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belkitt comes. In the North the mor-
kicker men her in him the better he is
fitted for Democracy, for it unclothes his
lower instincts—here, alas! the nuchral
instinct every Democrat hex to kill a neg-
ro must be suppressed. Who is me! don't
give I shall die for my wickedness.

ET I ever doubted the terrible effect uv
givin the nigger the ballot, I am now con-
vinced. Instid uv runnin like sheep or
standin with bowed heads to take sich
blows, ez men when convicively inclined
to do wrong, give em. These niggers, put
out from the shoulder jist ez they wuz men,
and hed rites. And to see white men in-
terferin in their behalf agin men uv their
own race wuz too sicknin. And this too,
done by Democrats! Wat is the country
comin to?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Wich wuz Postmaster.

The Minnesota Democracy.

THE Democracy of Minnesota, like their
brethren in Ohio and Pennsylvania, are
very anxious to get office. They have been
in the cold a very long time. In Ohio
they talk of doing away with negro suf-
frage; in Pennsylvania, their candidate
being a "bloated bondholder," they ignore
the subject of taxing the bonds, and are
consisting of greenbacks. They dodge, also,
the question of negro suffrage, and are
waiting a few days until they nominated
a man who had supported the war, and they
congratulated the world upon the fact that
slavery had been abolished! The Minne-
sota Democracy have just held their con-
vention, and have elected a new set of mem-
bers with a view of reaching an anchor-
age in office. Their regular platform was
about as meaningless as it could be; and
so an "old liner,"—one of the adamant-
ine Democrats who claims to have made
the voyage of discovery, and who, there-
fore, offered a resolution opposing the Fifteenth
Amendment. Then ensued a scene, the
like of which had never been seen in a
Democratic convention. The resolution
opposing negro suffrage was declared to
be a "grand old line," and the man who
was proclaimed an enemy to his party
who would attempt any longer to refuse
political equality to the negro. This, be-
lieved me, in a Democratic conven-
tion. This, in the nineteenth century.
This, in the North! The where.
Lee and Breckinridge, and Val-
landigham, and Pendleton, and
Frank Blair are living. This, too, with-
out obtaining any satisfactory answer to
that old question, and time-honored question
of the Democracy, "What is the duty
daughter to marry a negro?" This, when
California has voted to exclude the Chinese,
and the Democracy of Illinois and Indiana
still believe that negroes, having flat noses,
beard and spiky feet, are a different
but a species of man. No wonder the
man who opposed opposition to negro suf-
frage was brave. He preached a new gos-
pel in the Democratic synagogue. He
went back on the fathers. He pro-
claimed that the white man was the
mocracy of Kentucky. He was for
that "sovereign State" to permit her
negroes to vote. It was, as the reporters
say after an impressive sermon at camp
meeting, a refreshing season. Old men
were the first to rise and say Amen.
There were present men who, one year ago,
at New York, vowed eternal brotherhood
with Wade Hampton; who had declared
that to elevate the negro to political equal-
ity was degradation of the white race,
and who had committed suicide, or were
committed. But, alas for the Caucasians!
The negro had found champions in the
Democratic camp. The negro had at last
become fragrant in nostrils hitherto
offended by his proximity. The white
man was not his enemy. No commercial
were solemnly burned, and the conven-
tion,—the Democratic Convention,—by
a vote of over two-thirds, solemnly and
formally accepted the men with flat noses,
beard and spiky feet, such as fellow-
citizens equal to all things good and
the rank and file of the Democratic party.
This was not done without a struggle.
The old story of the curse upon Ham was
repeated. The resolutions of '38 were
control of the "immoderate passions" were
from the days of Felix Grundy to those
of Frank Blair, were read. Works on the
origin of species, showing the distinctive
differences between the white and the
black man, were exhibited. "Shall we
submit to the rule of our inferior?" was
of so much enthusiasm in Democratic
conventions, was received with ominous
silence.

One Democrat, tired of his long exile
from office to trial, said of the negro
that those negro suffrage, it had better
nominate candidates who were used to
being beaten. Another said that the
Democracy had, out of deference to their
Southern brethren, fought the negro; but,
as the Democratic party were now in
the running, negroes for office, and were
all in favor of negro suffrage, he did not
see why they in Minnesota might not do
the same. The "progressives" were
called upon to wrest the party from the
control of the "immoderate passions" of
old fogies; and the progressives did rally,
and did declare that they would not say
another word against negro suffrage or
the Fifteenth Amendment!

