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OFFICE OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, WATERLOO, SIX MILES ABOVE LEBANON, on the Santiam. Post office address, Lebanon, Ore. J. W. MACK, County Superintendent.

F. M. REDFIELD & CO., CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND RECEIVING a large stock of Groceries and Provision, Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery, Yankee Notions, etc.

G. W. GRAY, D. D. S., GRADUATE OF CINCINNATI DENTAL COLLEGE. WOULD INVITE ALL PERSONS DESIRING Artificial Teeth and first-class Dental Operations, to give him a call.

DENTISTRY! PRICES GREATLY REDUCED! DR. E. H. GRIFFIN

FRANKLIN MARKET. GEORGE S. MILLER. Has purchased the Franklin Market, where he has constantly the very best.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, (FORMERLY ARRIFFON'S), PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce that having purchased this widely known and well kept hotel, they are now prepared to offer superior accommodations to the traveling public at.

Grantly Reduced Prices. This Hotel is located near the Steamboat landing.

NOTICE. PARTIES OWING FREIGHT BILLS WILL call and settle immediately. On and after January 1st, 1870, no freight will be delivered unless charges are settled.

State Rights Democrat.

VOL. V.

ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1870.

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THE BURIAL OF LOVE.

Two dark-eyed maids, at shut of day, Sat where a river rolled away, With water and willow and raven hair, And one was pale and both were fair.

Bring flowers, they sang, bring flowers ubious; Bring forest blooms of name unknown; Bring budding sprays from wood and wild, To strew the bier of Love, the child.

Close softly, fondly, while ye weep, His eyes that death may seem like sleep; And fold his hands in sign of rest, His waxen hands, across his breast.

And make his grave where violets hide, Where star flowers strew the rivulet's side, And blue-birds, in the misty Spring Of cloudless skies and Summer sing.

Place near him, as ye lay him low, His idle shafts, his loosened bow, The alkent flag that around His waggish eyes in sport he wound.

But we shall mourn him long, and miss His 'luring smile, his ready kiss, The patter of his little feet, Sweet frowns and stammered phrases sweet.

And graves look, serene and high, A light of heaven in that young eye; All these shall haunt us till the heart Shall ache and ache—and tears will start.

The bow, the band, shall fall to dust; The shining arrows waste with rust; And all of Love that earth can claim, Be but a memory and a name.

Not thus his nobler part shall dwell, A prisoner in this narrow cell; But he whom now we hide from men In the dark ground, shall live again.

Shall break these clouds, a form of light, With nobler aim and purer right, And in the eternal glory stand Highest and nearest God's right hand.

A REPLY TO SMITH.

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 5, 1870. Editors Democrat: GENTLEMEN:—In your issue of Jan. 21, 1870, appeared a communication dated Jan. 14, and signed "Smith," in which the author vented his spleen against my wife, Rosa Martin, and a lecture delivered in this city by a spirit through her organism, Jan. 9, 1870, in a manner that evinces his utter disregard for truth and a coarse vulgarity that is insulting to the public eye.

His description of her person and style of oratory is too contemptible to merit a reply, but his assertion that "she crucifies grammar with a recklessness that is refreshing," he would do well to profit by, as will appear by the following quotation from the aforesaid communication: "By the way, has it occurred to you how singularly fitting it is that Henry Ward Beecher should be the chief figure in the latest of sensational nastiness?"

By referring to Pinneo, p. 186, Bulletin, p. 20, Kirkham, p. 77, and Clark, p. 103, "Smith" may learn something to his advantage in the use of adjectives that will put to blush his former experience in grammar.

Again, he asserts: "She is of course a Greeley-Beecher-Richardson-Republican. This assertion has no foundation in any remarks made by her either publicly or privately, and is an unmitigated falsehood.

Again: "And spoke out strongly for Chinamen." She stated that there were persons of both parties (Democratic and Republican), who were uniting in public denunciation of the Chinese, but who would secretly employ them if their services could be secured for a smaller compensation than that demanded by the white race; also, that there were persons who fiercely denounced the Chinese who were indebted to them for washing, ironing, &c., and that they never intended to pay them, and that this was one of their motives for crying out, "Down with the Chinamen!"

Now if "Smith" can conscientiously apply these cases to himself, his irritability is not to be wondered at.

