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CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1866.

At ten o'clock the regular order was taken up, it being the concurrent resolution that no Senator or Representative from any seceded State shall be admitted until such State shall have been declared entitled to representation.

Mr. Sherman took the floor. He maintained that the resolution could confer no power not already vested in Congress. A similar resolution had been adopted last Congress.

Mr. Sherman spoke in favor of the President's reconstruction policy, yet he was in favor of the President's bill and voted for it against the veto; but he considered that the President exercised only a constitutional right in exercising the veto power. While he thought that there was much that was ridiculous in his speech of the 22d, there was yet much in it worthy of consideration—prompted as it was by a desire to see the Southern States speedily restored to their constitutional relations. While he (Mr. Sherman) was anxious to see some mode adopted by which loyal Southern men might be admitted to Congress, he never should consent to the admission of any man who had taken a part in the rebellion, and would never vote to repeal the test oath. He also favored voters, and not population, as a basis of representation, though he should probably vote for the proposition, now in the Senate, recognizing population as a basis. He did not believe Mr. Sumner's proposition, to declare suffrage by the act of Congress, was practicable. Mr. Sherman referred to the speech made by President Johnson on the 22d of Feb. He thought that no man who was a friend of the President would be unwilling to wipe that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive of a more humiliating spectacle than that of the President of the United States addressing such a crowd as called upon him on the 22d of Feb.—He regretted especially the paragraph in the speech made by the President on that day referring by name to Messrs. Stevens and Sumner; but it should be remembered that President Johnson was a very combative man, and that he had always been noted to use force in repelling assaults made upon him.

Mr. Sumner had recently accused him of white-washing, and while no affront was intended, this language was evidently construed into an affront. It could not be forgotten that Mr. Stevens proclaimed Andrew Johnson an "alien enemy" in the Baltimore Convention, and that he recently said, in the House, for certain language used by him, (the President) "a British king would have lost his head 200 years ago." These facts must be taken into consideration in making up a judgment upon this unfortunate speech.

The most uncalled for paragraph was that which charged certain gentlemen with conspiring at his assassination. This was simply ridiculous, and he believed there was not a man in the country who thought differently; still there was much in the speech worthy of consideration, prompted as it was by the President's anxiety to see the Southern States speedily restored to their constitutional relations.

Mr. Sherman said in conclusion: I have thus, Mr. President, endeavored to show that to this hour no act has been done by the President inconsistent with his obligations to the great Union party that elected him. Differences have arisen, but they have arisen upon new questions not within the contemplation of the Union party or the Union people when the President was nominated.

I have also shown that he has acted in pursuance of a policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln and approved by the people, and that no event has yet transpired that will preclude from a hearty co-operation with the great mass of the Union people in securing to the country the objects for which we contended successfully, in a great war. That events have transpired, that utterances have been made tending in that direction, no one will deny. The surest evidence of it is the joy of the worst enemies of the country over our difference. I find in a recent paper this significant paragraph:

DAYTON, O., Feb. 20.—The Democrats of Dayton had a justification over President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, firing 100 guns.—Mr. Vallandigham made a brief speech, saying the Democracy did not elect Mr. Johnson, but it is now their duty to stand by him. He announced a mass meeting in future for exaltation. A flag floats from Mr. Vallandigham's window.

Mr. Pollard—May I ask which flag it was? Mr. Sherman—I don't know. The dispatch don't state. Mr. Nye—If he flew his own flag, it was a rebel flag.

Mr. Sherman—Now, I am aware of no calamity more disgraceful than for us, by our divisions, to surrender to men who were our enemies in time of war, any or all the powers of this Government. He who contributes in any way to this result deserves the execrations of his countrymen.

This may be done by thrusting upon the President new issues, in which the well known principles of his life do not agree with the judgement of his political associates. It may be done by inviting controversies of a personal character.

The Lancaster Gazette.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

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acter. It may be done by the President turning his back upon those who trusted him with high powers, and thus linking his name with one of the most disgraceful in American history, that of John Tyler.

