

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WHEN THE DOVES SOB.

BY LO BILLINGS SPALDING.

When the doves sob to the stillness, Deep in the forest dim, And the morning sun is shining...

When the doves sob to the stillness, In the peary glow of night, And the grain ricks rustle softly...

When the doves sob to the stillness, Sweet dreams will sadly come Of a hand that wove the lilies...

When the doves sob to the stillness, I long with a solitary soul For a face to smile the daisies...

When the doves sob to the stillness, And the mist flies to the mountains In their thin and silvery cairs.

Union Bayonets Eject the Union Mayor.

Mayor Heath was on Wednesday forcibly ejected from his office to give place to a bitter rebel—Conway—who, if he has qualified according to law, has committed perjury.

The first act of this enemy of his country upon being left in possession of the Mayor's parlor, was to appoint the ex-secretary of Mayor Monroe, one John Overall, his private secretary.

This Overall is a rebel malignant of the blackest dye. On the infamous thirtieth of July he it was who inspired Monroe with his bloodthirsty plans; he instigated many of the orders which led to that foul massacre; he was seen at the close of that bloody day's work chuckling and making exultant signs over the result of the horrible plot.

A worthy commencement this, truly, of the new rebel Mayor's administration. A glorious work this for the Union bayonets under the command of Brewey Major General Buchanan. General Buchanan restores to power the murderer of the Union martyrs of July 30. We make General Buchanan one prediction. He will live to see the day when the soldiers and officers under his command will brand the time of their service under him in the Fifth Military District as the most humiliating and disgraceful period of their lives.

From the New Orleans Advocate. To General Buchanan.

SIR: While Union men are being assassinated by hundreds in your district you refer them to the civil law for protection. The first chance you get you ignore the civil law entirely to displace a Union Mayor, and "install" in his position a rebel, with a man for his private secretary who was the chief instigator of the massacre of the thirtieth July. How do you like your record?

The thugs and assassins who crowded the streets in front of the City Hall were rebel soldiers and members of the Ku-Klux Klan. They shouted hurrah for General Buchanan, and doubtless added the sainted name of Jeff Davis.

How do you like the co-partnership?

Periodicals.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for June contains articles on "The Care of Little Children," by Mrs. Horace Mann; "Hints for the Treatment of the Insane;" "Contrast" (a poem), by A. B. Street; "Men's Plans in Life," by Rev. H. W. Beecher; "The Deaf and Dumb;" "Cleanliness;" "The Kindergarten Schools of Germany;" "Hives and Homes" (a poem); "Rocking the Cradle;" "Happy Home;" "Dyspepsia," etc. Published by Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Light street, New York. Price \$2 per year; single copy 20 cents.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY, a new magazine for the young men of the country, is filled with matter that can not fail to interest not only young men but all others. Among the articles we notice "Robert Bonner and the Ledger;" "Success and Failure in Life;" by Horace Greeley; "Clerks and Apprentices;" by James Parton; "Money and Morals;" by Rev. J. L. Corning; "John O'Grady's Home;" by Eliza Burritt, etc. Only \$1 a year; single copies 10 cents. B. S. Packard, publisher, 937 Broadway, New York.

THE CATHOLIC UNION is among our exchanges. It is the largest religious weekly paper in the world. Those desiring a premium for getting up clubs will find this one of the best papers to connect with. It publishes Henry Ward Beecher's sermons. Send for a copy, including ten cents, to Henry E. Child, publisher, 41 Park row, New York city.

General Buchanan's Usurpation.

General Buchanan's arrest of Mr. Packard, Chairman of the Board of Registration, is not the most high-handed act of oppression which he has committed. It is the last of a series so far, and being the one which most fully throws off all disguise and discloses the temper and designs of the man, it has startled the community the most.

We invite attention to the record he has made in his official conduct, as Commanding General of this district. We do not go back to his record in the war, although it might throw a little more light upon his present course to do so.

He chose as his civil advisers here men who are opposed to the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

All his important appointments to offices have been from the same class of men, and many of them have been men who were in the rebel armies, and who are most bitterly endeavoring to defeat reconstruction.

He placed the late election in the hands chiefly of rebels and Democrats who were opposed to reconstruction.

By these, his agents, he intimidated, abused, and prevented from registering hundreds of loyal voters.

By the same agents he wrongfully and in the most brutal manner arrested and imprisoned hundreds of loyal voters on the days of election, and retained them in imprisonment until after the election. These men were not allowed to vote. A large majority of them were Republicans.

