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WANTED-100,000 pounds of WOOL, for which I will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

POETRY.

GOING AWAY.

You are going away to leave us, Nelly, Going away in the morn, Away from the home you were born;

New faces and friends you will see, To think of by night and day, And you soon will forget the old.

SPOONS.

As the moon went down one wintry night, A blue-eyed monster hove in sight

With an eye as quiet; with pockets wide; With steady look and staidler stride;

"Whence comest thou?" the good host said: "What do you seek—or gold and bread?"

"Oh, rob us not!" the good wife cried, "These horrors are our family pride;

"Then take my watch and chain and go!" The old man said, in accents low;

"Foul fiend, wouldst rob the old and weak? My sons are soldiers; them you seek;

A guard of soldiers, dressed in blue, Seem sated the household through and through;

The spoils secured, on plunder bent, These villains to the neighbors went;

And when at last, at dawn of day, The cock-eyed monster knelt to pray!

A fair swindler—A dam- sel. A maiden speech—Ask papa.

Our good actions are often worth more than their motives. It is the attribute of art to suggest more than it expresses.

Without grand words how many people would say little things. There is no dudgeon so dark and dismal as the mean man's mind.

Intuition is the attendant of genius; gradual improvement that of talent. If our future life were not better than this it would be less a promise than a threat.

A tight squeeze—Something that always follows the making up of lovers who have quarreled. Extraordinary virtues are ever defamed by those who want the courage to imitate them.

Two earnest desires to excel often sets a man below his full worth in the estimation of others. Many a man, full of excellent qualities, wants the particular one which brings them all into play.

In most discussions we love ourselves better than our cause; and seek less to have it valued than ourselves. A good place to get blank deeds and mortgages—at the "State Rights Democrat" job printing establishment.

By constantly refusing required services with the extreme of grace, some people really acquire quite a reputation for amiability. A sweet thing on ice—Teaching a sixteen year old bundle of calico how to skate, especially when you have to pick her up pretty often.

True Words Eloquenty Spoken.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhes, lately delivered before the Democratic State Convention of Indiana:

In the midst of these darkening days, when the laborer plows the street in quest of food, and grinding is low, and the skeleton wait looks in at the doors and windows of many an honest household, you are taxed by Congress for the support of a standing army beyond what any other people endure beneath the sun.

"The people of the United States are paying over five hundred millions of annual revenue. More than one half of that enormous amount is swallowed up by the Congressional party of reconstruction. If the farmer or mechanic pay twenty dollars to the tax-gatherer, ten of it goes as a tribute to a vast military government, which exists in plain, open and confessed violation of the Constitution. If your property is subjected on the trees, at cross-roads, and on the doors of public houses for delinquent and unpaid taxes, remember that they would not have been heavy, and you might easily have paid them, if the standing army had been abolished and the expense of governing the Southern States, which it belongs, with the people of those States."

"And the generous and growing farms, those plantations of more than oriental magnificence, from which all this startling wealth was obtained, and which have been decided by the principles of New England, what was their value? They were worth over one thousand four hundred millions of dollars, while all the real estate of a similar character in New England was appraised at four hundred and seventy-five millions."

"Where now are all this mighty wealth of the South? Where is her corn, her cotton, and her cattle? Why do her inexhaustible acres lie barren and unworked? Why do her gigantic resources invite none of the capital of the world? Why does business enterprise turn away from this natural paradise of trade? Why does the emigrant, in search of a home, go to colder, harder and poorer regions? There, you can look and behold the reasons, for yourselves. The Radical Congress has killed the life, the hope, and the prosperity of the most fruitful portion of the Republic."

"Once it poured into the lap of a fostering and protecting government a stream of treasure as deep and strong as the current of its own Mississippi. Now it is a paralyzed limb, a helpless incumbrance, a poor pensioner and burden upon the patience and bounty to the rest of the body."

"Its fields are sown with an unnatural sterility. Every production has withered and died, as if some pestilential and cruel shade over all. A fatal and desolating blight is upon the land, upon the mountains, and upon the sea, and upon the new wine, and upon the oil, and upon the wheat, and upon the labor of the husbandman, and upon the ancient glory and strength she could meet one-half the taxation which now darkens the face of the land. She could take from your shoulder one-half the load that now crushes her, and she would be able to pay the natural debt of prosperity—the child of protection instead of oppression—an object of love, and not of hate, spoliation and vengeance on the part of the government."

