House, and almost immediately after the reading of the journal, when a quorum of the House was not present and without a moment's consideration on the part of members, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cassa,) acting as chairman on the sub-committee of elections, availed himself of the confusion and disorder to smuggle a man into this House as a member—I use the language deliberately—and to place us in such a parliamentary position that it is impossible, under the decision of the Speaker, to have any discussion or to retrace our steps, but by general consent (which Mr. Cassa will not give.)

That is the fact, and I wish that fact to go before the country. No quorum, no order in this House, but general disorder and confusion. Without any understanding or discussion whatsoever on this subject, a member—assuming to be from South Carolina—is forced before this House, to be sworn in by the Speaker, who has only 9,807 votes, against a democratic candidate who has 14,098 votes. Talk to me, hereafter, as a member from New York, of fraudulent elections!

Never, never in the worst wards of New York, amid the most depraved of its population, was a fraud perpetrated like this, which this House perpetrates at its bar-to-day in attempting to smuggle in here a man having 9,000 votes against a democrat having 14,000 votes. Let my colleague from New York (Mr. Davis), who is now in my eye, before he attempts to correct frauds in New York elections, let him correct the fraudulent elections made here in this House, from Kentucky, from Louisiana, from South Carolina, and elsewhere. There is not a fraudulent poll in all New York; there is not a repeater; there is not a scoundrel there who defies the law, or the constitution of the country, there is nothing there in the way it is now attempting to defraud us, who are in the minority here, by forcing upon this House another member elected by no body, from nowhere, having no constituency, and representing nothing whatsoever.

Sir, I denounce these frauds before the committee of elections before the country with all the vigor I am capable of. This is no longer a representative government. This House no longer represents the people of this country. It is a packed Congress. It is a fraudulent house. It is elected by device and chateury and connivance such as have been exhibited this very morning at the bar of this House, here upon this floor—a man with 3,000 votes against a democrat with 14,000 votes, smuggled in here without a word of discussion whatever.

The Speaker—The gentleman's time has expired.

[From the Greenville (Miss.) Times.]

We have this week had the pleasure of inspecting the working of the steam plow on the Walnut Ridge plantation of General Hampton, and for the benefit of our readers will attempt a description of the machinery and manner of using it. Two engines, identical in all respects, and of fourteen horse-power, furnish the motive power. They are able to move at a speed of from six to seven miles an hour over any ordinary road, and of dragging heavy loads. Consequently, there is no difficulty in getting them in position on the field. Below the boiler of each, and between the front and rear wheels, is a large drum or vertical axis, on which is wound a coil of four hundred yards of wire cable. The engines, being stationed at a convenient distance, not exceeding four hundred yards apart, the plow or other implement used, with the cable of each instrument attached to it, is moved by the coil being wound in one drum and payed out by the other. On reaching the end of the row, at signal of the steam whistle, the winding causes the engine to move forward the proper distance; the action is reversed, and the plow runs back to the engine from which it started, and so backward and forward at the rate of about five miles an hour, tearing up the ground to any depth desired, not exceeding eighteen inches.

The turning plow consists of a number of plows on a strong wrought iron frame, pointed at each end; in fact, two triangles joined at the base, and their planes

making an angle with each other, and resting at the junction on an axle between two large wheels and nicely balanced; when in motion, the plows of one triangle are in the ground; those of the other are in the air, and pointed in the opposite direction; upon reaching the end of the row, the plowman shifts his seat from one triangle to the other, the plows lately in the ground are now in the air, and the whole affair ready for the motion to be reversed. In fact it is a double-ender, with motion like a shuttle. The harrow is arranged in the same way. The cultivator is reversed by the wheel being locked, when a pull of the cable turns it very quickly and easily. To each of these implements wings can be attached with corresponding plows or teeth, and by this means the amount of work doubled, but the soil in this country has proved too tough to admit of their use at this season of the year without an increased power in the engines. Besides these implements described are ditching plows capable of making a ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, a circular saw for cutting wood, and other fixtures. The engines can be used for various purposes besides plowing, and will, no doubt, prove very valuable. Water is supplied to the engines from a cart constructed for the purpose. The engines consume about a cord and a half of wood, or a ton of coal per day.—Two engines, an operator for the plow and a man for the water cart are required. It is claimed that the plow can now break up fifty acres of land a day, but at present, in bedding for cotton, it prepares from twelve to thirteen acres a day, fourteen inches deep.

