

OUR PYRAMID.



OHIO
KANSAS
INDIANA
NEW YORK
MONTANA
MARYLAND
KENTUCKY
NEW JERSEY
MINNESOTA
CALIFORNIA
CONNECTICUT
PENNSYLVANIA

THAD. STEVENS' LETTER.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found copious extracts from a letter written by THAD. STEVENS to an old friend, a banker, in Lancaster, Pa. This letter was in reply to some inquiries addressed to him by Mr. GUYER, the banker alluded to, in relation to the present state of the government finances, and the national banking system. Our republican friends will find it far more difficult to answer Mr. STEVENS' arguments than to answer arguments to the same effect coming from a democratic source. STEVENS' "loyalty" is beyond dispute; no radical will have the temerity to question it, and this position he occupies as their leader in the house of representatives, will entitle him to a respectful hearing, but a democrat advocating the same doctrine, would be branded as "disloyal," a "republican," etc. This style of logic was very much in vogue some two or three years ago, but it cannot be said to obtain to any great extent at present, at least, not in the case before us.

Mr. STEVENS' letter will repay a careful perusal, and we especially commend it to those of our radical friends who "talk so learnedly of the laws of finance and the morality of human dealings. Whose consciences are so raw, and stick out so far from their excited covering that no pharmacist can heal their inward wound."

THE RADICALS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The canvass for the Black Republican nomination for the presidency is becoming both animated and varied. A portion of the party leaders, who were sometime abolitionists, favor the nomination of a tried and trusted abolitionist, who has given the most undoubted proof of his fidelity to the principles and policies of the present radical party, while still another portion favor the nomination of GRANT on the ground of availability. There is no doubt but the party will nominate the man who, in their estimation, will be the most likely to succeed in the race. A few of the PHILLIPS school of politics will favor the nomination of a man whose radical principles are universally known; who has proved his devotion to those principles by stealing niggers and sending Sharp's rifles to Kansas; but this element of the party will be powerless in the selection of a candidate before the irresistible argument of availability; for what will it avail the most radical of the party if they run a candidate on principle with certain defeat staring them in the face? The means by which availability may be determined is a problem which will puzzle the wisest heads of the party. Those who favor a nomination on principle argue that, by nominating an out-and-out abolitionist, of the most radical type, all the sympathies of the leading men of the party will be enlisted in the campaign, and that this fact alone will be sufficient to insure success; while if a "conservative" or "available" nomination be made, it will beget a lukewarmness among the working men of the party, and will bring no strength to them from other parties; as the object of such a nomination will be too apparent to deceive anybody.

That portion of the party who favor the nomination of a conservative or available man, argue that the adoption of the tactics of the extreme radicals has already lost them some of their most reliable statesmen, and jeopardized the interests of their party in sections where they have heretofore been considered invulnerable; and that a repetition of the programme of the late campaign would prove disastrous in the extreme.

The logic of both factions is good—conclusive; and proves beyond a doubt, their full appreciation of the dilemma in which they find themselves. The democracy will view their efforts to extricate themselves from their dilemma with becoming resignation. A party whose principles are too repugnant to the people to make a square fight upon, cannot long command the support of the people, and one that sacrifices all principles for availability, will surely lose its own self-respect, and fail in the attainment of the object sought for. When neither principle or availability will insure party success, the days of that party are numbered.

Republicans who favor the nomination of a man whose principles are known to have been in harmony with the radicals,

are opposed to Gen. GRANT, and generally advocate the claims of CHASE, WADE, or STEVENS; while those who "go in to win," are for GRANT all the time. The very unexpected results of the recent elections have given neither faction any considerable advantage over the other, but have had the effect to completely upset the calculations of both, proving the truth of Burns' lines:

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft agley."

The next six months will doubtless witness many important moves on the political chess-board; and, if we may judge of the sentiment of the people by the result of the recent elections, there is no doubt of their desire that every move looking to the perpetuation of the present party in power may be checkmated.