"Under the present monstrous policy, however, toward her, it costs two hundred and fifty millions a year to govern, crush and destroy her—making a difference of five hundred millions, an amount almost equal to the entire expense of the government. The Radical policy has not only set fire to and consumed one half of the granaries, the stacks and harvest-fields of the United States, but it likewise taxes what is left to keep a standing army over the ghastly and smoldering ruins of the Southern States."

"But I may be told that the destruction of slavery is the cause of the destruction of so much wealth; that the figures which I have produced from the census of 1860 were based upon slave labor. At that time the South contained a white population of 4,600,000. Its black population numbered 3,296,000. There that population, trained to labor, remains to-day. The ravages of war and the results of emancipation have been made up, nearly so, by the law of natural increase. The statesman who, in the country, finds a vast laboring population in possession of the most fertile and productive region of the earth, and by its policy, turns that region into a barren desert and a howling wilderness, is a man who has made a mistake of the first magnitude. His policy is to break up and scatter to the winds the laboring population of the South, and to leave the land, which he has so richly blessed, to lie in ruins and to rot. We have heard the cry of actual starvation coming up from this moment from a country richer far than the delta of the Nile. A lion of thirty countries to be paid by you, is in contemplation by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, with which to maintain a people who will not work or let others work, in the garden spot of creation. Is this the banquet to which you were invited by the abolition of slavery? Is this the feast of good things to which you were bidden by the Abolitionaries?"

"The Radical reconstruction proceeds, and it is the open and avowed purpose of Congress to admit these States thus in the hands and under the control of the negroes, before this session closes. The great crime is pressed now each day and hour with fierce desperation. And who so blind as not to see the odious purposes. A Presidential election is at hand, and the first fruits of this accursed conspiracy are to be seventy electoral votes deposited for the Radical candidate by the hands of the negro. The negroes of Georgia, in their insane barbarity, are to outvote the freemen of Indiana in the choice of a Chief Magistrate. The negro on the levees of the Mississippi is to drown the voice of the intelligent farmer of the North. I speak advisedly."

"The Radical leaders, since the late elections, expect to carry but a few of the Northern States. They despair of controlling any longer the white vote of the country. They seek no longer to govern this great republic by the white man's influence. They yield all that to the Democratic party, and denounce a white man's party as an intolerable offense. But with seventy negro electoral votes, and to them added the votes of Tennessee and Missouri, both bastard offspring of the bayonet, they are preparing to rob the people of their most sacred rights, and openly defy the

legally expressed public will. The act of reconstruction is unconstitutional, if there is a Constitution in the land; it is a fraud on the purposes and objects of the war, if that which was lost all its sanctity is upheld by perjury and duress, if there be such crimes; and yet we are expected to quietly yield to its claim, that the negro shall make the next President."

Senator Doolittle on the Political Situation.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, October 28th, said: "What was the idea which led the South into this rebellion? It was this. The Constitution has no authority over the Southern States against their will; they have the right to withdraw from the authority of the Constitution at pleasure; and therefore, after the passage of their ordinance of secession, the Constitution was practically dead in the States of the South. The people of the South went to war to enforce that idea. What did we do? We maintained precisely the opposite idea, to wit: That the Constitution has Supreme Authority over the States of the South as well as of the North, and that the States of the South should be made to acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution. To maintain that idea we called 2,000,000 men into the field. We poured out our treasure and our blood like water. To maintain that idea we created this debt of \$3,000,000,000. To maintain that idea 500,000 of our sons went down to battle and to death. By the blessing of God we were victorious in maintaining that idea of the supremacy of the Constitution over the States of the South. When we, at length, after a long and terrible war of four years, compelled the South to surrender to that idea; when we compelled the people of those States to decide the question between us by the sword and the sword alone; when the South yielded and acknowledged the Constitution to be supreme, and that the flag of the United States was the flag to which they owed allegiance; then up rose Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Benjamin Wade, and other Radicals of the North, to proclaim anew the idea of the secessionists, viz: The Constitution is no longer the supreme law of the land in the States of the South; that we do not hold the States of the South by constitutional authority; that we hold them by the sword and the sword alone; not under the Constitution, but outside the Constitution, by a power which is above the Constitution. This is the idea of Radicalism. It is not only akin to, but it is identical with the idea of secession. It is the essence of rebellion against the Constitution of the United States. Whether it is asserted by Jefferson Davis, in the South, or by Thaddeus Stevens, in the North, it is a new rebellion against the Government of the United States. [Applause.]

