

OUR PARTY CREED.

The following passages from the inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson, John W. Forney says, are the completest summaries of the Democratic creed in all our literature. Never were the deathless doctrines of a true Democracy more inspiringly stated than in these extracts.

ABOUT TO ENTER, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and, consequently, those which ought to shape its administration.

STEAM FOR WHALERS. The steam whaler Mary and Helen, just arrived in this port from the Arctic ocean full of oil and bones, is the first whaler using steam as an auxiliary power ever seen in these waters.

AT HOME, fellow-citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expenses, enable us to discontinue our internal taxes.

THE REMAINING revenue, on the consumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts.

each State. In time of war, if injustice by ourselves or others must sometimes produce war, increased, as the same revenue will be by increased population and consumption, and aided by other resources reserved for that crisis, it may meet within the year all the expenses of the year without encroaching on the rights of future generations by burdening them with the debts of the past.

I have said, fellow-citizens, that the income reserved had enabled us to extend our limits; but that extension may possibly pay for itself before we are called on, and, in the mean time, may keep down the accruing interest; in all events it will replace the advances we shall have made.

IN MATTERS of religion, I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the Constitution independent of the powers of the General Government. I have, therefore, undertaken on no occasion to prescribe the religious exercise suited to it, but have left them, as the Constitution found them, under the direction and discipline of the church or State authorities acknowledged by the several religious societies.

STEAM FOR WHALERS.

The steam whaler Mary and Helen, just arrived in this port from the Arctic ocean full of oil and bones, is the first whaler using steam as an auxiliary power ever seen in these waters. She has besides a full cargo of oil 45,000 pounds of whalebone, which is worth at present prices \$2, or a little over that figure, a pound, while the oil is worth something under 50 cents a gallon in this market.

AT HOME, fellow-citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expenses, enable us to discontinue our internal taxes. These, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation which once entered is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of property and produce.

THE REMAINING revenue, on the consumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts. Being collected on our seaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and the pride of an American to ask what farmer, what mechanic, what laborer ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States?

God bless thee!" And the carriage drove off.

Now the countryman who had once seen the Queen wanted to see her pretty face again, and the following day he presented himself at the palace. "I know her, you know," he added mysteriously. "I spoke to her yesterday, and I want to speak to her again."

Thinking he had to do with a madman, the porter was about to have the poor fellow arrested, when the very gentleman who had given him the twenty francs appeared, and, recognizing the man, told him to wait. He informed the Queen of his presence.

"Bring him here by all means," was the answer. When the man was for the second time before the Queen he said: "Yes, 'tis thou. I thought I had seen a fairy. Thou art just an angel. I did not tell thee yesterday that I have two little ones without a mother. Wilt thou be their mother?"

"That I will," said the Queen. "Then there's the twenty francs thou gavest me yesterday. I thank thee, but I want no money." And he went away crying and smiling like a child.

The Queen has adopted the two little ones, and they are in an institution under her special patronage.

PUTNAM AS A SPY.

Among the officers of the Revolutionary army none possessed more originality than General Putnam, who was very eccentric and fearless, blunt in his manner, the daring soldier, without the polish of a gentleman. He might well be called the Marion of the North. At this time a stronghold called Horseneck, seven miles from New York, was in the hands of the British. Putnam, with a few sturdy patriots, was lurking in the vicinity bent on driving them from the place.

"Fellows, you have been idle too long, and so have I. I'm going to Bush's at Horseneck, in an hour, with an ox team and a bag of corn. If I come back I will let you know the particulars. If I should not, let them have it by hooky."

He shortly afterward mounted his ox cart dressed as one of the commonest order of Yankee farmers, and was soon at Bush's tavern, which was in possession of the British troops. No sooner did the officers spy him than they began to question him as to his whereabouts, and finding him a complete simpleton, as they thought, they began to quiz him and threatened to seize the corn and fodder.

"How much do you ask for the whole concern?" asked they.

"For mercy's sake, gentlemen," replied the mock clothopper, with the most deplorable look of entreaty; "only let me off, and you shall have my bull team and load for nothing, and if that won't do, I'll give you my word I'll return to-morrow, and pay you heartily for your kindness and condescensions."

"Well," said they "we'll take you at your word. Leave the team and provender with us, and we won't require bail for your appearance."

