

The Ohio Democrat.

VOLUME 24.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., OCTOBER 30, 1863.

NUMBER 46.

AWARDS OF THE TUSCARAWAS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR, FOR 1863.

Class B.

Best sample White Wheat, Christian Weis, \$1.00
2nd best, M. J. Kohr, 1.00
Best sample Red Wheat, James Walkus, 1.00
2nd best, Henry Daemer, 1.00
Best sample Indian Corn, Wm. Welty, 1.00
2nd best, Peter Koehler, 1.00
Best sample Sugar Cane Seed, J. H. Benson, 1.00
Best sample Cleaned Broom Corn, Wesley Emerson, 1.00
Committee—Thomas Walters, L. C. Collin, Henry Mosher.

Class C—Blooded and Improved Horses.

Best Stallion 3 yrs. old, James B. Richey, \$5.00
Best Stallion 2 yrs. old, J. B. Reed, 4.00
2nd best, Samuel Tinney, 2.00
Best Brood Mare with foal by her side, S. Scott, 5.00
Best Mare or Gelding 4 yrs. old, S. Scott, 5.00
2nd best, Frank Kuhn, 3.00
Best Mare or Gelding 3 yrs. old, B. F. Stewart, 4.00
2nd best, T. J. Wheeler, 3.00
Best Mare or Gelding 2 yrs. old, John Lewis, 3.00
2nd best, John Lewis, 2.00
Best Mare or Gelding 1 yr. old, Frank Price, 3.00
Best Spring Colt, Samuel Shrove, 2.00
Committee—Wm. Knous, L. Smiley, J. Kollar.

Common Horses.

Best Brood Mare with foal by her side, T. I. Moore, \$5.00
2nd best, Wesley Welty, 3.00
Best Mare or Gelding 4 yrs. old, Henry Bess, 5.00
2nd best, Isaac Crisman, 3.00
Best Mare or Gelding 3 yrs. old, Fred. Crater, 3.00
2nd best, Levi Crisman, 3.00
Best Mare or Gelding 2 yrs. old, Thomas Purvis, 3.00
2nd best, T. I. Moore, 2.00
Best Mare or Gelding 1 yr. old, Isaac Crisman, 3.00
2nd best, Valentine Robb, 2.00
Best Spring Colt, Harvey Smith, 2.00
Committee—Geo. Welty, Jr., J. Carnahan, W. Carnahan.

Horses for all Purposes.

Best Stallion 4 yrs. or over, James B. Richey, \$6.00
2nd best, John English, 4.00
Best Stallion 3 yrs. old, James B. Richey, 5.00
Best Stallion 2 yrs. old, Samuel Tinney, 4.00
Best Brood Mare with foal by her side, Harvey Smith, 5.00
2nd best, Wm. Rosenbury, 3.00
Best Mare or Gelding 3 yrs. old, Levi Crisman, 4.00
Best Mare or Gelding 2 yrs. old, Joseph Adams, 3.00
2nd best, W. L. Scott, 2.00
Best Spring Colt, Samuel Shrove, 2.00
Committee—Wm. Knous, Lafayette Smiley, Joseph Kollar.

Draft Horses.

Best Draft Stallion 3 yrs. old, J. B. Richey, \$6.00
Best Draft Mare or Gelding, Wm. Kline, 5.00
2nd best, T. I. Moore, 3.00
Committee—Geo. Welty, Jr., Wm. Carnahan, J. Carnahan.

Jacks and Mules.

Best Male over 2 yrs. old, Joseph Diehl, \$3.00
2nd best, Andrew Swihart, 2.00
Committee—Wm. Knous, Lafayette Smiley, Joseph Kollar.

Driving Horses.

Best pair Matched Geldings, Jonathan Mills, \$3.00
2nd best, Samuel O'Donnell, 4.00
Best Gelding or Mare, T. J. Wheeler, 4.00
Best Gelding or Mare for Saddle, B. F. Stewart, 4.00
2nd best, Eli P. Moore, 3.00

Fast Horses Owned in County.

Fastest Trotting Gelding or Mare, Samuel Scott, \$6.00
2nd fastest, Frank Price, 4.00
Fastest Trotting or Pacing Gelding or Mare, Samuel Scott, 5.00
Committee—Same as above.

