

# The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME VII.

MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

NUMBER 40.

## THE TELEGRAPH:

Published every Saturday.  
AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA.  
G. W. MOHRANIE,  
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One copy, one year, \$1.00  
One copy, six months, .50  
ADVANCE RATES.  
One copy, one year, \$1.00  
One copy, six months, .50

AGENTS:  
McIntyre & Co., New Orleans.  
Frank Mitchell, New Orleans.  
Jas. C. Drew, and Behen Brothers,  
Traveling Agents.  
All other agencies are hereby revoked.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.  
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.  
All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "tilt fortilt" and charged accordingly.

Editorial business notices will be made free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.  
An extra charge of 25 per cent will be made on all extra above one inch in width, and upon all double-column advertisements a similar charge will be made.

TARIFF OF ADVERTISING RATES.  
Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square (one inch of space or less), for the first, and seventy-five cents for subsequent insertion, for any time under one month. For longer periods see rates.

Obituary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.  
Any person sending us five new cash subscribers, at the same post office, will be entitled to a copy of THE TELEGRAPH gratis, for one year.

NUMBER SQUARES.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
One	75	150	225	300	375	450	525	600	675	750
Two	150	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500
Three	225	450	675	900	1125	1350	1575	1800	2025	2250
Four	300	600	900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2700	3000
Five	375	750	1125	1500	1875	2250	2625	3000	3375	3750
Six	450	900	1350	1800	2250	2700	3150	3600	4050	4500
Seven	525	1050	1575	2100	2625	3150	3675	4200	4725	5250
Eight	600	1200	1800	2400	3000	3600	4200	4800	5400	6000
Nine	675	1350	2025	2700	3375	4050	4725	5400	6075	6750
Ten	750	1500	2250	3000	3750	4500	5250	6000	6750	7500

Cards of a personal character—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.  
Obituary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.

Any person sending us five new cash subscribers, at the same post office, will be entitled to a copy of THE TELEGRAPH gratis, for one year.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. G. Cobb,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA.  
Aug. 19, 1871. 64-14

Dr. T. P. Richardson,  
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician,  
Office adjoining Methodist church.  
Special attention given to Chronic Surgical Cases. 626-14

A. L. Slack,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner for Texas. Office Wood Street, Monroe, La. Prompt attention given to collections in North Louisiana. Aug. 26, 68, 52-17

Dr. P. W. Meagher,  
HAVING permanently located in Monroe, offers his services in the different branches of his profession to the people of the city and vicinity. Office—On Grand street, next door below Prongole's Drug Store. May 18, 1872. 14

L. N. Polk,  
SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draftsman. All orders left with Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La., will meet with prompt attention. Terms, Cash. May 11, 1872. 34-14

FRANKLIN GARRETT,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, corner Wood and St. John Streets, opposite Recorder's office, Monroe, La. Jan. 1, 1872. 14

DR. J. CALDWELL WOOD, JR. THOS. V. ABBY,  
Chas. Calderwood & Abby,  
MONROE, LA.

OFFICE in rear of Bernard's building, Second street, between Dejean and Railroad. Jan 5, 1872. d&w

W. M. Deason, M. D.,  
HAS permanently located in Monroe, and offers his professional services in all rural and suburban country, and hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. He has had over twenty-five years' experience in his profession in the South. Feb'y 17, 1872. 21-14

W. W. FAIRMILL,  
Morrison & Farmer.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the Parish of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. 1414-13

Dr. Wm. Sandel,  
TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe. March 11, 1872. 25-14

JOHN McENERY, S. D. McENERY,  
J. & S. D. McENERY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. 1414

## Dentistry.

DR. S. L. BRACEY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having an experience of fourteen years in the practice, he feels confident of giving satisfaction in all branches of his profession. He is willing to warrant all work. Office near the Courthouse and next door south of the Ouachita Telegraph office on Grand street, Monroe, La. 47-mar1872

## Frank Moore.

PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will find it to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send names, description as to acreage, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent litigants in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office rear room of Richardson & McEnery's Law Office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La. August 6, 1870.

## Correct Tables.

[From the Mobile Register.]  
We find constant variation in the estimates our contemporaries make of electoral votes for the coming Colleges of 1872. The whole value of all such estimates, and of calculations of strength of parties, must depend upon their basis figures; so, for the benefit of our readers, we reproduce, in condensed form, the following tables. They are entirely accurate, and are identical with those upon which we based our calculations in The Register of the 19th inst.

