

### The Farewell Address.

The farewell address of the retiring President is a document which will, in all probability, obtain for itself a more candid and impartial criticism in the future than there is reason to expect it will in the present. Still among the discredit which the Republican party has brought upon itself—the justice of which even its organs are constrained to admit—there are many who will read the utterances of Mr. Johnson with a patience that, considering the feelings which they but recently entertained toward him, will be surprising to themselves. Of one thing there can be no doubt: Taking the period included between the time when the first motion was made for impeachment and the present, Mr. Johnson has greatly and justly risen, and Congress greatly and justly fallen in the esteem of the people of the United States; and, in proportion as confidence in the one has increased, confidence in the other has decreased.

No chief magistrate, certainly of the United States, has ever occupied his place under circumstances more disheartening than those by which Mr. Johnson has been surrounded. Nothing was wanting when he acceded to the Presidential office but conformity to the will of the majority in Congress to make him the idol of the Republican party. So that he would have used it for the aggrandizement of its power, there was no authority, constitutional or otherwise, which it would not have thrust into his hands. It would have been as liberal to endow him with illegal power as it became resolute to deprive him of constitutional. And it would have bowed to him with more than eastern ceremony of reverence, as the formal sovereign, so that he had submitted to be its actual slave. Willingly, by his own act, singly and without a party to support him, he refused to become the implement to carry out the measures and minister to the ambition of the Congressional majority, and for that offense during the remainder of his term he became the victim of a persecution as intense and unscrupulous as it was illegal and unjust.

No man certainly of the present age has been slandered and vilified as Mr. Johnson has been. Slandered and vilified. It is difficult to say whether the abuse which for three years was poured upon him by the press, and by the leaders and orators of the Republican party, was most remarkable for its copiousness, its malignity, its falsity, or its ingenuity. Every indignity which a party holding absolute power in the state could devise; every falsehood which a party heated beyond the bounds of respect for truth and decency by rage, fanaticism and ambition could invent were employed to divest him of his influence and to Roger him in the eyes of the world. Could he have been induced to embark in the cause of the Radical leaders and abet their designs, his path would have been paved with gold, and his head piled with roses. He would have been flattered as copiously as he has been slandered; even his weaknesses would have borne the aspect of virtues under the magic influence of Radical rhetoric; and he would have had such an assurance as party organs can afford that he was second only to Washington.

The stand of Mr. Johnson in favor of the Constitution was, to all appearance, taken as deliberately as it was resolutely maintained. There are many reasons to believe that he did not fully understand the distinct complexion of its consequences to himself, he resolved to do what lay in his power for its preservation. Whatever may be said of his abilities or of his personal character, no impartial man can review the history of his administration without giving him credit for a degree of moral courage such as mere statesmen do not often exhibit. He may have misjudged; he might, perhaps, have been more efficient had he been more politic; but for unswerving endurance and rigid adhesion to what he believed to be right, we may search in vain for his parallel. St. Paul took credit to himself that he had won an encounter fought with beasts at Ephesus. What was the official life of Mr. Johnson but one continued struggle with men heated to the brutal degree of rage and bent upon his destruction?

It was due from Mr. Johnson to himself that he should address the people of the United States at the close of his official career. With no party to stand up in his defense; with no multitude of organs to sing his praises or excuse his errors, he was manifestly entitled to his day and his hearing, and it must be confessed that he chose well the time for making his appeal.

The subject would have a more copious discussion if it were not that he felt that his arrangement of the Radical party is as it is emphatic and severe. The revolution which has already taken place in public opinion, touching the relative merits of his antagonists and himself, will give it a force which at no former period it could have possessed. It contains solemn truths upon which the people of this country, if they value their freedom and desire the restoration of the Government to its former symmetry and purity, will do well to reflect.—*Missouri Republican*.

### Election Frauds.

The Radical papers have been making a great commotion over the report of the majority of the Congressional committee in reference to election frauds. But they fail to note the fact that the testimony upon which the majority of that committee based nearly all their statements comes from hired witnesses, who, for a compensation, would swear to almost anything. Nor do they notice the fact that propositions for frauds and repeating on election day were made by Republican politicians, and by men who, during the campaign, were placed on a committee to prevent fraud.

