

Democratic Times.

VOL. 1.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

NO. 40

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

JACKSON COUNTY. First Judicial District--Circuit Judge, P. P. Peim; Prosecuting Attorney, H. K. Hanna.

County Officers--Judge, L. J. C. Duncan; Clerk, S. J. Day; Sheriff, Henry Klippel; Deputy Sheriff, E. D. Foudray; Treasurer, John Neuber; Assessor, David Redpath; County Commissioners, John S. Herrin, Thomas Wright; School Superintendent, Wm. M. Turner; Surveyor, J. S. Howard; Coroner, L. Gaunag.

Jacksonville Precinct--Justice of the Peace, James R. Wade; Constable, N. Stephenson.

Town of Jacksonville--Trustees, James A. Wilson, N. Fisher, Lewis Ziegler, John Bidger and J. S. Howard; Recorder, C. S. Hayden; Treasurer, Henry Pape; Marshal, James P. McDaniel.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY. County Officers--Judge, J. B. Sides; Sheriff, Daniel L. Green; Clerk, Charles Hughes; Assessor, R. E. Foley; Treasurer, Wm. Nauke; Commissioners, Thomas G. Patterson, H. Woodcock; School Superintendent, R. R. Middleworth.

Lane County--Circuit Court, 24 Monday in April and Fourth Monday in October. County Court, First Monday in January, April, July and October.



JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS on every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. EDWIN SMITH, N. G. HENRY KLIPPEL, R. Sec'y. JOHN BIDGER, S. J. DAY, Trustees. ISAAC SALES, J. Sec'y.

Regular Ralekah Degree meeting, last Monday night of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. May 1st, 1869.

Oregonian, Pocatontas, Tribe No. 1, m. p. m. The third one in each seven days, at the 8th run. A cordial invitation to all brothers in good standing. E. D. FOUFRAY, S. J. JOS. H. HYZEN, C. of R.

Business Cards.

DR. L. DANFORTH, Physician and Surgeon.

HAS permanently located on the Post Lane Branch, two miles north of Willow Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties. 35th

DR. L. T. DAVIS, Office--On Pine street Opposite the Old

ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE. Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. W. JACKSON, DENTIST.

Dental Rooms in building formerly occupied by Dr. E. H. Greenman, corner California and Fifth Streets. All styles of Dental work done on short notice, at reduced prices. Particular attention given to the re-ignition of children's teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the late method of local anaesthesia. A1 work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nov 20th, 1869. nov20 3m.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED a Real Estate Agency in connection with their Law Office, and are prepared to buy and sell real estate in this and adjoining counties. Records searched and abstracts of title prepared with dispatch and accuracy. Parties at a distance can communicate with us by addressing FAY & REA, Jacksonville, Oregon. apr22-4f.

April 22, 1871.

C. W. KAHLER. E. B. WATSON.

KAHLER & WATSON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in the Supreme Court, District, and other Courts of this State.

OFFICE--In building formerly occupied by O. Jacobs--opposite Court House square.

JAMES D. FAY. D. B. REA.

FAY & REA, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, OFFICE--In Court House, up stairs.

Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Claims against the Federal and State Governments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral Lodes under the recent Act of Congress. 1 ff.

THE TABLE ROCK SALOON.

Wintjen & Helms, Proprietors.

Oregon St., next to Odd Fellows' Building.

MESSEURS, WINTJEN & HELMS BEG TO inform their friends and the public generally that they have thoroughly refitted their saloon, and reduced the price of liquors to

12 1-2 CENTS.

They will be happy to have their friends "call and smile."

English Ale and Porter,

together with the finest brands of liquors and cigars always on hand.

50 Points of Billiards for Drinks.

April 1st, 1870. apr1-4f.

FATHER RYAN'S LAST POEM.

[On the 21st day of August there arrived, by the steamer Savannah, the remains of thirty-two Confederate soldiers, exhumed from the memorable field of Gettysburg--now about to be upturned by the plowshare--to be consigned to their final resting place beneath the soil of their native Georgia. The remains were interred on the afternoon of that day in Laurel Grove Cemetery, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of thousands of people. Rev. Father Ryan, the "Poet Priest," wrote the following verses, which were read upon the occasion.]

Gather the sacred dust Of the warriors tried and true, Who bore the Flag of our Nation's trust, And fell in the cause, though Lost, still Just, And died for me and you.

Gather them one and all! From the Private to the Chief, Come they from hovel or princely hall, They fell for us, and for them should fall The tears of a Nation's grief.