In 1868 the Electoral Colleges comprised 317 members, of whom 159 were necessary to a choice. Of these Grant received 221; Seymour 78, and Virginia, Texas and Mississippi—23 in all—not a voting. Even had they gone solid for Seymour, Grant's Majority would still have been 125 votes, or 62 more than necessary to elect him.

Since then the new apportionment as it is called, has added votes in various States amounting to 40 in all, and a subsequent "supplemental apportionment," just passed, has added one more vote each to Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont—9 in all. These 49 additional votes consist of 236 members, with 181 votes necessary to elect the next President.

It is probable, in the present aspect of affairs, that the States with all vote in 1872; so that all calculations must bear in mind that the added vote of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, plus the new apportionments, will add 72 electoral votes to the election basis of 1868.

The following table shows the electoral vote of 1868, by States; the popular majorities in each, and also compares in parallel columns the votes of this and the last election:

STATES.	Grant.	Seymour.	Majority.	Electoral vote of 1868.	1872.
Alabama	12	12	0	12	12
Arkansas	12	12	0	12	12
California	12	12	0	12	12
Connecticut	12	12	0	12	12
Delaware	12	12	0	12	12
Florida	12	12	0	12	12
Georgia	12	12	0	12	12
Illinois	12	12	0	12	12
Indiana	12	12	0	12	12
Iowa	12	12	0	12	12
Kansas	12	12	0	12	12
Kentucky	12	12	0	12	12
Louisiana	12	12	0	12	12
Maine	12	12	0	12	12
Maryland	12	12	0	12	12
Massachusetts	12	12	0	12	12
Michigan	12	12	0	12	12
Minnesota	12	12	0	12	12
Mississippi	12	12	0	12	12
Missouri	12	12	0	12	12
Nebraska	12	12	0	12	12
Nevada	12	12	0	12	12
New Hampshire	12	12	0	12	12
New Jersey	12	12	0	12	12
New York	12	12	0	12	12
North Carolina	12	12	0	12	12
Ohio	12	12	0	12	12
Oregon	12	12	0	12	12
Pennsylvania	12	12	0	12	12
Rhode Island	12	12	0	12	12
South Carolina	12	12	0	12	12
Tennessee	12	12	0	12	12
Texas	12	12	0	12	12
Vermont	12	12	0	12	12
Virginia	12	12	0	12	12
West Virginia	12	12	0	12	12
Wisconsin	12	12	0	12	12
Whole number.	221	78	143	317	394
Majority.	143	78	65	159	181

## New Postal Regulations.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th furnishes the following:  
The new postal bill, which became a law just before the session closed, makes some changes in existing postal regulations which are of general interest.

The most important is the authorization of one cent postal cards for correspondence, or for printed circulars, similar to those which were introduced into Great Britain nearly two years ago, and are now in use in nearly all European countries. The House provided in the bill for cards with a paper flap to cover and conceal the writing. The Senate changed this to an open card. In the conference committee the style of the card was left to the discretion of the postmaster general, who prefers the open card, and will order that kind only to be manufactured. The face of the card will bear a one cent stamp and will be provided with lines for the address, and the back will be ruled for the letter. The price of the card and stamp will be only one cent. It will probably be three or four weeks before they will be ready for sale, as the plates for printing have yet to be prepared.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is also President of twenty-six other railroads. He controls seven thousand miles of railroad, and credits to his salary account \$170,000 per annum. He began railroading as a brakeman.

The Springfield Republican says that Koopmanschap, the great contractor for cheap Chinese labor and laborers, has failed, his liabilities amounting to about \$200,000 and his assets to \$200,000, consisting of about \$100,000 in notes given by Chinamen to him for allowances and passage money paid for them, and which cannot be collected, and \$100,000 in bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

## Who Are Our Enemies?

Who is trying to alienate the Reformers from the Democrats, their natural allies and their personal friends? Actuated by the fear that reform and redemption could not be reached by means of measures and methods wholly Democratic in name and organization, the friends of reform, for the most part Democrats and Conservatives, have associated themselves together in order to depose the existing local dynasty.— Their influence is much out of proportion to their numbers, for while the declared adherents of the new party do not profess to equal the straight out Democrats in number even in the city and far less in the country, yet their intelligence, their social standing and their financial position give to them as a compact body, a great power which must be respected according to their strength. Operating in concert for worthy objects the Reformers constitute a powerful organization, and the ends they aim at are identical with those of the Democrats. Agreeing with them in purpose, and duly heeding their power, Democrats feel that they must cooperate with them in voting. Other parties, unworthy as to their aims, but recognizing the Reform strength, are trying to win them over by specious overtures. Each faction of the Republicans bids high for the votes supposed to represent the balance of power. One puts on a semi-Democratic mask, and under a mystic cloud of Greeleyism coaxes the Reformers to follow the lead of Warmoth. The other, avowedly favoring the imperial cause of Grant, courts the alliance of the Reformers in order to spite a local enemy and adversary.

