

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

N. O. WALLACE, J.

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.

[Proprietor.]

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TERMS.
Two Dollars for one year, *payable in advance*; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be deferred three months. All papers going out of the county to be paid for in advance.
Single copies, Five Cents each.

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Obituaries and calls on candidates, Fifty Cents per square.
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions when handed in, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted.
No advertisements inserted gratuitously.
Advertisements of an abusive nature will not be inserted at any price.
Announcing candidates Fifty Dollars to be paid in advance in every case.

Church Directory.

Presbyterian, Fayetteville—services every Sabbath at 10:30 and at night; Rev. Geo. Hall, pastor; Sunday school at 8 A. M.
Methodist—services every Sabbath at 10:30 and at night; Rev. T. B. Fisher, pastor; Sunday school at 8 o'clock.
Cumberland Presbyterian—services every Sabbath at 10:30 and at night; Rev. C. P. Duvall, pastor; Sunday school at 8 o'clock.
Methodist, Fayetteville—services 1st Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock; Rev. W. A. Gill, preacher in charge; Sunday school at 11.
Union Church, Pleasant Plains—services 1st Sabbath each month at 11 and night by the Methodists; Rev. Mr. Barham, preacher in charge; 2nd and 4th Sabbath in each month at 11 by the Associate Reformed Presbyterians; Rev. J. B. Muse, pastor; Union Sunday school at 9.
A. R. Presbyterian, New Hope, services 1st and 3rd Sabbath at 11; Rev. A. S. Sloan, pastor; 2nd and 4th Sabbath at 11—Rev. A. S. Sloan, pastor.
Methodist, Mulberry—services 3rd Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock and every Sunday night; Rev. W. J. Collier, pastor; Sunday school at 10.
Cumberland Presbyterian—services 4th Sunday each month at 11 o'clock A. M. and at night; Rev. Mr. Morris, pastor; Sabbath school 9 o'clock.
Baptist, Mulberry church, session Saturday before each Sabbath in each month; services 1st Sabbath at 11; Rev. A. Van Hoose, pastor; Sabbath school at 9.
United Presbyterian, Lincoln—services every Sabbath at 11:15 A. M.; Rev. J. W. Watt, pastor; Sunday school at 10.
Methodist, Shady Grove, (Shelton's creek)—services 4th Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock; Rev. G. L. Byrum, preacher in charge; Liberty Grove—services 2nd and 4th Sabbath at 11 A. M.; Rev. W. A. Gill, preacher in charge.
Cumberland Presbyterian, Oak Grove, (near Fayetteville)—services 4th Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock; Rev. A. W. Sutherland, supply.
Presbyterian, Unity, on the Petersburg road, 6 miles North of Fayetteville, 1st and 3rd Sabbath in each month—also Swan Creek Church, 2nd and 4th Sabbath in each month; Rev. I. P. Osborne, pastor.
Cumberland Presbyterian, Cane Creek, on Fishing Ford road, 5 miles North of Fayetteville, 2nd and 4th Sabbath in each month; Rev. J. B. Tipton, pastor.
Methodist, Oak Hill—services 4th Sabbath each month at 10 o'clock.
Cumberland Presbyterian—Rev. N. D. Crawford, pastor.
Presbyterian, Petersburg—services 1st and 3rd Sabbath at 10 A. M. and night; Rev. Allen Woods, pastor.
Methodist—services 2nd Sabbath at 10 A. M.; Rev. W. B. Lowery, P. C.
Cumberland Presbyterian—services 4th Sabbath at 10; Rev. J. B. Tipton, pastor; Union Sunday school at 2 P. M. every Sabbath; prayer meeting Wednesday night.
Mt. Hermon, Flintville circuit—services 2nd Sabbath and preceding Saturday; Rev. W. A. Gill, preacher in charge and Deacons; Macdonia, Flintville circuit—services 4th Sabbath and preceding Saturday; Rev. W. A. Gill, preacher in charge.

Mail Directory.