"We have, by force of arms, put down the rebellion of the secessionists at the South. We do not expect to be compelled to put down the new rebellion at the North by force of arms. [Applause.] We expect to put it down by moral power alone—by argument, by reason, by persuasion—as we have done in Connecticut, in California, in Pennsylvania and Ohio; by the power of the ballot-box. [Great applause.] Mr. President, I will not detain you any longer. I trust the Americans will rise in the majesty of their strength, and by their moral power, by calm reason, by earnest and truthful argument, and by their votes, proclaim again the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States in the States of the South, not only in spite of the secessionists in the South, but in spite of the Radical anarchists and revolutionists of the North. [Great applause.] I can, very well see by the election returns that a change has come over the spirit of the country. When I came to Racine, now the place where I had lived for fifteen years, I am not met by an infuriated mob who would prevent me from speaking to the people of my own town. [Great applause.] A mighty change is being wrought. [Cheers and great applause.] If I attend a meeting in the neighboring county of Kenosha, to proclaim these doctrines there, in which I believe the very existence of Constitutional liberty to us and to our children is involved, there will be no one to interrupt or insult me, to prevent their utterance or to interfere with me in any manner. [Applause.] Why this change? Simply the work of time. Men are beginning to reflect, to reason, to think for themselves. The excitement and passions and prejudices which war has engendered are passing away, and cool, dispassioned judgment is once more asserting its legitimate sway."

A JERSEYMAN OUTWITTED.—A cunning trick was performed at Newark, N. J., one day last week. A stranger, who pretended to be tipsy, slipped on the step in front of a machinery warehouse near Market street depot, and broke a large plate glass window. The proprietors demanded payment; but the man pretended that he had no money. One of the partners then proposed that the culprit should be searched. This was done, and the owner of the window was rewarded by finding a one hundred dollar bill in his pocket. He immediately changed the bill, and after taking out twelve dollars for damages, handed the inebriate eighty-eight dollars. To this the stranger made no objection, but staggered off, and was soon lost to sight. In a short time the machinist had occasion to make a deposit, and the one hundred dollar bill was counterfeited. The stranger has not been seen since, and if arrested he could not be prosecuted, as he did not attempt to pass the bill. This is a new "dodge."

A lady advertises for sale, one baboon, three tabby cats and a parrot. She states that, being married, she has no further use for them, because their natural qualities are all combined in her husband.

The Proper Course.

The elections of last fall, throughout the Union, being over, from their results, as a whole, we may draw inferences which would have been unwarrentable if deduced from the election in a single State. Thus, when California made the first trumpet note of victory, the enemies of Democracy declared that its success was due to local issues—to the Chinese question, and to the apathy of the Republican voters. But this position was rendered untenable, and the assertions falsified, when one State after another followed her example, and wheeled itself once more into the ranks of Democracy.

The wave of reaction has swept over the land; and every village and every hamlet, under every diversity of local interests, and in every condition of previous political bias, has yielded similar returns. In most cases there has been a clear democratic victory, and in all others there has been a marked falling off in the Radical vote.

It is but fair to presume that some great national cause, operating violently upon the feelings of the whole community, could alone have sufficed to produce so complete a revolution in the sentiments of the people. Nor have we long to look for such a cause. We need but survey the distressing situation of the country, paralyzed by excessive taxation, and prodigious debt under which the nation groans, and the frightful condition of the Southern States, which will cause every cheek to blush with horror, and then to turn our eyes to the authors of these calamities.

It is evident that the defeat of the Republican party was due to their own corruption; their treachery to the dearest interests of the country, so long confided to their care; their reckless plunder of the public treasury, of which they should have been the watchful guardians; their deliberate overthrow of the white race in the south, and the elevation of the negro upon its ruins; and finally their espousing issues which involve the degradation of every white man in the United States.