What inference, then, must be drawn from the effort to separate Reformers from Democrats, by false assertions, by false and subtle insinuations, by daily innuendoes, by innumerable perversions of facts, by a world of specious and special pleading, by some downright and unmistakable fabrications, by many suppressions of truth well known and by many suggestions of what is false? In our view, the speaker or writer who attempts to divide the friends of Louisiana is an enemy of Louisiana. He who tries to prevent the solid joint action of the opponents of the malignant dynasty under which we groan, must be a secret friend to that dynasty. He who opposes the only means by which we can escape from the wicked despotism of the Radicals must himself be a friend of despots. Point out to us the man who tries to prevent the union of the conservative voters of our State against the tyranny of imported scoundrels, and we pronounce him a member of the same class. Louisiana's friends are not friends of her foes.—N. O. Bee.

## River and Harbor Improvements.

We are informed by Major Howell, U. S. Engineer Department, that the sum of \$150,000 having been appropriated for the purpose of removing the Red River raft, the work will be commenced at an early date. Boats with powerful dragging and hoisting apparatus, will be ready by the 1st January. It is proposed to commence at the lower end of the raft and cut among the logs one by one. Those that will float are to be cut loose and allowed to float down the river, while the sinking logs are to be hoisted out on the river bank above reach of high water. The timber on the river bank that is likely to fall in is to be felled and removed. The sum appropriated is ample for this year's work, and a like sum next year will complete the work, after which only a small expenditure will be required.

So far as the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi are concerned, the depth of water is now pretty low. The Essayons has broken her propeller blades twice of late, which retarded the work of dredging. The new dredge, Gen. McCullister, is awaiting her rigger, which was broken on the trip out, (and was sent back to New York). She will be ready in about one week. At last accounts there were only 17 feet water on Southwest Pass-bar.

Calcasieu Pass is also to be dredged so as to afford a depth of five feet over the bar there at all times. The Sabine River is also to be surveyed with reference to improving its navigation.

## The President Interviewed.

A Herald correspondent reports an interview with the President at Long Branch. The President said that the release of Dr. Howard had been demanded of the Spanish Government, and he presumed it would be needed to. On being interrogated on the Presidential question, he said he thought Greeley's chances for nomination at Baltimore were about even, and his chances lay with that convention. He believed that Greeley would withdraw if a straight out Democratic ticket was nominated. He hoped that Greeley would be endorsed at Baltimore, "as we would then know whom we are fighting."

The President remarked at the close of the interview that the Cabinet had not discussed what shall be done in case Spain refuses to release Dr. Howard.

Livingstone is safe, sure enough. Stanley, the Herald reporter, has found him, and is on his way out with letters from the tedious old traveler.

## Measures that Have Failed to Become Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The important bills and resolutions that have failed this session are as follows: Bill to reform the collection of customs at the various ports of entry; to facilitate commerce between the United States and China, Japan and the countries of Asia; to define the rights of miners and to encourage the development of mines; joint resolution for a one-term amendment to the constitution; bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the wages and hours of labor and the division of profits between labor and capital; joint resolution for the purchase of the island of Cuba; Mexican, Brazilian and Australian steamship subsidies; postal telegraph bill; bill to prevent cruelty to animals; civil rights bill; civil service reform bill; bill authorizing ten or more shooops of war; a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the President by direct vote of the people, and the office of Vice-President; bill relating to the fisheries, to come into effect with the provisions of the Washington treaty; bill to secure the public lands to the actual settlers; bill for a consolidation of the Indian tribes under a civil government, to be called the Territory of Oklahoma; bill granting bounty to persons of color who were slaves prior to April 15, 1861; bill to promote immigration to the United States; bill to pay the illegal seizure of cotton after June 13, 1865; bill to refund the cotton tax; bill to protect life and property on vessels propelled in whole or part by steam; bill extending the power of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the several States.

In addition to these, all bills for the admission of Territories as States, for the punishment of polygamy in Utah, for the grants of lands to railroads, and all bills to revive shipbuilding and all financial measures.