Gather the corpses strewn O'er many a battle-plain; From many a grave that lies so lone, Without a name and without a stone, Gather the Southern slain.

We care not whence they came, Dear is their lifeless clay! Whether known, or unknown, to fame, Their cause and country still the same-- They died--and wore the Gray.

Wherever the brave have died, They should not rest apart, Living, they struggled side by side-- Why should the hand of Death divide A single heart from heart?

Gather their scattered clay, Wherever it may rest; Just as they marched to the bloody fray; Just as they fell on the battle-day; Bury them breast to breast.

The woman need not dread This gathering of the brave; Without sword or flag, and with soundless tread, We muster once more our deathless dead-- Out of each lonely grave.

The women need not frown; They are all powerless now-- We gather them here, and we lay them down, And let us and heroes and the only crown We bring to breathe each brow.

And the dead thus meet the dead, While the living o'er them weep; And the men who in Lee and Sherman led; And the hearts that once together beat; Together still shall sleep.

SOUTH-EASTERN OREGON.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers another letter from Mr. Hugh Small, the correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin, descriptive of the region east of the Cascades:

CLEAR LAKE, Ogn., Sept. 13th, 1871.

Oregon is steadily and rapidly securing and building up for itself a high reputation for wheat and flour, sheep and wool; it will be soon be equally distinguished for its herds, flocks and dairies. From Portland in the north to Ashland in the south, a distance of 300 miles, there are many products in common, yet there are marked and distinct features of climate, soil and productions, that are capable of meeting the many and varied wants of the people, leaving a great surplus for exportation, and capable of vast increase and improvement in quantity and quality. The peculiar feature of

SOUTH-EASTERN OREGON

is its wonderful capacity and adaptation for raising cattle and sheep. It is emphatically and essentially a grazing country--a land of herds and flocks--a land of dairies for the manufacture of butter and cheese of the choicest kinds.

The extent of this district of country is 200 miles long by 150 broad, within the bounds of Jackson county. It has almost every variety of grasses that cattle are fond of and thrive on; it abounds in bunch grass. There are three kinds of sage brush--yellow, white and black. The former is never eaten by stock of any kind--it is an unmitigated nuisance. The white sage, after frost, is pleasant and nourishing to both cattle and sheep; and the black sage is freely eaten by cattle, and particularly by sheep, at all seasons of the year. It is as delicious to sheep as bread and butter to a hungry boy.

AN ARID REGION.

There is little rain in this district of country. A moderate fall of snow assists in moistening the soil. But the snow peaks and the snow ranges are so many great reservoirs, that afford an ample supply of water to feed the numerous and magnificent lakes, great rivers and innumerable springs, and these lakes, rivers, creeks and springs are so favorably situated that the whole country is well watered, and can be made available for irrigating every valley in south-eastern Oregon.

A careful estimate of the number of cattle and sheep this vast grazing country will sustain, is at least 1,000,000 head of cattle and as many sheep. This will be surprising to many persons in Oregon, and still more so to those outside of the State, who have been accustomed to think of the Willamette Valley as the only portion of Oregon worth mentioning. But the Willamette Valley with all its greatness as a wheat-producing district, is only the entrance of Oregon. South-eastern Oregon is a third larger than the Willamette Valley, and will, in five years, be as distinguished for its flocks and herds as the Willamette is now for its wheat and flour.

Should the grass, in time, begin to fail from being overstocked, or other causes, the production of grass can be multiplied five-fold by the wonderful facilities for irrigating. Should the settlers think proper, at some future time, this country can be, by irrigation, turned into fruitful

fields of wheat and corn.

There is nothing produced in the "sunny south"--Southern Oregon--that cannot, by irrigation, be raised in Eastern Oregon. This statement is established by numerous successful experiments by the settlers. Geo. Nourse, of Lakeville, on Link River, has a garden of about two acres, well irrigated, in which vegetables and fruits of all kinds grow to the greatest perfection. In June last a host of crickets, for the first time, came down and cleaned out his garden. In July he replanted and re-sowed his garden, and on the 1st of September, two months after, he had a fine crop in the place of the one eaten up by the crickets.