Fayetteville Post-Office.
Railroad—leaves every day except Sunday at 6 A. M.; arrives at 5 P. M. Supplies the following offices: Keokuk, Lincoln, Fayetteville, Oregon, George's Store, Elgin, Hunt's Station, Salem, Waverly, and Decher.
Shelbyville stage—arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; leaves same days at 2 P. M. Supplies Mulberry, Lynchburg, Booneville, County Line, Shelbyville, Huntville, Glasgow, Levisa, and Decher.
Thursday at 8 A. M.; arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.; Supplies Gosden, Hazle Green, Merriamville, and Huntsville.
Shelbyville horse—leaves Mondays and Thursdays at 9 A. M.; arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.; Supplies Norris Creek, Chestnut Ridge, Haysville, and Shelbyville.
Paluski horse—arrives every Friday at 12 M.; leaves same day at 12:30. Supplies Coarson, Boone Hill, Millville, Pegg, Bradshaw and Paluski.
Blanche horse—leaves every Friday at 8 A. M.; arrives Saturday at 3 P. M. Supplies Camargo, Molino and Blanche.
Money Orders can be obtained at this office upon post offices in all parts of the United States. A list of Money Order offices may be seen on application. Rates of commission for Money Orders are as follows:
Not exceeding \$10... 5 cents
Over 10 and not exceeding \$20... 10 do
do 20 do do do 30... 15 do
do 30 do do do 40... 20 do
do 40 do do do 50... 25 do
do 50 do do do 60... 30 do
do 60 do do do 70... 35 do
do 70 do do do 80... 40 do
do 80 do do do 90... 45 do
do 90 do do do 100... 50 do
V. B. DOUTHAT, P. M.

How It is Done.

[From the Richmond (Ky.) Register.]
The way in which Federal office holders rapidly acquire fortunes is well illustrated in the case of Mr. Thomas Williams, National Bank Examiner, who was in this place a few days since. Mr. Williams receives his appointment from the Government and resides at Washington City. He has the banks in several States as a district over which he exercises an examiner's watchful care, and which he visits a stated number of times during the year. His services are paid for at the rate of five dollars per day, and two dollars for every twenty-five miles he is compelled to travel in order to reach any bank within the scope of his territory. On Friday he closed his labors at Lexington, and the following day came to Richmond. The distance is twenty-five miles, and for this he was entitled to two dollars, the regular fare by stage. His duties here with three National banks required his actual labor only on Friday and Saturday, which at five dollars a day gave him ten dollars, and this mileage would make twelve dollars. But he understands the routine of how not to do it, and thereby turns "an honest penny." Instead of making out his charges against the banks for the amount actually due him, he counts his mileage at the rate stated for the whole distance from Washington City to Richmond for three separate trips, or one to each bank. And in place of twelve dollars he receives for one day's work one hundred and fifty dollars. Truly this is a glorious Government of ours, and the safest place on earth is an office under Grant. Is it singular, then, that all the office-holders in the land are squalling for a third term?

Colorado Jury.

[From the Pueblo Chief.]

Two of the witnesses gave testimony in such a manner as to cast severe reflections upon each other's veracity. After they had given their evidence they adjourned outside, and after a lively dispute, concluded that the best way to establish their "several claims to truth," would be to fight the matter out in good, old-fashioned, rough-and-tumble style. So, at it they went, and just as H. C. Thatcher was addressing the jury, somebody yelled "fight," and out ran the Constable and jurors, despite the remonstrances of the Court and attorney—the latter, having just arrived from the States, being decidedly astounded at the abrupt departure of those "peers" upon whom he had been lavishing the flowers of rhetoric. The scene outside of the court-house was a curious one. One of the pugilists—the one on top—was a friend of the Constable Joe "Cox," and that worthy would call out: "I command the peace!" and then stooping down, he would say to his friend, in a low tone: "Give him h—ll!" This state of affairs continued for some time, until finally Joe's friend was turned by his antagonist; and then it occurred to Joseph that he ought to put an end to this outrageous violation of the dignity of the Court and the peace and quiet of the community. Accordingly, he called upon George Chapman, who was standing by to part the combatants, which George proceeded to do, though several of the jury were so disgusted at the abrupt termination of the fun that they pulled off their coats and threatened to thrash him for his efforts in discharging his duty as a citizen.

At Douay, France, a man has just been tried for "violation of a sepulchre," because he poured half a glass of gin on a comrade's grave, having previously swallowed the other half. It had been long previously agreed between them that they should take a glass together in that way.

The Illinois legislature commends Grant for upholding the Kellogg government and especially for sending troops to interfere with the Louisiana legislature.

