

Correspondents writing over assumed signatures or anonymously, must make known their proper names to the Editor, or no attention will be given to their communications.

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Office on Front street, over Turnbull's store, Residence on the corner of Sixth and Ferry streets. v7a2071.

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We sell at the Lowest Living Rates, and deliver free of charge throughout the city. Opposite E. C. Hill & Son's Drug Store, Albany, Oregon. July 15/85 v51

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THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has taken charge of this Establishment, and, by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attention to business, expects to suit all those who may favor him with their patronage. Having heretofore carried on nothing but First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons, he expects to give entire satisfaction to all.

Children and Ladies' Hair neatly cut and shampooed. JOSEPH WEBBER. v9a251f.

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Makes Several New and Improved Styles of Plates for Artificial Teeth.

Also does all work in the line of his profession in the best and most approved method and at reasonable rates as can be had elsewhere. All transient outside administered by the patient's extraction of teeth if desired. Office in Parrish's Brick Block—up stairs. Residence, first house south of Congregational Church, fronting on Court House block. v7a171f.

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State Rights Democrat.

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(For the State Rights Democrat.) THE PRESS OF THE PERIOD.

BY ROBERT S. LOVINGOOD. In the streets of a vast city, with the early dawn of day. You had heard of only newshybs cry the papers, I dare say. You marvelled very frequently upon their lives with way. If you were a thinker of the Period. All the night-time scores of brave men wearily at work, Nibbling fingers, sharp old eyes, low—the men that never shirk. The editor of an industry that labor cannot irk. The slaves of the Press of the Period. An eye-lighted, strap-strewn anatomist sits—matters in distress; There are some pale-faced women, with small times for love's sake, Diapers and wafer gentlemen, all writers for the Press—the Press of the Period. The ruthless Press of the Period. If a wrong was done in India, all England of the now Would read the details carefully—grave statesmen Their own sincere denunciations while the seasons steeled-placed. Clipped for the Press of the Period. In this world's "unweeded garden" thistles They sow foul seed by acres—do you ask the reason? Shall I tell the gentle audience "honest fact? And then blame the Press of the Period. To publish dull and comic almanacs, little squeak-gun sheets, Is native to some natured as calf that tries its feet. The fact is, like the Actor, the public rarely greets With favor the fools of the Period.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the Woman's Suffrage Association at Steiway Hall: We, the women citizens of the United States, in National Convention assembled at New York, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government: 1. We recognize the equality of all before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political. 2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, which have emancipated and enfranchised the slaves and women of the nation. 3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities now imposed on rebels and women, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete purification of the family, and in all sections of the country. 4. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation adherence to the methods of peace, and the constitutional limitations of power. 5. We demand a thorough civil service reform as one of the pressing necessities of the hour. Honesty, capacity and fidelity, without distinction of sex, should constitute the only valid claim to public employment. The first step in this reform is the one-term principle, and the election of President and Vice President and United States Senators by the whole people. 6. We affirm that no form of taxation is just or wise which puts burdens upon the people by means of duties intended to increase the price of domestic products, and which are unnecessary for purposes of revenue. Taxes should not be laid on the necessities, but upon the luxuries of life, and the rich should not the poor may bear the burden. 7. The highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government requires a thorough reform of the present financial system. The interests of the people demand a cheap, sound, uniform, abundant, and elastic currency, to be a permanent measure of value, based on the wealth of the nation. This will be found in the metallic coinage, or certificates of value by the Government, for all duties, taxes and imports whatever, which shall be legal tender for all debts, public or private; such currency to be the lawful money of the United States, and convertible at the option of the holder into Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent, and to be recoverable into currency at the will of the holder. 8. We remember with gratitude the heroic and sacrifices of the wives, sisters and mothers throughout this Republic in the late war; the grand sanitary work they did in the hospitals, on the battle field, and in gathering in the harvests at home, have justly earned for the women of the country the generous recognition of all their political rights by every true American statesman. 9. We are opposed to all grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers, so that homesteads can be secured to every man and woman. 10. We believe in the principles of the referendum, minority representation, and a just system of graduated taxation. 11. It is the duty of the Government to regard children and criminals as wards of the State; to secure to the one the best advantages of education, and for the other more humane legislation and better methods of reform. 12. We hold it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign countries, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on just and equal terms, and by insisting on the settlement of all differences by a congress of nations. 13. For the promotion of these vital principles, and the establishment of a party based on them, we invite the co-operation of all "citizens," without distinction of race, color, sex, nationality or previous political affiliations.