Stow Race.

Slowest Trotting Mare or Gelding, Charles Welty, \$5.00

Sweepstakes.

Mile Heat—best three in five.
Fastest Horse, Mare or Gelding, A. K. Mylan, \$25.00
2nd, Geo. Zielly, 15.00
3rd, S. Scott, 8.00
Mile Heat—best two in three.
Fastest Horse, Mare or Gelding, A. C. Mylan, 15.00
2nd, S. Scott, 10.00
3rd, Geo. Zielly, 5.00
Committee—G. Beyer, A. Forbes, Frank Price.

Class D—Cattle Thorough Breeds.

Best Bull 3 yrs. old or over, Geo. Welsh, \$6.00

Working Cattle.

Best yoke of Oxen, Samuel O'Donnell, \$6.00
2nd best, Henry Bess, 4.00
Committee—Geo. H. Diehl, Frank Price, John Price.

Class E—Sheep and Wool.

Best Buck of any age or breed, Upton Deardoll, \$5.00
Best Spanish Buck 2 yrs. or over, A. T. Herrick, 4.00
2nd best, Henry Mosher, 3.00
Best pair Spanish Ewes, A. T. Herrick, 4.00
2nd best, Holmes & McCarroll, 2.00
Best Spanish Buck Lamb, A. T. Herrick, 3.00
2nd best, Geo. Wheeler, 2.00
Best Spanish Ewes 1 yr. old, A. T. Herrick, 3.00
2nd best, Henry Mosher, 2.00
Best pair Spanish Ewe Lambs, Holmes & McCarroll, 3.00
2nd best, Holmes & McCarroll, 2.00
Best pair Saxony Merino Ewes, Larry Carlin, 4.00
Best Fleece of Fine Wool, Andrew Swihart, 1.00
2nd best, Andrew Swihart, 50
2nd best, Andrew Swihart, 50
Best and heaviest Fleece of Merino Wool, George Richey, 1.00
2nd best, A. T. Herrick, 50
Committee—Mr. How of Coshocton, Mr. Jones of Vermont, D. Johnson.

Class F—Swine.

Best Boar 1 yr. old or over, Sol Grim, \$3.00
2nd best, Andrew Swihart, 2.00
Best Sow 1 yr. old or over, Sol Grim, 3.00
2nd best, Sol Grim, 2.00
Best Sow 1 yr. old, Andrew Swihart, 1.00
Committee—Benj. Keller, James Watkins, Wm. Strawn.

Class G—Poultry.

Best Brahma Poultry, Wm. Welty, 50
Best Turkeys, Wm. Welty, 50
Best Ducks, Larry Carlin, 50
Best Geese, Larry Carlin, 50
Committee—C. C. Carroll, Mrs. E. Kiech, Mrs. Alma Christy.

Class H—Garden Vegetables.

Best Gallon Tomatoes, I. Rick-secker, \$1.00
Best Dozen Carrots, Larry Carlin, 1.00
Best Gallon Onions, Larry Carlin, 1.00
Best Dozen Beets, Mrs. Lewis Zeller, 1.00
Best Gallon Lima Beans, Robert W. Green, 1.00
Best gallon of any other kind, John Welty, 1.00
Best bushel Sweet Potatoes, M. J. Kohr, 1.00
Best bushel Potatoes, table use, Henry Damer, 1.00
Best bushel Potatoes, field culture, Philip Swihart, 1.00
Best dozen Cabbages, Henry Damer, 1.00
Best dozen Squash, J. H. Benson, 1.00
Best dozen Musk-melons, G. Hummerichouse, 1.00
Best dozen Watermelons, Geo. Hummerichouse, 1.00
Best dozen Celery, Robt. Warren, 1.00
Best dozen Common Pumpkins, Peter Koehler, 1.00
Best Turnips, Christian Weis, 1.00
Committee—Mrs. S. Hayden, C. E. Helwig, J. S. Serling.

Class I—Fruits and Flowers.