By the same agents he illegally and in gross violation of the rights of citizens, by force and fraud, took from hundreds of legal voters on the days of election their certificates of registration. This was robbery.

He has flagrantly violated the act of Congress passed March 23, 1867, which provides among other things "that the persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given, shall count and make return of the votes given," etc., and "he (the Commanding General) shall open the same (the returns), ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof," and the act of Congress passed March 12, 1868, which extends the provisions of the previous act in regard to elections to the election of such officers as are "provided for by the said constitution," in this, that he has not made proclamation of the persons elected at the late election "according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election," but he has in various instances proclaimed those to be elected who were not elected "according to the returns" of such officers.

He has also violated the laws of Congress in assuming powers not conferred upon him by law; in this, that he has assumed to revise and recount the returns made to him by the commissioners of election, and to proclaim the election according to his own arbitrary will and not according to the returns of his sworn officers appointed in compliance with the law; and he has assumed to prohibit the General Assembly elected under the constitution, and in the manner prescribed by Congress, by the people of the State, from meeting until he shall give them authority; and in this that contrary to the provisions of section four of the act of Congress, approved July 19, 1867, he failed to remove from office a list of from two to three hundred ruffians, out-throats, thugs, and assassins who were appointed as deputy sheriffs on the days of election, and were using their position to brow-beat, bully, and terrify voters and drive them from the polls, and this, although he, General Buchanan, was informed of the character of these men, and of their lawless conduct. Now as a fitting climax to this career of usurpation, violation of law, and neglect of his duties, he has arrested Mr. S. B. Packard, the Chairman of the Board of Registration, for the performance of the very duty for which he had been appointed.

The Constitutional Convention, acting under authority of the same law by virtue of which the commanding general exercises his powers, and being as independent of him as he was of it, and having sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the particular duty prescribed to it, to wit: "To establish a constitution and civil government for this State loyal to the Union," thought fit in the exercise of that discretion confided to it by the supreme law of the land, to appoint a committee of registration and define their duties, among which duties were the following: "To make rules, regulations, and orders concerning the making of returns and the announcement of the results of the elections." And their authority was extended to all matters of execution or detail in the carrying out of the schedule and ordinances of the convention or the provisions of the constitution in the interim between the submission of the constitution to a vote and the inauguration of the State government elected under it. It was

also extended to cases of the non-action or omission of the Commanding General to comply with the provisions of the constitution.

Just such a case arose. The constitution provided that the Legislature should assemble on the third Monday after the promulgation of the result of the election. The General forbids them to convene. The Board of Registration created for this very purpose of carrying out the provisions of the constitution in case of the General's refusal to execute them, does its duty and notifies all civil officers elected to qualify and the members of the General Assembly to convene on the day prescribed by that instrument. For this discharge of a plain duty, the duty for which he was appointed by an authority equal to that of General Buchanan, the General arrests Mr. Packard.

In this General Buchanan has committed a wrong which renders him liable to charges and arrest, and which should cause him to be cashiered.

No single provision of the laws gives him any authority to decide when or how the new government shall go into operation. General Buchanan is a subordinate representative of the United States. The members of the Board of Registration, of the General Assembly, and of the new government are also officers of the United States as well as of the State, so long as they are provisional, and the question whether their meeting is legal and their acts binding, is a question for Congress alone. The questions of whether the Convention transcended its powers, or whether the new government is provisional, or whether the Board has authority to convene the Legislature, are questions just as far beyond the province of General Buchanan to decide as they appear to be beyond his depth. He has simply nothing whatever to do with the officers of the new government except to sustain them so far as the law makes it his duty to do so. Apart from this he has no authority to control or interfere with them in the least in the discharge of what they may regard as their duty.

We respectfully suggest to him a perusal of one of the leading cases in the English reports in relation to the responsibility of military men for a transgression of their powers in dealing with persons in civil life.

In the case we refer to each member of the military commission and the officer approving and executing its finding, also, we believe, were held individually responsible in heavy damages.

It is announced in one of the rebel papers, which, by the way, seem to be favored with direct communications from headquarters, that the General assured Mr. Packard that he would have placed him in close confinement if he did not fear the excitement it might produce.

General Buchanan dares not place Mr. Packard in close confinement. Moreover, the General has now an opportunity to arrest the rest of the Board. He will also have an opportunity to arrest all the Republican members of the General Assembly, who will undoubtedly obey the constitution and disobey his illegal order. To be consistent he will also have to suppress all the loyal papers, arrest their editors, and arrest all the ablest and most eminent lawyers and statesmen of the loyal party in the city, for they have all, without exception, counseled, aided, and abetted in this action which he has chosen to arbitrarily forbid.

