

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The act of the President in suspending the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties of South Carolina, for the purpose of suppressing the outrages of the rebellious Ku-Klux, is drawing from Democratic quill-drivers that accusation and abuse which was anticipated. No words in the vocabulary of accusation and condemnation are strong enough to express the intensity of their aversion to this act of the President.

The Federal courts instituted an inquiry into the character of the Ku Klux order and the crimes committed by it. They found it a secret band of cowardly thieves and cut-throats, endeavoring by intimidation and outrage, to force Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket, leave the country, or die.

The property of Gervay, which was offered for sale at a great reduction, finds no buyers, owing to the supposed insecurity of the title. The Herald's Washington dispatch states that Minister Schenck will be recalled in a very short time, and that Secretary Fish will succeed him.

The Republicans nominated W. T. Abbott, for Mayor of Boston, Nov. 24th.

Stick to Principles.

The total demoralization of the Democratic party renders it almost, if not absolutely, certain, that the next standard-bearer of the Republican party for President will be elected. We say almost certain, for a thing is never entirely sure so long as it continues in the range of possibility.

The winter climate of Oregon is said to be misty, dampy, rainy, and otherwise wetty. Oregonians are nicknamed "Webfeet," we suppose, because they paddle around in the water so much that their feet are inclined to spread out, and possibly some of the toes may be joined together.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In a recent interview between the Chinese Embassy and President Thiers, of France, the former expressed the hope that the treaty relations between France and China would be maintained. To this Thiers replied: Your government must give proofs that our Missionaries and Consuls are respected, as this is absolutely necessary for the preservation of peace between France and China.

As late as November 24th, a prominent Cardinal authorized the statement that the Pope will not leave Rome unless he is compelled to do so by physical force or personal violence.

The London, England, Times grounds its belief in the re-election of Grant as President of the United States on the fact that he has brought about a reconciliation of the United States with England; has effected a reduction of the National debt, and continues in terms of the highest praise of him; declares his consent to hold the office a benefit to the country, and expects a million and a half majority in his favor at the Presidential election.

A large number of the sympathizers of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, made a demonstration in his honor, at Paris, on the 24th of Nov. They traversed Fauburg St. Germaine with shouts of "vive Napoleon." They were not interrupted.

Dispatches from Spain on the 24th of last month, contain a rumor that Great Britain is ready to receive favorably, from Spain, proposals for the restitution of Gibraltar.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the public mind there is disturbed in view of the diplomatic attitude assumed by Germany towards France. Bismarck privately advocates the continuance of military preparation for war. The recent action of the Reichstag, in prolonging the military budget on a war estimate, contemplates a speedy re-occupation of French Departments by the Germans.

Two steamships collided in the harbor of the port at Alexandria, Egypt, about the 23d of last month. The vessels met with great force, and sunk, drowning some seventy-five Algerian passengers, who were overburdened with gold, which rendered their efforts to swim unavailing.

The Prince of Wales of England is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever—symptoms not alarming.

The trial of the Communists, in Paris, has terminated. All who were convicted were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from two years to twenty years.

Mexican news to the 12th of Nov., says the Government troops, commanded by General Galentino, were entirely routed in Durango by the revolutionary forces under Gen. Guerra.

EASTERN NEWS.

The New York Tribune, of the 24th of Nov., states that an express wagon, loaded with trunks and baggage, left Tweed's house on the morning of Thursday preceding, and that a Deputy United States Marshal, who followed close, reported that passages had been engaged on the steamer "City of Brussels" for five of Tweed's family. One extra berth had been engaged which it was stated might not be used.

Prince Alexis, of Russia, was presented to President Grant on Thursday of last week. The Prince said it afforded him pleasure to meet the head of a nation with whom his own was on intimate terms of friendship. The President cordially welcomed him, and expressed a hope that his sojourn in this country would be pleasant and gratifying.

The Brooklyn Union asserts that a prominent office-holder of that city received \$10,000 from Tweed to secure his election.