I feel an abiding confidence that Andrew Johnson will not, cannot do this; and, sir, who will deny that the thus linking his name with one of the most disgraceful in American history, that of John Tyler.

Where will be the four millions of slaves whom, by your policy, you have emancipated? What would be their inevitable fate if now surrendered to the custody of the rebels of the South? Will you by your demand of universal suffrage, destroy the power of the Union party to protect them in their dearly purchased liberty? Will you by new issues upon which you know you have not the views of the people, jeopardize those rights, which you can, by the aid of the Union party, secure to these freedmen? We know that the President cannot, will not, and will never agree to unite with us upon the issues of universal suffrage.

No such dogmas were contemplated when, for his heroic services in the cause of the Union, we placed him side by side with Mr. Lincoln as our standard bearer. Why dwell upon them? Why not complete the work so gloriously begun by our soldiers, by securing Union and Liberty to all men without distinction of color, leaving to the States, as before, the question of suffrage?

The curse of God, the maledictions of millions of our people, and the tears and blood of new made freedmen will, in my judgement, rest upon those who now for any cause destroy the unity of the great party that have led us through the wilderness of war to peace and repose. We must now look at our public credit. We have duties to perform to the business interests of the country in which we need the assistance of the President. We have every motive for harmony with him and with each other, and for a generous, manly trust in his patriotism.

If ever the time shall come when I can no longer confide in his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected. I will bid farewell to Andrew Johnson with unfeigned sorrow. I will remember when he stood on this very spot five years ago, refuting with unexampled courage the assaults of traitors. He left in their hands wife, children, property and home, and staked his all on the result. I well remember that when a retreating General would have left Nashville to its fate, that again with heroic courage he maintained his post. I well remember the fierce conflict and trials through which he and his fellow companions in East Tennessee maintained our cause in the heart of the Confederacy. I will remember the struggle he had with the aristocratic element of Tennessee.

Never ashamed of his origin and never far from the hearts of the people. Sir, you must not sever the great Union party from this loyal element of the Southern States. No theories of possible utopian good can compensate for the loss of such patriotism and devotion. Time, as he tells you in his message, is a great element of reform, and time is on your side.

I remember the homely and encouraging words of a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause, an expelled Methodist preacher from the South, who told those who were behind him in opinion, "well friends, black or white, we must all travel together."

I say to all who doubt Andrew Johnson, who wish to move more rapidly than he can, to block up while, to consolidate their great victory, with the certainty that reason and the Almighty will continue their work. All wisdom will need be with us. The highest human wisdom is to do all the good you can, not sacrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. God knows that I do not urge harmony and consolidation from personal motives.

The people of my native State have entrusted me with a position here extended four years beyond the termination of the Presidential office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no favors. If I believed for a moment that he would seek an alliance with those who, by either arms or council, or even by apathy, were against this country in the recent war, and would turn over to them the high powers entrusted to him by the Union party, then, sir, he is dishonest, and would receive no assistance from me. But I will not force him into this attitude. If he shall not prove false to the declaration made by him in his veto message, that his strongest desire was to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and property, then I will not quarrel with him as to the means used; and while, as he tells us in the same message, he only asks for States to be represented which are in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal tests, surely we ought not to separate from him until at least we prescribe a test of their loyalty upon which we are willing to stand. We have not done it yet. I will not try him by the new creed, and will not denounce him for hasty words uttered in repelling personal affront. I see him yet surrounded by the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy—no words from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who, when he was one of the moral

heroes of the war denounced him, spat upon him and despitely used him. The assertion must be self-sought, and even then I will part with him in sorrow, but with the abiding hope that the same Almighty power that has guided us through the recent war will be with us still in our new difficulties until every State is restored to its full communion and fellowship, and until our nation, purified by war, will assume among the nations of the earth the grand position hoped for by Washington, Clay, Webster, Lincoln, and hundreds of thousands of unnamed heroes, who gave up their lives for glory.

Meeting of the Hocking Valley Horticultural Society.