It was built by John Fowler & Co., steam plow works, Leeds, England, put together in this country by Mr. Grooms, who remains in charge of it. Mr. Grooms has put up and worked several of these plows in Egypt and in Cuba, and is confident it will succeed here. We see no reason why it should not, and thus it will soon be followed by others.

Will General Hampton oblige us and the people of this section generally, by sending us replies to the following questions in order that a matter of so much importance to an agricultural country like this may be fully understood and properly appreciated?

- 1st. Prices of steam plows and appurtenances.
- 2d. Adaptability to this locality.
- 3d. The average amount of work accomplished per day.
- 4th. The wisdom of its purchase and use by a neighborhood association.
- 5th. Its value in comparison with the old method and embracing cost of using, and durability, &c.

### LINE AND COTTON COSTUMES.—How to "do them up," &c.—In one of her late fashion letters, "JEREMY JUNE," says:

It was remarked in a previous letter that the laundress has quite as much to do with an elegant appearance in summer as the modiste, in fact, the extensive use to which cotton and linen materials are now put in the construction of costumes, has greatly increased the demand for, as well as the emoluments of these laborious but little appreciated class of household laborers.

Summer suits are nearly all made of white or buff linen, pique, cambric or muslin, and the art of preserving the new appearance after washing, is a matter of the very greatest importance.

Common washerwomen spoil everything with soda, and nothing is more frequent than to see the delicate tints of lawns and percales turned into dark blotches and muddy streaks by the ignorance and vandalism of a laundress.

It is worth while for ladies to pay attention to this, and insist upon having their summer dresses washed according to the directions which they should be prepared to give their laundresses themselves.

In the first place, the water should be tepid, the soap should not be allowed to touch the fabric; it should be washed and rinsed quick, turned upon the wrong side; and hung in the shade to dry, and when starched (in thin boiled, but not boiling starch) should be folded in sheets or towels, and ironed upon the wrong side as soon as possible.

### From the New York Sun.

The Egyptian Army—An-Federal and An-Confederate Officers in the Service of the Khedive.

The following account of the Egyptian army, and of the American officers who have entered the service of the Khedive, will be found interesting:

The Egyptian army is composed of Moors, Arabs and negroes, and on a peace footing numbers between 50,000 and 60,000 men. In discipline and appointment it will compare very favorably with the best organized armies of Europe, and in physique is far superior to the Turkish or any Eastern force which is likely to be brought in contact with it. The plan of organization is similar to that adopted in the French army, with some improvements introduced by Americans. The pay of the officers is the same as in the French service, which is about ten per cent less than that of the United States. Every officer is allowed one slave as his body servant, for whom he is to furnish clothing, rations being given by the government. The headquarters of the army are at Cairo, from whence emanate all orders, which are issued in French, the legalized language of the land.

His Highness Mott Bey is the Director-General of the Army.—He is an American officer who served with great gallantry under Abdul Medjid, the late sultan of Turkey, during the Crimean war. He married a Turkish lady of high rank and beauty, and has been for sometime in the service of Egypt. He is on the Viceroy's personal staff, and is in high favor at court. Both Europeans and Americans speak of him in the most laudatory manner. The American officers especially are indebted to him for many kindnesses and courtesies. The commander-in-chief of the army in the field, which was offered to Gen. G. T. Beauregard, but declined on account of ill health, has been given to General Charles P. Stone, who went out to Egypt with a large party of Americans in the City of Washington on the 23d of April last. General Loring is a General of Division and Inspector Gen. of the army. Gen. Reynolds of the late Confederate army has charge of the sea coast defenses. General Beverly Kennon, formerly in the Confederate navy, is on the same service. General Hunter, who is in the Khedive's army, ranks as Major General.—Colonel's Chalmers, Paine, Robinson, Curtis and Major Wright have been secured with the rank of Colonel. The last named is to take charge of the Quartermaster's Department. Captains Whitaker and Palmer have the rank of Major.

Several officers of the United States army have recently resigned for the purpose of accepting positions under the Khedive. Among these are Lieut. Vanderbilt Allen, formerly United States Engineer; Capt. Ferguson, formerly Fourteenth United States Infantry, and First Lieut. Homer Morgan, formerly Fourth United States Infantry, all of whom have the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. Lieut. B. F. Ryer, dismissed from the First Regular Artillery, has also entered the Khedive's army.

Among the Confederate officers are Generals Jenifer, Sibley, Rhett of South Carolina, Colonels Campbell, Thorne, Rogers and Majors White, Brannide and Phelps, who have lately arrived in Cairo. Brig. Gen. Alexander, the once popular Chief of Artillery of Stonewall Jackson's corps, goes out to take charge of a similar branch in the Egyptian army, with the rank of General of Division. Col. Reynolds, who elicited the admiration of his old commander, General Joseph E. Johnson, for his daring, is said to be in command of a crack regiment of Arab cavalry.