CONGRESS.

This negro-debating society will meet in Washington to-day. The question before the society will be, "Did the colored troops fight nobly?" If decided in the affirmative, the house will immediately go into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the propriety of reconstructing Ohio, and a few other states that had the audacity to "go back" on Sambo in the late elections. After prayer each morning Speaker COLFAX will deliver his celebrated lecture, "Across the Continent," the rules will also be suspended at any moment, at the request of any gentleman of limited intellect who wishes to make an ass of himself, for the purpose of hearing COLFAX's celebrated lecture, "Across the Continent." At the close of the session a serenade will be given to the honorable Speaker, who, in response, will be expected to deliver his celebrated lecture, "Across the Continent." It is to be hoped that Schuyler will, in due time, be safely delivered of this heavy responsibility; if not here, "across the continent."

"PEREMPTORILY DECLINES."

It is rumored in a Washington telegram to one of the Chicago dailies, that Gen. GRANT "peremptorily declines running as the democratic nominee for president." In the name of all that's good, what a democrat ever wished him to be the "democratic nominee" for president? No member of that party, with the least particle of self-respect, would ever give this GRANT an opportunity to "peremptorily decline." Democrats have no respect for the man, who, occupying a higher position, acted in the capacity of a *supra* to Pussillanimus Sheridan in his late appearance as one of the chief actors in the famous farce of "Reconstruction in the South"; no respect for the general who sacrificed thousands and thousands of lives that he might "fight it out on that line"; and no confidence in him, who, high in place, has had "nothing to say," in all these past days of trial! Nothing to say! Why, let him rant and spout, and blow by the hour, let him use the personal pronoun "I" until even Andrew Johnson shall be forced to cry "enough," and we'll respect him more than we do now. But the silent secretary sits in the war office, day after day,

"A dull and muddy-metled rascal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of his cause,
And can say nothing."

Democrats want no such man as this to lead them in the coming campaign. Let him stay with the mongrels where he belongs; we'll have none of him!

"JAPHET IN SEARCH OF HIS FATHER."

Radicals in search of an "available" candidate for the presidency.

Political.

VICE PRESIDENT FORNEY.
The latest and most amusing phase of the presidential movement is the mention of the name of that "exceedingly defunct and loud-smelling fowl," J. W. Forney, for vice president. Forney has the modesty to give "private assurances" that he and Grant would carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority.

GEN. GRANT WANTS NOTHING SAID.

J. M. Morphis, the enterprising editor of a Texas paper, recently had an interview with the reticent occupant of the war department. Mr. Morphis said to the general that the people of his section were determined to support him for president and hoped he would be elected. General Grant immediately turned the conversation to another subject; but the indefatigable Morphy returned to the charge, and said, "General, we want to run you for president, and I want to know what I can say when I return home?" Gen. Grant replied: "Say nothing, sir; I want nothing said."

THAD STEVENS

arrived in Washington on Wednesday last week, and on Thursday was visited by a number of personal friends. He conversed freely on politics and the state of the country. "He was not much disappointed, and not at all disheartened," he said, "by the result of the late elections. He expected negro suffrage to be defeated when it was first presented to the people of the north, but it must not, on that account, be abandoned. It was a fundamental plank in the republican platform, and must be pressed until it was carried."

The Vincennes Star is out in favor of Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS for governor, and Hon. JAMES M. HANNA, of Sullivan, for lieutenant-governor. It says: "The first named gentleman is the acknowledged peer of any man in the country for true ability, dignity and purity of character—and the latter is one of the truest, firmest, and most incorruptible of men—and a most indomitable worker."