Best 10 various Winter Apples, L. Zeller, \$1.00
2nd best, G. W. Singluff, 1.00
Best and largest collection Fall and Winter Apples, D. Swaim and Son, 2.00
2nd best, Lewis Zeller, 2.00
Best collection of Pears, I. Rick-secker, 2.00
2nd best, Lewis Zeller, 1.00
Best dozen Quinces, Jas. Watkins, 1.00
Best sample Peaches, S. Herrick, 1.00
Best sample Pears, I. Rick-secker, 1.00
Best sample Grapes, Christ. Weis, 1.00
Best and most beautiful Bouquet, Miss Addie Rick-secker, 1.00
Committee—J. Bickensderfer, Jr., E. P. Jacobs, H. T. Stockwell.

Class J—Bread, Butter & Cheese.

Best 3 Loaves Bread, Mrs. V. P. Bouhan, \$3.00
2nd best, Mrs. John R. Thomas, 2.00
Best 3 Loaves Bread baked by a Miss under 15 years, Miss Lilly Hildt, 2.00
Best Sponge Cake, Mrs. John R. Thomas, 1.00
Best Cider Vinegar, G. W. Singluff, 1.00
Best Plum Butter, Joseph Adams, 50
Committee—Mrs. E. Diehl, Mrs. M. Walton, J. Bickensderfer, Jr.

Preserved Pickles, Jellies, &c.

Best Peach Preserves, J. Adams, 50
Best Quince Jelly, J. Adams, 50
Best Siberian Crab Apple Preserves, Mrs. R. Warren, 50
Best Sealed Peaches, Mrs. J. C. Price, 50
Best Sealed Cherries, Mrs. J. C. Price, 50
Best Pickled Cucumbers, John R. Thomas, 50
Best Spiced Peaches, J. Adams, 50
Best sample Cider, one year old, G. W. Singluff, 50
Best Tomato Jelly, J. Adams, 50
Best Catawba Wine, Christ. Weis, 50
Best Brandy, Christ. Weis, 50
Committee—Mrs. Dr. Singluff, Miss Mattie Lamb, Miss Myra Hayden.

Class K—Farming Implements.

Best Wheel Drill, Saml. Kuhn, \$1.00
2nd best, T. Paris, 1.00

Best Reaping & Mowing Machine.

Wyaudt, Putnam & Co., 1.00
Best Mowing Machine, English, Helmick & Dixon, 1.00
Portable Cider Press, E. Miller, 1.00
Best Hay Elevator, E. S. Woodburn, 1.00
Best Bee Hive, Langstroth, J. H. Pittus, 50
Best Churn, J. A. Thompson, 50
Best dozen Corn Brooms, Wesley Emerson, 1.00
Best Horse Rake, E. S. Woodburn, 1.00
Best Pleasure One-carriage Horse, Solomon Grim, 1.00
Best Made Horse Shoes, D. Quinn, 1.00
Best specimen Horse Shoeing, examined on the horse's foot, D. Quinn, 1.25
Committee—B. Keller, C. S. Fisk, O. Suelzly.

Class L—Domestic Manufactures.

Best 10 Woolen Cloth, Joseph Adams, \$1.50
Best Pair Woolen Stockings, J. H. Benson, 50
Best Pair Woolen Mittens, Joseph Adams, 50
Best 10 yards Linen Cloth, J. H. Benson, 50
Best 10 Yards Flannel, J. H. Benson, 1.00
Best 1 lb. Linen Sewing Thread, J. H. Benson, 50
Best Rag Carpet, 15 Yards, Mrs. Philip Swihart, 2.00
Best Pair Blankets, Mrs. Permelia Scott, 1.00
Best Coverlet, J. Adams, 1.00
Best 1 lb. Stocking Yarn, Mrs. Mary Criswell, 1.00
Commended for a variety of Domestic Manufactures, J. H. Benson, 1.00
Committee—Mrs. L. E. Stockwell, J. Lower.

Class M—Needle-Work.

Best Made Shirt, J. H. Benson, \$1.00
Best Worked Collar, Mrs. M. L. Emerson, 50
Best Embroidered Under-sleeves, Mrs. M. L. Emerson, 1.00
Best pair Embroidered Ottoman Covers, Mrs. M. L. Emerson, 1.00
Best Worked Handkerchief, Mrs. M. L. Emerson, 50
Best Lamp Mat, Callie Haynes, 50
Committee—Misses Hiantha Harger, Cornelia Fribley, Elizabeth Diehl.

Class N—Manufactures of Leather and Mill Fabrics of Wool.