Quid Pro Quo.

The Perils of Female office-seekers in Washington.
"Wait till my Senator comes," said a fastidious young lady the other day in Washington, "and you will soon see me holding a \$900 position in the Treasury." "But it is said," remarked an acquaintance, "that a lady runs a great risk of being grossly insulted in soliciting the friendly offices of Congressmen—in fact that they require the promise of a quid pro quo for all their services." "That may be all very true," replied the young lady; "but what great harm is there in giving a half promise and then forgetting all about it when once you get into office?" "That might be a safe method of procedure in the case of young ladies of a certain class; but it would scarcely be advisable in a majority of cases." A young and fine looking married lady went to a Senator, last winter, to ask his intercession in the line of an office under Uncle Sam. After a little conversation, during which the Senator sat by the lady's side on the sofa, in one of the committee rooms, he became somewhat familiar, and attempted to entwine his arm about her waist. She resented the insult, when he said: "Excuse me, madam, but you are the handsomest lady I ever saw." "I did not come here for compliments," she replied, "but to request your aid in getting me employment. If you cannot help me, I will go to Senator—who, I know, will do his best for me." The playful Senator, seeing the mistake he had made, proceeded to back water, and promised to do everything in his power to secure her the office. He never succeeded simply because he never tried, after ascertaining the metal of the applicant; and the hopelessness of a quid pro quo. It is unnecessary to say, however, that members of Congress do find plenty of impassioned material among the female office seekers, which accounts for the fact that the reputation of many of the female employees in the departments is far from enviable.

A Mrs. LeFever, said to be extremely handsome and fascinating, lectured in Washington the other evening, and advanced the Woodhill theories about social affairs in very radical way. She uttered some very plain language and the ladies who were present blushing retired, but the Congressmen remained.

"Banditti punch" is advertised by the New Orleans saloon keepers, and a when gentleman wants a friend to drink with him his invitation is thus expressed: "Are you afraid?" The friend answers, "I'm not afraid," and the two proceed to splice the main brace.

The Cincinnati Commercial's correspondence from Nashville states that the one vote cast for Hon. Jeff. Davis, for Senator, in the Tennessee Legislature, was given by a son of a Federal general, and the voter himself was in the Union army during the war.

A young man has been arrested in New York for sleeping in a standing position. He would stand on the street for hours at a stretch, with his eyes closed, and not move a muscle. It is hereditary. His father was policeman.

The Burlington Hawkeye remarks that Andrew Johnson will always be a candidate for something while he lives, and when he finds that he is to die he will want to run for Coroner.

A Vermont woman broke an omnibus driver's nose at one blow, and she was on her way down to a water cure establishment, and supposed to be in a dying condition at that.

Mrs. Granville, who is somewhat "formidably" described as "the lady with jaws of iron and teeth of steel" is now performing at the Palace Amphitheater in San Francisco.

Choice Poetry.

THE PASSING BELL.

In times of old, when a summons
Came to a soul from God,
And Death, like a ghostly presence,
The sick man's chamber trod,
Just when the last breath fluttered
Over the lips of day,
The bell in the old church tower
Bade all men pause and pray,
For a human soul was passing
From earthly things away.

I can see two lovers standing
Along the garden gate,
Forgetful of death and sorrow,
As the summer night grows late.
Suddenly out in the silence
Rings the voice of the passing bell,
And they pray that for him who is dying
The future may all be well.

What a weird and solemn warning
Of the common life of all
Must have been the toll's deep tolling,
As it broke on the reveler's hall!
To none of us the thought of dying
Of prince or of peasant poor—
Like the voice of God, repeating
That Death was at each man's door.

Like the old-time custom
I would fain, when I hear it toll,
That all the world was praying
For the peace of the passing soul.

A Lady's Remarkable Death-Bed Request.

A Corpse Arranged in a Ball Dress and Photographed in a Life-Like Position.

From the New York Sun.
Mrs. Lowden, who died recently in College Avenue, in that part of the city formerly known as Mott Haven, made a singular request on her death-bed. She was passionately fond of dancing, and her death was hastened by an over-indulgence in that amusement. When she realized that she was about to die, she requested that her remains might be laid out on a board instead of in a coffin, and that she should be dressed in her new ball dress of flesh-colored satin, with white slippers. She also asked that a fashionable hairdresser should be employed to dress her hair in the latest style, and that her head should be turned to one side after death, to show the hair to advantage. Her desire was complied with, excepting that a casket was substituted for the board. After the remains were arrayed for the grave, the corpse was placed in a chair, the head turned to one side in a life-like position, and the picture was perpetuated in a photograph. The circumstance of her making such a request drew a large number of curiosity seekers to the funeral in addition to the mourners.