THE HEAVY BURDEN.

"Rather a heavy burden, isn't it, my boy?" Clarence Spencer, to whom the words had been addressed, turned from his ledger and looked at the speaker. Clarence was a young man—not more than five and twenty—and was book-keeper for Mr. Solomon Wardle. It was Solomon Wardle, a pleasant-faced, keen eyed man of fifty, who had spoken. "A heavy burden, isn't it Clarence?" the merchant repeated. "And still the young man was silent. His look indicated that he did not comprehend. He had been for some time bending over the ledger, with his thoughts far away; and that his thoughts were not pleasant ones, was evident enough from the gloom upon his handsome face. "Ah, Clarence!" "I certainly do not." "Didn't I call at your house for you this morning?" "I cannot recollect it." "Ah, didn't I hear and see enough to recall to me the burden that you took with you this morning when you left? You must remember, my boy, that I am older than you are, and that I have been through the mill. You find your burden heavy; and I have no doubt that Sarah's heart is as heavily laden as your own. "The first had been a look and a tone; the second a raised voice; then another look: the voice rose higher; reason was unheeded; passion gained sway; and the twin lost sight of the warm enduring love that lay smitten and aching down deep in their hearts, and left for the time only the passing torment. "Clarence remembered that Mr. Wardle had entered his house, and had caught a sign of the storm. "Honestly, Clarence, isn't it a heavy and thankless burden?" "The book-keeper knew that his employer was his friend, and that he was a true-hearted Christian man, and after a brief pause, he answered: "Yes, Mr. Wardle, it is a heavy burden." The merchant smiled, and sat down. His face beamed with goodness, and an earnest light was in his calm blue eye. "My boy, I'm going to venture upon a bit of fatherly counsel. I hope I shall not offend." "Not at all," said Clarence. He winced a little, as though the probing gave him new pain. "In the first place," pursued the old man with a quiver of emotion in his voice, "do you love your wife?" "Love her?" "That is enough. I know that you do love her." "Oh! Mr. Wardle, I—I—" "You love her as well as you did when you married her?" "Better; better! I love her more and more." "Ah! Do you think she loves you in return?" "Loves me in return?" "Aye,—what do you think about it?" "I know it." "You know she loves you?" "Yes." "And you know that deep down in her heart she holds your love a most sacred treasure?" "Yes, I know it." "Then you must admit that the trouble of this morning came from no ill-feeling at heart?" "Of course not." "It was not a surface squall, for which you are very sorry?" "A moment's hesitation, and then—" "Yes, yes—I am heartily sorry." "Now mark me, Clarence, and answer honestly: Don't you think your wife is as sorry as you are?" "I cannot doubt it." "Is she not probably, in the seclusion of her home, suffering more keenly than you are?" "I doubt that, Mr. Wardle. At all events, I hope she may not be suffering more." "Very well. Let that pass. You know she is bearing her part of the burden?" "Yes—I know that." "And now, my boy, do you realize where the heaviest part of the burden is lodged?" Clarence looked upon his interlocutor wonderingly. "If the storm had all blown over, and you knew that the sun would shine when you next entered your home, you would not feel so unhappy?" Clarence assented. "But," continued Wardle, "you fear there will be gloom in your home when you return?" The young man bowed his head as he murmured an affirmative. "Because," the merchant added, with a touch of paternal sternness in his tone, "you are resolved to carry it there." Clarence looked up in surprise. "I—I carry it?" "Aye—you have the burden in your heart, and you mean to carry it home. Remember, my boy, I have been there, and I know all about it. I have been very foolish in my lifetime, and I have suffered, I suffered until I discovered my folly, and then I resolved to suffer no more. Upon looking the matter squarely and honestly in the face, I found that the burden which had so galled me had been self-imposed. Of course such burdens can be