A correspondent requests us to give in the *Enquirer* the States and their representation in the next Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice president. The number of States will be twenty seven. The electoral votes are as follows:

California	5
Connecticut	3
Delaware	3
Kentucky	11
Maryland	7
New Jersey	7
New York	33
Pennsylvania	26
Illinois	15
Indiana	13
Iowa	8
Kansas	3
Maine	3
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	8
Minnesota	8
Missouri	4
Nebraska	3
New Hampshire	3
Ohio	21
Oregon	3
Rhode Island	3
Tennessee	10
Vermont	3
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	8
Nebraska	3
Total	246

The recent elections have foreshadowed conclusively to our minds, that at the Presidential election the democracy will carry the following States.

Maine	7
Connecticut	3
New Hampshire	3
New York	33
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	26
Delaware	3
Maryland	7
Kentucky	11
Missouri	4
Indiana	13
Illinois	15
Ohio	21
California	5
Oregon	3
Nebraska	3
Wisconsin	8
Total	184

The radicals may receive a majority in all the following states, but we consider several as doubtful for them.

Iowa	8
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	8
Minnesota	4
Rhode Island	4
Tennessee	10
Vermont	3
West Virginia	5
Nebraska	3
Total	62

According to this estimate, the democratic candidates will have a majority of one hundred and twenty-two votes in the college.—*Con. Eng.*

THE Covington Friend favors the nomination of Hon. Jos. E. McDonald for governor. It is also out for Hon. Jo. Ristine for auditor of state. These gentlemen are democrats, "true and trusty."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Judge Chase says he is more radical in name than in fact, and that he has indiscreet friends.

A RUMOR.

It is rumored that Gen. Geo. B. McClellan has been, or will be, tendered the appointment of secretary of war by the president.

THE Boston Post, referring to the recent election in Massachusetts, says a democratic and conservative gain of at least thirty-six thousand votes in one year, is not slow.

THE result of registration in South Carolina is stated to be as follows: Whole number registered, 125,336; whites, 45,751; blacks, 79,585; majority of blacks, 33,834.

We don't wish to "crowd the mourners," but it seems not inappropriate to inquire if our republican friends have seriously considered what they must do to be saved?—*Ind. Herald.*

The New Jersey senate and house, both radical last year, are now democratic. As the choice of a United States Senator devolves upon the legislature just elected this fact is an important one.

The Indianapolis Herald says that Schenck's address "to the people of the states that are to vote in November" was not very effectual for the purpose intended. He is as valiant in politics as in war, and about as potent.

RADICAL ANTAGONISM.

The New York Tribune thus disposes of Forney's pronouncement in favor of Grant:

"Colonel J. W. Forney publishes in his two papers, both daily, a summary of the reasons why General Grant ought to be the republican candidate for the presidency. He kindly refrains from reviewing the military career of the distinguished soldier; but, as he devotes to the catalogue of his civic virtues five solid columns of the very biggest type ever used on the Press, we have reduced Colonel Forney's points to these: 1. General Grant succeeded Mr. Stanton as secretary of war; this being an act of rare sagacity and courage. 2. General Rawlins believes in Grant. 3. E. B. Washburne believes in Grant. 4. Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, believes in Grant. 5. Several gentlemen named in connection with the presidency have promised to vote for him. 6. What his principles are is nobody's business."

"All these points are of course put with that Spartan terseness of style and delicious beauty of phrase for which the venerable Secretary of the senate has long been famous; but we must confess that they fail to stimulate in us the generous enthusiasm which warms the Colonel's breast. General Grant may be a good republican, but we are not satisfied with his backers."

The Winamac Democrat favors the nomination of Hon. Noah L. Larkose, of Cass county, for clerk of the supreme court.

Rev. F. C. Holliday is trying to write Will. Cunnack into the Radical nomination for governor of Indiana.

At the late election in Ohio, three townships voted unanimously for Thurman: Jackson, Auglaize county, 407; Marion, Mercer county, 320; and Greenville, Mercer county, 189. Hayes none. This is certainly a remarkable unanimity of opinion.

