

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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The Oregon Argus.

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Child and the Flowers.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Radiant with his spirit's light, Was the little beautiful child; Sporting round a fountain bright— Playing through the flowers wild.

Where they grew, he lightly stepped, Cautious not a leaf to crush; Then about the fountain he leaped, Shouting at his merry gush.

While the sparkling waters welled, Laughing as they bubbled up, In his lily hands he held, Closely clasped, a tiny cup.

Now he put it forth to fill, Then he bore it to the flowers, Through his fingers there to spill, What it held, in mimic showers.

"Open, pretty buds," said he, "Open to the air and sun, So to-morrow I may see What my rain-to-day has done.

Yes, you will, you will, I know, For the drink I give you now, Hasten your little cups and blow, When I'm gone and can't tell how.

Oh! I wish I could but see How God's finger touches you When your sides unclasp, and free Let your leaves and odors through.

I would watch you all the night, Nor in darkness be afraid, Only once to see aright How a beautiful flower is made.

Now remember, I shall come In the morning from my bed, Here to find among you some With your brightest colors spread."

To his buds he hastened out, At the dewy morning hour, Crying, with a joyous shout, "God has made of each a flower!"

Precious must the ready faith Of the little children be In the sight of him who saith, "Suffer them to come to me."

Answered by the smile of heaven Is the infant's offering found, Though "a cup of water given" Even to the thirsty ground.

New York Observer.

For the Argus.

Woman's Rights.

MR. EDITOR: I will endeavor to be brief and cool in adding to the war of words about women's rights.

Woman is a human being; and, so far as she is constitutionally like that other human, her brother, her rights are the same. Having eyes, both have a right to see.—There is but one little difference between her and him: she is a woman, he is a man. Resting upon this difference, she has one exclusive right and duty, that of nursing her babies at her own bosom—not turning them out to nurses of her own sex even, as some of our fashionably-wicked women do, reserving the right of "papa," however, to dandle babies upon the knee, singing to his favorite tune:

"Trot, trot to Boston to buy a cow, Trot, trot back, there is none now."

Some of the rights of woman arising from her humanity, in common with man, I will state.

She has a right to dress her feet comfortably. In winter, man wears boots with double soles half an inch thick. Woman, why not rise and strike for liberty and equal rights? But perhaps her pretty little feet are tougher than man's, and the natural soles of her feet heavier. Yes, it may be! However, sickness, light shoes, cold feet, are sometimes supposed to be nearly related. If so, the penalty of violating this right to sole leather falls heavily upon poor man. As husband, he has nurses and doctors to pay; perhaps to wash and scrub and milk and churn (a share of which is not out of place at any time); besides bearing the loss of that perfect affection which a healthy woman alone can give, and the distress of seeing the wife he loves in danger of premature death. Poor man! almost thou hast occasion to talk of man's rights. But so it will be till the world practices upon the truth that as either man or woman is oppressed will the other suffer bondage.

She also has a right to make her clothes large enough to admit full breathing; a right, I fear, that nineteen in twenty of our women never exercise. Are the 'lords of creation' the cause of it? She may of right dress in the bloomer or any other style agreeing with economy, taste, and health; provided, however, that her crinoline shall not extend beyond the limits allowing her husband twelve inches in promenading a sidewalk eight feet wide.

She has a right to be in the garden for the sake of sunlight and pure air, and for the benefit of useful exercise. 'Idleness is Satan's work-shop,' a curse to women of fashion, and is related as cause to effect in many cases like the Sickles and Key tragedy. Young woman, claim this right of labor; and treat with distrust the lad who is above (below) industrious habits.

She has a right to education embracing development of body with mind; having in view the occupation to be followed in after life. She may practice navigation, surveying, or wood-chopping. If only a few have the physical power needed in these professions, let those few have their choice; why not?

She has the right to hold office. Admitting her to be inferior to man, if there is one in a thousand capable, and the people wish her to serve them, she being willing, where is the great sin? Wouldn't it be democratic? Would not any man feel

outraged by a law declaring him ineligible to the office of President of the United States? I may never be President, but I want the way left open—so I do.

Has a woman a right to practice law?—Not under the present system. Its tendency is to weaken conscience. The degradation of our politics is owing greatly to the influence of lawyers: men whose business prompts them to work for any body, any cause, upon all sides of all kinds of questions, to make black look white and white black—for money. There are strict lawyers in the world, no doubt, but thanks to their superior morals and not their profession. Woman should not be a lawyer.