A new order was issued on the 24th of November for the arrest of Ingersol, Gurney, and Woodward, by Judge Larned, of Albany, New York, fixing the bail at \$500,000 each.

The management of the Russian Legation has passed from Catacazy to general Golsoff, military attache of the Legation. This is satisfactory to the Executive.

Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, has called an extra session of the Senate, to meet in December, to elect a President, who will be ex-officio Lieutenant Governor.

Steam Plowing.

The Thompson road wagon has been used with success to draw two gang-plows, each with four shares, cutting together a strip seven feet wide, near Stockton. It plows 25 acres per day, with less expense than horses, and gives entire satisfaction in every way, according to the report of the Stockton Independent. That paper says that Mr. S. H. Brannock is using one of the steamers regularly, and with two gangs of four plows each, plows from 25 to 30 acres of land daily. The breadth of ground cut by these two gangs of plows is seven feet, and the steamer draws them along steadily and without any difficulty whatever.

One very great advantage which the steamer possesses over teams of horses or oxen is that in clearing land, the steamer can be readily detached from the plows, and fastened to a newly fallen tree, which is bodily removed by the machine to any desired part of the field. In work of this kind the wonderful power of the steamer is shown even better than in plowing. It will haul off a large oak tree, trunk and branches together, with as little apparent difficulty as it would travel with a brush harrow.

The Little Worm Peddler.

No trade is less honorable for being odd. A good many boys we know would hardly have the courage to be angle-worm merchants, but as long as there is nothing better to do, it is as good a way as any to turn an honest penny. A gentleman who had been visiting the White Mountains, on his way down saw a little boy get on the stage with a box filled with earth.

"What have you got there, my little boy?" "Worms." "What are you going to do with them?" "Sell them; two for a cent. The fishermen can't get them in the lower part of the mountains, and so I go up the valley here and dig them, and bring them down and sell them." "But how do you pay for such a long stage ride?" "I don't pay; I shine his boots," pointing to the driver.

ORIGIN OF THE ROSES.

On a certain time, at Bethlehem, there was a beautiful young girl who was charged with a crime, and sentenced to be burned to death. They led her into a field and piled fagots around her, and set them on fire. But she being innocent, prayed, while they were burning, that some wonderful thing might take place to show that she was innocent. And this is what happened: all the fagots which were already on fire were changed into bushes full of red roses, and those which had not kindled turned to white ones, also full of flowers.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor, and the fourth wit. As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character.

RELIGIOUS.

Christ's great end was to save men from their sins; but he delighted also to save them from their sorrows.

The pews of our churches ought to rest on pivots, so the occupants can see who comes in without straining their necks.

Iowa has some five thousand more Methodists than all the other Protestant denominations in the State put together.

A SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLE.—Several of the principle firms in Chicago have refused to advertise in Sunday newspapers, believing that this practice tends to prevent the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath, and is thus injurious not only to the moral and religious, but to the business interests of the city.

THE LAST OF EARTH.—A few friends will go and bury us; affection will rear a stone and plant a few flowers over our graves; in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither stranger nor friend will be concerned to ask which one of the forgotten millions of the earth was buried there. Every vestige that we ever lived upon earth will have vanished away.

A lady says she knows a man that prayed night and morning, preached on Sundays, and was a rich farmer beside. His wife milked the cows in all sorts of weather, cut most of the wood, built the fire, churned, economized, and died of consumption. He put a weed on his hat, tried to resign himself to the "dispensation of Providence," when he had ought to have been tried for woman-slaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to chop wood and milk cows in the rain all the rest of his life.

A PRAYER FOR EDITORS.—Rev. Charles Wesley having been condemned by the Episcopal church for heresy has commenced to found a religion of his own in London. He has drawn up prayers, cut up the Apostles and Nicene Creeds, and made up an original programme of exercises which he presents as pure extracts of the Gospel. One of his Litanyes contains this beseechment: "That it may please Thee to help all literary persons and editors of the public press, that they may use all their powers in the cause of truth and righteousness, and rise above the praise and blame of men."