In conclusion, we ask General Buchanan one question: Did you, sir, advise or counsel with one loyal man as to the step you have taken, or were your advisers not former rebels, or, if you like the term better, "Confederates"?

From the New Orleans Advocate. The Hon. S. B. Packard.

This patriot and true man has the good wishes and praise of every loyal man in this community. He has performed his duty, his sworn duty, nobly, and in the face of the bayonets which were sent here to aid instead of to persecute him. The other members of the Board of Registration also deserves well of the State for the manly and fearless manner in which they have indorsed their chairman and carried out the will of the people who placed them in their position. It was because it was well known that not all United States officers had been loyal to the government whose bread they ate during its peril, and that not all those who sympathized with treason had left or been stricken from its rolls, that the late Convention did not choose to risk the execution of its orders solely in the hands of such of those officers as Andrew Johnson might send here. They feared that possibly some man might be found among them and placed over us who might be opposed to the law he was sent to execute, who might seek to defeat it, who might counsel with rebels, and wield his great powers to oppress and destroy the very man and the very cause he was sent here to protect.

They therefore created this Board expressly to carry out such provisions

of the constitution as such a possible general might refuse to execute. The Board are discharging their duty. Let General Buchanan take care that he does not do more than his duty.

Intemperance and Its Cure.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 5, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me a space in your paper for the insertion of a few remarks on intemperance and its remedy, which if they accomplish no good I hope will do no harm.

In retrospect of our past history and contrasting it with that of our present, we are led to ask what is going to become of Louisiana? The only answer that can be made is unless a change is wrought for the better it, as a State, will soon be numbered among the things that were. A glance at the state of affairs of the land, which should be the peaceful abode of millions, is sufficient to moisten with tears the eyes of the most hard hearted. One of the many prevailing evils, and in no wise the least, which tends to impoverish us, and will, if it has not already, bring upon us God's curse, is the inordinate desire for intoxicating drinks which we are sorry to say is predominant among our colored friends.

I propose now briefly to consider whether the use of intoxicating drinks is an evil, what are the chief causes of intemperance, and what remedies exist for the suppression thereof.

The highest medical authority asserts that the use of intoxicating liquors produces inflammation of the stomach and viscera, and extends the ravages of diseased action to the nerves and brain, involving ultimately the most remote parts of the body.

At the same time they predispose the system to epidemics and render them more fatal where they attack those addicted to the vice.

The reports made of the causes of lunacy attest the fact that the same vice contributes largely to fill the hospital with persons whose minds have been deranged through the influence of intoxicating liquors.

The criminal calendar of our courts is but a record of the names of those who, having been demented by "the dark beverage of hell," have progressed from the smaller vices to the commission of enormous crimes that shocked the community by their atrocity.

All those who have read the confessions of great criminals who have expired their offenses by death are aware that they attribute the sad result to the use of intoxicating liquors.

I can assert that it is my conviction that it is the cause of nine-tenths of the crime, vice, and poverty, and that without its use it will be impracticable to inaugurate a better civil war. That the use of intoxicating beverages contributed largely to produce the late rebellion I can truthfully affirm.

My conviction is that intemperance embodies in itself many great evils that will impede progress in sound morality and virtue as long as it exists, and that by its extinction alone can it be prevented from accomplishing its sure work of destruction.

Among the causes that promote the desire and love for intoxicating liquors I mention that these appetites are sometimes inherited from ancestors who have indulged in their use; that they are sometimes engendered by the too free use of tobacco, opium, or morphine. Every stimulant, solid or fluid, that produces a great exhalation of the animal spirits, is followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression; and at such times almost any stimulant that will relieve that depression becomes, eventually, an habitual necessity. Those periods of depression rarely occur when all our dietetic habits are correct. But the excess exists in our social habits, and the temptation presented to the young and unwary in the thousand saloons and deggeries existing everywhere, by sanction of law, whereby the pursuit is rendered comparatively respectable, and intemperance is rendered attractive. The appetite is thus often produced by accidental association, and when it has once become established all know that it is difficult to eradicate. However a slight prostration will persuade the reclaimed intemperate to forget his pledges and return to the damning bowl. Many have relapsed from taking a social drink at a fashionable party, or a tonic administered with alcoholic basis. If knowledge would save the intemperate they would beg since have all been saved.