The practicality and advantages of IRRIGATION

Is going to be tried on a large scale. Jesse D. Carr has made a contract with Jesse Applegate to cut a ditch or canal from Lost River through Klamath Valley into Klamath River, a distance of 10 miles, at a cost of \$50,000. This ditch will tap Lost River at the gap of Klamath Valley, and drain Tule Lake, into which Lost River empties itself, and thereby drain at least 350,000 acres of what is now known as swamp land, and with the water of this lake and river, irrigate, through the medium of this ditch the Klamath Valley, on the Eastern side of the Klamath River, bringing at least 350,000 acres more to yield from five to ten times the grass that it does at present, or what is more likely, convert the whole valley into wheat fields, that will vie with the Unquapa or Rogue River valleys in productiveness.

Mr. Carr has the capital and enterprise, and Mr. Applegate has the brain and experience to accomplish the work. The value of this work as a precedent and encouragement to other capitalists to go and do likewise, will be invaluable to the district and to the State. It will be literally turning the wilderness into a fruitful field, and will cost Mr. Carr not more than \$975,000. The ditch and other improvements will cost \$100,000, making in all \$1,075,000. In three years, when the Oregon Railway reaches the Klamath Lake Valley, these 700,000 acres of drained and irrigated lands will be worth at least \$5 per acre, making a total of \$3,500,000, giving him a clear profit on his investment of \$2,425,000.

This will appear fabulous to many, but I have been on the ground, examined it carefully, and the facts will sustain my conclusions. The land will cost Mr. Carr \$1.25 per acre, and he will have ten years to pay the 350,000 acres of swamp land. A company is being organized to cut a ditch from Klamath Lake down to the west side of Link River, that will irrigate the entire portion of the Klamath Valley, on the west side of the Klamath River--a portion of the valley 20 miles long by 5 miles broad. The same company intend lowering the bar a few feet at the entrance of Lake River, out of Klamath Lake, that will drain many thousands of acres of swamp lands along the margin of Klamath Lake, that are now useless, but when drained will raise grass, hay, wheat and barley equal to any in the State.

DAIRIES.

One of the many peculiarities of this lake country, is its adaptation for producing milk and butter of the choicest and richest character. The celebrated milk and butter of Orange county, New York State, is not sweeter or richer. As there are no convenient facilities to market, the demand is very limited, but as soon as the railway crosses this country, these dairies for the manufacture of butter and cheese will be numerous and profitable. The Portland and San Francisco markets can get large supplies from this vast grazing country. The supply can be made equal to the demand. There is no richer grass and no finer cattle in Oregon than here. Calves a year old are as large as two-year olds in any other part of the State, and sell for \$10 each; those of two years old are as large as those usually three years old, and sell for \$20. Prime milk cows sell from \$40 to \$50. Bands of cattle, including calves above a year old, sell for an average of \$25 per head.

NO MAIL LINES NOR POST OFFICES.

All classes are depending on wagons and private friends for letters and newspapers, the former charging 25 cents for bringing a letter or newspaper from Jacksonville, Ashland or Yreka. If settlers and others get a letter or paper once a month, they think themselves fortunate. This state of things is an insult to the county and district, and a disgrace to the Government. I am informed on reliable authority that Congress sanctions a mail line; that the Postmaster-General asked for bids to carry the mail, and got offers for bringing a letter or newspaper from Jacksonville, Ashland or Yreka. If settlers and others get a letter or paper once a month, they think themselves fortunate. This state of things is an insult to the county and district, and a disgrace to the Government. I am informed on reliable authority that Congress sanctions a mail line; that the Postmaster-General asked for bids to carry the mail, and got offers for bringing a letter or newspaper from Jacksonville, Ashland or Yreka. If settlers and others get a letter or paper once a month, they think themselves fortunate.

CULTURE OF LIMA BEANS.--The principal point in the successful culture of the Lima bean, is to get the seed well started. The best way of doing this is to plant in a hill of light earth, made so by sifting the soil, if it can be had in no other way. A shovel full of well rotted manure should go into each hill. Some mix sand and muck, and, after placing each seed with the germ downward in the hill, sift the covering over it through a wire sieve. The season for planting is already past, as corn-planting time is about the right time. The after cultivation is the same as for the common pole-bean.--Pomeroy's Democrat.

WHEN you visit the President to apply for an office never wear a new hat. One with a Dent is preferred.

EVERY plain girl has one consolation--though not a pretty young lady, she will, if she lives, be a pretty old girl.

ABOUT OREGON.