HORTICULTURAL ROOMS, LANCASTER, Feb. 24, '66. Society met pursuant to adjournment—President Kinkead in the Chair. After reading and approval of minutes, the Committee on Library reported progress in the matter of purchasing books.

Messrs. J. A. Hunter, Henry Reber, Thos. Sturgeon and J. M. Gallagher were then proposed and duly elected members. Mr. Boring, from the Council of Nine, reported its organization by the appointment of J. S. Snider, President, and F. J. Boving, Secretary.

The Librarian, Mr. Macracken, read a set of rules adopted by him and approved by the Council, for government of Library. By consent, an informal expression was had among the members in reference to fruit prospects for the coming season, as affected by the late cold weather.

The general opinion was that peaches were mostly killed, as well as the earlier sorts of cherries, and plums, except the damson, which, with the apple, pear, and grape, was believed not to have received much injury. Mr. Clark, of the State Farm, thought from present appearances, enough peach buds were yet living there to give an average half crop.

Mr. Snider reported his peaches and cherries uninjured—his trees are on the north slope of a hill, where the frost has not been out of the ground since fall. The conversation finally turned upon the subject of the relative hardness of budded and seedling peaches, Mr. Clark stating his apprehension that growers would yet have to fall back on good seedlings for hardness—and Mr. Fetters stating that his experience inclined him to exactly the contrary view.

The regular question, "Orchard Culture," being taken up, Mr. Work gave his experience with two orchards—One had been planted partially between the trees of an old orchard, the latter to be eventually removed. The soil was gravelly, and a part of the time was cultivated, and a part of the time hogs were turned in, their rooting up the ground thoroughly. The fruit here was fine and smooth; while in the other orchard, on a clay soil, where the grass had been allowed to grow to a sod, the fruit was knotty and inferior. For two years past, hogs had been kept out of the first named orchard, but it had been cultivated in barley and clover—and last season a great portion of the fruit in this was knotty.

Mr. Macracken read from Elliott in support of the views taught by Mr. Work's experience—read also from H. W. Beecher on other propositions, that trees were benefited in proportion to the extent of leaf surface made, rather than by the amount of wood. Also, advising the application of manure at the ends of the roots, and not close to the trees.

Mr. Busby—in setting out his orchard, had planted common fruit, digging large holes for the trees, and filling with good loam—afterwards grafting to secure the varieties desired—was in the habit of pruning as early as possible. Breaks up the ground every fifth year, plants in corn, following by wheat and clover. Apples were knotty in wet seasons. Allowing pigs to run in the orchard was beneficial.

Mr. Borebers—Wished further information about the effects of clover—believed it not injurious to young orchards, especially those planted, as was frequently the case, on old, worn soils, where clover, plowed under, would be a great improvement by its enriching qualities.

Mr. Wiseman—Referred to an orchard of his acquaintance on Walnut creek, favored in a remarkable degree, by location and soil, the latter being a rich walnut and wild cherry soil, and the location a slope to the north and towards the creek, with a forest opposite. For many years this orchard was remarkable for productiveness and excellence of fruit. A single tree of the Roxbury Russet had produced fifty-five bushels of apples in one season.—This orchard bore almost every year till forty years old. He believed its final deterioration to have been caused by exhaustion of the soil, without artificial enriching. Inters that the thing for a successful orchard is a naturally rich soil, and to be kept rich by timely manuring.

Mr. Young—Would not select bottom land, but the best ridge land, and if not rich enough, would make it so by manure—has had trees growing forty-seven years—some of them now two feet in diameter—ten years ago it ceased bearing, and he thought it would die—in order to save it, he manured it very heavily as far as the roots extended, working the soil with the spade—the tree started at once into new life, and is now as flourishing and vigorous as any he ever saw—a recent crop from it amounted to forty bushels—thinks clover beneficial, if not taken off the ground—would turn in no stock but hogs, and is not sure that even they are beneficial. Tried timothy two years, and is satisfied it is bad. Keep the grass from the trees on account of mice. Oats are good, mainly as a means of getting the ground in clover. His soil is a clay sandstone. In April he gives his trees a wash with the liquid left after making hard soap, and keeps them smooth and clean. Also, gives his trees the refuse of leaches, and all kinds of rubbish. Salt is a great thing for trees, and is the best application to kill peach borers.