The most eloquent lecturers and writers have presented the evil of intemperance in all its hideous deformity, time and again to show who are the victims of that vice, and accomplished very little. If resolves, expressed with all the sanction of solemn vows, were kept, how many would now be the slaves of intemperance. Man is too often but a bundle of habits, and the laws of the land should not hold forth a temptation that, if not resisted, leads to certain ruin.

Lastly, I propose to consider what remedies exist for the suppression of this monster of vice. It is well to enlighten public sentiment and show the detrimental influence of such habits on mind, body, and estate, on private and public morals, and thus persuade the enlightened judgment to assist from the use of such vicious and destructive articles.

Physiology and hygiene should be taught in all our schools, and the young impressed with the results of the pervading evil to whose temptation they will too soon be subjected.

It is also of some advantage to organize and encourage temperance associations, and accept the solemn pledges of its members to abstain

from the use of intoxicating beverages, and for merchants and others to abstain from hiring clerks, bookkeepers, draymen, porters, pressmen, and others who resort to the grog-shop or bar-room to quench their thirst with rum, whisky, gin, punches, or other equally intoxicating fluids.

To a limited extent all these efforts have been productive of some benefit and deserve the commendation of the moral community, but, notwithstanding, the giant evil has steadily increased, recording its achievements on the court calendar and the tombstones of its victims.

There yet remains another remedy: to prohibit its manufacture and sale by law.

Many are too weak to stand alone, and are not capable of resisting the temptation which society and appetite present. Thousands of dens exist in every city and village, authorized by law to sell the destroying beverage to all who have the means to purchase. The law licenses and considers them a source of revenue.

The law punishes all crime and vice which are the necessary and legitimate result of using intoxicating liquors, yet hesitates to take any steps to suppress the crime from which they proceed.

The common law of the land declares everything to be a nuisance "which worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage." The law, under that class of evils, has suppressed gambling houses, brothels, and manufactories that poison the air in the neighborhood. The greatest of all that class still survives and flourishes, because licensed by law. Oh! consistency thou art!

The Church utters its prayers sabbath after sabbath "to deliver us from evil and temptation," but has not dared to wage an exterminating war against the giant source of vice and crime. I know of but three ministers, Drs. Newman, Palmer, and Walker, who have boldly denounced from their desks the evils of intemperance.

We ask then to-day to whom shall the world look for salvation but to the reformers of the age, those who do not desire popularity, office nor power, but who are devoted to the amelioration and elevation of the race. The people must come to the rescue if we are to destroy the hydra-headed monster.

The people are the law-makers and can destroy the evil. Some persons may assert you can not legislate so as to correct men's appetites. They say that was tried in Maine and proved a failure.

If one failure should determine a question, how little would be accomplished in any great or small matter. Many republics were organized, and existing but a brief period, expired before our great experiment commenced.

If those who resisted the encroachments of slavery had retired in despair after the first compromise made to the oligarchy of slaveholders, today, perhaps, the evil would have extended over the whole American republic.

Those who have great and worthy objects there should be no such work as FAIL, and the conflict should pass as our best inheritance from sire to son.

When one's vices are in their effect confined to himself there must exist some plea that the sovereign right of the individual should be protected, and every one permitted to follow his own interests and pleasures; but surely that can not be seriously urged in behalf of the perpetration of every crime that affects the lives and property of his fellow citizens, and may endanger the very life of the republic.

We certainly have the right to legislate for our own protection, and for the destruction of what we know to be the promia cause of so much crime and evil in our midst. Let us, if defeated in one scheme, try another, and thus avoid the cause of failure in the past.

In view of the lights afforded by experience I would suggest that we petition for the passage of a law whereby the people of each city and village may, from time to time, vote and determine whether or not the making and selling of intoxicating beverages shall be longer permitted within their precincts.

That right should be accorded as often as a definite number of citizens filed a notice before the proper officer of the city, or village, or town.

In that way we will soon create great centres of Temperance, from which the destroying evil will be excluded and can demonstrate to the world the good effects resulting from its prohibition. All things, good or evil, radiate out from centres of action and diffuse their influence through the community.

It will thus become an isolated question and can not affect other issues or injure prospects of any political party. The people, the sole sovereigns of this great republic, can determine the question for themselves and suppress the vice by their avowed sentiments when the majority shall so determine.

One man or one woman may agitate questions, but can not expect to accomplish much. Great reforms have been made successful by combined and persistent effort.