There may have been some abuses in the naturalization, growing out of the great rush which existed during the last election. It became most important election which has taken place since the close of the war. For such a day did take place we make no defense, and offer no palliation. We condemn them as much and as unqualifiedly as any person can. We trust that the investigation will insure greater caution hereafter, and prevent even a plea for the repetition of the hue and cry of those who would oppose the admittance of those born on the other side of the Atlantic to the privilege of the elective franchise, while they would confer suffrage upon the ignorant blacks by the thousands.

The fact that New York went Democratic is a great crime in the eyes of the Radicals. And it is to be owned that it is the typical Radicalistic political legislation and Radical corruption in office which has made the State Democratic. They studied this investigation to prove that it is the result of fraudulent naturalization and repeating on election day.

The sales of the great dry goods house, Field, Leiter & Co., for 1868, were \$10,419,260—exceeding that of any other house in Chicago about \$3,000,000—a forcible illustration of what fair dealing based upon a cash system can accomplish.

When we consider the number of human beings that die with consumption every year, the importance of a medicine which will cure such a dire affliction is evident to the plain man, and even to the destroyer after it has indicated its presence in the system, must be admitted. The power of estimation. The wonderful power is claimed to be possessed by Allen's Lung Balsam. For sale by all druggists.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The "Big Injin" of America—Ingenuity. "COURT"-ING after marriage—Getting a divorce.

A HUCKSTER in Reading recently sold wooden imitation eggs.

A TEACHER in Lawrence punishes scholars by putting a spoonful of cayenne pepper in their mouths.

The English Judges promptly rebuke any journal of eminence which presumes to offer an opinion on an unfinished lawsuit.

An officer of an English regiment in Quebec, who insulted a young lady at the skating rink the other night, was immediately shot by the girl's brother (a mere lad) and fatally wounded.

VELOCIPEDES, says the Shanghai *News Letter*, have ceased to be a novelty in the streets of that city, and, as we are taught Chinese ladies have become so used to them that they are no longer frightened.

An old lady who died in London, in 1864, bequeathed a considerable sum to one church on condition that her coffin, in the church vault, be dusted on every anniversary of her birth. The conditions have been carefully observed.

Two LITTLE girlish book peddlers in Philadelphia make a neat living by soliciting gentlemen to purchase a volume "as this is my birthday, please." They tried a charitable newspaper man once too often on the same week.

DR. J. T. DYER's family, in Gloucester, Mass., after a recent dinner of pancakes, were all taken ill with dizziness, fainting, and other symptoms of narcotic poisoning. It is supposed the birds had eaten some poisonous berries.

During the recent drawing for the military subscription at Marseilles, a young man drew a lucky number, which caused him such joyful emotion that on reaching home he could not embrace his mother, when he fell dead at her feet.

JUDY represents a young lady, who has been taken half a mile beyond her destination in an omnibus, as addressing the conductor: "It's really too bad! I wish to be set down at the conductor." Well, Miss, I let you go as soon as ever I could find it in my power to part with you."

A LITTLE four-year-old girl who resembles Boston with her mother, was greatly disturbed by the difficulty she experienced in perambulating Washington street. Finally, in despair, she exclaimed, "I do hope before I come to Boston again that a good many of these folks will be dead, for they do knock my new hat round so."

The French chemist, Tardieu, extracted the coloring matter from some imported English red stockings, and introduced a quantity thereof beneath the skin of a dog. The animal died within twelve hours. A rabbit similarly treated died in eight hours, and a frog in four. M. Tardieu advises the absolute prohibition of the importation of red stockings.

A young confidence man, pretending to be the youngest son of Secretary Seward, has victimized certain good people of the Austrian capital to the tune of several thousand florins. The bogus Seward attempted to escape from Vienna the moment his dupes got wind of his true character, but he was pursued, and will sent to a penitentiary.