### SELLING A SHARE IN THE FUTURE LIFE.

—Before a court in the Providence of Pesth, Hungary, a suit was pending, in which an aged Jew was to make a statement under oath. He was ready to take the oath, when another Jew arose and protested against it:

"This man dare not take an oath."

"Why not?" asked the Judge.

"There exists a Hebrew prayer which contains the sentence, that 'every Jew has a share in the life to come.' It is now about twenty years ago, whilst I was present, when the man who is now about to take the oath sold his 'share in the life to come,' guaranteed to him in the prayer, to another Jew, a Mr. Y., who paid him a certain amount of money for it. As he, therefore, cannot count any longer on a future existence, he has nothing to fear or hope for in the life to come; it must be certainly indifferent to him whether to swear to a truth or a falsehood."

The matter was examined into, and, as the strange transaction was found to have taken place in reality, the court granted the protest of the old man, and the party who sold his "share in the life to come" was declared incapable of taking an oath.

### John de Massachusetts—Kroettment Among the Shoemakers and Others.

[From the N. Y. Star, Labor Organ.]

A new and startling phase of the question of Chinese immigration is opened by the announcement that seventy-five Chinamen are now on their way from San Francisco to North Adams, Mass., where they are to be employed in defeating a strike of the Crispins, now in progress in that town. The employer of these Celestials is a Mr. C. T. Sampson, a wealthy old shoe manufacturer, a member of the Baptist church, and a steady church-goer; a lineal descendant of that peritancal of dead beasts who saw no inconsistency between fitting out slave-ships and giving money to missionary and Bible societies—kidnappers and Christians at one and the same moment. This man Sampson is described by those who know him as a stingy, selfish, harsh, obstinate, treacherous man, an unrelenting foe to trade's associations in every form, and who has exerted himself to the utmost to break up the Crispin Organization in North Adams. Having failed to accomplish this, he one day betought himself of the Chinaman, no further off than the Golden State, and sends for them, as docile helpers in paving the way to a haven of more abundant wealth. Sampson evidently anticipates a warm reception for his Celestial disciples of the leather god at the hands of the villagers, as he has fitted up some iron-clad apartments in the rear of his shop for them to live in, platted the doors with iron, and taken out the windows in the back part of the work-shops and filled up the spaces with brick. There is considerable excitement in North Adams over the matter, and fully nine tenths of the people are opposed to the movement, especially the storekeepers, whose profits it will affect, provided Sampson's experiment proves a success. The Crispins have gone to work in the right manner to counteract the injurious effect which this movement might exert upon themselves, and have organized a co-operative shoe manufacturing company. They have chosen their officers, and already stock to the amount of \$9,000 has been subscribed for. It is stipulated that these men are to receive \$23 a month for the first year, \$25 a month for the second and third years, and \$50 a month to Ah Sing, their foreman, who writes and speaks English fluently. Their passage is paid to Adams, their quarters and fuel furnished, but they of course, board and clothe themselves. If any man be worthless, the San Francisco house forfeits \$25 and sends another in his place. The most sacred part of the Chinaman's religion—his body's burial with his ancestors—is also nominally in the bond, Sampson pledging to box up each corpse and send it to Kwong Chow Wing Co. in San Francisco, who will take charge of the rest of it.

### A NEW JERSEY "TALKS DEBAS."

The Virginia Enterprise of May 31st, fathers the following:

Our Flute Indians are of an inquiring turn of mind, and always look around at any kind of street show, where they will stand for hours stretching their necks over the shoulders of the white spectators, drinking in through open eyes and mouths the wonder before them. Sunday afternoon last quite a crowd of white men and the usual sprinkling of Flutes were gathered about an electrical machine which was in full blast near the corner of C and Union streets. Several whites had bought two bits' worth of the artificial lighting, when a "big Injan," whose raiment consisted principally of a big turkie feather and a few daubs of red paint, marched up in a drove by himself, like baxter's hog, and became a customer to the peddler of home made lightning. He seized upon the machine and the man at the wheel began to grind. So deep was the silence which reigned in that expectant crowd, that you might have heard the blowing of a nose. Presently the painted warrior began to exhibit signs of uneasiness. He evidently felt thrills and twitches, for instance.—His grim countenance became grimmer, then grimmest. There was a fearful working of his facial muscles; his eyes began to goggle; the paint on his cheek bones cracked and fell off in flakes. He tried to drop the handles of the machine, but they stuck fast to his fingers. "Hi-you!" cried he, "no goodies! Stah-you-nana! You stop-ee wagon—whoa haw; G-d-d-n!" Here he began a wild sort of war dance, his fingers still upon the keys of the machine, as though playing any accompaniment on the piano. "Hi-you, G-d-d-n! Do'im small-me plenty two bit!" The "wagon" being stopped, the "noble red man" made a break through the crowd at a rapid rate. Upon gaining a safe distance, he turned, drawing himself up to his full height, with great dignity remarked as follows: "Shoo, fy."