The Morgan county Gazette hoists the names of Grant and Colfax as its presidential ticket.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS THIS YEAR.

Summing up the democratic gains in the northern states this year, we have the following astonishing and pleasing figures:

New York	51,000
New Jersey	3,000
California	30,000
Pennsylvania	30,000
Indiana	20,000
Connecticut	2,000
Massachusetts	45,000
New Hampshire	2,000
Wisconsin	21,000
Kansas	10,000
Iowa	8,000
Minnesota	6,000
Total	229,000

Here is a democratic gain of nearly 300,000 in fourteen states. If we were to include Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, many thousands more would have to be added; but the above will do.—*Ind. Herald.*

WANT THEIR LANDS.—The despatches from the South are ominous. The arming of the negroes there is the work of Northern demagogues, who have induced the misguided and ignorant freedmen to believe that by voting the radical ticket they would secure a homestead of forty acres of land and a team of mules. Being unable, of course to secure the fulfillment of their promise, they tell the negroes that the fault is with the President, and that he must be put out of power. Where the negroes get arms and ammunition is another thing. Whether they are furnished by the Northern radicals or not, time will develop. It is very plain they have no means of their own for purchasing these implements of warfare.—*Detroit Free Press.*

State Items.

One hundred and forty-six petitions have thus far been filed in this state under the bankrupt law.

An old woman of fifty has had a youth of seventeen arrested in Indianapolis last week, on a charge of bastardy.

The Evansville Cotton Mill has three looms in operation.

A grocery store on the co-operative plan is to be started at Vincennes.

The State House of Refuge building at Plainfield, will be completed by the first of December.

Deer are plenty in the woods twenty-five miles southwest of Terre Haute, the Journal says.

On Saturday night an even dozen of houses were broken into and robbed at Muncie, by a gang of thieves that infests that town.

"KENO IS CORRECT."—This is the exclamation of every juvenile one meets on the streets now-a-days. We are getting to be a fast people. A keno bank has been running at full blast in Boonville for several days.—*Boonville Democrat.*

There is a singular well on the farm of Mr. Bacon, about three miles west of this city. It is forty-seven and a half feet deep, with another about twenty feet from it ten feet deep, and still another fifty feet from it thirty-six feet deep. The water from this well, when first drawn, is very cold, and has an exceedingly pleasant taste, but after standing a few moments it is impossible to drink it. Potatoes or other vegetables boiled in it, instead of getting soft and edible, remain hard and tough, and do not seem to cook at all, though heated through, while the outside of them soon become covered with a shiny substance, very much like grease. The hands or face, washed in it, also become covered with grease when soap is used. What is stranger still, the stock at first will not touch it, but afterwards get to like it so well that they will drink no other, not even when exceedingly thirsty.—*Lafayette Journal.*

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—At the present term of the circuit court in the case of Fidler vs. Kells, Judge Bicknell decided that a wife can only hold property in her own right when derived from one of these three sources gift, devise or descent.

The case was one where the wife borrowed money in Michigan, with which she established a millinery store, and from the loan and its profits she bought real estate. It was claimed that the property was her's, and not her husband's. Judge Bicknell decides that the loan and its profits belong to the husband. No subsequent transaction can alter his rights in the premises, and therefore such property is subject to his debts just as any other.

This decision will effect a complete revolution in actions for the recovery of debts incurred by the husband, in which the apparent ownership has been transferred to the wife to avoid their payment. It is certainly a move in the right direction, making justice and right the rule rather than the subterfuge of a mere technicality.—*New Albany Ledger.*

Articles of association have been filed for a railroad from Washington, Darian county, to Merom, Sullivan county, with a capital of \$300,000.