Again, he writes: "I take her to be very ignorant." This is egotism gone to seed.

Again: "She asserted that Confucius wrote just as good philosophy as ever Christ wrote." This is another misrepresentation, for she said that Confucius taught doctrines similar to those Christ taught—which assertion she learned "Smith" may contradict if it tickles his vanity or will conduce, in any way, to his notoriety as an historical witness.

In conclusion, I will say that "Smith" is evidently making an effort to gain public sympathy and notoriety at the expense of truth and good sense.

Yours respectfully, JOHN H. MARTIN, Boot & Shoe Maker.

After all there is not much difference between the followers and the opponents of Dr. Jenner. The one are vaccinators and the other vaccine-haters.

Reward and punishment are sadly warped. If they are the two legs on which society stands, society is bow-legged.

Still, the New London sculptist, has completed a \$12,000 soldiers' monument for Chicago.

A lady need not be particularly prim because she is a rose. There are other roses than primroses.

There are seven sisters living in Holmsburg, Pa., whose average age is 72 years.

THE SHOOTING OF VICTOR NOIR BY PRINCE BONAPARTE.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Evening. This afternoon M. Fouville and M. Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of the *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Grousset, an editor of that journal.

They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altercation took place. The Prince became enraged and seizing a revolver fired twice upon his visitors. One of the shots took effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantly.

The tragedy causes great agitation in the city. Prince Bonaparte has delivered himself up to the authorities.

La Marseillaise also publishes, two days after the following statement of M. de Fouville: "On the 10th day of January, 1870, at one o'clock, Victor Noir and myself repaired to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, No. 59, Rue d'Anteuil. We were commissioned by M. Pascal Grousset to demand of Prince Pierre Bonaparte the reason for injurious articles against M. Pascal Grousset, published in *L'Avenir de la Corse*."

We handed our cards to two servants who stood at the door, and who ushered us into a small parlor on the ground floor at our right hand. After a few minutes we were conducted up stairs to the first floor, passed through a fencing room, and finally entered a drawing room.

A door opened and M. Pierre Bonaparte entered. We advanced towards him and the following words passed between us: "Sir, we come, on behalf of M. Pascal Grousset, to deliver a letter to you."

"You are not come, then, on behalf of M. Rochefort, and you are not tools of his?" "Sir, we are here on our business, and I beg you to look at this letter."

I handed him the letter. He approached a window to read it. He read it, and, after crushing it in his hands, he returned towards us.

"I have provoked M. Rochefort," said he, "because he is the standard bearer of the rabble. As for M. Grousset I have no reply to make to him. Are you the representatives of the Emperor?"

"Sir," I answered, "we come to you to fulfill loyally and courteously the commission entrusted to us by our friend."

"Are you the representatives of these wretches?" Victor Noir replied, "We are the representatives of our friends."

Then, suddenly advancing a step, and without provocation on our part, Prince Bonaparte slapped Victor Noir with his left hand, and at the same time drew a revolver of six chambers, which he had concealed in his pocket, already cocked, and fired upon Noir with the muzzle of the pistol close to him.

Noir staggered, pressed both hands on his breast, and sank down in the doorway by which we had entered. The cowardly assassin then turned upon me and fired. I then seized a small pistol, which I had in my pocket, and while I was endeavoring to free it from the sheath the wretch rushed on me, but when he saw that I was armed he retreated, stood behind the door and aimed at me. It was then that comprehending the ambush into which we had fallen, and reflecting that if I fired there would not be wanting those who would say that we had been the aggressors, I opened a door which was behind me and rushed out, crying, "Murder!"

As I went out a second shot followed and again passed through my coat. In the street I found Noir, who had had strength to descend the stairs, and who was dead.

These are the facts, just as they transpired, and I look for prompt and exemplary justice for this crime.

ULRIC DE FOUVILLE. Prince Bonaparte's version of the unfortunate affair is furnished to the journals by Paul Cassagnac. He says the Prince made the following statement to his son in his honor: "M. Fouville and M. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air, with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Pascal Grousset."

"I said, 'It is Rochefort, and not his creatures, that I seek.' " "Read the letter," replied Noir. "I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket."

"Are you responsible for it?" I asked. "At this I received a slap in the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him."

Fouville crouched behind a chair, and from the protection that afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off.

I fired at him while he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol toward me. I fired at him again and he fled."

