

THE ABBEVILLE PRESS AND BANNER.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

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"Symbols of Victory."

"Yellow leaves on the ash tree,
Singing in the air,
And the streaming radiance of sunshine,
On the leaden clouds ever there,
At the window a child's mouth smiling,
Overhung with tearful eyes
At the flying rainy landscape
And the sudden opening skies.
Angels hanging from heaven,
A whisper in dying ears,
And the promise of great salvation
Shining on mortal fears.
A dying man on his pillow
Whose eyes soul-flood to his face,
Put on his garment of joyfulness
And stretches to death's embrace.
"Faction, rapine and blindness,
Yearning, sobbing and tears,
And faith and duty gazing
With steadfast eyes upon tears.
"I see, or the glory blinds me
Of a soul divinely fair,
Peace after great tribulation,
And victory hung in the air."

Negro Debts--Decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Delivered at Atlanta, Saturday Aug. 21.
Furnished by N. J. Hammond, Supreme Court Reporter, expressly for the Constitution.

Alfred Shorter, Plaintiff in error vs. Jacob L. Cobb, Defendant in error. Action on a note given for a slave, from Randolph. BROWN, J. C.

1. The States lately composing the Confederate Government, set aside the Constitution of the United States, and declared it no longer obligatory upon them; and adopted another Constitution and government to which they required all their officers to swear allegiance. They rejected the flag of the United States, and adopted one of their own in its stead. They surrendered the Union, which was in fact destroyed, so far as it could be done by force, and so remained, as long as they were able by their arms in the field, to maintain and defend the Constitution and government set up by them. The destruction of the Union would have been permanent, but for the success of the armies of the United States, which broke the power of the government of the Confederate States, and restored it by force.

2. Had the seceding States been successful might would have compelled the recognition of the right of their cause; and those who were legally declared rebels and traitors on account of their failure, would, on account of their success, have been distinguished as patriots and heroes.

3. When the armies of the Confederate government surrendered, and its power was crushed, the people of the seceding States became a conquered people, subject to the fate of the conquered; and the government of the United States, as it existed during the war, became the conqueror; with all the rights and powers of the conqueror over the conquered. And the seceding States as the conquered, had no right, without the consent of the conqueror, to return to and restore the Union, which they had repudiated; and claim the protection of the flag, and the guarantees of the Constitution, which they had solemnly renounced and thrown off. If the conquering States at the end of the war, had refused to restore the Union on any terms; or to have any further connection or association, with the seceding States; the latter would have no right to demand its restoration; or to claim the further protection of the Constitution upon which the rejected Union was based.

4. It was the prerogative of the conquering power, to dictate the terms upon which the conquered States should be restored to their position in the Union; with the rights under the Constitution which they enjoyed before they renounced them by secession; and the conquered States had no appeal from the decision, and no alternative but submission to the terms dictated.

5. At the close of the war the President of the United States, in a solemn proclamation, dated 17th of June, 1865, declared that the rebellion "has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Georgia of all civil government." And the Congress of the United States by an act passed 2d March, 1867, declared that "no legal State governments" then existing in the rebel States, of which Georgia was one; and that it was necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States, (by the military power of the United States) until loyal and Republican State governments can be legally established. Said act also declared any civil government which may exist in said States, provisional only, "and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, suspend or terminate the same."

6. Before any State government, to be recognized under said act of Congress,

is to be operative and valid, the requirement of the act is, that the new Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same. If Congress failed to approve it upon examination, it was inoperative and of no effect till so approved.

7. Congress disapproved the Constitution submitted by the Convention of Georgia, called in obedience to the requirement of said act, and amended it by striking out certain parts of it, which the Legislature of the State, which has no authority to amend or make a Constitution, was required by Congress to sanction. The present Constitution, under which we now live, and under which this Court is organized, is not, therefore, the Constitution formed by the people of Georgia, but the Constitution as amended and approved by the Congress of the United States by virtue of their authority, as the conquering power, to the conquered.

8. The ablest writers on Constitutional law admit, that the 10th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, restrains the action of the States only, and does not limit the power of Congress to pass laws impairing such obligations.