I suggest, as an aid to this one great purpose, that we organize an association who shall enter into a solemn pledge to abstain from the manufacture, importation, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors, and also to prosecute the endeavor to insure the prohibition by law, commencing first in such localities as are ready to accept it, and ultimately extending the law to the State. Certainly no reform presented for consideration promises results more beneficial to humanity, and some can more earnestly demand the efforts of philanthropists.

Praying that God may open the eyes of our people, that they may see the error of intemperance, and that he would save our beloved country from inevitable ruin which must follow if the giant source of crime is not exterminated, I close.

Respectfully, FREDERICK K. HYDE.

Men of genius are often dull and inert in society; as the ball meteor when it descends to the earth is only a stone.

Prayer.

BY M. ARMSTRONG.

Multitudes have been devoutly thankful that we are commanded to pray, and not to faint. There is always hope in prayer, and we must pray with all manner of supplications—the breathing of the heart, the groaning of the spirit, the silent moving of the lips like Hannah in her trouble, or the earnest cry like David, for he speaks mere of crying unto God in his necessities than any of the prophets. The Psalms are full of his cries.

"I cried unto the Lord and he helped me." Cries, earnest cries, penetrate the heavens and bring the answer down.

And the blessed, compassionate Jesus, knowing the power he would return to heaven to wield there in the offering of his own sacrificial prayer for the pardon of sin, commands us to seek, knock, and agonize, giving us every encouragement in the answers he personally gave to those who pressed around him, or sent their messages to him.

Prayer is an evidence of dependence and humility, and no matter how the enemy may buffet us, we can not fall if we cleave to God in prayer in the name and merits of Jesus. And this importunity is not to settle upon ourselves and near kindred alone, but for all men—as the written prayer has it, "for all sorts and conditions of men."

And as we know that departed saints or angels do not pray, we find our responsibility the greater to do that work which is only limited to time. Saints and angels praise, but no burden leads their buoyant spirits to supplication. They have no cause for fear. All there is ready, happy obedience—not a tardy wing in all that glorious company. There are many of God's dear children who can do most in prayer, and they like to enter new fields of this kind of labor. The living soul is pleased when the Master says, "Here is another piece of work for thee." In looking over the mass of human beings in our great country, we find there is a very large class who are idolaters, worshipping images, the workmanship of men's hands; bowing down to stone, wood, and metal; and while we read the word of God, and how he denounces all idolatry, and makes it as an abomination before him, how can we withhold our cries and prayers from those who are in such blindness. They are precious souls who are in this delusion, and if we do not take care of them their evils will overgrow upon us and we shall suffer for our selfishness.

Idolatry ever has been and ever will be cruel, and it must of necessity be so; for pictures and images can not impart feeling, but hardness and unyielding power is its stronghold.

To gain our cause at the mercy-seat we must have special times for special causes. Then our faith is clear and distinct, and we take time to spread the matter before the Lord, as Hezekiah did.

One burden at a season alone before God gives us strength to bring others. But if we bring a great bundle of things we can not draw the divine attention to anything in particular, and we have not had power to lay anything down, and so carry away that which still weighs upon our spirits.

"Thou shalt have no other God before me."

From the New Orleans Advocate. General Cyrus Bussey.

We copy from the Keokuk Gate City and Burlington Hawk Eye editorial notices of our distinguished and worthy fellow citizen General Bussey. While we are not authorized to speak for him, and do not know that he has consented to be placed in the attitude of a candidate for the elevated and responsible position named, we heartily indorse every syllable of the high encomiums bestowed upon him by the foremost representatives of the press of his former State.

His whole career from boyhood has been a remarkable exemplification of what a career force of will, breadth of intellect, chivalric daring, and uncompromising integrity can enable a man to carve for himself without adroitious aid.

Starting in life as a poor and friendless lad, he achieved an independence and a fine and widely-spread reputation as an honorable and successful merchant at the early age of twenty-seven. He was sent to the Senate of Iowa, and when the war came raised and equipped at his own expense a regiment of cavalry and went out as its colonel to return a brevet major general, having been twice promoted for gallantry and meritorious services. His health had so failed that he was compelled to reject the most flattering offers and most brilliant career that opened before any young man in Iowa.

By the advice of his physician he removed to this State, where he has established his business under the well-known firm of Bussey & Co.

General Bussey having spent a few days with his friends here leaves for New Orleans this morning. We notice in various papers that the general is prominently talked of for the United States Senate from Louisiana. We don't know whether or not he is a candidate for the place, but we hope that he is, and that he will be elected.