### THE DISTRICT PRINTING BILL PASSED THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

We wish the members of the Legislature to post themselves up in regard to the history of similar measures in Tennessee and Louisiana, and the effect on the party in those States before they go any farther. "Man learn wisdom by the woes that suffer." Forewarned is forearmed.—Jackson Pilot.

### THE REMARKABLE TEXAN SHIRT

Editors have a first-rate time in Texas. The ladies of a town out there have given to the editor of the paper an embroidered shirt which contains a pictorial history of Texas, including the war with Mexico, and the meeting of the first legislature, and also pictures of the fruits and cereals of the State, all worked in red worsted. The editor never wore a shirt in his life, and he thought that was a banner for the temperance procession which was to come off the next week. So he made a little speech of thanks, in which he said he would "ding it out forever to the breezes of heaven, that they might kiss its folds, and that until his hand pained it should never be trailed in the dust—never!" The ladies didn't understand him, and when he talked about its trailing, they blushed, and said that they were sorry they made it too long. But a committee man took the editor aside and explained the shirt to him in a whisper, and the next day he appeared at the office with that shirt mounted over his coat, and wrote four columns of explanation for his paper. The shirt is much admired by the boys of the town, and whenever the editor goes out for a walk they follow him by regiments, studying the history of Texas and the fine arts on the back of it.

### THE DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY'S UNCLE IN A POOR-HOUSE.—Mr. Leonard Greeley, an uncle of Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, and brother of Zacheus Greeley, Horace's father, long since dead, died in the county poor-house here last night, of old age and neglect in life. He was 77 years of age, destitute and low-spirited, and came here about a month since, nearly penniless and sick, and put up at a hotel. He soon however, became a charge on the county, and was removed to the poor-house. He gradually sank day by day, and last night his soul passed from earth to heaven, and to-day his body fills a pauper's grave.

He had been living for some time on the charities of a son at Beaver Falls, Minnesota, but a few months since the son died, and he came down here on his way to another son living in Fond du Lac county, this State. On writing to him for money, the answer came that he was sick and destitute also, so the old man had friends write to his nephew Horace for funds, and none coming he gave up in despair and died. We understand that the County Poor Committee have written to Horace Greeley asking for money to defray the expenses of his board and funeral. The county physician also wrote to Mr. Horace Greeley some weeks since the condition of his uncle.

Letters were found upon his person from Horace Greeley, giving the old man information concerning his family. It seems he has one brother living—John Greeley, aged 88—in Londonderry, N. H., and that a sister, Mrs. Mary Colley died nine months since in Manchester, N. H.—[La Crosse Democrat.

### TWO DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN.

Queen Victoria was lately paid a very unusual honor to a little subject of hers by, in person, standing sponsor to him. The infant thus distinguished is the Earl of Barford, a direct descendant of Nell Gwynne, being the eldest son of the Duke of St. Albans by the daughter of the Queen's late valued friend and Secretary, General Grey. The boy was born under very melancholy circumstances, for his grandmother lay dying in an adjoining room. The godmother is a lady as popular, and almost as well known, as the Queen—Miss Burdett Coutts, and it may be added, one whose sponsorship is likely to have a more solid result.

### THE LEGISLATURE DESERVES TO HAVE SPECIAL CREDIT FOR REJECTING THE SCHEM OF THE GOVERNOR TO LEVY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION OF \$30,000 ON EACH OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE.

The scheme if constructed, would have driven the Companies out of the State and compelled our people to seek them elsewhere; or would have greatly increased the cost of insurance.—[Jackson Clarion.