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Following is the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention: "The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1879, again declares its faith and appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country. First, during eleven years supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time; it has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed equal citizenship to all, and established unparallelled magnanimity; it has firmly punished no man for political offences, and has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by opening the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and other vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freshly protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European Power in form. The national credit has been sustained under the most extraordinary burdens and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the various large reductions in the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept high throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe that the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who have resisted every step in this beneficial progress. Second—Complete liberty and exact equality to the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Third—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit of appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments. Fourth—The National Government should seek the enjoyment of honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty. Fifth—Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which abolish the patronage system, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position without practically creating a life tenure of office. Sixth—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for the people. Seventh—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should be distributed in a moderate balance for a reduction of the principal of the public debt, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties on imports, the arrangement of which should be adjusted to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country. Eighth—We hold in our honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country, are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in time of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or cause of such discharge. Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "a subject always a subject," having at last through the efforts of the Republican party been abandoned and the American idea of individuals being free to transfer their allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthoritative claims by their former Governments, and we urge the continued and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary emigration. Tenth—The tramping privilege ought to be abolished. Eleventh—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of no shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital and for labor, to create for capital the largest opportunities and a just share of mutual profits for these two great servants of civilization. Twelfth—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an important duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain

HORACE GREELY.

Horace Greeley was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, Feb. 3, 1811. His father, Zachariah Greeley, was a farmer. His childhood was characterized by eagerness, as well as aptitude in the acquisition of knowledge, fondness for study rather than play, and a habit of closely scrutinizing whatever phenomena came in his way. He was scarcely ten years old before he had read, chiefly by the light of pine knots, every readable book accessible within seven miles of his father's house. His delight in books led him, while yet a child, to the determination to be a printer. In 1821, the family removed to West-aven, Vermont, where for five years he assisted his father in his labors as a farmer, at the same time eagerly availing himself of every opportunity for reading and study. In the spring of 1826, he entered the office of the Northern Spectator, at East Pultney, Vermont, as an apprentice to the art of printing. He speedily became an expert workman, while he availed himself of the peculiar facilities for mental improvement which a printing office ever affords. He became the best workman in the office, and sometimes rendered important assistance in editing the paper. In June, 1830, when he was in his twentieth year, his apprenticeship was suddenly terminated by the discontinuance of the Northern Spectator, and the breaking up of the establishment at East Pultney. His knowledge of political statistics, of party movements and their leaders was so extensive, that as young as he was, he was regarded as an authority in such matters. His parents were now residing in Erie county, Pennsylvania. After spending a few weeks with them, he worked as a journeyman for a short time in Jamestown, and Leoti, N. Y., and subsequently for a somewhat longer period at Erie, Pennsylvania. In August, 1831, he went to New York City with a scanty wardrobe, and \$10 in his pocket, in quest of employment, which he soon obtained. He worked as a journeyman in several different offices till the 1st of January, 1833, when he commenced the printing business for himself, entering into partnership with Mr. Francis Story. The firm of Greeley & Story were the printers of Dr. Sheppard's Morning Post, the first penny daily ever published in the world. This paper failed, however, in less than three weeks, and the firm of Greeley & Story, at the expiration of six months was dissolved by the death of the junior partner.—Mr. Greeley afterward took for his partners Mr. Jonas Winchester and Mr. E. Sibbett, and the business was continued under the name of Greeley & Co. The New Yorker, a weekly paper, of which Mr. Greeley was the editor, was commenced by this firm on the 22d day of March, 1834. It was a political, literary and family newspaper, and in the department of political statistics especially it was regarded by all parties as authority.—His circulation for that period was extensive, but owing to some defects in business arrangements, it was not profitable to the proprietors, though it was continued for seven years.—The slender income from the New Yorker forced Mr. Greeley to engage in other labors. He supplied the daily Whig with its leading articles for some months, and for one year, in 1836-7, edited the Westerner, a weekly political journal, published in Albany, and devoted to the interests of the Whig party. In 1840 he edited the Log Cabin, a weekly journal established to promote the interests of William H. Harrison, then candidate for the Presidency. This journal obtained a very wide circulation, and exercised an important influence. On the 10th of April, 1841, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the New York Daily Tribune. In the following autumn, the Westerner Tribune was issued, the New Yorker and Log Cabin being merged therein; and with these journals his name has since been identified. In 1848 Mr. G. was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, and served in that body from December 1st, of that year to March 4, 1849, distinguishing himself chiefly by his opposition to the abuse of the mileage system. As an editor and a lecturer he has labored zealously to promote the welfare of the laboring classes. In 1850 a volume of his lectures and essays was published under the title of "Hints Toward Reform." In 1851 he made a voyage across the Atlantic, and during his stay in England served as one of the jurymen at the Crystal Palace exhibition. After his return he published a volume entitled "Glances at Europe." In 1856 he published a "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856." In 1859 he made a visit to California, traveling thither by the way of Kansas, Pike's Peak and Utah. During this California tour Mr. Greeley was everywhere well received, and at many points he addressed throngs of people on the topics of politics, the Pacific Railroad, temperance, and the like. On his return to the East, he found the country agitated by the stormy political convulsions preceding and subsequent to the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Mr. Greeley espoused the Union cause, but deprecated a resort to armed force. During the continuance of the struggle, while supporting the government in its measures for the suppression of armed resistance to its authority, yet he left no opportunity unimproved, in showing his great anxiety for the restoration of peaceful relations between the people of the contending sections. It was to promote the object, that Mr. Greeley proposed the famous "Niagara conference" of 1864. Although the meeting of distinguished civilians on that occasion was not