Best Plain Harness, double, Levi Shalters, \$2.00
Best plated Harness, single, Andrew Beradt, 2.00
Best Side Sole Leather, B. Miller, 1.00
Best side Skirting, Benj. Miller, 1.00
Best doz. Calf Skins, B. Miller, 1.00
Best 10 yards Sattinet, J. H. Benson, 1.00
Best side Harness Leather, B. Miller, 1.00
Committee—D. Hildt, E. P. Jacobs, R. Dickson.

Class O—Cabinet-Work.

Best collection Ambrotypes, J. C. Price, \$1.00
Best Coal or Wood Cooking Stove, John Rex, 1.00
Best Exhibition Tinware, John Rex, 1.00
Best Oil Painting, Mrs. Steel, 1.00
Best collection Pastel Painting, Mrs. Hayden, 1.00
Committee—J. H. Bear, W. B. Gray, J. I. McElroy.

Class P—Unclassified Articles.

Hand-power Loom (special commed) W. A. Bovey, 1.00
Shot-Gun, (commended) S. War-fall, 1.00
Photograph Albums, Dip. J. C. Price, 1.00
Knitting Machine (special commed) J. Miller, 1.00
Finished Marble, (special commed) Lytle & Bro., 1.00
Woodruff's Barometer and Thermometer, F. H. Pitts, Dip. 1.00
Committee—J. Gray, J. Patterson, J. H. Kuntz.

Young Ladies' Riding.

Miss Maggie Swihart, 1st Dip.
Miss Sarah Stouffer, 2d Dip.
U. C. DEARDORFF, Pres't.
E. S. SINGLUFF, Sec'y.

Ms. Editor:—I wish to call the attention of your numerous readers to the statement handed me by Henry Damer. He says his girls planted thirty-six square rods of ground in cucumbers, in hills six by eight feet, and the product has been thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five cucumbers gathered, and sold at 50 cents per hundred, making \$69.37, gross product from said ground.

There is a fair illustration of industry and perseverance exemplification by these girls that is worthy of emulation.

U. C. DEARDORFF.
Oct. 19, 1863.

GERANIUM LEAVES.—It is not generally known that the leaves of geraniums are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised, and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

ONIONS.—Two men near Caseyville, Illinois, recently sold 700 bushels of onions, the product of one and one-fourth acres of land, for the sum of \$1400. The onions were for the use of Illinois troops in the army.

Explorations in Africa—The Ogo-Wai River.

The October number of the Revue Maritime et Coloniale de France, contains an account of the exploration of the Ogo-Wai, a river on the western coast of Africa, in July and August, 1862, by M. M. Griffon du Bellay and Serval, of the French navy. This river, which has an average breadth of two and a half kilometres (a mile and a half) is formed at a distance of sixty leagues from its mouth by the junction of two large rivers, the Okanda and the N'Gouyari, the sources of which are still unknown, although the latter seems to follow the general direction of the Ogo-Wai with a slight inclination to the south, and the direction of the Okanda is north-easterly, which would lead to the supposition that its origin is not far distant from Lake Tchad.

Its banks are peopled by tribes known under the collective name of O-hebas, which comprises those of the Pahouas, Shakis and Oubets, some of which trade with the tribes of Gaboon. The tribes which inhabit the river N'Gouyari are the Ashiras and Chimbas. The people of these regions are persuaded that the mountains are inhabited by certain savages whom they call Pahids, and described as having wings and antelope's feet; but they know nothing of a negro race provided with tails, or of amphibious negroes; there is discrimination in their credulity. From the junction of the two above mentioned rivers, the country may be divided into two distinct regions—the highlands of Lake Jonang, and the marshy country of Lake Angue. The former, consisting of limestone formations and clay, is thickly wooded, and inhabited by the Flengas, who are allied to the Gallois. The marshy country is inhabited by the Evilis, Bueammas and Orongoos, and is highly insalubrious; the highlands, on the contrary, are healthy, as might be expected. M. Du Chailin peoples Lake Angue with a vast multitude of crocodiles; our travellers, on the contrary, hardly found any there. The tribes only manufacture mats and pottery for their own use; but on the other hand, the country is rich in palm oil, vegetable ivory, ebony and concrete India rubber fat; the two latter are the chief produce of the highlands. European produce reaches these countries in exchange for slaves.