One day last week a young married man of town, thinking that his wife was not working in double harness just to suit him, he, coward like, gave her a severe whipping. The mother of the young lady finding out that her daughter had been whipped by her worst half, procured a good raw-hide, and proceeded to the place where this puppy stayed, and waded into his affection about forty or fifty lashes, well laid on; which made the young man wish it wasn't him. Served him right, when a man gets so low-lived and cowardly as to beat his wife, he ought to have ten lashes for every one he gives his wife.—*Rochester Standard.*

In the election suit from Huntington county, tried in the Allen Common Pleas Court, the jury found a verdict of eight hundred dollars damages for the plaintiff. The cause of the suit was the refusal by a township trustee of the vote of a man claiming to be a qualified voter, on the ground of his being a deserter. A motion for a new trial has been refused.

Complaints of unnecessary cruelty are being made against the teachers of the Fourth Ward. A friend informs us that his little boy came home a day or two since, with his shirt torn off, and the prints of feminine fingers around his neck. The little fellow complained that his wind had been cut off.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

Peter Daily got drunk at Lafayette, drove his team into the canal, the wagon was upset, Peter spilled into the water where he yielded up the ghost.

Corn is nearly all gathered in our country, and the yield is much better than was at one time anticipated. The continued dry weather is affecting the young wheat, and that which is up looks very sickly. The fly, too, has already commenced its ravages, and we hear of several fields in this vicinity being severely injured by this little torment. Wheat sown late is not yet up, and cannot sprout until we have sufficient rain to saturate the ground which has become as dry as tinder far below the surface.—*Vin. Star.*

In the case of Arthur Gentle, a gentle fishist, arraigned for infracting the wise and wholesome law passed by our legislature, for the protection of the finny tribe, Judge Chapman yesterday overruled a motion to quash, and will this morning try the case. It is quite evident that Judge C. disapproves with those of his judicial brethren who have decided the law to be unconstitutional. Mr. Gentle may prepare himself for a gentle sweat.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

In turning a flat boat on the banks of the Patoka, in Jasper, Dubois county, the fastenings of the windlasses worked loose, as the boat was about half way over, and caused the windlass to fly around with great force, the handle striking Mr. Henry Kunkler, one of the hands, over the head, literally mashing his skull to a jelly, and killing him instantly, and also hitting Mr. Joseph Ploff, knocking him into the creek, and breaking one of his arms.

A new and singular disease has broken out among the horses in Pike county, which invariably proves fatal. All efforts at relief so far, have proved a failure. The horses die soon after they are attacked.

Shophifting is said to be a rapidly growing evil among the women at Indianapolis. They steal dry goods by the lot.

The Citizen's street railway of Indianapolis for the month of October, return \$5,045 as the net earnings.

The Nicholson pavement carries the day in Lafayette.

Southern Indiana has an unusually large breadth of wheat sown this season.

The scarlet fever is reported killing many children in Madison county.

Pat O'Neal was recently stabbed and killed in a mysterious manner, near Nashville, Brown county. A fellow named Butler is suspected.

REMINISCENCES.

NUMBER TWO.

The land through which the Michigan road was given to the state of Indiana by the different tribes of Indians who owned it. They gave a strip of land a mile wide through their country for the purpose of opening said road from Indianapolis, via Logansport and South Bend to Michigan City. Wm. Polk was appointed a commissioner to sell the lands and make the road. The lands were numbered by sections in consecutive order, from north to south, without any regard to townships and ranges, commencing in St. Joseph county with section one. The first section in Marshall county is number four, and the last twenty-four. These lands were offered for sale in the Fall of 1832. A few families settled about the line of the road in 1832-33-34, among whom were S. D. Tabor, Charles Osterhaut, Eos Ward, Sydney Williams, John Compton, Adam Vinnege, sr., and a few others, who were all the white men living here prior to 1835. James Blair, Wm. Polk and John Sering were the proprietors of Plymouth, which they laid off in 1834, as appears from the recorded plat. They proposed to donate to the county as an inducement to have Plymouth selected as the county seat, a lot of nearly two acres of ground south of and adjoining the P. Ft. W. & C. R. W. passenger house for a public burying ground, and a block of two acres, more or less, where the school-house now stands for seminary purposes, and sixty-three town lots, \$1,000, and to build a house a specified size, which the county was to occupy as a court house for a term of four years from completion.

