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THE OLD TURNPIKE.

We hear no more the clanging hoof,
And the stage coach rattling by,
For the steam king rules the travel world,
And the old pike's left to die,
The grass creeps o'er the dusty path,
And the steally daisies steal,
Where once the stage-horse, day by day,
Lifted his iron heel.
No more the weary stage-dreads
The toll of the coming morn;
No more the bustling landlord runs
At the sound of the echoing horns;
For the dust lies still upon the road,
And the bright-eyed children play,
Where once the clattering hoof and wheel
Rattled along the way.
No more we hear the cranking whip,
And the strong wheel's rumbling sound;
But ah! the water drives us on,
And an iron horse is found!
The coach stands rusting in the yard,
The horse has sought the plow;
We have spanned the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now.
The old turnpike is a pike no more,
Wide open stands the gate,
We have made us a road for our horses to stride,
And we ride at a flying gait;
We have filed the valleys and leveled the hills,
And tunneled the mountain's side,
And around the rough crag's dizzy verge
Fearless now we ride.
On—on—on—with a haughty front,
A puff, a shriek and a bound;
While the tardy echoes wake too late
To echo back the sound;
And the old pike road is left alone,
And the stagers seek the plow;
We have circled the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now.

"White Man's Party"

A correspondent of the Wilmington
(Del.) Commercial says a committee of
the troubled faithful recently called on
Senator Sausbury, in Washington, to
obtain their orders, and the old gentle-
man sufficiently comprehended the sit-
uation to pooh pooh their idea of divid-
ing the negro vote. By the mutterings
of the Democracy here one would think
that the old man's advice was being fol-
lowed in Oregon. This is the way he
is reported to have reassured them:

"We can't get the nigger vote. The
time between this and the election is
too short to pull the wool over their
eyes. They have got just as much
sense about voting as you and I have,
and it's no use talking. I've lived
among them all my life—was raised
with them—and used to own 'em, and
I tell you they have got too much sense
to vote with us next Fall. They won't
do it. * * * I'll tell you what to do
—go home and holler 'White Man's
Party.' That's our bolt. There's en-
ough d—d thick-headed, ignorant white
men who vote the Republican ticket
that we can get to vote ours, and we
can beat 'em yet. Go home boys and
set up a howl, 'White Man's Party.'
'White Man's Party'—'White Man's
Party.' Then in two years, when we
will have plenty of time to cultivate
the nigger vote, and get as much of it
as we may want."

A negro woman in Virginia, 71
years old, recently took it into her head
to learn to read, write and cipher; so
she entered a school, and regularly
every day brought ten cents which she
paid to the teacher. She got along
very well until near the close of her se-
cond week, when she "missed her les-
son," and was ignominiously kept in
during recess, much to her chagrin and
greatly to her disappointment at not
being permitted to "play wid de rest ob
de children."

Miss Anthony says that women will
never accomplish anything until they
stop crying.

The National Monument to Abraham
Lincoln.

[From the Reforma of Florence, Italy, Feb. 22.]
To honor merit is the crowning beau-
ty of greatness. Hardly had the Ameri-
can people recovered from the horror
of that assassination which struck down
Abraham Lincoln than they applied
themselves to the task of raising a sum
sufficient to erect, at Springfield, Illi-
nois, a bronze monument which should
be worthy of the man whose name is
written side by side with that of Wash-
ington. The commission being thrown
open to competition, 32 designs were
presented, and the honor of preference
was bestowed upon that of Mr. Larkin
G. Mead, an American sculptor, whom
the Italian School, the School of Mich-
ael Angelo and of Canova, reckons
among its pupils. We visited, a short
time since, the studio of Mr. Mead, and
was struck by the manly and com-
manding figure of the President, through
whose noble and majestic countenance
shines the great mind which conceived
and ultimately the liberty of slaves
The statue, colossal in size, and stand-
ing erect upon the monument, holds in
the left hand a scroll, upon which is
written "Emancipation," and in the
right the pen with which Abraham
Lincoln erased from the page of human
history the disgrace of slavery. As a
symbol of the Union to which he dedi-
cated his life, there stands at the side
of the statue the consular fasces, around
which is thrown the glorious banner of
the Republic. At the foot of the fasces
rests a crown of laurel. At the angles
of the monument are placed four groups,
representing cavalry, infantry, artillery,
and the marine. The talent with which
Mr. Mead has designed the monument
and the boldness with which he has
modeled this colossal statue, reveal in
him beyond doubt, a profound knowl-
edge of his art. We feel sure that all
will admire the work of Mr. Mead, and
will render homage to the memory of
Abraham Lincoln, who is no more a
citizen of America, but a citizen of the
whole world—a glory to humanity.

Do They Mean War?