A Degraded People.

The strangest specimen of the lowest class of humanity are the Dokos, who live among the most warm bamboo woods to the south of Kaffa and Sarsa, Africa. Only four feet high, of a dark olive color, savage and naked, they have neither houses nor temples, neither fire nor human food. They live only on ants, mice and serpents, diversified by a few roots and fruits; they let their nails grow long, like talons, the better to dig for ants, and the more easily to tear in pieces their favorite snakes. They do not marry, but live indiscriminative lives of animals, multiplying very rapidly, and with very little maternal instinct.—The mother nurses her child only for a short time, accustoming it to eat ants and serpents as soon as possible; and when it can help itself, it wanders away where it will, and the mother thinks no more about it. The Dokos are invaluable as slaves, and are taken in large numbers. The slave hunters hold up bright colored clothes as soon as they come to the moist, warm bamboo woods where these human monkeys live, and the poor Dokos cannot resist the attraction offered by such superior people.—They crowd around them, and are taken in thousands. In slavery they are docile, attached, obedient, with few wants and excellent health. They have only one fault—a love of ants, mice and serpents, and a habit of speaking to Yer with their heads on the ground and their heels in the air. Yet is their idea of a superior power, to whom they talk in this comical manner when they are disappointed or angry, or tired of snakes and ants, and long for unknown food.—The Dokos seem to come nearest of all people yet discovered, to that terrible cousin of humanity—the ape.

Glory From Ruin.

Science has distinctly traced the doom written on the solar system. It is destined to pass away. The machine is running down. The central fire will be at last exhausted. The planets and satellites in their spiral course will come to a stand still. But are we to arrive at the conclusion that God's glory shall no longer be manifested in the heavens? or that this system is to rush into annihilation? No, there is no ground in science for the belief that a particle of matter will ever be annihilated; but there is every ground for the belief that the passing away of the solar system is only one phase of some grander revolution, and that from the ashes of the present system more glorious worlds and systems may arise. All this is in perfect, almost literal accordance with the Scriptures, which represent the heavens passing as a scroll. "They shall wax old as a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed." It represents the phenomenal world as ever changing—in a state of unceasing fluctuation—while the great and absolute I AM remains ever the same!

THE trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle field of Gettysburg for the Massachusetts Historical Society. They will attest the fierceness of the conflict there, one of them being 250 bullet holes in the space of 31 feet, and the other having 110 in the same space.

Russian Rule in Poland—Dreadful Scene at an Execution in Warsaw.

The following description of one of the late executions in Warsaw is from an eye witness, writing in the Schlessische Zeitung:—
I had been to the five places, and everywhere found a numerous assemblage of spectators. At length I proceeded to the Bank square to witness the execution of Kosinski, as he was stated to be the youngest of the five who were to be executed, and I therefore expected that he would show the least firmness. The procession appeared about half past nine. It consisted of a common cart, on which Kosinski sat, with a Capuchin monk opposite to him, both appearing to be deeply engaged in confidential talk, and a detachment of gendarmes and Ulians. The cart stopped at a stake near the Bank buildings, and a loud cry of anguish came from the assembled crowd. At a signal from the commanding officer the band began to play, and an usher who held a paper in his hand read with a loud voice something which was probably the sentence, but which was not heard on account of the music. It was now a quarter to ten. Two provosts now led him to the stake, bound his arms tightly to it and tied a bandage over his eyes. The officer now gave the word of command, and twelve soldiers of the Grenadier Guard came forward. I saw the body of Kosinski stagger, and then slowly recover itself. Strange to say, the grenadiers, whether from awkwardness or on purpose, had aimed badly, and only hit the unfortunate man's legs. He was living still. Two soldiers then came close to him and fired two or three shots with their revolvers at his chest. Then only Kosinski fell. The sound of weeping and moaning filled the air. The body was then taken up by the gendarmes and thrown on the cart, which slowly drove away, and as some blood had come off on the stake, two plasterers immediately came forward and plastered up the spot there and then. Forbidden arms had been found on these young men—an offence which perhaps, deserved punishment, but surely not that of death.