I have thus indicated the application of a general principle to woman's rights, viz: the possession of any power implies the right to exercise it. The question is easy of comprehension, but unless a person will lay aside the prejudice of custom, he will make about as much headway in the discussion as a man in the water with life-preservers tied to his feet and a rock to his head.

Woman is just as much to blame for her position as man. Both are ignorant (in a general sense) of their proper relations, and they are taking severe lessons in the school of experience.

Now, Mr. Editor, give my name to no conservative lady, unless well satisfied that I am in no danger from her broom-stick. SALEM, April 19, 1859. ORO.

RATIFIED INDIAN TREATIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY, EAST OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.—As our readers were informed in our last issue, the treaties made in 1855 with many of the Indian tribes in Oregon and Washington Territory have been ratified by the Senate of the United States—an event of incalculable importance and advantage to our community, inasmuch as thereby all difficulties in the way of the settlement of the country have been effectually removed, while in the execution of these treaties more than a million of dollars will gradually be disbursed in this section. Moreover, the Indians themselves must be materially benefited by the change in their mode of life, which will be attempted under the provisions of these treaties, with the ample means to that end, which will be at the disposition of the Indian Department. We append certain of the details of these treaties:

That with the Wascoes, and Indians of this section west of John Day's River, was concluded on the 25th of June, 1855; by it eight million acres of land were ceded for the consideration of \$100,000, to be paid in annuities through twenty years; \$50,000 to be expended for agricultural implements, with the further provision of one saw mill and mill-wright; one flour mill and miller; a school house and teacher; a superintendent of farms and a farmer; black-smith, carpenter, wheel-wright, and other mechanics, with shops; a house for each mechanic, and also for each chief of the several bands. These Indians, in 1855 numbering 1770, have reserved for their own use 514,400 acres of land, including some small, arable valleys in the mountains, about seventy-five miles directly to the south of this place. Quite 1200 souls are already collected in one of these valleys—the Clit-ike—where considerable improvements have already been made by Col. Dennison, and some 400 acres are now under cultivation, chiefly as gardens.

The Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla bands united in one treaty, signed on the 9th of June, 1855, have granted for settlement 4,012,800 acres; and in consideration thereof are to receive \$150,000, in annuities through twenty years; and are to be provided for the same period with two school houses and two teachers; a black-smith, carpenter, wheel-wright, and other mechanics and shops; flour and saw mill, with mill-wright, miller, superintendent of farming, and a farmer, with other aid. These Indians were estimated at 1700 souls in 1855. Their reserve covers some 512,000 acres, within the following boundaries:

Commencing at a certain corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim, (lying upon, and near to the mouth of How-to-me Creek,) on the Umatilla; thence running up the main channel of the Umatilla River to the mouth of Wild Horse Creek; thence up Wild Horse Creek to the mountains; thence in a direct course through what is known as Lee's Encampment in the Blue Mountains, to the head of How-to-me Creek; and thence down said creek to Wm. C. McKay's claim, and place of beginning.

The Yakimas, Palouse, &c., by their treaty, signed June 9th, 1855, also ceded 10,820,000 acres of land; receiving therefor \$200,000 in annuities; two schools and three teachers; a blacksmith, gunsmith, tinner, carpenter, wheel-wright and shops; three farmers; two millers; a physician, and a saw and flour mill. The extent of their reservation is not known to us as we write. Fort Simcoe, however, is located on it, and will hold in observation, and control the

favorite winter resort of these Indians, as well as their fisheries.

The Nez Percés signed their treaty on the 11th of June, 1855, and surrendered for settlement 15,480,000 acres of land, including the home and lands of Lawyer. For these broad acres they are to receive \$200,000 in annuities; and are to be further supplied with mills, schools, teachers, millers, mechanics, and all the requisites for an amelioration of their condition, and a gradual approach—to the extent of their capacity—to that of the white races for which they have aspirations.

Another treaty was made on the 16th of July, 1855, with the Flatheads, Kootenays, &c., who then granted for settlement some 14,720,000 acres of land, for the sum of \$120,000 in annuities. They are also to be provided with a school and teacher; saw and flour mill, and mill-wright; mechanics and shops; two farmers; a physician, hospital and books—all for twenty years. Their reservation covers 1,200,000 acres, and they number about 1700 souls.—Dalles Journal.