In this view of the situation, we cannot but regard the present as a critical time for the Democratic party. The utmost circumspection is necessary in making up the issues on which the great Presidential campaign is to be fought. We should admit nothing into the platform of the party that is not purely Democratic, nor support any man who has not the clearest record. We should take a lesson from the fate of our enemies, mark but their fall and that which ruined them; and never for a moment permit the hope of securing votes, to betray us into the folly of indorsing either men or measures of doubtful propriety.

On the other hand the Radicals should be forced to come squarely up to the mark, nor be allowed to dodge the issue. They now hope, by supporting such negative characters as Grant, to disguise their real position. This is entirely in accordance with their accustomed duplicity. But let the mask be torn off, that all may see their true color, and that color is black. Compel them to stand upon the platform which they have themselves erected. Tell the people, what they themselves do know, that the designs of the Radicals point to the establishment of negro equality in the North and negro supremacy in the South.

Let this be done, let us have a clear Democratic platform ourselves, and then press home the guilt of our enemies, and with common prudence we may hope for success. Let us be fearless; let us be true with us, and fortune breaks the brave. On the 4th of November, 1868, our people will float triumphantly in the breeze, while that of our enemies will trail, where their principles have ever lain, in the mire and dust. The names of their leaders will pass away, or if mentioned again, will recall such visions as rise before the mind on hearing the proscriptive names of Danton or Marat.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Technicalities of the Turf. The "Fat Contributor" gives the following definition of the jargon of the turf: "A hurdle race" is where a man has heard all about how it is to come out, and therefore knows just how to bet. If the horse stumbles or breaks his rider's neck, the rider is liable to be discharged. "Handicap."—When a rider is thrown and his cap saves him from a broken head, that is a handy cap. It is expected that the Handy Opera House will cap the climax of the Opera House. That is another variety of handy cap. "A steep chase" is a race to church on Sunday morning.

"A sweepstakes" is where a thief picks the stakeholder's pocket and makes a clean sweep of the stakes. "No entrance fee" applies to dead heads and boys who climb the fence. The letters "g. c." signify g. c. cocktail; "b. h." beer hall; "ch. m." chalk m.; "m. g." bunch of celery; "ch. f." change it to Ferguson.

"Nursery stakes" are tender, cut thin and well done for the nursery. No other kind of stakes receive any consideration from the children. "Selling race" is where everybody is sold who attends—foot-races at the "Rink," for example.

"Premium of \$500 for all ages, with allowance to beaten horses." This premium remains the same during all ages. The allowance to beaten horses is a small pension allowed to unfortunate equines that are unmercifully beaten by their masters.

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked how many children he had. The answer was, "I have three sons and they each have five sisters."—"Mercy!" replied the interrogator, "what a family ye mau have!"

White is the Word.

While the niggers are raising such a decided rumpus with the assistance of their miscegenation allies, and clamoring for a chain in the government, and before the chains are too securely bound about the people, let us look at some things: White men were those who discovered America.

White men were those who first founded colonies in America. White men were those who threw the British tea into Boston Harbor.

White men were those who first disputed the rights of George the III to rule America. White men were those who promulgated the Declaration of Independence.

White men were those who fought so successfully in the battles of the American revolution. White men were those who founded the government of the United States.

White men were those for whose benefit the government was established. White men were those who originated the Constitution of the United States.

White men were elected by a free people to administer the government for the benefit of the governed. White men were those who brought the American flag to be respected every where, as an emblem of power abroad and protection at home.

White men were those who handled the government for fifty years and made ours such a prosperous Republic. The Puritanical ancestors of Massachusetts, which was the first State ever first introduced and trafficked in African slavery. They conducted the business as long as it was profitable, and then abandoned it.

White men are those who comprise the earnest, true men of the country; who contribute to its wealth, who push into the Western wilds to settle it, and white men should be permitted to enjoy the fruit of white labor.

White is the word for Americans; and Puritans, Abolitionists, Loyalists, Rumpites, cannot displace it for another.