The Wild Animal and Fur Trade of the Northwest.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Press has a long review of the fur trade of the Northwest, for the season just closed, from which we clip the following statement of the business of St. Paul, which is claimed to be the largest fur market in the country:

On looking at the books of our dealers, we find that 3,500 bison or buffalo have fallen victims to the arrow of the bullet on our Northwestern prairies, to supply civilized man with robes to keep him warm while riding in winter. These robes will always be a standing article for these purposes. They cost about \$7 raw. An equal number of wolves—which fact one hears with pleasure—have also been the dust to supply our countrymen with elegant sleigh robes, worth \$3 each, to keep out the biting air while gliding over the snows of our northern winters. The bison family bewails the loss of 850 ursine members. These skins, costing from \$10 to \$20, are also used for sleigh covers, and for military purposes, and are about 1,050 skins of the red fox; worth \$2.50; 25,000 skins of the mink, worth \$3.50 to \$5; contributes 23,000 skins toward these elegant mantles and cloaks for every lady so coverts. The muskrat species are 20,000, and have given us fully 250,000 skins, worth 30 to 32 cents each.

Of the more rare and costly furs 2,250 others have been captured from their lacustrine retreats, and will soon do duty in the shape of gloves, &c. at \$6-\$7 per pair, and 640 "fishers" have been trapped, yielding the fortunate hunter \$4-\$10. The married family, one much prized, lost 1,600 members, enriching the trapper at the rate of \$5-\$10 each. Of the cross fox, a very scarce and rare animal, only 79 have been caught.—Good specimens bring \$30.
During the winter a trapper brought in among a lot of peltries two skins which, as nothing had ever been seen here like them before, were called the blue fox. They seem to be a hybrid between the cross fox and the silver fox. No one knew their value, and they were sold at \$3 each. The skins brought \$25 each in New York.

May Your Shadow Never be Less.

"What do you mean," was once asked of an ex-ambassador, who had passed a long time in Europe, "what do you mean by the salutation, 'May your shadow never be less'?" "We live," answered the khan, pleasantly, "under a very hot sun in Persia, and we retire to the shadow for repose and peace. The power of a great man gives rest and tranquillity to many, for none dare to injure or molest those whom he protects. So we call that power his shadow, and hope for our own sakes, as well as his, that it may never diminish."

A GOOD RULE.—A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied: "My father taught me never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour, and after this I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this that I owe my prosperity."

The Oak and the Squirrel.

It is not generally known how much we, as a maritime nation, are indebted to our little fellows, the squirrels. These active little fellows render important services to our navy; for most of the fine oak trees, which are so important in ship-building, especially for vessels of war, are planted by the squirrel. A gentleman walking one day in the wood belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, in the county of Monmouth, had his attention attracted by one of these rascals of nuts; the squirrel sat composedly upon the ground, and the gentleman paused to watch his motions. In a few moments the creature darted with wonderful swiftness to the top of the tree sitting. In an instant he returned, carrying an acorn in his mouth; this acorn he did not eat, but he began to dig a hole in the ground with his paws. When the hole was large enough and deep enough to please him, he dropped the acorn into it, seemed to eye the deposit with great satisfaction, and then set to work and covered up his treasure.—When his task was accomplished, the squirrel again darted into the tree, and again returned in his character of acorn-bearer; and this he did of several times, and he continued to do so until the observer found it fit to watch him. This little animal's industry was certainly not with the intention of providing us with oaks but with that of providing for himself when food would be less plentiful; the holes were his winter storerooms. As it is probable that the squirrel's memory is not sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember all the spots in which he deposits these acorns, the industrious little fellow, no doubt, loses a few every year; these spring up, and in due time supply us with the timber that our shipyards require.—English paper.

Absolutism.

The New York Times, a Seward Abolition organ, published an article on the 9th inst., repudiating the idea of popular responsibility on the part of the President of the United States, in these words:

"Our Executive was made independent of the people for the time he holds office by the founders of the Government intentionally, and not through inadvertence; and for the very strong reason that our being a pure democracy, and not as in England, a democracy with a strong aristocracy to act as a buffer between it and the Administration, it was felt that an Executive that was bound to reflect the popular sentiment, was the worst Executive that was ever seen, and would, in fact, be little better than a Government carried on by a committee appointed by mass meetings."