The following truthful extract from the letter of an Oregonian abroad, to the Willamette Farmer, bears its own comment:

In all my travels thus far I have not seen the word Oregon printed in any of the numerous guide books that are scattered along the route, and thrust into one's face at every opportunity. Nobody knows where Oregon is--that there is scenery there far surpassing the sickly illustrations of scenery in California on the Central Pacific--that the Columbia is the grandest river of the West--that the climate is a thousand times more desirable than that of California in the summer season; in a word, the tourist learns nothing of Oregon until he reaches San Francisco, and not then till after he has refused to visit all the places of resort of our Soda Springs, and other places of note in our State, and sold at a low figure on the trains going west, would bring to the State every summer thousands of persons traveling for observation, and do more toward advertising us abroad than other means that could be adopted. It is time we were manifesting some energy. A. L. S.

RELATIVE RANK OF CITIES.

The cities of New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn maintain the same relative rank as to population that they did in 1860. There has been considerable shifting of places, however, among those that now constitute the remainder of the twenty foremost cities of the Union.

During the last decade St. Louis has ascended the scale from the eighth to the fourth.

Chicago, in a similar proportion, changes from the ninth to the fifth.

Baltimore, which in 1860 was the fourth retrogrades to the sixth.

Boston pursues the same direction, from the fifth to the seventh.

Cincinnati retires a step from the seventh to the eighth.

New Orleans falls back from the sixth to the ninth.

San Francisco, taking a noble forward leap, vaults from the fifteenth to the tenth.

Buffalo lags behind from the tenth to the eleventh.

Washington makes a stride from the twelfth to the twelfth.

Newark, New Jersey's thriving metropolis, drops, nevertheless, from the eleventh to the thirteenth.

Louisville, twelfth in rank in 1860, is now assigned to the fourteenth.

Cleveland, four steps forward, mounts from the nineteenth to the fifteenth.

Pittsburg alone retains the same relative rank now as then, the sixteenth.

Jersey City rises from twentieth to the importance of seventeenth.

Detroit recedes from the seventeenth to the eighteenth.

Milwaukee from the eighteenth to the nineteenth.

Albany, which was, ten years ago, the thirteenth, now takes the old place of Jersey City, the twentieth.

IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEAD?

The Democratic party to-day is stronger than it ever was in its history. It means now to win, and I do not say that it cannot win.--Horace Greeley, at Vicksburg.

You make light of the Democracy, but to-day, in the State of New York, there is a clean Democratic majority of 90,000. We never did have the Irish, and now we are losing the Germans.--New York Times, Radical.

Grant, with his Ku-Klux bill, thinks he can kill the Democracy. It will take more men by a million, than he had at Appomattox.--New York Sun, Radical.

A great deal has been said about the dead Democracy. Those who think it is dead, surely never read the story of its resurrection. There will be signs in the heavens and on the earth in 1872 when this Democratic party gets its soldiers in the field.--Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Radical.

He is a fool or traitor who expects to win an easy victory over the Democracy in 1872. Grant can never do it with the bayonet.--N. Y. Evening Post, Radical.

They may say what they please, but those who are the most confident do not know Democrats. They are the most dangerous when they seem the most whipped. Do not put any faith in them and do not trust them. In retreat they are treacherous and often fatal.--Louisville Commercial, Radical.

THE Springfield Republican calls a family in Ohio, which has eighteen children, "the champion family." The N. Y. Sun, a leading Republican paper, says this is a mistake, the real champion family is the Grant family. The number of its children is not large, but its offshoots and relations are almost countless, and they are all successfully quartered on the Treasury. No other family in the world can approach the Grant family in the talent its chief exhibits for pensioning his worthless relations upon the public crib.

LOSS OF HAIR IN HORSES.--Use glycerine, two ounces, sulphur, one ounce, acetate of lead two drachms, water eight ounces. To be well mixed and applied by means of a sponge.

THE key to Darwin's theory which is apparent to all is--Mon-Key.

A BIT OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

[From Portland Bulletin, Sept. 30th.]

From our neighbor, the Herald, of yesterday, we copy the following:

"We have seen it charged, in a contemporary journal, that Gov. Grover bolted the nomination of the Democratic Convention held in Eugene City in 1859. The Salem Mercury sets that charge at rest as follows: "He (Gov. Grover) was a delegate to that Convention for Marion county, elected on a basis of representation to which a majority of the Convention objected, and by a rule of the Convention the delegates from Marion and some other counties, were cut down in numbers. The Marion delegation was instructed by the County Convention to attend as a whole or withdraw as a whole; not being admitted entire they withdrew entire, under instructions. But they held a separate meeting and resolved to support whatever nominations the Democratic State Convention made, and did so in the elections which followed.