9. The rights of creditors in the conquered States were no more sacred, and no more entitled to protection at the hands of Congress, in the formation of the new State governments under said provision of the Constitution of the United States, than the rights of the slaveholder (many of whom were Union men to the last,) in his property, were entitled to protection under the same Constitution.

And if the state of Georgia had the power under the dictation, and with the sanction of Congress, to insert in her Constitution a provision destroying the rights of the loyal slaveholder in his slave, without compensation, she had the same power under the same dictation and sanction, to destroy the property which the creditor had in his bonds, mortgages and promissory notes. The one was no more legally sacred than the other, and had no higher constitutional guarantee for its protection.

10. In forming a Constitution as the basis of the new State government, which was inoperative till approved by Congress, the Convention had power, with the approval of Congress, to deny to the Courts of this State, created by such Constitution, all jurisdiction to enforce the collection of debts contracted prior to a particular date, or debts contracted during the war, or debts of a particular class; which, in the opinion of Congress, should not be enforced in the Courts established under its supervision, as part of said new State government.

11. The Constitution formed by the Convention of this State, and submitted for the examination and approval of Congress, denied to all Courts under its jurisdiction to try or determine any suit against any resident of this State upon any contract or agreement made or implied; or upon any contract made in renewal of any debt existing prior to the first day of June, 1865. To this general denial of jurisdiction, as to all debts existing prior to first June, 1865, there were seven classes of exceptions. The seventh was in these words:

7. "In all other cases in which the General Assembly shall by law give to said Courts jurisdiction: Provided, That no Court or officer shall have nor shall the General Assembly give jurisdiction or authority to try or give judgment on or enforce any debt the consideration of which was a slave or slaves or the hire thereof." Congress upon examination struck out the whole of this section relating to the denial of jurisdiction; except the said proviso to said seventh exception; and retained said proviso as part of the Constitution. Thus the provision now under consideration, retains its position in the Constitution, with the marked and particular sanction and approval of Congress.

12. If the State of Georgia, in the formation of her New Government under the dictation and approval of the Congress representing the Conqueror, had the power to abolish slavery and destroy all property in slaves, without any compensation whatever; and in so doing did not violate the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the slaveholder, which is now generally acquiesced in, and universally acted upon; said State also had power, under the same dictation and supervision, to destroy all property in debts contracted for slaves or hire of slaves, emancipated in the hands of purchasers; and to deny to the Courts created by the Constitution of the new State government jurisdiction to enforce any such contract. If the rights of the slaveholder in the one case, or the obligation of the contract for the price or hire of slaves in the other, have been impaired, violated, or destroyed; it was not the act of the State, because coerced, and not voluntary. But it was the act of the government of the United States, exercising its power as a conqueror; in forming governments in conquered States whose power is

not limited by any such restraints as to obligations of this character; as are implied by the 10th Section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, upon States, whose relations to the Union have never been disturbed. Judgment affirmed.

M-CAY, J. Concurred in the judgment but defers giving his reason till he writes out his opinion.

WARNER, J. dissenting. I dissent from the judgment of the Court in this case for the reasons stated in White vs. Hart and Davis.

A. Hood, E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error.

Herbert Fielder, for defendant in error.

William White, Sr., P. M. in error, vs. Jno. R. Hart, Principal, and W. D. Davis, Security, Defendants in error. Action on a Note given for a slave, from Chattanooga.

BROWN, C. J. The judgment in the case of Alfred Shorter, vs. Jacob L. Cobb, is applicable in this case. From the reason therein given, the judgment of the Court below is affirmed.

Judgment affirmed. M-CAY concurred in the judgment, but defers giving his reasons till he writes out his opinion.