Putnam gave up the team, and sauntered about for an hour or so, gaining all the information he wished. He then returned to his men and told them of the foe, and his plan of attack.

The morning came, and with it saluted out the gallant band. The British were handled with rough hands; and when they surrendered to General Putnam, the clothopper sarcastically remarked:

"Gentlemen, I have kept my word. I told you I would call and pay you for your kindness and condescensions."

The Indian Problem.

SECRETARY SCHURZ SAYS THAT WE ARE RAPIDLY NEARING ITS SOLUTION.

In submitting his last annual report to Mr. Hayes Secretary Schurz reviews the policies followed in some of the most important branches of the public service under his supervision during the period of the present Administration. The line of action followed with reference to Indian affairs is given at length, and a great degree of success is claimed for it. He particularly urges the general and thorough education of Indians, especially Indian children. He devotes considerable space to this subject, and says that false economy at the present moment, when the desire for the education of their children is so general and so urgent among the Indians, would be particularly unwise.

The Secretary, after showing the necessity for a new building to accommodate the largely increased business of the Interior department, repeats a recommendation made some time ago,

to buy up as much property as possible around Lafayette square, and erect Government buildings. The report concludes with an earnest recommendation for an increase in the salaries of the department officials.

A Merchant's Harem.

There arrived at New York on Saturday morning last on the Inman steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool, Mr. Escofally Hiptala, a Bombay merchant prince of almost untold wealth, who brings with him his four native wives, Vageerbal, Allen Bundi, Yohobajan and Omdabia. These were in charge of another woman, who glories in the name of Bhoonbal, and eunuch, Abdoalala Esmaljee. In addition to this retinue were the servants of the male sex, varying in size, height and age. They all wore either a turban or red fez, with black tassel depending, and were for the most part dressed in half European costume, but their master, the merchant prince, was attired, with the exception of his nether garments, in true Oriental style of splendor. Under a loose overcoat, which was carelessly thrown open, could be seen a long garment of pale pink, pending to the knees, on which was worked a mass of gold embroidery in a bewildering of fantastic shapes. The party was accompanied by Mr. Harry W. French, of Boston and Mr. H. Valentine. The former of these gentlemen took the reporter below to the apartments which had been specially and luxuriously fitted up, under the supervision of Purser Collar, for the Indian ladies. Before entering the door the eunuch, who was lying on a mat at the threshold, had to be assured that the reporter had his master's permission to enter his harem. The four ladies were sitting on a couch just like "four little blackbirds all in a row," with their feet tucked under them. In appearance they are decidedly pretty. Their faces are round and swarthy, while their features are well marked. The prettiest of all however, is Omdabia, a wife at four years, and yet whose age to-day is only twelve. Omdabia, like her companions, was thinly clad; in fact she was simply enveloped in a thin relay of red and blue muslin clouds, adorned with ornaments of gold. Jewelry forms the largest and most important part of these Oriental ladies' wardrobes. Through their noses are pierced holes, from which hang rings of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones to far below the mouth and there swing to and fro with each motion of the head. They deck themselves out with trinkets according to their individual fancy. In some instances the ears are entirely hidden by the huge ornaments which they almost worship, and in all cases they wear around their shoeless feet one or two bands of gold and silver inlaid with rare stones. All these fair but dusky girls are small in stature.

While Deputy Surveyor Welch was examining the wonderful costumes contained in the trunks of the Bombay merchant, the reporter asked of the latter the object of his visit to this country, to which he replied in very good English: "I have come here simply to see the United States of America. Mr. French and I are old friends, and from him I have heard so much of this country that I at last determined to visit it, and here I am. I am here simply on pleasure and as a private individual."

"May I ask in what manner you find employment for your numerous servants?" "Each has certain things to do. With us no servant does two things, and besides, when I get tired and weary, I make them amuse me. They are all good musicians. During our trip across they had an opportunity for practice, and in that time some of our most solemn feasts took place. To the last of these we invited all the passengers and they appeared to be highly amused. Then I have also my conjuror, my snake charmer, and my women who dance for me after dinner. When the Prince of Wales visited Bombay, some years ago, I entertained him, and on that occasion my wives showed him the nautch dance."

A Battle Between Two Elks.

From the Wyoming Letter.