The idea that our National Government is a "pure democracy" is certainly no less novel than that the President is, during his term of office, independent of the people, when he is at all times liable to impeachment through the action of the popular branch (the House of Representatives) in Congress. But it seems that, in the view of the most conservative Abolition reformers, the President is not only above the laws and constitution but above the people—the supreme Autocrat over all.—Hocking Sentinel.

A War Party and a Peace Party.

The Democratic party is said to have always been a "war party." It also has always been a "peace party." It has always been in favor of war for defence against foreign enemies—always for peace among American States. The Republicans and loyal democrats have reversed the rule. They are for "peace at any price" with foreign States—for war at "any price" against the Union. The Democracy never hesitated to make war for the defence of the Union—our opponents have never hesitated to make war for its destruction. The democrats have never hesitated to make an honorable peace when the Union is to be gained or lost.—Milwaukee News.

A Quaker on Republican Names.

We have heard the story of a Quaker who, being implored by a Republican to join the loyal league, responded: "Friend, thou changest thy name too often; I have known thee as a Whig, as a Free Soiler, as a Native American, as a Know Nothing, as a sneerer at the Union, as a friend of the Union, as an anti-war man, as a war man, and as a Loyal Leaguer; and thou recollectest how many more titles, and I cannot trust thee. When brother Obed fell from grace, and became a rogue, he changed his name, and I have found that whenever men design making their living by dishonest means, they are always likely to do the same. If thou dost ever adopt one name and set of principles, and hold on to them for fifty years, as the Democratic party have done, I may begin to trust thee."

It Takes Dad.

An old gentleman, who says always boasted how folks used to work in his young days, one day challenged his two sons to pitch on a load of hay as fast as he could load it. The challenge was accepted, the haywagon driven around, and the trial commenced. For some time the old man held his own very creditably, calling out: "More hay! more hay!" At length, struggling to keep on the top of the curious and ill-arranged heap, it began first to roll, then to slide, and at last it went off from the wagon, and the old man with it. "What are you doing down here?" cried the boys. "I came down here after hay," answered the old man, stoutly.

VARIETY.

IRELAND has this year 150,000 acres of land, in the raising of fax.

A pipe, like a quack medicine, is worth nothing unless it is pulled.

Be content with enough. You may butter your bread until you are unable to eat it.

What tree represents a person who persists in incurring debts? Willow (will owe).

When ill news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.

Men cannot make satisfaction for sin, though they seem to find great satisfaction in it.

The first time a woman marries is generally to please another; the second time is invariably to please herself.

Good sense is the father of Wit, Truth his grandfather, and Mir-h and Good Humor his boon companions.

It is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

A person can live comfortably in Japan for two cents a day, or fourteen cents a week. A first-class house costs thirty dollars.

The following notice may be seen on a blacksmith's shop in Essex: "No horses shod on Sunday except sickness and death."

"Soldiers must be fearfully dishonest," says Mrs. Partridge, "as it seems to be a nightly occurrence for a sentry to be relieved of his watch."

A recruit going through the exercise of sword cut, asked how he should parry. "Never mind that," said the old hussar "only cut, let the enemy parry."

SOMEBODY thinks that if nature had designed a man to be a drunkard, he would have constructed him like a churn so that the more he drank the more he would stand.

In the two and a half years of misfortune under republican rule, what is open the eyes of their followers, what is there in the sorrows of a vast people that will do it? Nothing.

"Men," says Montaigne, "by associating in large masses, as in camps, and in cities, improve their talents, but impair their virtues, and strengthen their minds, but weaken their morals."

"My party, sir, will not lie in idleness," said an Abolitionist. "Very true, sir," retorted his opponent, "your party is neither chargeable with lying in idleness, nor with idleness in lying."

It is a singular coincidence that the Indian name of the river near which Gen. Rosecrans fought his last terrible and bloody battle, that of Chickamauga, means "the Stream of Death."

COMPLIMENTARY.—A new member rose to make his first speech, and, in his embarrassment began to scratch his head. "Well, really," exclaimed Sheridan, "he has got something in his head, after all."

The thief with stolen goods in his hands, in order to escape, cries out, "Stop thief." So the abolition party, to direct public sentiment from their damnable conspiracies, cry out "traitor" at democrats.