LAURA D. FAIR.

Mrs. Fair appeared in Court early yesterday. She was looking pale and worn, but seemed in unusually good spirits. She was escorted to a seat between her counsel and Mr. Francis Story. The firm of Greeley & Story were the printers of Dr. Sheppard's Morning Post, the first penny daily ever published in the world. This paper failed, however, in less than three weeks, and the firm of Greeley & Story, at the expiration of six months was dissolved by the death of the junior partner.—Mr. Greeley afterward took for his partners Mr. Jonas Winchester and Mr. E. Sibbett, and the business was continued under the name of Greeley & Co. The New Yorker, a weekly paper, of which Mr. Greeley was the editor, was commenced by this firm on the 22d day of March, 1834. It was a political, literary and family newspaper, and in the department of political statistics especially it was regarded by all parties as authority.—His circulation for that period was extensive, but owing to some defects in business arrangements, it was not profitable to the proprietors, though it was continued for seven years.—The slender income from the New Yorker forced Mr. Greeley to engage in other labors. He supplied the daily Whig with its leading articles for some months, and for one year, in 1836-7, edited the Westerner, a weekly political journal, published in Albany, and devoted to the interests of the Whig party. In 1840 he edited the Log Cabin, a weekly journal established to promote the interests of William H. Harrison, then candidate for the Presidency. This journal obtained a very wide circulation, and exercised an important influence. On the 10th of April, 1841, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the New York Daily Tribune. In the following autumn, the Westerner Tribune was issued, the New Yorker and Log Cabin being merged therein; and with these journals his name has since been identified. In 1848 Mr. G. was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, and served in that body from December 1st, of that year to March 4, 1849, distinguishing himself chiefly by his opposition to the abuse of the mileage system. As an editor and a lecturer he has labored zealously to promote the welfare of the laboring classes. In 1850 a volume of his lectures and essays was published under the title of "Hints Toward Reform." In 1851 he made a voyage across the Atlantic, and during his stay in England served as one of the jurymen at the Crystal Palace exhibition. After his return he published a volume entitled "Glances at Europe." In 1856 he published a "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856." In 1859 he made a visit to California, traveling thither by the way of Kansas, Pike's Peak and Utah. During this California tour Mr. Greeley was everywhere well received, and at many points he addressed throngs of people on the topics of politics, the Pacific Railroad, temperance, and the like. On his return to the East, he found the country agitated by the stormy political convulsions preceding and subsequent to the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Mr. Greeley espoused the Union cause, but deprecated a resort to armed force. During the continuance of the struggle, while supporting the government in its measures for the suppression of armed resistance to its authority, yet he left no opportunity unimproved, in showing his great anxiety for the restoration of peaceful relations between the people of the contending sections. It was to promote the object, that Mr. Greeley proposed the famous "Niagara conference" of 1864. Although the meeting of distinguished civilians on that occasion was not