## Why Do Children Die?

In answer to this question, the Medical Recorder has the following language:  
The reason why children die, is because they are not taken care of. From the day of birth they are stuffed with water, suffocated in hot rooms and steamed in hot bed-clothes. So much for in-door. When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once a week in summer and once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is permitted to peer into day-light. A little later they are sent out with no clothes at all on the parts of the body which most need protection. Bare legs, bare arms, bare necks, girted middles, with an inverted umbrella the air and chill the other parts of the body. A stout, strong man goes out on a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woolen stockings, and thick double-soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of three years old, an infant of flesh and blood, bone and constitution, goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare, an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother out-right, and make the father an invalid for weeks. And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure which a dozen years later would be considered downright tomfoolery. To rear children thus for the slaughter pen, and then lay it to the Lord, is too bad. We don't think the Almighty had any hand in it.

## The Wrong Puppy.

I had quite a laugh in the park the other day. Not far from where I was lounging, a gentleman was promenading, accompanied by a magnificent greyhound, while just in advance of him walked a well known dandy. The gentleman called "Bruno! Bruno!" The dandy stopped and looked around but not knowing the gentleman, quickly resumed his walk. Again the gentleman called—"Here Bruno, come here!" Upon this the dandy turned and angrily demanded:  
"What is your pleasure, sir?"  
"With you—nothing."  
"Then how dare you, not knowing me, thus address me on a public promenade?"  
"Pray, sir—if I may ask—what is your name?"  
"How, sir? do you wish to insult me?"  
"But will you please give me your name?" quietly pleaded the owner of the greyhound.  
"There is my card, sir," and the dandy handed forth a slip of pasteboard.  
"Why," said the gentleman, reading aloud the letters upon the card, "this is Br-u-n-o-w. My dog spells his name without the w."—Exchange.

Seven years ago every cotton mill in Columbus, Ga., was burned to the ground. Since then they have put up five mills, whose average consumption is 24 bales of cotton per day. Thus far, since Sept. 1, they have taken 6124 bales. These enterprises have been sustained altogether by Southern energy and capital, not one dollar of Northern or foreign capital being invested in them. Why can not our citizens follow the example set them by the enterprising business men in Columbus?

## Millionaire Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

The case of Wm. H. Bumsted, the Jersey City millionaire, who was sentenced yesterday to nine months' imprisonment in the penitentiary for stealing money from Jersey City in a real estate transaction, he being a member of the Board of Public Works, excites great attention in New York. Bumsted had just returned from the Philadelphia Convention, and evidently thought it impossible for a person of his wealth to fall to evade punishment by some means. While the sentence was being delivered, the silence with which the almost breathless auditors listened was only broken by the low sobs from the prisoner's father. Every possible effort to influence the Court was made last week by personal friends. The Judges were visited by prominent men of both political parties, but without avail, and the sentence is universally considered a just one. Bumsted has, since the 3rd of April, 1871, been the real head of the Board of Public Works in Jersey City, the heavy expenditures of which have caused an enormous increase of debt, under which the city now struggles. Prior to that date the expenses of the city government had rarely exceeded \$1,000,000 annually, but upon the accession of Bumsted an era of wild expenditure was commenced, which brought the city to the verge of bankruptcy, so that the Board refused several times to pay the Treasurer's warrants. In the first nine months the Board of Public Works spent \$1,775,000, exclusive of the payment of money on contracts made by the former government.—Cin. Commercial.

## An Alligator Story.

Capt. George Alban tells a rather tough story—or rather it would be so considered in more northern climes where the gentle alligator disporteth not in the meadow brooks and where his melodious roar is never heard. Avoucheth George, that on Monday morning at a point a mile above town and opposite his domicile, an unsuspecting mule came down to the river-brink to take his thirst in the pure stream that runneth past our city. While in the act a large alligator seized him by the nose and actually dragged him into the river, despite his efforts to put into practice his favorite tactics—the backing movement. So soon as this was accomplished the monster let go his hold and beat the poor mule to death with his tail, lashing the water like unto the wheel of a steamboat. After killing his prey the victor immediately commenced his dainty feast—a feast which many of our Vicksburg boys would have envied. There is an eddy at that point, but occasionally floating objects are thrown out into the stream. This at times happens with the carcass of the mule, but before it gets further than a hundred yards the monster rushes in pursuit and tows it back. Capt. Alban did not have an opportunity of seeing the alligator's full length, but says it is at least two feet broad across the head. The mule was a large nice one.—Shreveport Times.

## Curious Geological Specimens.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, of the 19th, has the following:  
Dr. Charles Vander, Esq., on Saturday received a lot of very fine geological specimens from Utica, Ind., among which were two fragments of stone with a perfect photograph of the fern in clusters printed upon the surface. These impressions or photographs of shrunken ferns are found inside the stone, and are said to be a perfect representation of surrounding natural scenery. Geologists explain that, at some period in the process of formation, the material receives, through the chemical action of the sun, a photographic impression of the surrounding vegetation. The photograph being printed on the sensitive material, the addition of particles in the progress of transformation closes over the surface and thus in the course of time the picture is secured by an incrustation of stone. One of the specimens in question exhibits the picture of a beautiful landscape, made by the impression of the ground upon which they stood, the trunk, branches and even the smallest and most delicate leaves being clearly defined, and presenting a very pleasing picture.