A LONG TELEGRAPHIC CIRCUIT.—The Chicago Tribune of December 16th says: An unbroken circuit was made, and messages sent without repeating, between Houston, Texas, and Salt Lake City, via New York. The Houston operator sent: "Houston sends greeting to Salt Lake. We sit with coats off and windows open." Salt Lake promptly replied: "weather beautiful here, but have a snow storm in Montana. Brigham Young has just married another heifer." Houston replied: "Don't touch the brass in your key or you'll get yellow fever." After this, Helena, Montana, 550 miles north of Salt Lake, was "put on" and conversed a few moments. The circuit worked over the following route: Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Knoxville, Washington, New York, Chicago and Salt Lake. Had the San Francisco operator not been out of the office, he would have been drawn into the circuit, and the length extended one thousand miles more. This is a rather remarkable performance, since Houston is one thousand eight hundred miles from New York, which is also two thousand four hundred and thirty-six miles from Salt Lake City. The weather was very favorable and the wires in good condition.

A Washington telegram to the N. Y. Tribune says an official document gives a statement of the amount of United States bonds issued under the act of Congress to the Pacific Railroad. The following are the figures:

Union Pacific Railroad.....\$5,100,000  
Union Pacific, eastern division..... 4,880,000  
Atchafalpa and Elko's Peak branch..... 640,000  
Western Pacific..... 340,000  
Central branch Union Pacific..... 640,000  
Central Pacific..... 6,073,000

Aggregate.....\$29,714,000  
On these bonds interest has been paid to the amount of \$852,868. The bonds of the Treasury also show that the various roads have been allowed \$322,909 for army transportation, and \$45,130 for carrying mails.

How Negroes Vote in the South. A letter from Beaufort, South Carolina, under date of Nov. 27, 1867, to the Charleston News and Herald, says: "The election in this district was not a very quiet affair. In this town the colored population were rather noisy, and inclined to be riotous. In the country the negroes went to the polls armed to the teeth, to prevent any ticket being used except the red."

On St. Helena Island they succeeded in keeping away the whites, with one exception, Captain Sam Bennett, who fought his way through the sabre crowd, regardless of their firearms, and polled his vote. That is the way negro suffrage works in the South. How do the white people in the North like it?

SUMNER AND GRANT.—Charles Sumner expressed a candid opinion of Grant when he said: "He considered him a good soldier and nothing more. There was no political record of his ever having expressed a political axiom or an idea which could afford the people an insight for his capacity for statesmanship, or of the course he would be likely to pursue if he were elected President. He was therefore opposed to endorsing him as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people."

A very smart boy on his return from college, attempted to prove that two were equal to three. Pointing to a roasted chicken on the table he said: "It is not that one? And then pointing to another: "Is not that two? And do not one and two make three?" Whereupon his old Dad said: "Wife you take one and I'll take the other, and our smart boy can have the third."

A poet, discoursing of the eyes of rival lady loves, exclaims: "The bright black eye, the melting blue, I cannot choose between the two." "A right smart blow betwixt the two, Will quickly make them black and blue."

A French wit says that the gibbon is a species of flattery to the human race. Three or four persons are hung from time to time for the sake of making the rest believe that they are virtuous.

RATES OF ADVERTISING, PER YEAR: One Column, \$100; Half Column, \$60; Quarter Column, \$35. Transient Advertisements per Square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1. A square is one inch in space down the column, counting cuts, display lines, blanks, &c., as solid matter. No advertisement to be considered that is not paid for in advance. All advertisements inserted for a less period than three months to be regarded as transient.

Gen. Grant's "a Rebel Sympathizer."

We congratulate the Radical politicians in this locality on the attitude in which their favorite candidate for the Presidency has left them the testimony before the impeachment committee. He turns out to be "a rebel sympathizer" of no ordinary character. When Johnson proposed to bring the rebel leaders to trial, Gen. Grant opposed it and vigorously "insisted" that he had secured the whole rebel army from arrest and punishment for treason. When the rebel Gen. Lee desired to be restored to citizenship, Gen. Grant was prompt to urge his pardon. When the rebel Gen. Longstreet wanted a similar favor, Gen. Grant was equally generous and prompt in seeking to wipe out the consequences of his crime.