THE BIG SHIP A BIG HUMBAG.—Some of the English journals indulge in the most extravagant anticipations of the exploits to be performed by the mammoth steamship Great Eastern, particularly in time of war. She is first pronounced capable of sinking whole fleets by the fire of her batteries, and also by running them down. Then she is capable of landing an army of ten thousand men, who, in the language of the Illustrated News, can be perfected in drill on board during the passage, and be ready "to step from the deck to the field." The Boston Traveler says:

All this may be realized, but we apprehend there will be found some difficulties in the way. What, if in a violent storm in mid-ocean, the great steamship becomes unmanageable and goes down with all her living freight of 10,000 men? As to an army "stepping from her deck to the field," there will be but few harbors in the world where she can take refuge, and her men will have to be landed in boats, which will be as much exposed to fire from the shore as any boats coming from smaller vessels. There are few beaches where a landing can be effected which can be approached by her within several miles. As to running down and sinking every vessel which she sees, the low and strong prow of a much smaller vessel, striking the great hulk of the mighty steamer at the water line, may do her some fatal injury; and it may be found that she is not so easily and rapidly handled as to be available for all the deadly purposes which are contemplated.

DESKS AND SEATS IN CONGRESS.—The select committee of the House of Congress to whom the subject was referred have reported unanimously in favor of removing the desks from the Congressional halls. They say that there is little doubt, if the desks were removed, a very decided improvement would take place in the character of Congressional speeches. Members now relieve themselves from dull and prosy speeches by resorting to letter writing or reading; anything, in fact, which will save them the infliction of listening. But if they had no such remedy as this, they would resort to the more direct expedient of stopping the mouths of such speakers altogether, and to save the time and patience of the house. An advantage in removing the desks would be that it would admit of a rearrangement of the seats, bringing them within an area more compact, where every member could distinctly hear what is said. This would tend not only to better understanding of the business before the house, but would also conduce to better order, for there would be no necessity for the members to scream themselves hoarse in order to be heard, or to catch the Speaker's eye to obtain the floor. The neighboring committee rooms afford all the facilities required for writing of resolutions, letters, &c. The committee propose that the alteration shall be made after the adjournment of the present session, and Congress, if it once tries the experiment, will find so many advantages result from it, that it will not be disposed to return to the desks.

DISTILLERIES AND WHISKY IN OHIO.—There are 160 distilleries in Ohio, confined to 56 counties. Thirty-one counties report "no distilleries." The quantity of corn distilled in 1857-8 was 11,714,985 bushels. Whisky made, 39,029,594 gallons; in barrels 789,591. The exports from Ohio were 436,578 barrels. Seventy-four counties enumerated 6405 "drinking houses," and the remaining fourteen would swell the number to 7500. The commissioner makes the annual consumption of these 100,000 barrels. In the commercial year 1856 (when the brandy crop of France failed,) 530,000 barrels were sold in Cincinnati.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FOUR CLERKS.—A writer in the New York Tribune states that in the winter of 1854 '55, four young Bank clerks used to meet for eclaire playing alternately at their residences in Brooklyn. These meetings continued pleasantly for a while, the party keeping early hours, and no gambling being allowed. A year later the party was not reorganized, but met accidentally on Christmas eve at a raffie in Brooklyn. The downward path was already entered upon. The results sum up as follows: One of the young men is traveling in Europe, his bouddian having paid \$3,000 for him, in which sum he was de-

faulted at the Bank where he was employed. Another is in the Sing Sing prison for forgery. The third, Oscar S. Field, the recent defaulter in Brooklyn, is now wandering with the mark of Cain upon his brow—the murderer of his own peace and the happiness of his family. The fourth communicates these facts, and concludes his story thus:

And as the latter casts a glance over the past, a shudder creeps through his frame as he thinks over the fate of his companions, and he thanks a merciful God that saved him from the abyss into which he had almost plunged himself.

There were other Bank clerks among the party, and ere long their defalcations must come to light, for they have been possessed of sums which they could not have come by honestly.