At a late fire in London, while the engines were discharging their contents against the front of a house, an inscription on it became nearly obliterated. "By my soul," exclaimed a witty Irishman "this is a queer time for a joke." "And who is joking?" growled one of the firemen. "Why, don't you see, honey, how you are playing upon words?" replied Pat.

The military idea of honor has a remarkable force in Belgium. Two common soldiers, recently under arrest, in the same cell, played cards to pass away the time. One of them lost the few so in his possession, then his clothes, and finally staked his life. He lost. Next morning, found hanging to a peg in the wall, his companion sleeping serenely on the pallet.

There is a very curious monument in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, erected by the late Henry Wise, an Englishman, over the grave of his wife. It is a triumphal arch representing the gate of Heaven, ornamented with sea shells and stained glass. A kneeling female figure rests under the arch, with a model ship and a casket containing a bouquet of shells, a wedding handkerchief, ring and necklace, a small English flag and other curious reliefs. The whole is covered with a canvas.

A contemporary recently said: "To our ear, the medical profession has been a constant tradition among French wits since Moliere and Boileau." It would seem that the practice is not of French origin. There is a passage in the Bible, which is not unlike some more modern hits at the doctors: "And Asa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers." (2 Chronicles, xii, 12)—*Boston Bulletin*.

### H. G.'s. Manuscript.

HORACE GREENLEY's manuscript is notoriously bad, and it is said to require a printer of no ordinary skill to set up his copy if he happens to write in a hurry. The recent newspaper anecdote of an article headed "William H. Seward," which Mr. Greeley had returned to him set up "Richard III." is fresh in the minds of all; but an occurrence still more remarkable had made so many errors in setting the "philosopher's" copy, that he asked him to touch a dozen that he wrote the two last, including his from further duty. The compositor was unable to decipher the contents of the note on receiving it, took it to the foreman who explained to him that it expressed he was "not a careful man and Mr. Greeley dispensed with his services." The man laid down his stick, put on his coat and left. The next day he applied for a situation as assistant-foreman in a large printing office in the same street. The proprietor inquired if he could bring a recommendation from his last employer.

All I have is this letter from Mr. Greeley to the young man, boldly pronouncing the document. The worthy job printer scanned it some moments with a perplexed air. "I'm—a careful man—services—signed, H. Greeley—that will do; we will engage you." And he did, and never learned till two years afterward that the letter from Mr. Greeley, was one of discredit instead of commendation, as he had supposed.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

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To take a man's out of ivory-handled knives, rub them with a little moistened salt.

### Farm and Household.

#### Hints on the care of Horses.

ALL horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without due regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work. Because the individual practice is self evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind. Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness. Because there is not proper nourishment in it. Damaged corn is exceeding injurious. Because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin disease. Chaff is better for old horses than hay. Because they can chew and digest it better. Mix chaff with corn and beans, and do not give the latter alone. Because it makes the horses chew their food more, and digest it better. Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work. Because there is not sufficient nutritive quality in it. When a horse is worked hard its food should chiefly be oats; if not worked hard, its food should chiefly be hay. Because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food. Hay not so much. For a saddle or a coach horse, half a peck of sound oats, and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If the hay is not good, add a quarter of a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less. Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger. Because the food is not then thrown about, and is more easily digested. (A tea-spoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.) Oats should be bruised for an old horse but not for a young one. Because the former, through age and defective teeth, can not chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment. Grass must always be cut for hay before the seed drops. Because the juice that ripens the seed is the most valuable part of the hay. If they are cut off by its ripening and drying, the grass will be lost.

The great majority of horses, though subjects of interest, may be considered injurious to vegetation, and when found upon valuable plants, such as the grape, should be cut off and destroyed. Do this thoroughly and before planting.

How to Take Out Ink Stains.

It is certainly very much worth while to know how to take ink spots out of colored clothing. The writer, on "a summer's day," when it seemed as if one had enough to do to support life without extra trouble in the torrid heat, once upset a bottle of ink into her lap, over a linen dress, striped with brown and white, and very hard and round, and rather rough externally. Each one of the stains was of a single color.

The best way to remove ink stains is to soak the garment in warm water, and then wash it.

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