"Gov. Grover has never omitted to vote at a general election in Oregon; and he has voted in Oregon for twenty years--his entire political life. He has voted at each election the entire Democratic ticket, and never scratched a name except his own. The record is open."

"Neither our neighbor, or the editor of the Salem Mercury were in Oregon in 1859, and consequently they cannot know anything of the matter in controversy except from hearsay. From what source the Mercury obtained its version of the story it is easy to divine. The charge as to Grover's bolting was made by the Jacksonville TIMES, a Democratic organ, whose editor personally knows whereof he speaks, and he happens to personally know that what he says is truth. We will add that he could have made his case very much stronger against Mr. Grover, and been equally truthful in so doing.

The Mercury has been grossly mistaken in regard to the subject. We very distinctly remember the event, but were our memory to prove faulty we have the printed record of those days to sustain every assertion we shall make in connection with it. The trouble had its origin early in 1859, when Mr. Grover returned from Washington as the first Representative of Oregon in Congress, and found

that Judge Stout had received the nomination which he had expected himself to return to that seat. On his arrival in this city from the steamer Mr. Grover authorized the statement that he should join in the canvass in behalf of Judge Stout and the Democracy. On his arrival at Salem he learned this did not suit his co-workers, and he subsequently denied that he had made any such authorization. He did not support Judge Stout.

On the contrary his course wrought great loss to the Democratic cause and seriously reduced the Democratic vote. He made only one speech in Salem in that canvass and that was of damaging character to Judge Stout. It certainly occasioned deep regret to the Democrats who listened to it, and it greatly pleased Logan's friends and all who wished to have Stout defeated. Before the campaign closed, while the candidates for the United States Senate, Mr. Grover did, in writing, state that he would make speeches in favor of Judge Stout and the Democratic ticket, on condition that the Democrats in the Legislature, then in session, should elect him to the Senate! During the canvass he played the "indisposition" dodge, but he was robust enough to hasten from Salem to Champeog to combat Senators Lane and Delazon Smith on the stump.

He was canvassing in company for the success of the Democratic ticket--and so was he always well enough to make trips into Polk and Yamhill, where the disaffected were numerous, to stir up and keep alive the disaffection towards Judge Stout and in favor of Logan's election. He displayed wonderful toughness against prostration from indisposition likewise in his extraordinary efforts to be chosen Senator.

He seemed as ready to get the support of the Republicans as of the Democrats in the Legislature. On the day of the election he voted the Democratic ticket, we admit, but he voted it merely to preserve appearances. So did the gentlemen who then edited the Salem Statesman vote the Democratic ticket; yet his paper all through the campaign labored assiduously to get voters from the support of Stout to the support of Logan. And Mr. Grover took care to vote at a late hour in the day, so that his example then, in violent contrast to his conduct throughout the campaign, should not serve to induce others to cast their votes the same way.

And it was notorious that year that the election of Judge Stout, instead of being due to Mr. Grover and his political associates, was accomplished in spite of all their underground efforts to defeat him.

As to the subsequent events in connection with this defection and schism in the Democratic party of Oregon the record is open, plain, and most unfortunate for Mr. Grover and his partisan factionists. Their conduct came near defeating Col. Shell for Congress in 1860; their action caused Thayer to run for Congress in November of that year, and by it he got a seat in the Congress which met in extra session in July, 1861, from which Col. Shell succeeded at last in ousting him; and so did the division and defection begun by L. E. Grover and his followers produce the defeat of Gen. Lane and Delazon Smith for the United States Senate and give the election to Col. Baker and Gen. Nesmith.

The Jacksonville TIMES is correct in saying that Mr. Grover bolted or seceded from the Democratic Convention held in Eugene City. He led the bolters or seceders on that occasion. The Mercury is wrong in saying the bolters or seceders met and "resolved to support whatever nominations the Democratic State Convention made," and that they "did so in the elections which followed." They did nothing of the kind. On the contrary they organized a bob-tail Convention

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES will be charged at the following rates: First insertion, (ten lines or less).....\$3 00 For each week thereafter.....\$1 00 A liberal deduction from the above rates will be made on quarterly and yearly advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

Every variety of Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable rates. LEGAL TENDERS taken at par for subscription.