Little Drops.

This Church sexton of a church in Montclair, New Jersey, said Mrs. Davy for \$20,000 damages. It appears that Mrs. Davy got Charles to hold her horse while she attended prayer meeting. The horse reared and broke Church's leg. Mrs. Davy gave him \$2, a chicken and 25 eggs. The doctor's bill was \$60. Mrs. Davy refused to pay it. The jury awarded Church \$1,000, and while Mrs. Church was on her way home from court she fell on the ice and broke her arm. She sues the city.

Not a bad story comes from the Savage club, London, but it does not seem clear who made the joke. A "Savage" was standing on the steps at Evans' hotel, Covent Garden, where the club is now located, when a gentleman came up to him and asked him if there was a gentleman with one eye named Walker in the club. "I don't know," responded the "Savage"; "what was the name of his other eye?"

A couple of neighbors were so inimical that they would not speak to each other; but one of them, having been converted at a camp meeting, on seeing his former enemy held out his hand, saying: "How d'ye do, Kemp? I am humble enough to shake hands with a dog."

Forty-seven Georgia gin-houses have been burned since September.

Communication.

For the Fayetteville Observer.

Natural Tendency of Republics.

BY R. M. HIBBERT.

The deluded imaginations of mankind have often induced them, in quest of freedom of thought and action, to adopt a Republican form of government. In the application of their principles to the fulfillment of their purpose, they have essayed all the means that human reason could suggest or earthly skill devise in order to meet the immediate requirements of their situation; and at the same time, by the stability of their structure, to provide against future contingencies. The propagation of knowledge, indeed, seems to have invariably engendered and fostered the desire for this form of government, but never yet has this diffusion become so thorough as to produce a result in any way commensurate with the expectations of its framers. Philosophic minds have breathed their ideas of a perfect form of Republican government, yet has this perfection existed only in their imaginations; and the Atlantis of Bacon, the Utopia of Sir Thomas Moore, and Oceana of Harrington still remain as nothing, and have never yet obtained a "local habitation," or historic name.

Heroic nations, inspired with the love of freedom, have shaken off the yoke of regal oppression and stood forth as the champion of these principles; yet they have obtained but a momentary relief, and the Republics of Athens, of Carthage, of Rome, have proved the pyre of a longed-for liberty and the steps to a tyrant's throne.

Deliberative assemblies, composed of intellects of undoubted capacity and animated by an unimpeachable zeal have, after mature reflection, chosen this as a proper form of government for a free people, yet in this, alas! can they not cry *Eureka!* and the "best government the world has ever seen" is now sinking around the edifice that contained the convention of 1787.

Seeing, then, that Athens had her despot, and Rome her Emperor, we ask have we not cause to apprehend lest America must have her dictator?

From "the blind old bard of Scio's" rocky isle, we have the expression—that "the rule of many is not a good thing," from the oracle in the science of politics we have the English constitution viewed as "the mirror of political liberty," and from the very headspring of our constitution we have the confession of a trembling anxiety as to its completion. Why such declarations and why such experience?

Why should this delicate plant refuse to grow, delicate on the balmy shores of the Mediterranean, or the snow-clad fields of the Northern Ocean and Baltic Sea on the verdant slopes of Mexico or the icy banks of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence? Why refuse to bloom in the contracted States of Greece and Italy; and also on the expansive plains of America, where its branches enjoy the breezes of every clime and its roots ramify through every variety of soil, and taste alike the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic.

From this we at least see that we must seek elsewhere for the cause of its heretofore rapid declension than to the climate in which it is placed or the extent of space it has for development. The great extent of space enjoyed by the American Republic, or, to use his own words, "the enlargement of the orbit," is mentioned by Alex. Hamilton as one of the circumstances tending to its superiority over those of the ancients. In support of these views he has produced the authority of Montesquieu in favor of a *Confederate Republic*, notwithstanding the latter's repeated declarations of the necessity of a "contracted

territory for a Republican government." To accuse the great political critic of inconsistency would be presumption; to assert that he was misunderstood by Hamilton, might be equal folly.