WARNER, J. dissenting. At the time the contract was made between the contracting parties in this case (to wit) on the 9th day of February, 1859, slaves were held, and recognized by the laws of this State as property, and constituted a legal and valid consideration for that contract, and the existing law of the State at that time, imposed a legal obligation upon the maker of the note to perform that contract in accordance with its terms and stipulations. The 10th section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States declares, "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." The seventh paragraph of the seventh section of the fifth article of the Constitution of this State declares, "That no Court, or officer shall have, nor shall the General Assembly give jurisdiction, or authority to try, or give judgment on, or enforce any debt, the consideration of which, was a slave or slaves, or the hire thereof." The Constitution of this State is the fundamental law thereof, still it is a law of the State and when it destroys, or impairs, the obligation of past contracts, valid by the existing laws of the land prior to its adoption, it is as clearly within the prohibition of the Constitution of the United States as any other law of the State. If no State can pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, no State can pass any law destroying the obligation of contract. This clause of the Constitution of this State not only impairs but destroys the obligation of the contract, as the same existed under the laws of the State at the time the contract was made; by denying all remedy to one of the contracting parties for the enforcement of said obligation under the laws which existed, and created that obligation at the time the contract was made, and to that extent is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States and is therefore null and void. The loss of slave property by emancipation, should fall upon him who was the owner of that property, at the time of the emancipation thereof--unless it shall be held and decided, that slaves were not property under the laws of this State at the time the contract was made, constituted no valuable consideration therefor in law, to support it. This portion of the Constitution being void, it does not defeat, or take away the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts "in all other civil cases" as expressly conferred by the third section of the fifth article of the Constitution of 1868.

W. Akin, E. N. Broyles, A. R. Wright F. A. Kirby, for pliff. in error. T. W. Alexander, Harvey & Scott for def't. in error.

VALUE OF A PAPER DOLLAR.--The quotations of gold as given in the money articles or the daily papers, convey no fixed idea to the common mind. The information needed is: "what is a paper dollar worth?" The following will answer the question:

When gold is quoted at \$1:10, a paper dollar is worth 91 cents nearly.

When gold is quoted at \$1:15, a paper dollar is worth 87 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1:20, a paper dollar is worth 83-8.

When gold is quoted at \$1:30, a paper dollar is worth 77 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1:35, a paper dollar is worth 74 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1:45, a paper dollar is worth 69 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1:50, a paper dollar is worth 62-3 cents.

The value of the paper dollar may always be found by dividing one dollar (1.00) with cyphers annexed, by the figures which represent the quotation.

A "copper mine" discovered in Waterbury proved to be a molten church bell, which was lost in the burning of St. John's Church, and has lately been unearthed in digging up the foundations.

LETTER FROM ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, S. C. CONFERENCE.

Love of Country--Trip to Abbeville--Arrival at Smyrna Camp Ground--"Walk about" the old Place--Image of the Rev. James Dannelly--Rev. G. W. Hunkabee--The Barneses, Youngs, Clinckescales and others--S. S. Meeting on Saturday--Glorious Revival--Meeting on the Sabbath--Smyrna, "the Banner Church"--New Ecclesiastical Arrangements, etc., etc.

Mr. Editor: No man can surely be blamed for dwelling with a loving heart on the place of his nativity. Love of country is certainly natural; whether it be identical with patriotism is a question we leave for political philosophers to decide.

The object of this letter is, however, to call the attention of your readers to some times of religious intelligence, which connects themselves with Abbeville District; the birth place of the writer. On my arrival at the town, I immediately took passage with Bro. Manning Brown, accompanied by A. L. Smith, for Smyrna, near Lowdesville, where a meeting had been in progress for eight days in succession. We passed many points on the road made familiar by the experience of former days. Arrived at the Church, my first impulse was to "walk about" the old camp ground, and bring up the reminiscences of fifteen or twenty years ago, when this place was the great gathering place of the people for miles around. Nothing is left of the former buildings, except the "arbor" covered as it is with boards.

The growth of the trees in and around the old camp ground surprised the writer. People, however, interest us more than natural scenery, and when they are not present, then their memories demand undivided attention. The prominent figure in the whole panorama of the past as it swept before the memory of the writer was that of the Rev. James Dannelly, well known in Georgia and So. Carolina as one of the quaintest, sharpest, most sarcastic, and yet at the same time, one of the ablest and kindest hearted of all our preachers. His characteristics have been described time and again, and need not be reproduced here. He left his impress on his generation, in a manner which few men ever do. Like all other really great men, he was a great sufferer, and particularly toward the close of his useful life. At the time here referred to, he was in the condition of the bush of Moses, "burning but consumed." At the last camp-meeting attended by the writer, Bro. Dannelly was in the habit of taking a position between the preachers' tent, and the arbor, and there he would stand, one hand on his walking stick, occasionally brushing the perspiration from his brow with the other hand, looking like "patience on a monument," and every now and again holding conversation with a passing friend. This is the last distinct recollection the writer has of the man. His whole life, and labors, sufferings, and triumphs form a rich legacy to the Church, which he loved so well, and so faithfully served.