The President—Referred to an Agricultural address by Gen. Worthington, of Chillicothe, in which it was advised to dig in the fall, large holes for reception of trees in spring, pulverizing the ground in the bottom of the hole the same as the surface soil. Had tried to follow this advice, and was confirmed in the opinion of its soundness. Thinks there is frequent error in planting trees too closely. Drainage is essential to success. A good wash for young trees is made of lime with a mixture of soap and ashes.

Mr. Young expressed his disbelief in the theory of trees being killed by the sun, as advanced by some. The mischief is occasioned by ice forming on leaning trees in the winter. He mentioned instances of peach and cherry trees splitting to the heart, as he believed from this cause. Upright trees are not thus affected, nor those leaning to the south or west.

Mr. Clark—Thought that direct rays of the sun, which act by thawing one side while the other remains frozen.—The injury is always on the south-west side of the tree, where the sun's rays strike the most powerfully. The remedy is to properly shade the trees.—Upright trees do not escape injury from the same cause. The most thrifty trees will generally be found near the wood-pile, out-buildings, &c., receiving the benefit of the manure and partial shade. When the soil of an orchard is generally broken up with the plow, it will not pay to spade closely about the trees. The pear tree does not need food. Being naturally of a rampant growth, it does well on this soil.

Mr. Fetters—As to planting trees, the plow followed by the President was the correct one. Place no richer soil in the hole than that of the surface, and place it no deeper than the ground is plowed. Never plow an orchard deep; breaking of the roots is altogether wrong. Be not particular to plow close to trees—go no nearer than will allow the single tree to pass without touching. Agrees with others as to the good effects of having pigs in the orchard. Mulching, where practicable, is better than the use of the plow.—Clover affords the best mulch on an extensive scale. Never apply strong manure in warm weather—the fall is best for this. Leaves, and top forest soil are good applied in spring. Much of blight in fruit is owing to condition of soil. Cold water in soil could be got rid of by drainage. Where cold water stands under the surface, but little benefit, comparatively, is derived from the rains of summer. Many trees have a habit of bearing only every other year—intends to try the effect of trimming as a remedy. Believe in early pruning, and in gas tar as an excellent application to the stumps, causing the wound to heal finely, and preventing the deposit of eggs of insects.

Mr. Busby related how he came to have bearing Rambo trees every season. It was by top-grafting from trees in another orchard, which he had observed to bear a different year from his own. He had some trees grafted with both kinds, so that a portion of the same tree would bear one year, and another portion the next. There was no perceptible difference in the fruit of different years.

The discussion was further continued at considerable length, by Messrs. Macracken, Gravett and others, but the report has already exceeded the space which the printers can be expected to allot to it.

Mr. White presented grafts of the Columbia pear, sent by Mr. Wesley Claypool, of Ross county, which were distributed among the members. Also, a beautiful specimen of sorgho sugar.

At the suggestion of the President, the subject of "Pruning" was adopted as the question for discussion at the next meeting.

On motion the society adjourned to Saturday, March 10th. J. C. KINKEAD, Pres't. S. A. GRISWOLD, Sec'y.

The Athens Messenger notices the wandering away of two little children, five years of age. The corpse of one, after a general search in which the inhabitants of the neighborhood participated, was found in the river.

Lost on the Prairie—A Lady Lives Thirty Hours in a Snow Drift.

On the 13th of February, E. T. Runyon, of New Hampshire, Iowa, on his way home from Jacksonville, eight miles distant, stopped one mile from the latter place to see a recently married daughter, Mrs. F. B. Weed. After supper Mrs. W. resolved to accompany her father home, and hastily clad herself for the purpose. Leaving Mr. Weed in the house, father and daughter proceeded to where the horses had been tied to find them gone, but yet in sight. Pursuing the team for some distance and finding it impossible to overtake it, Mr. Runyon implored his daughter to return, while he would make his way home alone. This she would not consent to do (feeling quite able to perform the journey) unless he should accompany her and remain for the night. This was between seven and eight o'clock. The weather was then comparatively mild—with no wind and a slight snow falling. They pursued their journey for a time without difficulty, but the night being quite dark, and the snow having obliterated the track, they lost the road; bearing to the south on the uninhabited prairie. Both were conscious that they were lost, yet neither breathed it to the other.