### VOTE ON THE PRINTING SWINDLE.

We publish below the eyes and noses on the Printing swindle. It is scarcely necessary to state that those voting in the affirmative are all Republicans. The names of the Republicans who voted with the Conservatives against the swindle are marked by italics:

Yeas—Balch, Barrow, Boulden, Bowles, Buchanan, Campbell, Coggeshall, Danahy, Davis, Foote, Foster, French, Handy, Harrington, Hatch, Higging, Holland, Holmes, Jacob, Jones of Marshall, Landon, Loomis, McNeese, Moore, Morgan, Newson, Norris, Pile, Spelman, Stewart, Stites, Stone, Vaughn, White, Willing.—Mr. Speaker.

Nays—Bolton, Conner, Collins, Currie, Greer, Harfield, Huntington, Hunt, Langford, Manning, Mayson, Miter, Mitchell, of Pontotoc, Nabers Osborn, Osgins, Phillips, Pittman, Rome, of Calhoun, Rome, of Pike, Bealoun, Siles, Street, Warren, Wells, Wood, of Pontotoc.—[Jackson Clarion.

Red Cloud may be set down as a red-hot good comedian. He says if he "couldn't seriously scold anybody in his region, they would either of them last long."

Bishop Simpson, while in Europe, will visit Denmark, Sweden and Norway, as well as Germany and Switzerland, to attend various Methodist conferences.

A horse in Fynnott, Mass., was frightened to death by the sight of an elephant, and the proprietors of the menagerie paid the owner his value.

A Milwaukee hatchetman rubbed to his wester woman's just in time to save his white trousers from the studs. He had forgotten \$1.00 in the watch pocket.

The largest raft ever on the Mississippi arrived at Alton, in tow this month. It contained 2,500,000 feet of lumber, and covered three and one-half acres.

Maine has a good frog crop.

A Western city boasts of five hundred parrots.

Detroit boys stone their street cars.

A scapegrace—A man late at dinner.—Ex.

Trout-fishing is good in New Hampshire.

Carlotta Lesiere is regarded as the best actress England has sent to America.

There are about 300,000 professional singers in France.

Of the English poets Byron is most popular in Germany, and Tom Moore in France.

The Emperor of Austria is reported to be despondent as to the future of his dynasty.

Mr. Edwin Forrest has been trying the waters at the mineral springs, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

The King of Wurtemberg has lost 40,000 horses at draw-poker to an American sharper.

A plague of dead grasshoppers lies the streets of Salt Lake City.

A Spanish proverb says, one "I did," is worth two "I wish I had."

Some of the asses worn now a days cost from forty to fifty dollars.

The hair is not worn cropped any more, as it breaks the hair and is ruinous to its growth and health.

Americans are known abroad, it is said, by their lavish display in dress, their reckless expenditure of money, and their enormous appetites.

A couple of chairs once belonging to Benjamin Arnold were recently sold at St. John, N. B., for \$1.75 each.

Cincinnati provides free medicine for the poor, which is dispensed by a druggist, in chronic delirium tremens.

Providence undertaker, with unobtrusive thoughtfulness, sends his cards to all sick persons address he can learn.

A New Jersey farmer commends his estate to purchasers on account of the "excellent champagne made from its turnip crops."

At Indianola, Texas, they sell fresh water at a dollar a bucket.

Beth Boyden, a famous strawberry raiser, said if he lived twenty years longer he would produce a strawberry as large as a pineapple, and as delicious as the best field strawberry.

An Indian girl took laudanum because her lover ate a philippic with her hated rival.

The following sentence of only thirty-four letters, contains all the letters in the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five raw bags."

A moral old Vermont deacon harassed up his fatness with alongside of the team and whipped him home, for going to sleep in church.

The total receipts of the government from its organization, March 5, 1795, to June 30, 1850, were \$11,408,000,000.

A Pittsburg juror voted for murder in the second degree, because he thought it was second wife that murdered.

The Chinese only pay their physicians when they see to perfect health; as soon as they get sick the pay of the doctor ceases, and it is therefore for his interest to cure them as quickly as possible.

Very pretty round hats composed of grey-colored silk, with mocha and Valenciennes insertion and edging over it; around the crown are two rows of faded silk, and a flower at the side. They are very stylish and becoming.

Nothing is so GRATEFUL as George's "Kitty" where are you? "Kitty" "Here I are, George!" George—"Don't say 'Here you are'—say 'Here you are,' when you're speaking of yourself."

American women are celebrated all over the world for their small and pretty shaped hands and feet.

The Republican State Auditor of Alabama, R. M. Reynolds, is in a jail in Alabama, under an order issued by Judge Boston, another Republican.

The School Bill Abolitionism has passed both Houses. The Conservatives voted against it in a body. The hope of the people is in an Executive veto.—[Jackson Clarion.