Whither are we drifting? Well may
we ask. The Democracy, with the over-
throw of the old leaders, the Democratic
party will change its color, and give the
lie to its past history. The Democracy of
Wisconsin and Minnesota, who have had
practical experience with negro suffrage
in their States, will give up their "one-
color" and "all Caucasian" flags, and adopt
the Republican policy of political equality.
In the race,—to be squarely on that future
national platform,—are the Democracy of
Illinois to be in the rear? Virginia, by a
vote of 100,000, has voted for the negro.
The Democracy of Mississippi have their negro
candidates stamping the State. Are Illi-
nois Democrats to be "progressive," or
"immovable"? Are they to cling to the
resolutions of '38, and "Caucasian" ism, or
will they join hands with their brethren of
Minnesota and welcome their dusky fel-
low-citizens to perfect equality?—*Chicago
Tribune, Sept. 28.*

ACCORDING to the sixteenth annual
report of the National Congregational
Union, during the past year 1,000 churches
have been made to 67 churches, in aid of
the erection of houses of worship. The total
amount paid them was \$28,600. The total
expense of these buildings was \$30,000.
The average cost of each building was over
\$300. The Union, which has, during the
sixteen years of its history, aided in the
erection of 383 houses of worship,
applying to them \$227,195, appeals to the
churches to contribute to the same. The
members, that they may remember in their
wills this valuable agency.

THE *Texas Herald* has the fol-
lowing concerning the marriages of
that place: "It is somewhat remark-
able, first, that four weddings took place
during the past week; second, that the
four gentlemen were all merchants of
Tivisville; third, that they did business on
the same street; fourth, that they were all
the same block; fifth, that they were all
widowers; sixth, that in the aggregate
they have had thirteen wives."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A PAIR OF tight—Two drunks,
“SPELL” bound—School children.
SMART men insure in the Washington
Life Insurance Company.
SMALL victims indulged, are little thieves
that let in greater ones.
It is said—ironically, perhaps,—that
blacksmiths forge and steel every day.
“Be moderate in all things,” as the boy
said to his schoolmaster when whipping him.
“The woman question”—What shall I
get for a fall bonnet? The “man ques-
tion”—Where shall I get money enough
to pay for it?
BOSTON has a philanthropist who visits
the prisons. Said he to a prisoner, “Most
of your friends think your sentence was
wholly unnecessary; how was ever known?”
“Yes, I suppose so,” was the prisoner’s
reply; “but then, you know, everything
has gone up since the war.”
READ what Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.
D., says: It has been for many years
a common fault to that my-
self contribute to the benefit of annuities
at my decease; and though, of ac-
count of my protracted life, the fun-
d will be a great gainer by me, yet I do
not regret that, as the gain belongs to a be-
nevolent institution. Insure in the Wash-
ington Life Co.
FIND fault only when you must, and
then—in private if possible, and some time
after the offense. The blamed are less in-
clined to resist when they are chided
without witnesses; and the accused may
be impressed with the forbearance of the
accuser. If you allow them to hear the fault,
waited for a proper time to mention it.
A YOUNG lady returning late from a
concert, as it was raining, told the coach-
man to drive close to the sidewalk, but
was still unable to step across the gutter.
“I’ll help you,” said the driver, “and cough,”
“Oh, no!” said she, “I am too heavy.”
“Lord bless you, miss!” replied he, “I am
used to lifting barrels of sugar.”
“Stop your crying,” said an enraged
father to his son, who had kept up an in-
tolerable yell for the last five minutes.
“Stop,” cried the mother, “you hear?”
Repeated the father, after a few minutes,
the boy still crying, “You don’t suppose
I can choke off in a minute, do you?”
chimed in the hopeful urchin.
CHILDREN are inquisitive little bodies;
for instance: What does cleave, mean,
or cry, as you say? John and Mary asked
John unite word when he cleaves it?
“Hem; well, it means to separate. Well, pa,
does a man separate from his wife
when he cleaves to her?” “Hem, hem,”
didn’t ask—so many foolish questions,
children!
A WAG having a dispute with a man
who kept a sausage-shop, and owing him
a grudge, ran into his store one day, as he
was serving several other customers, with
an immense dead cat, which he quickly de-
posited on the counter, saying: “This
cat, as you say, is long together, we’ll settle
another time,” and he was off in a twink-
ling. The customers, aghast, soon fol-
lowed him, leaving their sausages behind.
OLD JOHN Berry that used to live up
Lake Champlain liked to tell a big story.
One evening, sitting in the village store,
he said he once drove a horse 72 miles
on a single day. “How long,” said a friend,
“did it take you?” “Well, it took me so
long that the water spirted up through the
holes cut through it by the horse’s
corks. One of the bystanders remarked
that seventy-two miles, was a pretty good
drive for one day.” “Yes,” said Uncle
John, “it did take me a long time in June.”
THE following is an actual translation,
made by an Englishman, in the dialect
spoken by the Chinese in their intercourse
with foreigners, of the familiar address,
“My name is Norval; on the Gramplan
my name is Long Norval. Top side Kehlman
phian hill my father chow chow he sheep.”
And of “A frugal swain, whose constant
care is to increase his store,” the follow-
ing is made: “My father very small
man, but too much like that precise
dolla.”
WHEN Isaac Hopper, a member of the
Society of Friends, met a boy with a dirty
face or hands, he would stop him, and in-
quire if he ever studied chemistry. The
boy, with a wondering stare, would answer
him, “No, never.” Then he would awake
him to perform a curious chemical experi-
ment,” said Friend Hopper. “Go home,
take a piece of soap, put it in water, and
rub it briskly on thy hands and face. Thou
hast no idea what a beautiful froth
it will make! That is called suds. Thy skin
will be white. That’s a chemical experi-
ment. I advise thee to try it.”
“THAT man has grown among kind and
affectionate sisters,” I once heard a lady
of much observation and experience re-
mark. “And why do you think so?” said
another. “Because of the rich development
of all the faculties of feeling, and sympathy,
which are so apparent in every word.” A
sister’s influence is felt, even in manhood’s
later years; and the heart of him who has
grown cold with its chilling contact with
the world will warm and thrill with pure
sympathy, as some kindly voice awakes in
him the soft tones and glad melodies of
his sister’s voice. He will turn from pur-
poses which a warped and false philosophy
was reasoned into expediency, and weep for
the gentler influence which moved him in
his earlier years.