It was discovered that each herd of elks was controlled by a few bucks, which proved to be those animals able to maintain the mastery over all the other horned bucks. The proportion of large horned bucks was small, perhaps one to every twenty-five animals, but there are frequently four or five bucks seen in a herd of this number, the question of superiority not having been settled. Such instances, however, were always accompanied by terrific fights between the bucks for the mastery, in which, not infrequently, large pieces are broken off their magnificent antlers, and in one instance, we found a buck whom continued fights had left with but one solitary stump as an apology for a horn, but this veteran was still game. One member of our party succeeded, by persistent labor and caution, on one occasion, in approaching within 200 yards of a band of not less than 100. There were four bucks in the band, three standing outside, not yet willing to acknowledge defeat and leave the band, and yet whom the fourth had evidently driven out. The conqueror wandered proudly around through the band, shaking his towering horns at the outsiders, as

if to invite them to return and renew the combat. Finally one of the bucks advanced, and a sight was witnessed which it is not often the lot of a hunter, even in the far West, to witness. The two animals came savagely together, their heads striking with a loud report. There was a locking of horns, several fierce plunges, a terrific struggle which lasted for some minutes, the outsider being again vanquished and driven out, several tips having been broken off his horns. The defeated buck was completely exhausted, his tongue protruding and his head down, and, withdrawing to a point 300 yards from the band he laid down.

How Shall Girls Earn a Living?

From the Boston Globe.

The great aim of most girls of the middle class who seek to earn a livelihood is to obtain positions as saleswomen, including in the term all women or girls who stand behind a counter and sell goods. Most of these positions are filled by girls of good education and many by those of even high attainments. There is a perfect rush for such positions, and the crowd of applicants is so great that they can be hired as low as \$2 per week, and this is all that many receive. The average wages, however, are from \$3 upward, the saleswoman in charge of a department often receiving \$12 per week. The reasons why these places are so much sought after are probably because they are the only ones of which nine girls out of ten, looking for their first employment, have any knowledge. They have seen the saleswomen in the stores well dressed and pleasantly surrounded. The work seems "light and genteel," as they term it; consequently it is usually their first thought when they come to look for work for themselves. They are not aware of the fact that saleswomen, as a class, earn considerably less than women who perform manual labor, while they are expected to dress far more expensively. They must do this if they would keep their places, no matter where the money with which to buy clothing comes from. Another disadvantage of these positions is that, in most of them, good looks is one of the strongest recommendations, and when the saleswoman begins to fade her chances not only of promotion but even of continuing in her position grow less. These, however, are facts that an inexperienced girl does not usually know, and, consequently, as has been said, the number of applicants for these places is very large, while the chances of getting them are proportionally small. The question may be asked, how do girls get places in stores or shops as saleswomen, bookkeepers, copyists, or in any capacity? The answer is, the place is never waiting for the girl. The influence of relations or personal friendship secures places for many. It might be added that too many obtain positions even at the sacrifice of modesty. The honest girl who has not influence has but a sorry chance to obtain a place, unless it be one to do manual labor. Another circumstance which tends to keep her out and keep down the salaries of those that are in is the eagerness with which many young women who are secretly leading lives of shame will take a position of light work at the mere nominal compensation in order to account to their respectable friends for the money they spend on dress and amusements.

New Stories of Judge Black.

Miss Grundy in Philadelphia Times.

Judge and Mrs. Black returned to their residence at York, Pa., the first of this week. An incident which I have lately heard in Judge Black's early history interests me much. When a very young man, just old enough to be eligible, his party (the Democratic, of course, for he was dyed in the wool) proposed him as their candidate for Congress and felt sure of electing him, for, although the district was Whig by an overwhelming majority (two or three thousand, I think) the gentleman who was certain to be nominated by the Whigs happened to be very unpopular. Mr. Black's father was a Whig—a strong Whig in every sense—and so were most of his numerous relatives, and this, as well as some other causes, made that party willing to see him take a step upward in political life. But certain leading members of the Whig party, unwilling to lose the district to a Democrat, held a conference and took counsel among themselves how they might save it. It was necessary to kill off both their own unpopular candidate and the dangerous one whom the Democrats had brought into the field. This they did effectually by putting on their ticket the elder Mr. Black, the father of the Democratic candidate, who retired not only with grace but apparently with pleasure, inasmuch that he was for awhile out of favor with the Democracy for supposed complicity with the manoeuvre. His father was elected without opposition.