A GALLANT ACT.—Recently at Montevideo, whilst a French frigate was returning an American salute, one of the gunners had his arm blown off. As soon as the fact was known in the American squadron a subscription for him was started, which produced, among ten ships, the very handsome sum of \$1,400. Upon its remission to him the French Admiral addressed to the American one of those charming little notes, so graceful in the French language, but which a translation can hardly reproduce, and in which he said that although degrees of latitude and longitude might bind the geographical limits of our country, and determine the allegiance professed to its flag, there were no such confines to the generosity of the American sailor.

THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND.—Just as this century drew to a close, various circumstances concurred to produce a change in men's minds. It was a universally diffused belief that the world would come to an end, when a thousand years from the Savior's birth were expired. The year 999 was therefore looked upon as the last which any one would see. And if ever signs of approaching dissolution were shown in heaven and earth, then the people of this century might be pardoned for believing that they were made visible to them.—Even the breaking up of morals and law, and the wild deluge of sin which overtook all lands might have been taken as a token that all mankind were doomed to die, to occupy the earth any more. In addition to these alarming symptoms, famines were renewed from year to year in still increasing intensity, and brought plague and pestilence in their train. The land was left untilled, the house un-repaired, the right unaverted; for who would take the useless trouble of ploughing or building, or quarrelling about property, when so few months were to put an end to all terrestrial interests? Yet even for the few remaining days, the multitude must be fed. Robbers frequented every road, entered even into walled towns; and there was no authority left to protect the weak, or bring the wrong doers to punishment. Corn and cattle were at length exhausted; and, in a great part of the continent these extremities were colored, and when endurance could go no farther, the last desperate expedient was resorted to, and human flesh was commonly consumed. One man went so far as to expose it for sale in a market-town.

The horror of this open confession of their needs was so great, that the man was burned, but more for the publicity of his confession than for his present guilt. Despair gave a hocus to all his persons. Nothing was sacred, nothing safe. Even when food might have been had, the vitiated taste made bravado of its deprivation, and women and children were killed and roasted in the madness of the universal fear. Meantime the gentler natures were driven to the wildest excesses of fanaticism to find a retreat from the impending judgment. Kings and Emperors begged at monastery doors, and the brethren of the Order, Henry of Germany and Robert of France, were said according to the notions of the time, and even now deserve the respect of mankind for the simplicity and benevolence of their characters. Henry, who had failed in turning him from his purpose. "Sire," he said at length, "since you are under my orders, and have sworn to obey me, I command you to go forth and fulfil the duties of the State, to which I have called you. Go forth a monk of the Abbey of St. Vannes, but Emperor of the West." Robert of France, the son of Hugh Capet, placed himself, robed and crowned, amongst the chorists of St. Dennis, and led the musicians in singing hymns and psalms of their own composition. Lower men were satisfied with sacrificing the mark of the knightly and seigniorial rank, and placing baldric and sword on the altar, and before the images of saints. Some went to the wars, and bestowed large sums upon charitable trusts, commencing their depauperation with words implying the approaching end of all. Crowds of the common people would sleep nowhere but in the porches, or at any rate within the shadow of the churches and other holy buildings; and as the day of doom drew nearer and nearer, greater efforts were made to appease the wrath of Heaven.

Peace was proclaimed between all classes of men. Upon Wednesday night till Monday evening of such week, there was to be no war, no enmity or war in all the land. It was to be a truce of God. And now came the dreaded or hoped for year. The awful Thousand had at last commenced, and men held their breath to watch what would be the result of its arrival. "And he laid hold of the Dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bound him for a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set his seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years be fulfilled; and after that he must be loosed a little season."—(Rev. 20: 2-3.) With this text all the pulpits in Christendom had been ringing for a whole generation, and not the pulpits only, but the refectory hall of convents and the cottages of the starving peasantry. Into the castle, upon of the noble, we have seen it had penetrated; and the most abject terror pervaded the superstitious—while despair as in shipwrecked vessels, displayed itself, amid the masses of the population, in rioting and insubordination. The spirit of evil, for a little while, was to be let loose upon a sinful world; and, when the observer looked around at the real condition of the people in all parts of Europe, at the ignorance and degradation of the multitude, the cruelty of the Lords, and the unchristian ambition, and unrestrained passions of the clergy, it must have puzzled him to imagine a worse state of things, even when the chain was loosed from that "old serpent," and the world placed unresisting in his folds. Yet, as if his mind had now reached their lowest point, this was a perpetual rise from the beginning of this date. When the first day of the thousand-and-first year shone upon the world, it seemed that in all nations the torpor was about to be thrown off. There were stirrings everywhere after a new order of things. The first joy of the deliverance from the expected destruction impelled all classes of society in a more honorable and useful path than they had ever hitherto trod.—White's Eighteen Christian Centuries.