## How to Get Along.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.  
If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.  
Never buy an article simply because it is cheap, when you do not really need it.  
Pay as you go.  
Help others when you can, but never give because others do, when you cannot afford it.  
Learn to say "no," no necessity for snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.  
Have few confidants—the fewer the better.  
Use your own brains, rather than those of others.  
Learn to think and act for yourself.

"I will preach from that portion of the scripture dis evening," said a colored dominie, "where de 'Postle Paul pints his 'Pistle to the 'Phesians."

"Come into the Varden, Maud," is the way in which musical mammae urge their daughters to try on their new calico dresses.

## An Apprehension Set at Rest.

Thus telegraphs the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, under date of the 3d:  
A gentleman of much prominence in the West wrote a letter, not long ago, to Mr. Greeley, with reference to his position, and the complications which might arise in connection with the Baltimore Convention, and making the inquiry whether or not Mr. Greeley would retire if the Democrats at Baltimore should nominate a separate candidate. To this letter Mr. Greeley responded, that he would stand by his editorial of April 10. Subsequently the same gentleman, during a recent visit to New York, had a conversation with Mr. Greeley upon the subject, when the latter, in effect, stated that, after considering the matter very carefully, and having laid the question before some of his most trusted friends for their opinion, he had decided that he had no right to withdraw as a candidate, that he did not seek the nomination, and it having been trusted to him by so large a body of men, and having received the indorsement of a large portion of the public, he doubted if he could, with propriety, and with a proper sense of his responsibilities to them, retire from the canvass.

## Homely Girls.

"How did that homely woman contrive to get married?" is not unfrequently remarked of some good, domestic creature whom her husband regards as the apple of his eye, and in whose plain face he sees something better than beauty. Pretty girls who are vain of their charms are rather prone to make observations of this kind; and consciousness of the fact that the flowers of loveliness are often left to pine on the stem, while weeds of homeliness go off readily, is no doubt in many cases at the bottom of the question. The truth is, most men prefer homeliness and amiability to beauty and caprice. Handsome women are apt to over-value themselves, and in waiting for an immense bid, occasionally overstep the market. Their plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their personal deficiencies, generally lay themselves out to produce a favorable impression, and in most instances succeed. They don't aspire to capture paragons with princely fortunes, but are willing to take anything respectable and love-worthy that Providence may throw in their way. The rock of our haughty Junos and coquetish Hebes—is fastidiousness.

The Milwaukee News says: A lady of this city has recently experienced the "death to us part" with her seventh husband, and she is now a fresh and charming widow of thirty-four. She was first married in 1855, at the age of seventeen, and her husband died two years afterward. She married her second husband in 1859, who lived but six months after the marriage. She married again in 1861, and her husband enlisted and was killed in action in Virginia. During the war she married twice, and both of these husbands were killed. In 1866 she married again, and the husband died in 1867. In 1870 she was again in the oft-trodden pathway to the altar, and about two months ago she returned from the well-tracked pathway to her husband's tomb. Her experience of mankind ought to be valuable.

Mack writes from Washington a story of an unsophisticated gentleman from the West who recently dropped into the hall of the House of Representatives to see the sights. Beckoning to a neatly attired citizen of African descent who stood near him, and who modestly answered his call, he said to him, "Jim, will you show me to the barber's shop; I want to get shaved and have my boots blacked." This was a little to much for "Jim," who was none other than one of the honorable members from South Carolina—Mr. Elliott. "Sense me, sah," said Elliott, "Use not a waitah; Use a mentah." The gentleman from the West retired, deeply mortified.

As sometimes small evils, like invisible insects, inflict pains, and a single hair stops a vast machine, the chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, but in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let on long leases.

Horace Greeley's opposition to a tax on guano, on the ground that "American birds can not compete with the pauper labor of birds in debauched and priest-ridden Central America," comes too late to have any influence upon the present session of Congress, except to hasten the adjournment.

In every pursuit, whatever gives strength and energy to the mind of man, experience teaches to be favorable to the interest of piety, knowledge and virtue; in every pursuit, on the contrary, whatever enfeebles or limits the powers of the mind, the same experience ever shows to be hostile to the best interests of human life.

"Come into the Varden, Maud," is the way in which musical mammae urge their daughters to try on their new calico dresses.