With equal liberality he sought pardon for the rebel brigadier general, French, Stuart, Beall, Roddy and others. The most notorious rebels were special objects of General Grant's efforts for mercy, and the most notorious rebels undoubtedly owe to General Grant's disinterested interference in their behalf the immunity from punishment which they and their companions in arms have since enjoyed.

Nor is this all which established the character of the Radical candidate for the presidency as a "rebel sympathizer." He avers that he was one of the original few who were honored with President Lincoln's confidence in which originated Johnson's plan of reconstruction. He thought the North Carolina proclamation established a provisional state government just as the thing for the times, and it perfectly accorded with his opinions of negro suffrage as subsequently expressed to senator Doolittle.

We earnestly hope that the Radical politicians will stand by their candidate as enthusiastically now as they did before the publication of this testimony. This course may indicate some inconsistency and a very decided absence of principle on their part, but it will afford some evidence of an attempted repentance and reform in future.—Miscellaneous News.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—If asked for my sublimest idea of what women should be in time of war, I would point to the dear women of my people, as I have seen them during the recent struggle. The Spartan mother sent forth her boy bidding him return with honor—either carrying his shield or on it. The women of the South sent forth their sons, directing them to return with victory, to return with wounds disabling them from further service, or never to return at all. All they had was flung to the conflict—beauty, grace, passion, refinement, the exquisite frivolities so dear to the sex, were cast aside; their songs, if they had any heart to sing, were patriotic. Their trinkets were flung into the public crucible; the carpets of their floors were portioned out as blankets to the suffering soldiers of their country. Women bred to every refinement of luxury were homespun made by their own hands. As nurses of the sick, as angels of charity, as patient and beautiful household deities, accepting every sacrifice with unconcern, and lightening the burden of war by their art and blandishment, and labor proper to their sphere, the dear women of the South deserve to rank with the highest heroes of the grand days of the greatest countries.—Jefferson Davis.

WHAT IS NOT CHARITY.—It is not charity to give a penny to a street beggar of whom nothing is known while we haggle with a poor man out of employment for a miserable dime. It is not charity to beat down a seamstress to a starvation price, to let her sit in wet clothing; sewing all day; to deduct from her pitiful remuneration, if the storm delays her prompt arrival. It is not charity to take a poor relative into your family and make her slave to all your whims, and taunt her continually with her dependent situation. It is not charity to turn a man into the street with his family, because he cannot pay his rent. It is not charity to give up with a supercilious air any patronage, as if God made you a rich man, of a different blood from the shivering recipient, whose only crime is that he is poor. It is not charity to be an extortioner—not though you bestow your alms by thousands.

UTTERLY DEFENSELESS.—AT TIMES—Mr. J. P. Fagin, who, at times as occurrences warrant, fixes up our police items, is not, as many persons suppose, always armed. When he goes to his meals he carries nothing but a small Derringer, an "Allen's paper box," a Navy shooter, a small poignard, a sword cane, a two pound slung-shot and a pair of brass knuckles. In the office he is generally defenseless, writing with nothing in his reach except an old smooth-bore Belgium musket, an iron poker, an air gun, a loaded whip-stalk and an Arkansas toothpick, which he holds in his teeth. After night, however, he goes well armed.—Cairo Dem.

An exchange was considerably amused, the other evening, at the little girls playing among the sage-brush in the backyard. Two of them were "making believe keep house" a few yards distant from each other—neighbors, as it were. One of them says to a little girl:—"There, now Nelly, you go to Sarah's house, and stop a little while and talk, and then come back and tell me what she says about me; and then I'll talk about her; then you go and tell her all I say, and then we'll get mad and won't speak to each other, just like our mothers do, you know. O, that'll be such fun!"

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A very smart boy on his return from college, attempted to prove that two were equal to three. Pointing to a roasted chicken on the table he said: "It is not that one? And then pointing to another: "Is not that two? And do not one and two make three?" Whereupon his old Dad said: "Wife you take one and I'll take the other, and our smart boy can have the third."

A poet, discoursing of the eyes of rival lady loves, exclaims: "The bright black eye, the melting blue, I cannot choose between the two." "A right smart blow betwixt the two, Will quickly make them black and blue."

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