The explanation to this seeming contradiction must lie in the difference between a Republic proper and a Confederated Republic, and in the result flowing from this difference, according to the learned critic, lies the great desideratum for the perfection of a popular form of government; here is the load star of Republicanism, it is here we shall find the grand culmination of popular institutions.

The difference itself must be simply such as arises from the confederation or association. The beneficial results, as he conceives them flowing from this difference, are that it affords the "internal advantages of a Republic, and at the same time the external force of a monarchy."

"A Republic of this kind," says Montesquieu, "able to withstand an external force, may support itself without any internal corruption. The form of this society prevents all manner of inconveniences."

That it will be able to withstand external force so long as there is an absence of internal corruption, but that its constitution will prevent internal corruption we flatly deny. So far from exercising a beneficial influence on each other, the several members, according to their size and number, will be more or less apt to split off from the common union and also from each other.

To deny that the bond of union would be less firm than in a Republic proper of smaller dimensions, would be to affirm that local diversity does not produce a diversity of interests; to affirm that local diversity does not produce a diversity of interests would be to deny the authority of history and to argue against the dictates of common sense.

We affirm, without hesitation, that the same principles that govern a Republic proper, also regulate a Confederate Republic. The one personally, the other collectively or in the aggregate. We further maintain that the members of the latter are much more apt to split off from both the Confederacy and from each other, than they are to suffer internal dissolution.

To deny this would be to affirm that the States which constitute the present Union are more closely knit together in their collective than in their individual capacity—a conclusion contrary to the experience of every American.

Where, then, is the benefit arising from the association of Republics? Does it consist in the safety from external violence, while its very vitals are being destroyed by internal corruption and dissolution?

All confederacies of this kind, and even all Republics, must sooner or later fall the victims to sectional interests and party animosities, unless you can so eradicate or rectify the passions and prejudices of mankind as to leave the reason unclouded and the hearts purified.

(To be continued.)
At the outbreak of the civil war Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Jackson was assigned by the Governor of Virginia to the command of the Twelfth Virginia Infantry, stationed at Norfolk, and composed of crack companies from different parts of the State. The regimental officers had been told that Jackson was of "an eccentric and ascetic disposition," and they protested against him so strongly that the Governor assigned him to another field of duty. He was soon heard from as Stonewall Jackson, and the Twelfth Virginia kept very quiet about a certain little matter.

Courtesies to "Rebels."

The Nashville Banner says: Generals Burnside and Buckner, representing respectively the members of the blue and the gray, visited the Indiana Legislature the other day in company. All at once a discussion arose as to the propriety of granting to Buckner the privileges of the floor.

Several Senators made truly loyal speeches, declaring that they would never consent to allow a rebel to set his foot in the chamber. One member, in particular, made a contemptible exhibition of himself in explaining his vote on the motion to extend the courtesies of the Senate to Buckner, as the Republicans had a representative in the person of General Burnside, it was highly proper that the Democrats should be represented by a champion in the person of a rebel.

The moral of the exhibition is, that the Republican party, with all its cant about closing the bloody chasm, loses no opportunity of widening it. This is illustrated in Congress, where Ben Butler always has shillelah in hand, in State Legislatures, and everywhere else, and has main reference to prolonging the party existence.

The Indiana Legislature, however, thanks to its Democratic majority, had the good sense to make no discrimination between Burnside and Buckner, some of the more tolerant Republicans even going so far as to gracefully accept the situation, by being the first to secure an introduction to the Kentucky rebel.

Among the witnesses before the Alabama outrage committee was a likely-looking negro lad. He testified to intimidation—shot-guns, bowie knives, etc. The chairman, Coburn, rather cultivated this witness, and elicited a great many bloody items by leading questions. We give the finale:

When Coburn had finished, Luttrell (Democrat) asked the witness, "how old are you?" "Reckon I 'se bout 20 boss," said the witness.

"How long have you been voting?" said Luttrell.

"Ever since Gen. Grant was first elected," was the reply.

"And yet he complained of intimidation," said Luttrell.