THE PRINCE SURRENDERS AND IS LOCKED UP. The *Journal Officiel*, in its account of the Bonaparte shooting transaction, says that the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince; but five hours before the issuance of the order he had surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioner of Police of Anteuil, and had been taken to the Conciergerie.

M. ROCHFORT'S NEWSPAPER ON THE BONAPARTE SHOOTING CASE. The *Marseillaise* newspaper was published in mourning on the 11th, and contained the following leading article, printed in large type: "The Murder Committed by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the Citizen Victor Noir—The Attempt to Murder Made by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte Upon the Citizen Ulric de Fouville."

I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family, where murder and wilying are traditional and habitual. Our co-laborer, Pascal Grousset, has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend Victor Noir, assassinated by the citizen Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte.

For eighteen years past France has been in the hands of those cut-throats who, not content with grape-shooting Republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. People of France, have you not had demands enough for the *Peuple Francais*, *est ce qu'on ne trouve pas qu'on assez?*"

At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Guyot Montpuyrou proposed that members of the Imperial family be rendered amenable to law. He said he had no intention of creating trouble; he wished simply to do away with unlawful exceptions.

M. Henri Rochefort referred in bitter terms to the murder of Victor Noir. He said Noir was one of the people, and the people should judge his murderer, who, though cousin to the Emperor, must not be allowed to escape.

THE ROCHFORT-BONAPARTE AFFAIR IN THE LEGISLATURE.

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M. Ollivier, in reply, promised that they should have justice. In the course of his speech he used these words: "We are justice, law, moderation; if you force us we will be power."

A communication from the Emperor's Imperial was laid before the Chamber, demanding the arraigning of Deputy Henri Rochefort for outrage against the Emperor, and for exciting disorder and violence.

The demand was referred to a committee. It is reported that M. Ollivier, with the approval of the Emperor, has issued orders permitting the free return to France of Ledru, Rollin and other persons in the same position.

LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The opinion of the Supreme Court on the legal tender question is a very long and able view of the case. Justice Chase says nobody questions the constitutionality, and not many question the expediency of the act by which currency notes have been authorized in recent years.

Double exists as to the power of Congress to declare these notes legal tender in payment of pre-existing debts. The only ground upon which this power is asserted is not that the issue of notes was appropriate and plainly adopted as the means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted, but that the making of them legal tender to the extent mentioned was such means.

Justice Chase proceeds to argue the question whether making the notes legal tenders really added anything to their credit or usefulness. He says the history of legislation shows that the reliance for their circulation was originally placed in the receivability and not in the quality of the legal tender notes, because the receivability clause appears in the original draft of the bill, while the legal tender clause was introduced at a later stage of its progress.

He thinks it by no means certain that the depreciation of the notes would be less if the Government pledged the holder its power to compel his creditors to receive them at par in payment. If the quantity to be issued be uncertain and their redemption fixed at a remote period, great depreciation would take place, but if the quantity only equalled the demands of business, and confidence in their redemption be strong, the notes will circulate freely, whether made legal tender or not.

If it is admitted that some increase of availability is derived from making the notes a legal tender under new contracts, it does not follow that any appreciable advantage is gained by compelling creditors to receive them in satisfaction of pre-existing debts. The opinion points out the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. He thinks making them legal tender widens their extent, protracts their continuance, and he cannot allow, therefore, that such expedient is the appropriate and plainly adapted means for the execution of power to carry on the war.

But there is another view, by which it appears nothing prohibited by or inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution can be regarded as appropriate, plainly adapted or really calculated means to any such end. After a careful inquiry his arrives at the conclusion that making bills of credit a legal tender, applicable to pre-existing contracts, is inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, which forbids legislation impairing the obligation of contracts, and prohibits the taking of private property for public use without compensation.

It also declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. An act which compels creditors to hold contracts for payment in specie to accept currency of inferior value in payment thereof, deprives such persons of property without due process of law. It is difficult to perceive what act would take property without due process of law if

CONGRESSIONAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Horrible crimes have been practiced on board the ship Neptune from Liverpool. Eight sailors prefer a charge against the captain and mates, which read like a page out of the history of the black hole of Calcutta.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9.—The Labor Reform party has opened the campaign in this State. The claim to be able to throw the election of a United States Senator in June.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Secretary of the Interior decides that when an invalid pensioner dies without filing a claim for arrears, his rights die with him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a substitute for the House bill to admit Mississippi. The substitute declares without preamble or condition, that the State of Mississippi be admitted to representation in Congress. Also, from the same committee, a bill was reported to change the Judicial Circuits. The bill requires that the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States must be residents of their respective circuits.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the nomination of Jesse R. Grant postmaster at Covington, Ky.