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were
granted by the Commissioner of Patents
for the week ending Sept. 21, 1869, as re-
ported by Farwell, Elsworth & Co., So-
licitors at Large, American Agents, Patent-
ees and Counselors in Patent Cases, 163 Lake
Street, Chicago, Ill.:
ILLINOIS.
Signs for Street Lamps—Cassell & Leachman, Alton.
Mae, Dressing Mill Stones—John B. Harris, Ottawa.
Machine for Carving Cornucopias—A. Simmons, Chate-
auvill.
Harrow—John Kharst, Alton.
Harveyer—E. S. Macle, Elgin.
Sewing Machine—H. L. Swartwout, Chicago.
Tool for Planing and Peeling Wood—Chicago.
James Fastener—M. J. Drake, Rockford.
Wind Mill—C. C. Harris, La Fayette.
Coffee—A. W. Hendrick, Batavia.
Marker for Seeding Machines—G. Armstrong, Kil-
mora.
Corn Planter—J. Armstrong, Elmira.
Composition for Eooding—G. Bartolomei, Chicago.
Tool for Robert Brown, Merceda.
Carriage Wheel—W. P. Eam, Petersburg, Chicago.
Coffee—A. W. Hendrick, Batavia.
Burn—P. L. Manning, Troy.
Chain—C. S. Mosely, Riney.
Device for Grinding and Polishing Petrie, Chicago.
Device for Grain Drills—A. Schopp, Belleville.
Iron Bar—P. Spaulding, Chicago.
Portable Oven—N. J. Glover, Waveland.
Grinding and Polishing—G. M. Vanders, New York.
Grinder—O. F. Mayhew, Indianapolis.
Grinders Tongue Support—G. Alexander, Romney.
Grinding Machine—J. M. Jones, Vincennes.
Grindstone—J. J. Morrow, Evanston.
Shield for Corn Plows—E. C. Brown, Crawfords-
ville.
Corn Planter—J. S. Coen, Artice.
Machine for Grinding—J. S. Coen, Attica.
Clothes Line Fastener—M. H. Lenaback, Green-
field.
Harrow—J. S. Purdy, Butler.
Horn and Drum—Russell & Co., Greeneburg.
Turn—S. S. Urey, North Manchester.
Grinding Machine—J. S. Coen, Attica.
Pressing Bed Bottom—George T. Grut, Milwaukee.
Grinding Bridge—George E. More, Royalton.
Grinding Shears—Roe Brown, London.

ARM AND HOUSEHOLD

USEFUL RECIPES, ETC.

The farmer who stints his fields is as unwise and imprudent as he who starves his working cattle—in both cases he is diminishing the ability of a faithful servant to be useful to him.

ALEXANDER DUMAS recommends onion soup as an infallible remedy for general weakness, for heavy ailments, for debility. He prepares his soup, which has become quite famous among the gourmards of the French capital, of cream and onions.

TO CLARIFY TALLOW AND HARDEN IT.—Take two pounds of alum to every twenty pounds of tallow. Boil the tallow before the water gets hot. Boil a whole day, and next day melt and strain the tallow.

TO REMOVE WHITE SPOTS FROM FURNITURE.—Rub the spots with pulverized pumice-stone wet with water, and then with buckskin moistened with sweet oil, or put on a cloth, the spot, and hold a warm iron over it, and the rub with an oiled cloth.