Those who may differ on the most essential and distinctive doctrines of the Christian faith can unite in this prayer.

ATHEISM.—One of the most painful proof of weakness of the Parisian cause is the dying words of General Henry, one of the Communist leaders, who was captured and executed by the government. Being offered a Catholic priest or a Protestant pastor, he declined, saying, "I believe in no God; none of us do. We are of the universal atheistical republic. Why should I see a priest?"

It is as impossible to preserve good looks with a troop of bad passions feeding on the blood, a set of low loves trampling through the heart, and a selfish, disdainful spirit enthroned in the will, as to preserve an elegant mansion with a litter of swine in the basement, a tribe of gypsies in the parlor, and owl and vultures in the upper apartments. Badness and beauty will no more keep company than poison will consort with health or an elegant carving survive the furnace fire.

INTERESTING DECISION.—Judge Sharswood of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has just decided a case in which he lays down the principle that even the majority of a congregation which withdraws itself from the denomination with which it stood connected, cannot lay claim to any part of the church property as against the minority that remains under the authority of the church.

It is said that a professor of natural science in one of our colleges used annually to astonish the students in natural philosophy by remarking, when the time came for assigning a certain portion of the text-book: "The class may go to Thunder."

The Two Apprentices.

Two boys were apprenticed in a carpenter's shop. One determined to make himself a thorough workman; the other didn't care. One read and studied, and got books to help him understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home reading. The other liked fun best. He often went with other boys to have a 'good time.'

While the two boys were still apprentices an offer of £2,000 appeared in the newspapers for the best plan of a State House to be built in one of the Eastern States. The studious boy saw the advertisement, and determined to try for it. After careful study he drew out his plans, and sent them to the committee. We suppose he really did not expect to gain the prize, but still he thought there is nothing like trying.

The young man was summoned, and informed that his plan was accepted, and that £2,000 were his. The gentleman then said that the boy must put up the building, and his employer was so proud of his success that he willingly gave him his time and let him go. This studious young carpenter became one of the first architects of the country. He made a fortune, and stands high in the esteem of everybody, while his fellow-apprentice can hardly earn food for himself and family by his daily labor.

The Bachelor Juror.

A gentleman who is rather given to story telling relates the following:

When I was a young man I spent several years in the South, residing for a while at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi river. A great deal of litigation was going on about that time, and it was not always an easy matter to obtain a jury. One day I was summoned to attend in that capacity, and repaired to the Court to be excused.

"On my name being called I informed his Honor, the Judge, that I was not a freeholder, and therefore not qualified to serve." "I am stopping for the time being at Port Hudson." "You board at the hotel, I presume?" "I take my meals there, but I have my rooms in another part of the town, where I lodge."

"So you keep bachelor's hall." "Yes, sir." "How long have you lived in that manner?" "About six months." "I think you are qualified," gravely remarked the Judge, "for I have never known a man to keep bachelor's hall the length of time you name, who has not dirt enough in his room to make him a freeholder. The Court does not excuse you."

THE BEGINNING OF CHICAGO.—A little less than forty years ago a party of emigrants landed their sloop near the head of Lake Michigan. They had been six weeks making their way round the lakes from Cleveland; they were in search of a home on the wild prairies of Illinois. The country about their landing was low; and all save one, determined to push on to the interior. He determined that he had traveled far enough from civilization, and refused to go further. The rest remonstrated. He was stubborn. They tried to reason. They coax'd, they threatened, but all to no avail.

A council was held and the fractious one permitted to stay. His name was Clark. He went out two miles from the sloop, and found a dry knoll on which he built a rude shelter for his wife and two boys. In going to and from the landing a trail or path was made; it was then known as Clark's trail. A few nights ago a fire raged along Clark's trail—now Clark street, and burned hundreds of the finest buildings in America.