This hope is shared by all Iowans. For General Bussey is one of the most popular and highly esteemed of Iowa's sons and soldiers. To the regret of hosts of friends, he left a people that honored him, he quitted the State when his future, personally and politically, was bright with promise, to go into business in the South. There, while he has been a steadfast, earnest, working Republican, and has given good aid and sound counsel in the work of right reconstruction, he has

been no mere politician, no office-seeker. He has done what became him as a patriot, a Republican, and a citizen, to make loyalty triumphant in his State; but further than that, he has only given attention to the demands of his business.

If the Republicans of Louisiana elect General Bussey, they will have chosen no mere politician, but an honest and able man, who is most esteemed where he is best known; who will be a true and safe representative, worthy of all their honors and all their confidence.—Keokuk Gazette.

Attention to the Feet.

It is utterly impossible to get well or keep well unless the feet are kept dry and warm all the time. If they are for the most part cold there is cough or sore throat or heaviness or sick headache or some other annoyance.

If cold and dry the feet should be soaked in hot water for ten minutes every night, and then wiped and dried. Rub into them well ten or fifteen drops of sweet oil; do this patiently with the hands, rubbing the oil into the soles of the feet particularly.

On getting up in the morning dip both feet at once into water as cold as the air of the room, half-an-inch deep, for a minute in summer; half a minute or less in winter, rubbing one foot with the other; then wipe dry, and if convenient hold them to the fire, rubbing them with the hand until perfectly dry and warm in every part of them.

If the feet are damp and cold, attend only to the morning washings, but always at night remove the stockings, and hold the feet to the fire, rubbing them with the hands for fifteen minutes, and get immediately into bed.

Under any circumstances, as often as the feet are cold enough to attract attention, draw off the stockings and hold them to the fire; if the feet are much inclined to dampness put on a pair of dry stockings, leaving the damp ones before the fire to be ready for another change.

Some persons' feet are more comfortable even in winter in cotton, others in woolen stockings. Each must be guided by his own feelings. Sometimes two pairs of thin stockings keep the feet warmer than one pair which is thicker than both. The thin pair may be of the same or different materials, and that which is best next the foot should be determined by the feelings of the wearer.

Sometimes the feet are rendered more comfortable by basting half an inch thickness of curled hair on a piece of thick cloth, slipping this into the stocking with the hair next the skin, to be removed at night and placed before the fire to be perfectly dried by morning.

Persons who walk a great deal during the day should, on coming home for the night, remove their shoes and stockings, hold their feet to the fire until perfectly dry, put on a dry pair, and wear slippers for the remainder of the evening.

Boots and gaiters keep the feet damp, unless, and noisome, by preventing the escape of the insensible perspiration and odor which are constantly emanating from a healthy foot; hence the old-fashioned shoe is the best for health and for the strengthening of the ankle, by habituating it to support itself. A piece of brown or other paper wrapped around the foot over the stocking sometimes keeps the feet remarkably warm. "Cold feet" arise from the want of a vigorous circulation in them; this is often remedied by putting them in hot water in a wooden vessel, so as to cover the toes; is about ten minutes put both in cold water, the colder the better, of the same depth for half a minute, the object being to produce a shock calculated to draw the warm blood to the soles; this may be done on retiring and rising. Nothing should be considered a trouble which can have even a slight tendency to keep the feet warm, because there never can be recovery from disease or substantial good health without it.—Hall.

Useful Hints.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water will soak the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors of red, green, or yellow.

Sal soda will bleach very white clothes. One spoonful is enough for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for garden plants, or for garden yards when sandy. Wash your feet with cold suds, polish with a little flour, and rub with a dry cloth.

Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice cake.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots. A bit of glue dissolved in skim-milk and water will restore orape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in soft cold soap suds, and not rinsed.

If your fastrons are rough rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Out straw is the best for filling beds. It should be changed as often as once a year.

If you are using carpets for durability choose small figures.

Scotch snuff put in a hole when crickets come out will destroy them.

A gallon of strong lye put in a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry on a corn will soon kill it.

A Hint for the Pulpit.

John Bright, who, when he speaks usually writes out on a card three or four of the principal branches of his subjects, and walks about the room for a little while fitting them to their proper order, says: "There is the thing I always prepare, and that is the end of my speech. Before I get up to speak I always know how I am going to leave off, and that is half the art. Many a decent speaker has spoken well for a time, but can not while speaking fit upon a few good sentences with which to stop, and at last makes a mess of it, and leaves an unfavorable impression."