On the 18th of July 1836, Peter Johnson, Griffin Treadway, and Samuel C. Sample, who, among others had been appointed by the legislature, met at the house of Grove Pomeroy, which stood where Corbin and Benson's brick now stands, for the purpose of permanently fixing the seat of justice of Marshall county at Plymouth.

The proprietors of said town executed deeds for the lands and notes for the money which they had donated, and their bonds for the erection of a building to be occupied as a court house, which when built stood on the lot on which Mr. Mattingly now resides. These deeds, notes and bonds were handed over to the county commissioners who were in session at the time. They handed the same over to Peter Schroeder who had been previously appointed county agent.

Stephen Marsters was appointed assessor for Marshall county for the year 1836; charged for sixteen days services and was allowed thirty-two dollars.

John Houghton, sr. was appointed treasurer in May 1836. The levy for county purposes on each \$100 taxable property was 40 cts.; one cent on each \$100 for road purposes, and 75 cts. on each poll.

The board fixed the rates of grocery and tavern licenses for the year 1836 at \$20 each. To vend wooden clocks, at \$100. Each caravan or show \$50 for each day exhibited in said county.

The county treasurer's first report shows that the whole amount of county revenue collected up to May 1st, 1867, to be \$565-381. After paying collected fees and county expenses, there remained in the treasurer's hands \$12,284.

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Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1867.

ED. DEMOCRAT: The principal event of the last week has been the opening of the soldier's fair, which is now in full tide of successful operation at the Wabash Avenue Rink, and which promises to achieve even more than was hoped for by its most sanguine projectors. As a social institution, eminently so, it is well patronized by the young folks, who here enjoy unlimited opportunities for flirtations; from falsely based motives of economy, ladies of the Mrs. Toodles stamp go and find that little or nothing is to be gained by purchases here, even as useless to them as the famous "Thompson" door-plate; gentlemen of public spirit and Turvydrop like deportment, go to shed their sunlight on the admiring crowd; gentlemen of a political turn of mind go to make speeches; gentlemen of mercantile turn go to see what attention is attracted by their particular donations of goods; ladies who have reached the age when excenses are sought for the frivolities of youth, go to bestow the splendor of their moral dignity for the benefit of their particular "church" booth; young misses enroll themselves as fair guerillas in order that they may torture men with importunities to "take a chance sir, take a chance;" some patriotic people are said to go in order to bereft the soldier's families; in short everybody for some reason goes to the fair, and as everybody drops something into its treasury the fund is rapidly growing. This is, by the way, the season for charitable endeavors, and there are constantly from two to half a dozen fairs, tableaux entertainments, etc., before the public, appealing to generous hearts and full pockets for the support and comfort of the poor. To-night there is to be a rather novel entertainment at the Opera House, for the benefit of the Half-Orphan Asylum, a pantomime and series of tableaux done by amateurs.

Speaking of the Opera House, grand preparations are just now going on there for a magnificent spectacular piece intended to outshine the "Black Crook" even, which is to be produced on December 2d. It is entitled "Undine," and is to have a great ball fresh from Europe, and Niblo's Garden. The stage is being entirely remodeled for the various tricks and "effects" comprised in the piece.

Col. A. C. Hills, lately an editor of the Chicago Tribune, a noble, good fellow, an able editor and a thorough gentleman, died yesterday of consumption. Before the war he was on the editorial staff of the New York Post, and while serving as Lieutenant Colonel in the United States army was detailed to run the New Orleans Era. He has made for himself here a high reputation and is deeply regretted by many warm friends.