Dispatches somewhat sensational in
their character—though from a reliable
source—from Corinne, the Gentile city
of Utah Territory, indicate (as far as
the purchase of arms and materials of
war is concerned) that Brigham Young
mediates an armed resistance to the
enforcement of the Callum bill. Gov-
ernor Shaeffer has deliberately an-
nounced his intention of enforcing
whatever laws may be passed by Con-
gress affecting the territory within his
jurisdiction, and it may be that Brig-
ham desires that some of his people
should become martyrs, in the belief
that their blood would be the seed of
his power. There is no doubt that, if
he commands the Saints to imitate
themselves, he will be obeyed. People
who listen with attention to a Mormon
prophet who tells them that he has just
had an interview with the Saviour of
Mankind, and who believe the story,
will do anything that is required of
them. A change is about being made
in the troops at Camp Douglas—the
famous Twelfth Cavalry being trans-
ferred therefrom to Montana. Perhaps
Brigham will take advantage of the
change, and assume command there
himself. Forcible resistance is of
course the sheerest nonsense, and we
hardly think that the "President of
Utah" will carry his reported threat
into execution. He has his legions en-
rolled—he has plenty of arms and am-
munition, but he knows their exact
number and quantity and they would
not last very long in any protracted
conflict. The Godbeites will resist the
one-man power of Brigham; and the
prophet will find, at the eleventh hour,
that the disaffection is stronger, num-
erically, than he has reason to suppose.
Governor Shaeffer is backed by United
States officers who have snelt gunpow-
der, and have no disinclination to fight
a few more battles for glory's sake;
we think they would rather enjoy it.
We shall await further advices with
some degree of curiosity.—S. F. Chroni-
cle.

Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, is
famed for the marvelous sesquipedality
—as he would call it—of his language.
The following sentence formed the in-
troduction to a lecture on oxygen:
"The oleaginous and luminiferous ef-
forts of oxygenated and muriatic acid
are so fugacious and segregated that
we are totally unable to recognize the
contents by any practical or theoretical
view of their synovious coruscations
and sinusities which they so often ex-
hibit."
The oldest revolver—the earth.

Telegraphic Summary.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The House in
Committee of the Whole to-day re-
duced the tariff on railroad iron from
seventy to sixty cents per pound.

The Tribune's dispatch says a bill
passed the House for the establishment
of a department of justice, and is de-
signed to reduce expenses now incurred
by extra legal services. It appears the
amount paid in 1867, exclusive of the
amount paid in the Surratt trial, aggre-
gated nearly \$100,000. During the
period from 1861 to 1867, the amount
paid Wm. Evarts alone was over \$17,
000.

In the Senate, Williams, from the
Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported
a bill with an amendment, to author-
ize the Southern Minnesota Railroad to
connect with the Northern Pacific; also
with amendments to the bill to aid the
construction of the Oregon branch of
the Pacific Railroad.

In the House, Logan, from the Military
Committee, reported adversely on the
bill permitting retired army and
navy officers to hold civil office.

The Senate bill granting lands to
aid in the construction of a railroad and
telegraph line from Portland, Oregon,
to Astoria and McMinnville, excited a
long debate. Holman said the bill ap-
propriated 940,000 acres of public land
He had stated on a former occasion
that there were 90 bills pending, appro-
priating over 100,000,000 of acres. He
had since learned that this estimate
was far below the reality. The num-
ber of bills pending was over 170, ap-
propriating over 250,000,000 acres.
Since the establishment of the Govern-
ment there had been given away for
purposes of education 78 acres of pub-
lic land to 185,000,000 to build the
fortunes of crafty and unscrupulous
men. No less than 150,000,000 acres
were granted to corporations within the
last ten years. If that policy was con-
tinued, it would not be a long time till
no public lands left for homestead and
preemption purposes. Ten million
acres were taken last year. Smith, of
Oregon, argued in favor of the bill, as
in the interest of the settlers present
and prospective. At the close of the
discussion, Holman moved to refer the
bill to the Committee on Public Lands,
which being negatived by a vote of 75
to 93, the bill then passed by 97 to
60.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A Times
Washington special says that the state-
ments sent here relative to the Indian
trouble in the northwest are exaggerat-
ed and not official.

RICHMOND, April 29.—The Supreme
Court of Appeals of Virginia this morn-
ing held that the enabling act passed
by the Legislature was constitutional,
and that Ellison and not Cahoon was
the lawful Mayor of the city, and that
all acts of Ellison in accordance with
State laws are legal and binding. Cahoon,
under his formal agreement, will
retire from the field and Ellison will
remain Mayor. The Court is unani-
mous in the opinion, which is voluminous
and covers every point raised.
This afternoon all the city property
in the possession of Cahoon was trans-
ferred to Mayor Ellison.

The Boston Commonwealth says:
"John Bright intended to visit our
country soon after the surrender of Gen.
Lee, and had resolved to come. Wise
friends persuaded him to defer his visit.
He acceded to their request, as they
were Americans and his personal
friends. But if he lives long enough
to shape the government of England,
and retains a moderate share of health,
John Bright is certain to tread the
sanctified soil of our redeemed Repub-
lic."