TO TAKE INK FROM FURNITURE, CARPETS AND FLOORS.—Wipe the spot with oxalic acid; let it remain a few minutes, then rub with a cloth wet with warm water. Colored paint, mahogany and carpets, will require washing with the hartshorn-water to restore the original color.

TO MAKE CALICOES WASH WELL.—In-use three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, boil the calicoes in white hot, then wash them out in cold water. The colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by repeated washing. So says the experimenter himself.

TO CLEAN IRONS FROM RUST.—Pound good glass to a fine powder, and having soaked some linen or a wet cloth with vinegar, lay upon it a strong coat of gum arabic, and sift thereon some of your powdered glass, and let it dry. Repeat this operation three times, and when the last covering of powdered glass is dry, you may easily rub off the rust from iron utensils with the cloth thus prepared.—*Artisan's Magazine.*

LET THE YOUNG CLOVER GROW.—Keep stock of all kinds off the fields where young grass, and particularly young clover of any kind, is growing, as the tramp of heavy animals and the close trampling of colts and sheep, will damage the growth of such young plants more than the value of the young clover. To even them off if it may be necessary to maintain the same animals while they may be feeding on a given field where young clover is growing, and the winter, and after decaying to green them, young grass or clover until after the end of the growing season. And even then, would be more profitable to purchase hay, and allow the new herbage to remain where it grew to protect the roots, during the winter, and after decaying to green them, to promote the growth of the root the following season. Very few farmers really apprehend how much damage is done to their young grass by pasturing it before the roots have attained a substantiality to promote the growth of the root the following season. Very few farmers really apprehend how much damage is done to their young grass by pasturing it before the roots have attained a substantiality to promote the growth of the root the following season. Very few farmers really apprehend how much damage is done to their young grass by pasturing it before the roots have attained a substantiality to promote the growth of the root the following season.

Every body should live on the sunny side of their houses as much as possible, and allow the sun's genial rays to penetrate the rooms. Darkened parlors are fashionable evils. True, it is gloomy enough to be ushered into a tomb-like apartment, where one can scarcely grope his way to a seat; and to discover, when his eyes become accustomed to the dim light, that every chair and sofa has on its cushion "duster," apparently equipped for a journey to some unknown land. But does not *fresh* life, and the sun, and the fresh and fresh, even if their checks are the paler for it! And so the shutters are tightly closed, and the heavy curtains drawn. But for the sake of health and comfort, let the sun be done only in the best parlors, if it may be. Let the rooms where the family live be cheerful and sunny. No lady would expect her house-plants to send out full, brilliant blossoms, unless she placed them in a sunny room, and she should expect her children to look fresh, rosy, and full of life, and to develop genial dispositions, unless they live in light, sunny, airy rooms.

Selecting Trees.

SELECT low trained, stocky trees, even if you decide to remove the lower branches after they are in place. I have found, from my experience, that the young tree rooted, and they will, in nine cases out of ten, succeed best in the orchard. But, if range as it may appear, four persons out of six will choose a tall spindling tree in preference to a stocky one, and, therefore, nurserymen are apt to neglect the young tree at the market, instead of what their experience and judgment would dictate.

Trees that have been forced too much in the nursery row, as a general thing, do not succeed as well as those of the young of medium strength, and the young tree imported from France, six years ago, and the thousand Bartlett's, two years from bud. Everybody who saw them, said they were, without doubt, the finest lot I have ever seen. The second year's growth averaged four feet, and the young tree looked as if it might be made into an invincible walking stick. These trees were planted on a clay soil, well prepared in good condition. It would have produced in good condition of timothy hay to the second year, or fifty bushels of wheat.

After planting, the trees were cut back and great care taken of them. In two hundred from the time of planting, three hundred and twenty-four died. The only reason that I can give, is, that they were mutilated, and that when transplanted in an ordinary soil, the roots did not supply the amount necessary to keep the top in its natural condition. On close examination of the young wood, I found it to be very soft and spongy. I have no doubt, that the young trees with putrescent manures is a cause of the numerous causes from which young trees suffer for two or three years after being set out. I do not mean to say, you should set out stunted trees, but such have a healthy appearance, and a moderate growth of young wood, on examination, you find it hard to the extreme end of the branches. You will find, on cutting the young wood of a tree, that it is forced to grow so rapidly, a tree of brown sap in the heart of the wood; this is a sure indication of an unnatural growth, and great care will have to be given, or many of the trees will not survive more than one or two years. The reason for this, is, that the roots are not able to do the work of the previous year's growth, and the ground for a space of three or four inches around the body of the trees.—*Pearl Culture for Profit.*

Pasturing Meadows.

It is a bad thing for all meadows to feed on after mowing, except that rare class where the vegetation is too rank to make it pay. If a field cuts four tons of hay a day, feeding a few days might not do it. But for ordinary mowing land should have a heavy vegetation growing up to reduce the next year's crop, and to shorten the period during which the land

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