A frightful wind and snow storm now arose, and the barking of a pack of prairie wolves did not add to the comfort of the wanderers, who, tired out at last, lay down under a snow drift and waited for day light. When the dawn came, Mr. Runyon found that they were about ten miles from the place to which he resolved to go for succor. His daughter was too weak to move and he feared that she would perish before his return, but there seemed no other alternative to leaving her. He accordingly wrapped her up in the shawl, blanket and "cloud" which she had worn from the house, and which, with her beaver hood, greatly protected her, and broke the ice off a little longer from which the snow had receded, placing her there as the warmest spot he could find.—When he reached the house his hands and face were frozen, and he was nearly frantic. Help was at once sent to the unfortunate woman, but the snow had so drifted that she could not be found. The day and night passed.—The next morning was clear, but the mercury had sunk from 14 to 28 degrees below zero. Scarcely a hope remained of Mrs. Weed being alive, but after a careful hunt, about 11 A. M. she was discovered in the place where she had lain for thirty hours. She was insensible, her feet, ankles and one hand being frozen, though the physicians do not think that amputation will be required. When found she had moved but little from where her father had placed her. The ice upon which she had been laid had melted from her bodily heat, and when found she lay in the bed of the creek, nearly every part of her clothing being saturated with water. Her feet were doubtless frozen in the morning before her father left her, and to the providential fate of her coming in contact with the water may be ascribed not merely the safety of her limbs, but the preservation of her life.

JOSEPH BILLINGS' ELEMENTS OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

—We are apt to hate them who don't take our advice, and despise them who do. It is dreadful easy to be a phool—a man can often be one and not know it. Elegant Leisure—chewing plug tobacco and spitting it in a dog's eye. Real happiness don't consist so much in what a man don't have, as in what he don't want. Fear is the first lesson learnt and the last forgotten. Nobody but a phool gets bit twice by the same dog. A pet lamb always makes a cross ram. Epitaphs are like circus bills—there is more in the bill than is ever performed. To be healthy—eat onions and go naked.

—We have already mentioned reports that the devil had appeared in Harrison and some of the adjoining counties of Kentucky, and caused a good deal of alarm among the superstitious residents of that part of the State. The Lexington Loyalist says that the whole thing originated in a freak of mischief with some young men in Cynthia, who determined to play a trick upon some refractory waiters at a hotel. They dressed up an old negro in a bull's skin, with a frightful head, horns and eyes, and turned him loose among the offenders, who at once decamped, and circulated the stories which have, of course, gathered importance from constant repetition.

The burning oil well near Franklin, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, is a wonderful phenomenon. It flows up a vast column of flame more than a hundred feet into the air, and lights the country for miles around.—It has moderated the temperature in the neighborhood, so that the grass has rapidly grown up, and is now from two to four inches high. The trees standing within this tropical range have budded and leaved out with all the luxuriance of summer.

Pollard told the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer that General Grant said if he had it in his power he would suppress the Cincinnati Enquirer and the New York News for their disloyalty.

ARE WE TO BE MEXICANIZED?

It is most unfortunate that the leadership of the Republican majority in the House has fallen into such hands. Mr. Stevens is a strong man, but his forte is destruction, not creation. His opinions are extreme; his declared policy reactionary and ruinous. And yet he intends and expects to lead Congress, step by step, to the adoption of that policy, and will know too well how to use the present inflated state of feeling among the members for the accomplishment of his purpose. It is his avowed determination that the existing State Governments of the South, organized under the direction of President Lincoln and President Johnson, shall be annulled and destroyed, and military or civil governments established on their ruins.