Here is another incident which dates later in his life, but long before he came to Washington in the public service. The Harrisburg guards changed their name to the "Cameron guards," and Simon Cameron gave them five hundred dollars. Jack Ogle, a brilliant young fellow, afterwards an M. C., a friend and relative of Judge Black, was captain of the Somerset guards, a gay volunteer company at Judge Black's home. Hearing of

Cameron's donation the captain called on Judge Black and insisted upon a similar gift to his company, to which the Judge assented without hesitation upon the same condition as to change of name. "Certainly," said the captain, we expect nothing else." "Then it is settled," said the Judge, "but Jack think how the new name will sound. May it not be possible that some of your men will dislike to be called the 'Black Guards'?" The captain saw it in an instant and said he would not bear such a name for any money.

Our Jewish Girls.

The San Francisco Jewish Times remarks upon the alleged fact that, while it is a rare thing for a Jewish girl to marry a Christian, so many young Jews are selecting Christian women for their brides that "Jewish fathers who have daughters to give in marriage, tremble at the gloomy prospects before them." The editor of the Times waxes indignant over this state of things, and thus relieves his feelings: "We have in this city Jewish girls who are as handsome, as winning and as cunning as nature could possibly make them. They are, as a class, very intelligent, too, and the envy of their Christian sisters, who are generally not ready to admit that they have rivals anywhere. And those winning, winsome, black-eyed beauties are not scarce either, and they are not stuck up by any means, and would gladly embrace an opportunity that would be considered eligible, and yet they are suffered to remain spinsters, while second-hand furniture, in the shape of faded Christian calicoes, is taken to the manly bosom of Jewish youths, for no other reason but because the Christian girls can get up their bangs, bangles, and Montagues in a more crazy shape." He argues that since marriages between Catholics and Protestants, who both worship Jesus, often lead to household dissension, discord will be more likely to ensue where those who do not worship him marry wives who do, and he advises Jewish youths to marry among their own people and be happy.

The Morganatic Retreat.

From the New York Times.

It is rumored that the Czar intends, in the event of his abdication, to fix his residence in the Crimean Palace of Lavadia, which is certainly as delightful a retreat from the cares of State as any ruler could wish. The little port of Yalta, twelve miles distant from Balaklava and eighteen from Sebastopol, lies in the hollow of a tiny bay formed by the curve of a huge sloping ridge, half-way up which stands the Czar's palace. Seen from below, its dainty white front and ornamental balcony give it quite the look of an ivory carving; but a nearer approach shows it to be of considerable size, very handsomely furnished, and altogether resembling one of the luxurious villas of the bay of Naples. The trees which encircle it, and the vast cliff overhead, completely shelter it from the bleak northern winds, while the vineyards that cover the slope, the trim little toy town below and the bright blue sea all around make a charming picture. Since the opening of the Crimean Railway, Lavadia is but three day's journey from Moscow.

The National Banks.

During the year ending November 1 there were organized fifty-seven National banks with an aggregate capital of over six million dollars, and to which there was issued over three million six hundred thousand dollars in circulating notes. In the same period ten banks, with an aggregate capital of over one million dollars and an aggregate circulation of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, have voluntarily discontinued business. The number of National banks now in operation is 2095 which is the greatest number in operation in any one year since the establishment of the National banking system. Mississippi is the only State and Arizona the only Territory in which National banks are not in operation.

NOTHING in the world is so strong as a fixed habit, good or bad. The seaman cannot sleep soundly on the shore, because he misses the tossing of the ship and the roaring of the wind. We heard lately of a forlorn widow who the third night after her husband's death sat at the window watching the stars with sleepless eyes. At last her thoughts, sad and weary, broke into soliloquy: "This trying to go to sleep," she said, "without a quarrel of some kind is so new that I can't stand it." Just then two men under her window fell to fighting. She watched the conflict to the end, then quietly undressed, saying: "That's kind of homelike," and in a few minutes was fast asleep.

NAPOLEON the First said that agriculture was the body and soul of the empire, and in the height of his glory he gave the subject attention and encouragement, and established in France a department of agriculture.

LORD BROUGHAM once, when he was in a facetious mood, being asked to define a lawyer, said: "A lawyer is a learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it himself."