Republican State Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee, the Republican State Convention assembled at the Court House in Salem, Oregon, on Thursday, April 21, 1859, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. W. T. Matlock, chairman of the State Committee; and, on motion, Dr. H. V. V. Johnson, of Washington county, was chosen temporary President, and A. A. Skinner, of Yamhill, Secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed by the Chair, consisting of C. P. Sprague of Josephine, B. J. Pengra of Lane, W. D. Hare of Washington, Dr. Warren of Marion, and J. S. Rinearson of Clackamas. The committee, after a brief absence, made their report, which was amended and adopted as follows:

NAMES OF DELEGATES ENTITLED TO SEATS: Clatsop County—Col. James Taylor. Washington—W. D. Hare, H. V. V. Johnson, W. V. J. Johnson. Yamhill—S. M. Gilmore, A. A. Skinner, Caleb Woods, J. R. McBride. Polk—Amos Harrey, — Kitherman, H. C. Smith, A. R. Elder. Benton—A. G. Hovey, Mr. Watson, Mr. Kellam, W. E. Barnard. Umpqua—E. L. Applegate, Jesse Applegate. Tillamook—C. H. Davidson. Douglas—M. N. Stearns, M. Monahan, J. E. Clinckinbeard, Isaac Smith. Josephine—C. P. Sprague, Robert Day. Lane—G. B. Curry, A. P. Gaines, Hiram Smith, F. B. Dunn, B. J. Pengra, G. S. Arnold. Linn—T. S. Kendall, J. Conner, J. Boyce, J. R. McClure, J. P. Hogue, D. Beach. Marion—W. Warren, Joseph Magone, Wm. Greenwood, T. W. Davenport, Geo. W. Hunt, A. Gray, C. Hoel. Clackamas—A. Holbrook, H. W. Eddy, Wm. Barlow, R. C. Crawford, J. S. Rinearson. Multnomah—R. W. Crandall, L. H. Wakefield, S. Coffin, A. P. Ankeny. Jackson, Coose, Curry, Columbia, and Wasco counties unrepresented.

The delegates present from counties which are not represented in full were authorized to cast the whole number of votes to which the county is entitled in the Convention. The temporary officers of the Convention were, upon motion, declared the permanent officers, W. C. Johnson being chosen an additional secretary.

A committee upon resolutions and platform, consisting of a member from each county represented, was appointed as follows: Hare of Washington, McBride of Yamhill, Smith of Polk, Hovey of Benton, J. Applegate of Umpqua, Davidson of Tillamook, Stearns of Douglas, Sprague of Josephine, Curry of Lane, Kendall of Linn, Davenport of Marion, Holbrook of Clackamas, Wakefield of Multnomah, Taylor of Clatsop.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned for one hour. Upon the expiration of the hour the Convention was called to order by the President, when Mr. Sprague, from the committee on resolutions, reported progress and asked for further time.

On motion the Convention adjourned till half past one o'clock in the afternoon. 1 1/2 O'CLOCK P. M.—The Convention was called to order by the President.

A. G. Hovey, of Polk, from the committee on resolutions, reported a series of nine, which were read and adopted, and afterwards confirmed as a whole without a dissenting voice.

[The resolutions were published in the Argus of last week.]

After an informal ballot for candidate for Representative in Congress, and an expression from various persons who had been voted for, it was voted to proceed to the nomination of candidates for that office. The first regular ballot resulted as follows:

D. Logan received 19 votes. A. Holbrook " 16 " B. J. Pengra " 16 " W. L. Adams " 1 "

No person having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Convention proceeded to the second regular ballot, with the following result:

D. Logan received 24 votes. B. J. Pengra " 15 " A. Holbrook " 13 "

No person having received a majority of the votes cast, A. Holbrook, Esq., declined having his name further used by his friends, and the Convention proceeded to the third regular ballot:

D. Logan received 32 votes, B. J. Pengra " 19 "

Hon. David Logan, of Multnomah county, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the Republican candidate for Representative; and on motion of B. J. Pengra, Esq., his nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Logan being called for, took the stand; and after three rousing cheers from the Convention for himself, and three more for the "platform he stands on," proceeded to define his position, accepting the nomination, and endorsing the resolutions previously adopted. Hon. W. T. Matlock, of Clackamas, was

nominated by acclamation as candidate for State's Prison Inspector.