It is his determination that the property of the people of the South shall be confiscated and distributed among the freed negroes and Union soldiers, and that the Southern States shall be ruled as territories for an indefinite period. Suppose Congress shall be induced to adopt either of these measures, suppose a bill passed for suppressing the State Governments which the Executive has recognized as regularly formed and legitimate. It needs no words to show that this must lead to actual collision. The President would refuse to enforce such an act; he would resist its enforcement, with all the power in his hands, and consider himself bound so to do by his oath to maintain and defend the constitution. The consequences of such a conflict of authority between the President and Congress are too fearful to contemplate. And yet to just this calamity does the declared policy of the trusted and followed leader of the House point.

The catastrophe is clearly possible. It is in the direct line of present action; what is called the Radical policy of reconstruction, can not be even inaugurated without it. Will it come to this? We hope not; we believe not; we think Congress will pause long and consider well before it follows its leader to that precipice. While the great question hangs in suspense, let all true men possess their souls in patience, doing justice to the motives of the President, giving all due weight to his opinions and arguments, and treating him, in all respects, as the executive head of the nation deserves to be treated, even if some of his public utterances are as indiscreet and unadvised as the congressional assaults upon him. Andrew Johnson has not the inexhaustible patience and long-suffering of Abraham Lincoln, although like him in disregard of the official proprieties; but it must be conceded that President Johnson has exacted more radical and humiliating concessions from the South than President Lincoln could have done. Let us also judge Congress fairly. Its controlling purpose is to protect the freedmen and to secure the restoration of the Union upon a secure basis. The majority of its members are not actuated by hostility to the South, and their love for country rises above regard to party interests. If Congress and the Executive shall unfortunately be placed in an attitude of permanent hostility, it is for the people to hold the balance impartially and to give righteous judgment between them. Forget party; forget men; forget every thing but the constitution, the laws, and the eternal justice enthroned above both, and all will yet be well.

HANDSOMELY CAUGHT.

The Copperheads in the Legislature recently put their heads together and, with the hope of manufacturing a little political capital agreed to introduce a resolution giving additional bounties to the soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862. Now it is well known that while the soldiers were in the field fighting southern democrats, these fellows had no sympathy for them, but now that the boys are at home they are very anxious to secure their votes, and hence are resorting to all sorts of petty tricks and devices with that end in view. Hence the above resolution.

The Union men thought it would be well to test the sincerity of their professions, and so offered an amendment providing that the amount necessary to pay these bounties be made out of the confiscated lands of traitors in the South.

This fell like a bomb shell in the "South Carolina corner" of the House. The Copperheads were not willing that the Union soldiers should be paid at the expense of southern traitors, and so every one of them voted against the amended resolution. This shows the sincerity of their new-born love for the soldiers. It will have to grow considerably before it is equal to their love for southern traitors.—Sicco Gazette.

Miss Emily Batchelder, a school teacher, of East Montpelier, Vt., recently whipped a half grown boy who stubbornly resisted her, but was held by some of the other scholars while he received his punishment. The boy's father prosecuted the teacher, but finally withdrew the suit, as public opinion was strongly against him. A collection was taken up and Miss Batchelder's expenses paid. The ladies of the district then presented her with a set of silver spoons and a butter knife, as an indication that they supported her in enforcing discipline.

Delaware County has resolved to build a Soldier's Monument, to cost \$10,000. The following gentlemen comprise the Executive Committee: C. Chamberlain, T. W. Powell, W. P. Reid, J. D. Van Doman, John Wolfley.

Without attempting to enter upon the details of my interview, I may say with propriety that enough transpired to convince me that the President is a true friend of the South, and that it is the duty of our people, as it shall be our pleasure, in the future to extend to him a cordial and generous support.

Also, too well they know, The pain, the woe, Caused by neglecting CATARRH in its earliest stages. Dr. D. H. Seelye's LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY will give relief in a short time, and its directions are carefully followed, even permanently cure this dread disease in its worst form.

CLIPPINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

Why are country girls' cheeks like a good print dress? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color. Why are books the best friends?—Because when they bore you, you can always shut them up without offense. Who was the fastest woman mentioned in the Bible? Herodias; when she got a head of John the Baptist on a charger. Jefferson Davis is now afflicted with a sore throat.—Albany Argus. He ought to have it tied up.—New Haven Palladium.

An exchange says that one load of Massachusetts women reaches Oregon it is proposed to found a city and call it She cargo. You can't be sure that a dog isn't cross till you see him wag his tail. So before you undertake to pat him, "wait for the wag."

"It is never too late to mend," as the old lady said when she sat up till 12 p. m. to darn her husband's stockings. A marriage is thus noticed by one of our contemporaries: "Married, last week, John Cobb to Miss Kate Webb. Look out for little spiders."

The Grand Jury of Richmond has found a true bill against R. H. Pollard, for assaulting and beating E. P. Brooks, correspondent of the New York Times. Between sixteen and seventeen thousand Mexicans it is stated, had been executed in accordance with the findings of imperial courts martial up to the end of December last. No two human beings were ever alike either in body or mind. In other words, Nature has been engaged in making men and women six thousand years without ever making one she thought it worth while to repeat.

At a wedding in New York, recently, one of the guests, a woman of high social position, stole an elegant set of diamond earrings, intended as a present for the bride. "Come till America, Pat," writes a son of the Emerald Isle, to his friend in Ireland: "It is a fine country to get a livin' in. All ye have to do, is to get a three-cornered box, and fill it wid bricks and carry it till the top of a four story building, and the man at the top does all the work."

Dispatches to the State Department indicate that immigration from Europe to the United States will this year exceed that of any previous year. All the German ports especially are filling up with persons desirous of securing a passage to this country. A dog fight at Chicago, on Wednesday, attracted a very large crowd of persons, and several thousand dollars changed hands on the occasion. Both dogs died after the encounter, which is reported to have continued during two hours and forty minutes. Devilish.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal states that an old couple of his acquaintance, named Davis, have had twenty-nine children, that twenty-eight of them are still alive, and furnished twenty-five recruits for the Union army. THE MOST DIFFICULT ASCENT.—Getting up a subscription. HONEST CONFESION.—The Legislature of New York is trying to mature a bill for cleansing the great city, preparatory to the cholera season. The N. Y. World, is abusing the Union majority in that body, says they do not desire the city to escape this plague, because it would greatly thin out the Democrats! That is a funny confession for a Democratic paper to make! It is as much as to say that the Democrats chidefully reside in such localities as Five Points, where the cholera would be likely to commit the greatest ravages!—Cin. Times.

In May last the corner stone of a new Roman Catholic cathedral was laid in Pekin. It is to be of magnificent dimensions—three hundred feet long, and one hundred and fifty feet in breadth, to the extreme of the transept. Its spire will overtop the loftiest of the imperial city. The Meriden, Connecticut, Recorder states that Elliott Savage, of Meriden, lately received a patent for a new process of hardening iron, which he sold to J. J. Wilcox for \$500,000, and that Mr. Wilcox has sold it for \$2,000,000.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER. Pollard publishes a card in which he gives the following as a correct copy of his note to the President applying for permission to resume the publication of his paper: "WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. "To the President: "If the publication of the Richmond Examiner is permitted to be resumed, I promise that it shall support the Union, Constitution and laws, and the policy of your administration. "I have the honor to be, "Your obedient servant, "Signed, "H. RIVES POLLARD." This was written after an appeal to General Grant, who had refused his consent most emphatically. Pollard also says, of his interview with the President: "Without attempting to enter upon the details of my interview, I may say with propriety that enough transpired to convince me that the President is a true friend of the South, and that it is the duty of our people, as it shall be our pleasure, in the future to extend to him a cordial and generous support."

Also, too well they know, The pain, the woe, Caused by neglecting CATARRH in its earliest stages. Dr. D. H. Seelye's LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY will give relief in a short time, and its directions are carefully followed, even permanently cure this dread disease in its worst form.