The Richmond Dispatch says it
agrees with the late Mr. Stanton in the
opinion that the rebels aided the North
by always acting on the defensive, and
going further, says: "After the battle
of Manassas, the whole North was open
to us, Pennsylvania, New York, even
Massachusetts. Nothing stopped us
but ignorance of the art of war. There
were no armies to do it. Perhaps 'twas
best our rulers knew not their business."

The Columbus Journal says there
are in the Ohio Senate seventeen law-
yers, six farmers, two merchants, two
clergymen, two manufacturers, four
physicians, two editors, one banker and
one vintner. In the House of Represen-
tatives there are thirty-three lawyers,
thirty-six farmers, two clergymen, four-
teen merchants, nine physicians, four
editors, six manufacturers, two house
carpenters, one teacher, one hotel-keep-
er and one civil engineer.

An Effective Answer.

As an answer to the charges of "ma-
lignity and despotism" displayed by the
radicals in their treatment of the South,
let us hear what Governor Alcorn, of
Mississippi, who ought to be good au-
thority on the subject, has to say. In
his inaugural address he said:

When, borne to the earth, I lay
prostrate with my kindred of the South,
no heel pressed upon my breast,
no sword-point pricked my throat, no
hand tightened the rope that my own
treason had knotted around my neck
The Sazerain against whom my people
and myself had raised our hands in re-
bellion, stood over us as we lay upon
the earth, and lifted his visor to tell us
that he gave us our lives, our lands, our
liberties. I for one gave back my soul
to the sublime beneficence that I beheld
at the moment of supreme apprehension,
beaming like a radiance of heaven on
the face of the Government of our
fathers. My heart swelled at that in-
stant to the dimensions of the patri-
otism of Henry Clay; and, knowing no
north, no south, no east, no west, re-
solved henceforth to expiate its past
error by a life of devoted love for the
Union. And well do I know that the
generous old Unionists of the South
who surrendered to overwhelming force
with unconquered souls, will, when the
bitterness of submission shall have pass-
ed away, stand with me, touched into
admiration in every fibre of their hearts
by a magnificent mercy never shown
before by a government since established
authority first dealt with rebellion after
the fierce fashion of "a short shrive and
a long rope."

How Some People Marry.

A young man meets a pretty face in
a ball-room, falls in love with it, courts
it, marries it, goes to housekeeping with
it, and boasts of having a home and a
wife to grace it. The chances are, nine
in ten, that he has neither. Her pret-
ty face gets to be an old story, or be-
comes faded, or freckled, or fretted,
and as the face was all he wanted, all
he paid attention to, all he sat up with,
all he bargained for, all he swore to
love, honor and protect, he gets sick of
his trade, knows of a dozen faces he
likes better, gives up staying at home
evenings, consoles himself with cigars,
oysters and politics, and looks upon his
home as a very indifferent boarding-
house.

A family of children grows up about
him, but neither he nor his face know
anything about training them, so they
come up helter-skelter; made toys of
when babies, dolls when boys and girls,
drudges when men and women; and so
passes year after year, and not one
quiet, happy, homely hour known
throughout the whole household.

Another young man becomes enamored
of a "fortune." He waits upon
it to parties, dances the polka with it,
exchanges billet-doux with it, pops the
question to it, gets accepted by it, takes
it to the parson, weeds it, calls it "wife,"
carries it home, sets up an establish-
ment with it, introduces it to his
friends, and says he, too, is married and
has got a home. It is false. He is not
married; he has no home. And he
soon finds it out. He is in the wrong
box; but it is too late to get out of it,
he might as well hope to get out of his
coffin. His friends congratulate him,
and he has to grin and bear it. They
praise the house, the furniture, the
cradle, the new Bible, and bid the
"fortune," and he who husbands it,
good-morning. As if he had known a
good morning since he and that gilded
fortune were declared to be one.

Take another case. A young woman
is smitten with a pair of whiskers.
Curled hair never before had such
charms. She sets her cap for them;
they take. The delighted whiskers
make an offer, proffering themselves
both in exchange for one heart. My
dear miss is overcome with magnani-
mity, closes the bargain, carries home the
prize, shows it to pa and ma, calls her-
self engaged to it, thinks there never
was such a pair of whiskers before, and
in a few weeks they are married. Mar-
ried! Yes, the world calls it so, and
so will we. What is the result? A
short honeymoon, and then the discov-
ery that they are as unlike as chalk and
cheese, and not to be made one, though
all the priests in Christendom should
pronounce them so.

"The arrangements of nature are ad-
mirable," exclaimed a young lady dur-
ing the late high winds. "The same
wind which disarranges our dress blows
dust into the eyes of wicked young men
who would take advantage of our con-
fusion." Truly a philosophical girl.

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7-6m

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