and put in nomination three candidates for Presidential Electors in opposition to the three candidates for Electors nominated by the Democratic State Convention, and they voted for their own three, and thus caused Oregon to go for Lincoln. They authorized a Committee to nominate a candidate for Congress to contest Col. Shell's seat--he having been elected in June, 1860, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Grover's associates to defeat him and to elect Mr. Logan--and that Committee put in Judge Thayer and voted for him at the Presidential election of 1860. And to conclude the matter we may add that, from 1858, when Mr. Grover was himself the leading candidate on the ticket, down to late in the campaign of 1864, after he had become to believe that McClellan would be elected President, Mr. Grover's voice was never heard in favor of any Democratic ticket in this State; and in 1866 he was again silent. But in 1868, as soon as he saw, or thought he saw, a first-rate chance for the promotion of his own party interests and had strong hopes of the fruition of his own ambitious desires, he pitched in with all the cold zeal and chilling enthusiasm of his selfish and Arctic nature, to put himself at the front of the foam of success, so as to be sure and have himself cast highest among the upheaved drift which the tidal wave of the Oregon Democracy that swept over the State in 1870 stirred up from the bottom and brought to the beach. It is remarkable that during the war Mr. Grover never so much as spoke a loud word in favor of a Democratic ticket in the State, and if he stood on either side of the fence, it was on the side which urged the destruction of the Democratic party in the land. This is his record, and there is more of the same sort to tell about. It is open--it is undeniable. If our contemporaries of the Mercury or the Herald wish to have the printed, positive, incontrovertible proofs of its fidelity to the truth, we will cheerfully furnish the same to them. But if they will be wise in behalf of their party, so far as Mr. Grover's record can affect its destiny either way, they will in future devote their columns to subjects which will pan out a good deal better and not near so damagingly. Mr. Grover has his eyes set upon a seat in the Senate. No other feature of his body will ever rest there.

MARK THE PROPHECY.--Those who are felicitating themselves upon the idea that the Democratic party of the United States will debauch itself in the Convention next year, by incorporating the acceptance of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments into the Presidential platform, may make up their minds to surrender or leave. After the Ohio election in October, we shall hear no more of this nonsense from Democrats North. Already the mistake has been discovered, as we learn from some of the best informed and most prominent Democrats of Ohio--men who were for the "New Departure." They now say it was a great blunder, and that if the Convention were to come off to-day, the Departure would not receive a corporal's guard; that the Democratic masses are not for it; that we shall gain nothing from the Radicals by it, and great fears are entertained lest the movement result in irreparable damage to the party in that State. The "New Departure," as a Democratic measure, is already dead. Mark the prediction--it will never be heard of in a Democratic convention after the Fall elections. Those who would not get rid of these amendments if they could, but desire to "accept them and build on them," will have to move their trumphy from the "Democratic household."--Louisville Ledger.

A "GIFTED" PRESIDENT.--Among all the Presidents the United States has ever had, there can be no doubt but General Grant is by far the most "gifted." The Detroit Free Press draws the following picture of him at Long Branch: "Grant draws considerable attention at Long Branch, despite the other attractions. He rides in a carriage presented to him, behind a span of horses presented by an office seeker, harnessed up in a gear presented by a Philadelphian, driven by a man in the employ of the government, and returns home to a cottage bought by a New York house, walks on carpets sent him by A. T. Stewart, eats from dishes the gift of a Boston man, and rises from the table to go to bed on the gift of a cabinet maker of Troy." From the numberless presents he receives, he may be appropriately called the gifted President.

HARSH, BUT MERITED.--That piquant wit and inimitable satirist, the "Town Crier" of the San Francisco News Letter, presents this:

The woman who, in the pursuits of her aim of giving to the race better specimens of womanhood and manhood, shall breed from half a dozen sires, should be shielded in society as she who adheres, from mere habit it may be, or from the absence of any high ambition, to one.--Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly. [A neighbor of ours has a pen of nice, dirty pigs. One of them died the other day, breaking the set. Our neighbor desires us to say that he esteems the writer of the above amply qualified to fill the vacancy. We think the survivors ought to be consulted.]

A FIRE-PROOF fence can be made by following these directions: Make a wash of one part fine sand and one part wood ashes, well sifted, and three parts of lime mixed up with oil, and mix them well together. Apply this to a fence with a brush--the first coat thin, the second thick. This adheres to the boards or planks so strongly as to resist either an iron tool or fire, and is, besides, impenetrable by water. The experiment is worth trying.

Statistics place it beyond doubt that a handsome widow has three chances for marriage to a maiden's one.