A. G. Hovey, Dr. W. Warren, and Leander Holmes, were elected delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in 1860; and in case they, or either of them, are unable to attend that convention, they are authorized to appoint their substitutes or proxies.

On motion, the delegates to the National Convention were instructed to use their influence to secure the nomination of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of New York, as candidate for President; but in case they cannot secure his nomination, their further proceedings are left to their discretion.

A State Central Committee of three members was elected, as follows: H. W. Corbett, of Multnomah, Chairman; W. O. Johnson, of Clackamas; E. D. Shattuck, of Multnomah.

The chairmen of the various county committees were requested to place themselves in correspondence with the Central Committee; and the friends of Republican principles in counties where no organization has taken place are earnestly desired to at once combine for effort in the cause.

Eugene City, in Lane county, was designated as the place of holding the next annual convention.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the officers of this convention for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties during our convention, and to the people of the town of Salem for the hospitable manner in which we have been treated during our sojourn amongst them.

The Secretaries were directed to furnish copies of the proceedings of the Convention to the various papers of the State for publication.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

H. V. V. JOHNSON, President. A. A. SKINNER, Sec'y. W. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

JOHN G. SAXE'S THREE TRAVELERS.—Saxe, in a letter to the Boston Post, draws these portraits of three familiar travelers:

1st, the man who travels with his wife; 2d, the man who travels with his wife's sister; 3d, the man who travels with another man's wife. The first case is extremely common, and not particularly interesting. The man is taciturn, and sleeps apparently as much as he can. The woman has a slightly subdued expression of face, and looks a good deal at the scenery along the road, of which she says, for the most part, nothing. When she does speak, as sometimes happens at the sight of something very remarkable, she says, "See—John!"—that is all. The man looks carefully after the baggage, and assures his spouse, in reply to a question, that it is "all right." The woman takes care of the small "traps," and seems comfortable and contented. Altogether, they behave quite rationally, and, in spite of their seeming unsociability, are really very fond of each other, and will make a very pleasant trip of it—not only to the end of their railroad tour, but to the terminus of their matrimonial journey.

The man who travels with his wife's sister, carries himself, perhaps, in the main, like the man who travels with his wife. But he is much more talkative, and takes more pains to be agreeable. He feels that more is expected of him, and as it goes in commercial affairs, the supply is equal to the demand. A pleasant thing is a wife's sister;—and that is not the sort of woman I am talking of. She takes the wife's place in the house sometimes, and may chance to make an excellent step-mother. Why not?—for is she not already the aunt of her nieces and nephews? This sort of marriage, however, is, I believe, anti-Levitical, and some theologians don't approve of it—which is a pity.

The man who travels with another man's wife is of much more marked behavior. How attentive he is to all the real and possible wants of the lady! He respects her whims, even, which, you may be sure, her husband does not, at home or abroad. How carefully he hands her in and out! How sedulously he plies her ear with discourse! And yet he imagines people take him for the lady's spouse! No, my dear sir; the brakeman in the corner knows better than that. Husbands may be uxorious, but kindness such as yours is more like that of a cavalier errant.—which, after all, I dare say you are not. It's tiresome, though, after a while, unless the lady is remarkably attractive, and pays her own fare, (which she sometimes forgets,) and, on a journey of a thousand miles, your own wife is much the more agreeable companion.

TOOMBS AND WADE.—The readers of a great many of the newspapers published in the Northern States were gratified a few days before the adjournment of Congress, by a statement that Senator Toombs, of Georgia, had smacked his fists within an inch of the nose of Senator Wade, of Ohio. The unsophisticated public probably considered that Toombs and Wade were mortal enemies, breathing vengeance incessantly. Now it appears that these gentlemen are warmly attached personal friends. On the last night of the late session, after the occasion upon which Wade's fist whizzed past Toombs' nose and smote his desk, they held a long private chat in the lobby, and a close observer is said to have detected them in 'taking something'—a cup of kindness, before they parted.