The Senate Judiciary Committee heard the delegation of Georgians, who take ground that the present legislature was illegally organized, owing to the admission of minority candidates. They argued in favor of the reorganization of that body.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the Senate, Schurz introduced a joint resolution providing that no State which has not reserved its proportion of lands donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges shall in future receive such lands, unless the colleges shall be free to all without regard to race and color.

On motion of Banks, the privilege of the floor for the day was given to John K. Kitts, a revolutionary soldier, who appeared on the floor and conversed with members, showing but slight indications of his extreme age. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1762, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis, and set sail for the war of 1812.

His Honor went into committee of the whole on the Legislative Appropriation

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The official statement shows that during the year ending December 31st, the receipts from spirits were nearly \$50,000,000; tobacco, \$20,000,000; stamps nearly \$16,000,000. The aggregate of receipts from internal revenues are nearly \$74,000,000.

The select committee on the decline of American commerce have nearly completed their report. They will recommend a drawback on all ship-building materials and the repeal of tonnage duties on American vessels.

The Mormons are said to have made a large number of converts on Long Island, scattered through a dozen towns. The majority of them are girls of eighteen to twenty-five years. They are to be sent to Utah early in the spring.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Charles Clayton has been nominated Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS. Concord, Feb. 10.—The political contest in this State waxed warm. The Democrats will not put any speakers in the field, but will allow all so disposed to go over to the labor reform movement.

Private dispatches report the destruction by fire of the business portion of Port Gibson.

Foreign. PARIS, Feb. 7.—Rochefort was arrested, at his residence, at Belleville, in the north-eastern part of the city, at an early hour this evening. His friends are assembling in great crowds, and serious trouble is anticipated.

At 2 a. m. the troubles at Belleville looked serious. The streets were filled with shouting people and barricading had been commenced. A detachment of troops arrived at 11 o'clock. Barricades have been erected in Faubourg, Temple Rue, St. Maur Rue, Grange aux Belles, and other streets in the vicinity of Belleville.

The scene of disturbance is near the Northern and Street Railway Station. An additional detachment of troops has arrived, but no fire-arms have been used. Troops in garrison in the vicinity of the city have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Great precaution has been taken by military authorities, and it is believed the riot will not be attended with any serious consequences.

The troubles at Belleville lasted all night, and have extended northward to Lavillotte, the extreme northwestern Arrondissement within the fortifications. Troops have not yet resorted to fire-arms. The police are active, and have made many arrests. The excitement is naturally incident to such an occasion.

The rest of the city tranquil. Government continues precautionary measures.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The following details of disorder at Belleville are furnished: Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering the political meeting in Rue De Fladre, coming from Belleville to Lavillotte. Although there was a great crowd of people present, mainly his own partisans, they made no resistance and no appeals to the crowd. Soon as the arrest was made known to the meeting the wildest scene occurred. Gustave Flourens, who was President, rose excitedly, drew his sword, and fired his revolver and declared insurrection had begun. The meeting broke up in disorder, and the crowd, under leadership of Flourens, proceeded to barricade the streets, which they accomplished without loss of time by confiscation of omnibuses and other vehicles from stables in the neighborhood. A commissary of police accompanying a guard charged with the duty of arresting Rochefort was forced along with the crowd and bally injured by them. Districts lying between Rue De Faubourg Du Temple and the fortifications at Lavillotte, a distance of about two miles, was in possession of the rioters. At 11 o'clock a body of police charged the barricades in Rue du Faubourg Du Temple and attempted to carry it, but were repulsed. One of the commissaries was dangerously wounded and one policeman killed. At other parts barricades had also been erected but not defended. The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their fire-arms although the insurgents have. The latter also having pillaged armories and obtained their weapons. Several policemen were wounded in skirmishes early in the evening. A great number of arrests were made. At 3 o'clock this morning over three hundred had been taken into custody and imprisoned in barracks of Princes Eugene. Many were mere boys. All were armed and most of them under the influence of liquor. It is reported that Gustave Flourens who is looked upon