THE BOHEMIAN.

She laughed and chatted gaily with her counsel and toyed with her little black fan in the easiest and most graceful way. A wandering Bohemian who strolled into the Court-room, and directly in front of her, received a graceful bow of recognition and a pleasant shake of the hand. Pleased at the notice, the Bohemian at once became one of the group. The animated conversation of the quartette was interrupted by the voice of the Judge. The two counsel looked piercingly at the bench. Mrs. Fair dropped her eyes, but her ears were strained to catch every word. The wandering Bohemian got out his note-book. "In the case of the People against Laura D. Fair, a motion has been made to remove the trial of the case to another Court. The motion is supported by an affidavit from Mrs. Fair setting forth that in her opinion it will be impossible to have a fair and impartial trial in this city because of the hostile feelings which she alleges had been excited by certain newspaper articles and other causes. There is, in the opinion of the Court no proof outside of Mrs. Fair's affidavit, that her fears are well grounded. "The motion for a change of venue must, therefore, be denied. I regret this all the more from the fact that the trial must take place in this city, and the duty it imposes upon me. But the motion must be denied. The trial is set for the 24th instant, and the Clerk will issue a venire for two hundred jurors. The prisoner will be remanded into the custody of the Sheriff." During the delivery of the opinion a flush spread itself over Mrs. Fair's face, and she gave no other sign of disappointment. After a moment's consultation with her counsel, the Deputy Sheriff escorted her back to her dreary home.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN HAS A MATRIMONIAL PATIENT. A Physician of this city went to his office some twelve months ago, and found seated there a young and lovely lady, of cultivated manners and apparently of good character. The doctor, at first, thought her a patient, and began to lay away his overcoat, gloves, cane, etc., with the view of sitting down and talking with the fair visitor. She said very little during the first few minutes. She wore a serious and pensive expression, which only made her features more attractive. Half-hesitating, yet charmed with the young beauty, the doctor began: "Well, miss, what can I do for you?" "THE DRESSER." did not seem at all confused, but throwing back her auburn curls, and, looking the doctor squarely in the eye, she replied: "You can marry me!" "Last year I had not commenced, and the M. D., though a young physician, was considerably nonplussed. The lady did not laugh or smile, or show any emotion. She was evidently in earnest, and awaited his answer with marked anxiety. A few minutes of painful suspense followed, in which neither of them spoke a word. The doctor declined to say "no," yet he was not prepared, without further acquaintance, to say "yes." The proposition had never been made to him before, and a little time for consultation with friends and relatives and bankers must be allowed. Accordingly he said to her: "I believe in first love and early marriages. They promise the happiness and welfare of the human race more than any other institution of social life. In the present instance, however, you must give me a year, in which to make up my mind. Twelve months from this date call again and I will then give you my answer." The young lady, though evidently disappointed and somewhat crest-fallen, rose from her seat, promised to reappear in returning at the end of the year, and bowing gracefully, said "good-bye," and departed. She vanished from the ken of the young physician as if by magic, and was heard of no more for a time. The doctor often recurred to the matter, but never once dreamed that the woman would really return and again solicit his hand in marriage. The appointed time, however, came a day or two ago, and prompt, even to the hour, was the same fair young lady. She entered the office, and in a sweet voice, but with the same serious and pensive expression, said to the doctor: "I have called for your reply to my offer of marriage made to you twelve months ago." "THE DOCTOR WAS OVERWHELMED." He well remembered the circumstances of her previous visit, and would willingly have escaped from the necessity of a downright refusal.—There were, however, no other alternatives than "yes" or "no," and he reluctantly used the latter. The young lady, beautiful and charming even in her disappointment, quietly left the office as gracefully as she had entered it. The authorities soon afterwards learned of her mental situation, and sent her to one of the charitable institutions of the city. Two men having arranged to fight a duel in Rhode Island, the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding it, whereupon one of the parties sent him a note saying that one of them would fight in Connecticut, and the other in Massachusetts, and shoot over his miserable little State. A Western paper thus heads an article: "Sad Scene in a soda shop. A Reputation Nearly Blasted by a Sarsaparilla Slinger's Smartness." Dandy, (to shoemaker).—"I say, can you cure a defect in my boot, here?" Shoemaker—"I won't promise a cure, but I'll agree to heel them."