Then came vividly and clearly before the writer's memory, the image of dear, good Bro. Hunkabee, who for years was so intimately associated with Smyrna in particular, and the Cokesbury circuit in general. Remarkable for purity, and elevation of Christian character, sound common sense, and great zeal for his Church, he exerted perhaps, a wider and more extended influence for good, than any other man of his day, in this particular section of the circuit.

We must not forget the names of such men as the Barneses, the older of whom has gone to his reward in Heaven, and the younger, the Rev. Zephaniah Barnes, has found his reward in part, in the possession of a fine home in Louisiana, and a household (so said) of fourteen living children, to arise and bless him. The writer could see before him also the figure of good, old-fashioned, father Garrison, as he appeared in that stand, in his extreme old age, giving us a vivid history of the past. His wrinkled, withered visage, tremulous, but clear, and distinct enunciation, and his remarkable memory of facts, stamped him as a man of great individuality of character.

We must not forget such laymen as fathers Young and Clinckescales, or the gentlemanly and warm-hearted Brown, the Powells, and others, who by their practical good sense guided, and by their piety adorned the Church of their choice.

This review of the past was, humanly speaking, the best preparation for the exercises which followed immediately at the Church. All your readers do not know that Smyrna is one of the finest as to character and size, to be found in the country.

But we could not long indulge in this painfully pleasant reverie. We were compelled to forsake the shadowy outlines of the past, and direct to the sterner duties of the present hour. So to return to the meeting, etc.

On this occasion, I not only found the house filled with children and adults, to its utmost capacity; but myself in the midst of a gracious revival of religion. Many had made a profession already--about seven or eight young persons of both sexes had joined the Church, and the deepest interest seem to pervade the whole audience. Under these circumstances you can imagine, what a happiness it was, to address the children on this subject of religion. After this special service was over, the usual routine was pursued, and I left late in the afternoon, high pleased with the result of the day's labor. I spent the night with our old friend, Bro. Marion Latimer, and found in his family the Christian welcome and hospitality of the olden time.

Sabbath morning was cloudy and unpromising, but the rain held up until the congregation assembled again. We had an experience meeting in the morning, and at the usual hour, the Agent had the privilege of presenting his cause to the congregation. He had his reward, in the blessing of God on his own soul--the earnest attention of the people, and the largest Sunday-school collection has lifted at any point.

Smyrna leads the Banner aloft. I feel inclined to ask, that three cheers may be given her, by the whole Church. And then the money was given so cheerfully--no sour looks, or long drawn sighs over the departing greenbacks; it partook more of the character of a thank offering than of a thank offering than of a tooth-drawing sacrifice. This was all done in the face of short crops, and just one week after the Presiding Elder had lifted a handsome Missionary collection.

The great point gained, however, was this, that God showed the people that a Sunday-school meeting is not a hindrance but an auxiliary to the interest of even a revival meeting. We are laboring for the conversion of the children as well as for their instruction, and more permanent identification with the Church. Again, all who know anything of human nature, understand well that the most direct road to the hearts of the parents, is through their children.

We are just waking up, Mr. Editor, to the value of this interest, to the Church, and perhaps the wisest, and most experienced, have as yet failed to perceive its magnitude. None but God knows the value of a little child, or how much of its usefulness, and stability in the future, depends on its early conversion and proper training in the Church of Christ.

The meeting closed on Sunday afternoon, with (as nearly as could be ascertained) the following results: 1st. General quickening and reviving of the Church. 2d. About twenty additions. 3d. Many conversions, (number not known.) 4th. About thirty seekers of religion at the altar of prayer. 5th. Increased interest in the children, and 6th. A determination to ask the Bishop to erect Smyrna into a separate charge, and send them a pastor with a family, whom they will support.