AS THE LEADER OF THE RIOTERS, HAS BEEN ARRESTED, BUT THIS IS NOT CONFIRMED. HE IS SAID TO HAVE ANNOUNCED TO HIS MOTHER BEFORE LEAVING HOME FOR THE MEETING, THAT ROCHFORT WERE ARRESTED THIS HOUR ALTHOUGH NEVER SEE HIM AGAIN. AT THIS HOUR ALL IS QUIET.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Report from Corps Legislatif, Kottrentze, one of the Liberal Deputies, demanded to know why Rochefort was not arrested before going to the political meeting, where five thousand persons were assembled. It was not necessary that this meeting should have been thus disturbed, and the people who were participating in it aroused to violence.

The act of Government was a provocation to the disturbance which took place. A member of the Ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting Rochefort at the Chamber to avoid the scandal to which his arrest at such a place would give rise: Friends of Rochefort were prepared to make the demonstration which they made, and upon this fact the Ministry would rest the responsibility of what had taken place. The country would judge between them and the rioters. He said there need be no unnecessary uneasiness for the people. The Government was animated by the best sentiment towards them. The Minister of Interior followed, with the assertion that friends of Rochefort had determined upon a demonstration had Rochefort been arrested at the Chambers. Olivier praised the conduct of the police in dealing with the disorder. They had acted with faithfulness and humanity.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The morning journals have the following details of the disturbances last night: There had been much excitement among the people during the day, which culminated about midnight in new outbreaks. These were not confined to one locality, nor are they one of those suppressed yesterday, at Lavallette and Belleville, but near the center of the city, only a few squares from the Palais Royal. New and stronger barricades were thrown and vigorously defended. The police attacked several of these, but were quickly driven back. Military forces were then brought into requisition and carried all the barricades without firing on the crowds. There seems to be an indisposition on the part of both troops and rioters to resort to the use of fire-arms. Strong detachments of police have been placed in all Boulevards, with orders forcibly to disperse all crowds. One hundred of the rioters have been arrested and several wounded, mainly by conflicts with the police. It is reported that some were killed.

The *Marseillaise* did not appear to-day; all its editors are under arrest for having aided the rioters. One of the editors of the *Reppel* was also arrested for the same offense. The Ministers remained at the headquarters of the police all night.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The city is tranquil. A strong police force is patrolling the streets. Many workshouses are closed to-day. Crowds of hundreds of people gathered in the city last night, who hissed and in other ways insulted the police. They were ordered to disperse, but refused, when the police charged and made a large number of arrests. After examination this morning only thirty were remanded to prison.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—8 p. m.—The city is tranquil. There is a strong feeling of excitement under the surface, but the ample precautions of the Government prevent any manifestation of the disorder. It is reported that at the beginning of the present troubles the Emperor and his staff in full uniform, were prepared, if the riot became an insurrection, to join the troops.

CHIPS.

Good Motives: Locomotives. Fuel-cars: Whisky detectives. Weather Whisks: Tattered awnings. The largest rope in the world: Europees. Alexander H. Stephens is barely able to sit up.

To be seen for nothing: The play of the features. Can a Shaker use dice any more legitimately than other people? "Knights of the Red Bag" is a Richmond secret society.

Two ladies in Trenton have been fined as "common scolds." Appropriate song for the cool nights: "Come in and shut the door." Gen. Mosby is said to be enlisting volunteers for the Cuban army.

A nephew of John C. Calhoun is a street car conductor in Charleston. A young farmer who inquired how best to start a nursery was told to get married.

The citizens of African descent have established a paper in Washington. Mr. Sumner, in his late speech, invented the new word "ridiculousity." He is another.

Lovers, observe! Before a man enters the door of matrimony, he should ring the bell. It is rumored that another attempt at an American Patch is to be made.

The *Hill States* is the title of a religious paper published at Lancaster, Pa. An "anti-candidate society" has been started in Salem by a sour Republican.

A Cleveland girl has dressed in male attire and driven a horse car for seven years. Making waist places glad: Putting your arm around a pretty girl. Bring on your waist places.

Mrs. Lincoln has gone to Nice to spend the remainder of the winter. That period gives her a Nice thing, doesn't it?