THE TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 24th INSTANT.

Mrs. Fair appeared in Court early yesterday. She was looking pale and worn, but seemed in unusually good spirits. She was escorted to a seat between her counsel and Mr. Francis Story. The firm of Greeley & Story were the printers of Dr. Sheppard's Morning Post, the first penny daily ever published in the world. This paper failed, however, in less than three weeks, and the firm of Greeley & Story, at the expiration of six months was dissolved by the death of the junior partner.—Mr. Greeley afterward took for his partners Mr. Jonas Winchester and Mr. E. Sibbett, and the business was continued under the name of Greeley & Co. The New Yorker, a weekly paper, of which Mr. Greeley was the editor, was commenced by this firm on the 22d day of March, 1834. It was a political, literary and family newspaper, and in the department of political statistics especially it was regarded by all parties as authority.—His circulation for that period was extensive, but owing to some defects in business arrangements, it was not profitable to the proprietors, though it was continued for seven years.—The slender income from the New Yorker forced Mr. Greeley to engage in other labors. He supplied the daily Whig with its leading articles for some months, and for one year, in 1836-7, edited the Westerner, a weekly political journal, published in Albany, and devoted to the interests of the Whig party. In 1840 he edited the Log Cabin, a weekly journal established to promote the interests of William H. Harrison, then candidate for the Presidency. This journal obtained a very wide circulation, and exercised an important influence. On the 10th of April, 1841, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the New York Daily Tribune. In the following autumn, the Westerner Tribune was issued, the New Yorker and Log Cabin being merged therein; and with these journals his name has since been identified. In 1848 Mr. G. was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, and served in that body from December 1st, of that year to March 4, 1849, distinguishing himself chiefly by his opposition to the abuse of the mileage system. As an editor and a lecturer he has labored zealously to promote the welfare of the laboring classes. In 1850 a volume of his lectures and essays was published under the title of "Hints Toward Reform." In 1851 he made a voyage across the Atlantic, and during his stay in England served as one of the jurymen at the Crystal Palace exhibition. After his return he published a volume entitled "Glances at Europe." In 1856 he published a "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856." In 1859 he made a visit to California, traveling thither by the way of Kansas, Pike's Peak and Utah. During this California tour Mr. Greeley was everywhere well received, and at many points he addressed throngs of people on the topics of politics, the Pacific Railroad, temperance, and the like. On his return to the East, he found the country agitated by the stormy political convulsions preceding and subsequent to the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Mr. Greeley espoused the Union cause, but deprecated a resort to armed force. During the continuance of the struggle, while supporting the government in its measures for the suppression of armed resistance to its authority, yet he left no opportunity unimproved, in showing his great anxiety for the restoration of peaceful relations between the people of the contending sections. It was to promote the object, that Mr. Greeley proposed the famous "Niagara conference" of 1864. Although the meeting of distinguished civilians on that occasion was not