This is a move in the right direction, and shows how some of our people have been improved by the calamities of the war. Ten years ago, with ten times the amount of available property, this new movement would have been considered a hazardous one. Now no one seems to think that it is unsafe or impracticable. Success to this noble-hearted and generous people. He ought to be a happy man who shall be called to serve them another year.

Finally, allow me to say that Brothers Manning Brown and Sumter Daniel, the preachers of the circuit, have labored zealously, and successfully, from the beginning of the year. They enjoy (as they deserve) the confidence and affection of their people. With a solitary exception, they report a revival at every appointment on the circuit. Of course under this state of things, the finances, and every other interest of the Church has improved. God be praised. Truly, etc.

SAMUEL LEARD, S. S. Agent.

The "bulk movement" seems destined to swallow everything that is transported. It has been applied to molasses with the most satisfactory success, and the saving of the cost of the barrels--an item of some value. The brig Novelty recently arrived at Boston from Matanzas Cuba, with 87,000 gallons of molasses in tanks, and in good condition. The cost of the lot in Boston was \$5,000 less than if the molasses had been put in barrels. The Philadelphia papers demand that the referees in that city adopt the bulk movement for molasses also, to compete with those of Boston.

South Carolina--Abbeville County.

In the Court of Sessions, September Term, 1869.

We, the Grand Jury of Abbeville County, beg leave to make the following presentation:

By committees of our body, we have visited and inspected the condition of the Poor House and Public Buildings.

We are pleased to find that the inmates of the Poor House are comfortably provided for, and seem to be well satisfied with the arrangements made for them, and particularly well pleased with the management of the steward, Mr. Guillebeau.

We find that all the repairs and improvements upon and about the Jail, suggested by our body at the May Term, have either been completed, or are in progress. We recommend that a supply of blankets for the prisoners, some good locks for the doors of the cells, and at least, two good stoves be purchased for the Jail.

We have audited the accounts of the County Commissioners and of the Town Council of Abbeville, and find them correctly kept and properly vouched.

The roads in many parts of the County are reported to be in very bad condition, and we urge upon the Commissioners to have them worked as soon as possible.

A communication signed by the Petit Jurors, emanated at the present Term, has been presented to us, asking that we recommend an increase of the compensation to Jurors while in attendance upon the Courts. We have given the subject that degree of consideration demanded by its importance, and the intelligence and integrity of these gentlemen, and we regret that we cannot concur with them in the propriety and expediency of such action. In addition to the increased burden of taxation which this measure would impose, we believe that it would have the effect of making a seat on the Jury an object of desire and of competition among a certain class of our population, merely for the perquisites, and that they would crowd the court yard on the first day of every term, with the hope of being summoned as jurors--thus degrading the high and responsible office of a Juror, into a scramble for its petty emoluments.

We feel called upon to present an evil which seems to be growing in magnitude, and which, as we have been informed by His Honor Judge Vernon, prevails throughout his Circuit, viz: the practice of some Magistrates issuing warrants of arrest in petty cases, and upon insufficient evidence, and in committing or binding over the parties, with a long retinue of witnesses, to answer frivolous charges. Besides the enormous expenditure of public money which such a case involves, it has a direct tendency to disturb rather than promote public tranquility; by fostering a spirit of contention and litigation among our citizens, and encouraging them to resort to law for every trivial or fancied wrong. Magistrates, who thus abuse their prerogatives, are disturbers of the public peace, and merit the reprobation of all good citizens.

As a part of the history of the times, and as an evil calling loudly for redress, on account of the magnitude of the interest which it involves and affects--being no other than the peace and good order of the whole community--we feel it to be our duty, under the solemn obligation of the Grand Jurors' oath, to present to the powers that be, the actings and doings of the State Constabulary in this County. Not to go back on the many acts of lawlessness, which they have committed, of which we, as individuals, have knowledge, it is enough that we advert to the outrage which was perpetrated by members of the Constabulary during the present week, and which came under our observation in our organized capacity. On Monday of the present Term a citizen of this County, who was under bond to attend the Court, was, without warrant or process of law, seized by a member of the Constabulary, and violently arrested at the Municipal Prison of the Town--at this juncture nothing but the most determined efforts on the part of certain influential persons of the Town and country, prevented the effusion of blood. A warrant having been obtained for the arrest of the offender, he was brought before a Magistrate; but instead of being committed to jail, or bound over to answer for his crime, by order of the Chief Constable, he was set at liberty, as being a member of the Constabulary force, and therefore above the law. Such are the facts stated in the Magistrate's endorsement upon the warrant. If the portion of the citizens--much more sacred