"Who can stand before him cold?" A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from New Hampshire, says: "January was a fierce month. The average minimum was two degrees below zero, the average maximum eleven above. The highest point touched in the month was 'forty-eight' above. Seventeen consecutive days it was below zero every morning, and several days it did not rise to zero all day. But 'one time' did it touch as high as freezing point in the whole month. This is the coldest month in nineteen years. Result, every horse has sickness faint. Our Grammar and Primary schools are closed; teachers all sick. Congestion of the lungs is the prevailing disease. Fourteen have died of it."

A Cautious Young Man.

From the Detroit Free Press.
The other day Justice Pott was called upon to marry a couple on Fort Street east, and he was asking the bridegroom: "You promise to love, cherish, etc., when the young man blurted out:
"See here! I want a fair understanding about this thing. Does that mean I've got to take care of her whole family, or only herself?"
His honor explained, and the young man continued:
"Well, go ahead. I only wanted to know how much of the family I was marrying."

A Colored Orator and Legislator.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times reports the speech of a very stylish colored member of the Louisiana Legislature, who is described as having an immense head, closely shaved. He was dressed with a degree of taste not to be looked for in such an assemblage. His coat and pantaloons were of fine black broadcloth. He wore a well-washed white vest, spotless linen and a broad, black cravat. His hands were covered with a pair of new lavender colored kid gloves. He spoke substantially as follows: "Missa Speaker and other gemmen of dis here House: You have just heard a motion made to call four lawful representatives of the people before the bar to answer for contempt, dat they would not vote for a measure which they knowed was wrong. One of them members was me, Demas, who represents in dis Legislature the people, white and black, of the good Parish of St. John the Baptist. Dis gemman is a gowin to do, wid no reference to previous color, race or condition, as we is told to do by the Constitution and the laws." Here the speaker was interrupted by loud applause from the negroes and laughter from the white men present. Continuing, he said: "An attempt have been made here today to stop debat' and interfere wid the rights of gemmen by preventin' of free discussion. Dis I's opposed to. What does we come here for? What for but to talk, advise together, and discuss questions for the good of the people?"

"Dat's so, sure 'nough," cried several of the members, and Demas continued: "Dat hem so, I's gowin to have my 'right of debate, and ain't gowin to vote on no question whar the discussion is stopped. 'Sides that, I's told dat the gemmen as is a claimin' of seats here war not legal elected; and quorum or no quorum, Republican party or no party, I ain't gowin to agin the returnin' board."

Dat board declared I war legal elected, and I's gowin to them. I feel dat way, gemmen, and I ain't gowin to do no different; so now call me 'fore the bar of the House, or do what you like, but I won't vote on dis here question, so sure as my name an Demas, from the Parish of St. John the Baptist."

A troupe of Japanese actors and actresses is now performing at one of the Parisian theaters. Okama, a young girl of seventeen, one of the principal actresses, is very pretty, and has already found many admirers among the young men of Paris. They are obliged, however, to avail themselves of the services of an interpreter in order to express their regard for the fair Japanese, and thus are sometimes deceived, the interpreter translating their letters to suit himself. A note sent by an ardent admirer the other day was rendered thus by the faithless interpreter: "Young Stranger—I know not whether all thy country-women resemble thee, but I must not, for all who tell thee thou art beautiful boldly utter falsehood. The ugliest French woman is much lovelier than thou art."

A stylish young man recently stopped at an inn in a small town in California. He called for "the drinks" for all about the place several times, and waved his hand in a lordly way to the innkeeper, as though to say, "This is mine." He was so agreeable that they all took quite a liking to him. Next morning, after breakfast, he was starting off, when the host apologetically remarked, "I at little bill." "Oh, bless your soul, my friend, haven't got a cent," said the fellow. "Then why didn't you tell me so before?" said the host. "Well," replied the traveller, "if you hadn't been so inquisitive I wouldn't have told you now." The point was well taken, and the landlord insisted on wrapping up for him a bottle of his best as a travelling companion.

The cash system pays even in building railroads and railroad bridges. The Newport bridge cost \$1,900,000, and the suspension bridge at Cincinnati cost \$1,750,000; but the new bridge for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, with its approaches, will, it is said, cost inside of \$800,000. The former were built on a credit, the latter for cash.

Lieut-Gen. "I am not afraid," is supposed to be loitering around New Orleans.

Old maids are gradually increasing in Vermont.