The war between the liberal and orthodox christians is still being carried on in quite a lively manner. But the public interest in it has very materially abated since the question of charity was taken out of the issues by the fusion of the rival representatives of both bodies, the Christian Union and the Young Men's Christian Association, with the Citizens' Relief Association. This fusion is, of course, merely for charitable purposes. In all else the Y. M. C. A. maintains its former individuality. Every Sunday now a couple of the leading ministers on the opposite sides, turns being taken all round, attack their opponents and in no gentle terms of conciliation either. Last night Rev. Robert Laird Collier spoke on the side of the liberals and Rev. W. W. Everts for orthodoxy, both to crowded houses.

A new picture gallery, free to the public, has recently been opened here by Mr. Hovey, the celebrated floriculturist and horticulturist, and Mr. J. F. Nichols, a gentleman from Boston. In its collection are two very beautiful landscapes by Mr. E. D. Lewis, a young Philadelphian artist; a large piece of great merit by Otto Sommer, of New York; a work of Constant Meyer, equal in merit to his famous "Consolation"; Sontag's Creation, and quite a number of other very beautiful works of American artists. Meyer's large piece is entitled "The Convalescent," and is printed with extreme delicacy and care. Although not of a subject which so strongly appeals to the popular feeling as "Consolation," it is such a masterpiece of art that it deserves to rank with that great work. Sommer's picture represents a group of pioneers with their cattle and horses, and is entitled "Westward, Ho!" The painting of the cattle is very fine, certainly among the best ever executed in this country. Lewis' picture possesses much of Sontag's transparency of water, with Shattuck's luminous green of foliage, but rank above most of the works of these artists in grouping and composition. His aerial perspective is very fine indeed. This gallery is destined to become much more popular than that in the Crosby Opera House, by its much more convenient location, being only up one flight of stairs, while the Crosby gallery is at the very top of the great building from which it takes its name.

Independent entirely of their art gallery I would call the attention of your readers to the novel but admirable combination of business introduced by Messrs. Hovey & Nichols at their store, No. 57 State street. That of massing together all which tends to cultivation or gratification, of the sense

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of the beautiful in nature or art. In connection with the large horticultural and floricultural business heretofore conducted by Mr. Hovey, they have now an emporium for all articles of ornament for parlor, garden and lawn, from a mother-of-pearl inkstand, a delicate bronze or alabaster figure, or a Munich water color painting, up to iron and terra cotta deer, fountains, statues, window caps, brackets, etc. Their immense stock of ornamental goods, German, French, Italian, Swiss, English and Japanese is all imported direct from the manufacturers without the intervention of any middle men, and is consequently sold here at lower prices than the same goods are sold at wholesale in New York. One can spend hours pleasantly in looking over the ingenious and beautiful works with which their tables are covered.

A PROPOSITION TO OBLITERATE THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Some time ago a proposition was made by certain capitalists to pay off the national debt by subscription. That was soon dropped. We have a better plan now. We propose that the bondholders shall voluntarily surrender their bonds to the government, and that a day be appointed when a grand bonfire shall be made with them in front of the capitol at Washington, amid the crowds of patriots who make the sacrifice. We have some fifty thousand dollars in Central Park stock, and may be nearly a hundred thousand in United States bonds, which we are willing to devote to this object. What a magnificent spectacle this would be! We should not lose by it; we should save the whole amount in a few years through reduced taxation. Such an instance of elevated patriotism would be without a parallel, and future ages to all time would wonder and praise us. That would be immortality worth having. The remarkable patriotism and self-denial of Peter Bismark Sweeney would be eclipsed. Who will second our proposal? Who will bring their bonds and lay them on the altar of their country for the country's good?—*New York Herald.*

News Items.

Mrs. Stanton's lecture on woman's suffrage, in Chicago, was largely attended. She attacked the republican party fiercely and said that Horace Greeley had fixed opinions on only two subjects, temperance and vegetables.

At the coming session of congress four important offices are to be filled: Minister to Austria, consul general to Havana, commissioner of