in the eye of the law than his property, even--is thus to be made matter of sport and caprice on the part of a body of men, not in sympathy with the interests and feelings of the community, not responsible (as they claim to be) to the justly constituted authorities of the country, we feel called upon as conservators of the public peace,--as the County itself, which we are--to protest and remonstrate in the most solemn manner, against these acts, and in the name of the peace, order, and well-being of the community, to demand the removal of this prolific cause of discord and trouble.

We take this occasion of expressing our high appreciation of the courtesy towards ourselves, of His Honor Judge Vernon, and Solicitor McGowan.

By order and in behalf of the Grand Jury.

WM. A. GILES, Foreman.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

In the Common Pleas.

On hearing the presentation of the Grand Jury:

Ordered, On motion of H. L. McGowan, Solicitor, that the same be filed;

It is further ordered, That so much as relates to the Roads and other matters pertaining to the County, be copied by the Clerk and served upon the County Commissioners.

That so much as relates to the Constabulary, and the peace and good order of society, be copied by the Clerk and sent to His Excellency the Governor, and a copy thereof furnished to the Senator and members of the House of Representatives in the Legislature, from the County of Abbeville.

It is further ordered, That the same be published in the Abbeville papers.

T. O. P. VERNON, September 15, 1869.

The Approaching State Elections.

Again the two great parties of the North are making ready for a desperate struggle. Pennsylvania and Ohio are to speak on Tuesday, the 12th of October, and, undismayed by previous reverses, the Democracy have entered the canvass with spirit and confidence. In each State a Governor is to be chosen. In Pennsylvania John W. Geary, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election, his competitor being Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate. The vote will probably be light as compared with that of last year, at which time the State polled a larger vote than ever before. Governor Geary was elected in 1866 by a majority of 17,178 in a total vote of 597,370. In 1867, at an election for Justice of the Supreme Court, the total vote was 534,575, and the majority for the Democratic candidate 927. At the election for Auditor-General, last October, the total vote reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 633,155, and the Republican majority was 9677. Three weeks later, at the Presidential election, there were polled 655,662 votes out of which Grant received a majority of 23,898. It will thus be seen that the Democracy will have to overcome an average Republican majority of 13,704 at the last four elections.

In Ohio, George H. Pendleton is the Democratic candidate for Governor, in opposition to Governor Hayes, the present incumbent. The main interest in the contest in Ohio, is from the fact that Mr. Pendleton is regarded as the originator and special advocate of paying the national debt in greenbacks, and, inasmuch as he has revived this issue quite recently, his election will be claimed as the endorsement by his own State of his pet theory. Two years ago Governor Hayes was elected by a small majority of 2,983, in a total vote of 454,227. Last fall, at the State election 516,570 votes were polled, of which the Republican candidate for Secretary of State obtained a majority of 17,372, and three weeks later Grant carried the State by 40,617 majority, the total vote of the State being 519,829. Comparing the votes at these several elections, it is ascertained that the average Republican majority has to overcome to be the next Governor of Ohio.

The alarm which the Republicans exhibit lest they lose great States, notwithstanding the heavy odds in their favor with which they enter the election, affords their opponents just grounds for encouragement and hope.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, has purchased a farm of 300 acres, about a mile from Columbia, at \$12 per acre. A portion of it is well wooded, the balance of it good cotton and corn lands.

A company has been organized at San Francisco to work a deposit of native iron ore. Heretofore California, using a very large amount of iron and steel, has imported these products from this side of the continent or from Europe, except a few tons that have lately come from Oregon. It is said that valuable deposits exist along a line of 300 miles in the Sierra Nevada, from near the centre of the extreme Northern end of the chain.

A Raleigh editor, addicted to smoking, complains that "our pipe has been seized and bound over to appear at the next term of the United States Court, because the man who owned the tobacco didn't have a revenue stamp on his plantation fence. Revenue said, stills had worms which were subject to taxation, and the fence was a worm fence, and had to pay \$400 license fee for running--a good lot." Evidently the tax-dogs don't take to taxes.

A boy was lately brought up before a police judge in Des Moines for stealing railroad ties. He would not listen to the judge, but began cursing the court at a tremendous rate. A Des Moines paper says that his Honor started the paper-merchant action, reversible contempt of court game upon him, and ran up a little bill of \$100 against him "after which the boy was committed on the stealing charge."

"JUST AND DIAMONDS."

The total value of cotton produced this year in Italy of cotton produce about 12,000,000 pounds, estimated to be Boots and shoes will be round. The tops and similar in styles to those now in use.

What is the difference between a fireman and a pretty girl? One puts his hose on a reel, and the other her hose on her leg.

Owing to a frequent accident the French Government has prohibited the exhibition of persons entering the cages of wild animals.

A fond wife threw a bottle of hair-renewer at her husband's head at which he said, "we must part--the dye is cast."

Hartford City, Indiana, has a girl who keeps a lamp burning until midnight Sunday night, to make her neighbors believe she has a beau.

"Stubs, my dear fellow, isn't it about time you repaid me that little loan?" "Augustus, my boy, it isn't a question of time, but a question of money."

About 200,000 worth of granite, from the James River quarries, in Virginia, will be taken to build the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, Mo.

A little Buffalo girl wants to know "if fleas are white--because uncle told her that Mary had a little lamb, with fleas as white as snow." That Buffalo girl will soon have a hump on her back.

Chicago is a place of novelties. A man was recently tried there for bigamy, and a clear case was proven against him, but he got off the trouble by shooting one of his wives before conviction.

Thousands of acres of grain are yet standing in the fields of Southern Minnesota, for want of hands and teams to reap and stack. A large quantity lies upon the ground unbound.

General Canby has been appealed to by a black man and white woman in Petersburg, Va., who want to get married, and can't because they have been refused a license.

Pantalons will continue in the present somewhat tight style, fitting in the same manner round the boot, but still less striped at the side than formerly. The material will be chiefly gray plaids.

John Robinson, with his great circus and menagerie, is in Maryland coming South. It is said to be the greatest thing of its kind in existence--having, beside a splendid circus, a zoological display of sixteen well filled dens.

From the herd of Mr. Creighton, now in the west of Kansas, an ox was slaughtered in February last, whose net weight, dressed, was 10,000 pounds--more than 12,000 gross! This monster was fattened on the grasses of the Plains, and never was fed a spear of hay or a grain of corn.

A special policeman of Patterson, N. J., has been detected in arranging a series of mirrors in order to reflect the interior of the houses near the station, so that from his own he could see what was going on in those contiguous.

The Pittsburg Commercial thinks that coke made from bituminous coal meets every condition of the present coal problem, being free from smoke, faultless in combustion, whether for domestic or manufacturing purposes, and capable of being put into market at rates which will always bring thracite to the proper level.

A company has been organized at San Francisco to work a deposit of native iron ore. Heretofore California, using a very large amount of iron and steel, has imported these products from this side of the continent or from Europe, except a few tons that have lately come from Oregon. It is said that valuable deposits exist along a line of 300 miles in the Sierra Nevada, from near the centre of the extreme Northern end of the chain.

A Raleigh editor, addicted to smoking, complains that "our pipe has been seized and bound over to appear at the next term of the United States Court, because the man who owned the tobacco didn't have a revenue stamp on his plantation fence. Revenue said, stills had worms which were subject to taxation, and the fence was a worm fence, and had to pay \$400 license fee for running--a good lot." Evidently the tax-dogs don't take to taxes.

A boy was lately brought up before a police judge in Des Moines for stealing railroad ties. He would not listen to the judge, but began cursing the court at a tremendous rate. A Des Moines paper says that his Honor started the paper-merchant action, reversible contempt of court game upon him, and ran up a little bill of \$100 against him "after which the boy was committed on the stealing charge."