### LOVE AND AGE.

We doubt not that many a beart, covered by the frost of sixty winters, will read the follow-ing beautiful lines with the emoniors of young-er years crowding about it! and he who never attempts to read poetry of any kind will be instantly touched when his eyes fall upon these lines:

lines:
1 played with you 'mid cowslips growing,
When I was six and you were four;
When garlands weaving, flower-belle throwing,

Were pleasures soon to please no more,
Thro' groves and meads, o'er grass and heather,
With little playmates, to and fro,
We wandered hand in hand together;
But that was sixty years ago.

You grew a lovely reseate maiden, And still our earthly love was strong; Still with no care our days were laden, They glided joyously along;
And I did love you very dearly—
How dearly, words want power to show
I thought your heart was touch as nearly;
But that w.s fifty years ago.

Then other lovers came around you,
Your beauty grew from year to year,
And many a splendid circle found you.
The centre of its glittering sphere,
I saw you then, first vows forsaking,
On rank and wealth your hand bestow;
O, then I thought my heart was breaking;
But that was forty years ago,

And I lived on to wed another: And I lived on to wed another;
No cause she gave me to repine;
And when I heard you were a nother,
I did not wish the children mine.
My own young flock, in fair progression,
Made up a pleasant Christmas row;
My joy in them was past expression,
But that was thirty years ago.

You grew a matron, plump and comely, You dwelt in fashion's brightest blaze; My earthly lot was far more homely, But I too had my festal days. No merrier eyes have ever glistened. Around the hearth-stone's winter glow,

Than when my youngest child was christoned But that was twenty years ago. The time passed. My eldest girl was married.

And now I am grandsire grey;
One pet of four years old I've carried
Among the wild flowered meads to play.
In our old field of childish pleasure, Where now, and thee, the cowships blow, She tills her basket's ample measure—And this is not ten years.

But though first love's impassioned blindness,
And shall do till our last good night.

I still have thought of you with kindness,
And shall till our last good night.
The ever rolling silent hours
Will bring a time we shall not know,
When our young days of rathering flawers

When our young days of gathering flowers Will be an hundred years ago.

### For the Abbeville Press and Banner. POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Editor.-I beg leave to say a our humble opinion, appears to be onism between labor and capital, and moisture may be called the handmaid self, and housed and fed to thirteen discord, the antagonism of races, moisture and if there is a deficiency But not only has the foundations of of it the plant will die. our State government been swept away by the current of events, but disintegration of the soil we obtain

old Kentucky and Virginia resolutions and expect to improve it. The above lack of winter food. Our old fields upon which the Democratic theory of is the quality and condition of suc- and uncultivated lands will forage ten our government was built, can now cessful agriculture. It is that per- times the amount of stock we have, now no longer occupy a place in the sued by every people where intelligent from 1st May until the 1st November. political creed of any party that fights free labor is employed; when agriculorganization can ever hope for success when it opposes the settled fundamental theory of the government, and here at this point, we may propold Democratic party at present.

Ought we any longer to incorporate as part of our political creed, States fifty acres laterally is as much as we Is it sensible in us to continue at present our opposition to the Reconstruction Acts of Congress? Can we gain anything by opposing negro suffrage? Is anything to be gained by opposing the phases of the petticoat suffrage any right or privilege secured to the question now being agitated. Once negro by the government? Now we armed with the ballot, the duties of take the position that any such oppositting upon juries will be "imposed sition at present is perfectly futile, upon" the ladies. Now it is a notoand is nothing more or less than a stupendous piece of folly. It is fight- and merciful to female criminals than ing over a dead carcass. The ques- women are towards each other outside tions are dead and have no vitality in of the court-room. If they will not them. Virginia and Tennessee each have a much greater white than black they do when clothed with the rights population, yet their statesmen saw of jurors? Imagine a young and pretthe folly of contending under existing ty woman, who has "stooped to folly, circumstances, for the lost cause, and the wise people of these states and of | irascible and elderly spinsters hold the Mississippi have determined to accept balance of power, is it difficult to say the government as it is, and in our what the verdict would be? Would opinion South Carolina would do well the prisoner's beauty, or tears or rependence that there are some persons whose minds are so thoroughly imbard with the Jefferson Medicon and promise against a handsome side bued with the Jefferson, Madison and promise against a handsome, rich Calhoun theory of our government, young swell, would she win her suit? Truly, no. Could the ladies on the even now, as deserting their race and jury find it in their hearts to give a their country. Such men will never verdict against "such a nice young be convinced that the great principles man?" Bless you, no. Thus it is eviof these giant intellects have now no dent that with crinoline in the jury political vitality. To say the least of them, these great principles are cortainly now in abeyance, and we think that it would require as great a revoland for, Pat?" "Why you see my subvert them.

Now what should we do? In the first place we should erect a platform and have no dead wood in it, and discard all fossils and fossiliferous

must profit by her example.

CURLTAIL.

For the Abbeville Press and Banner

To the Farmers of Abbeville District. I said in my last communication,

extent of our operations. The term quality, as used in this plant, as well as the mechanical operations necessary to put the soil in such condition as will enable the plant to take up the elements as they are peopled. The development of years

arimal.

If we take an animal—a pig for instance, and place it in a pen in such condition, and under such circuman abundance of food, yet it will was removed, the acre and a half well dwindle and perish for the want of and deeply plowed and cross plowed proper treatment. It requires a comfortable pen—one suited to its necessities upon which the owner has bestowed some care and attention, as few words in reference to what, in well as a sufficiency of food. So with harrowed in with a one-horse ironour humble opinion, appears to be our proper political policy at present, and under existing circumstances. The question as once suggests itself what is our situation, and what are the circumstances by which we are surrounded. Every man answers which it is composed—in either event. surrounded. Every man answers that we are a conquered people, and the will fail to produce a perfect spectority only long forage fed to nine head of the control of the con that we are a conquered people, and are surrounded by circumstances the inevitable result of that particular situation. The consequence is our State government has been remodeled to suit the views of our conquerors, subverting our social system, impairing the usefulness of our labor, making severe exactions of us, imposing heavy burdens upon us; they have thus paralysed the outside the plant is enabled to take up its food. It is to the plant what the ordinary culinary implements are to men. The spoon of the plant. By

of the soil, a continuous supply of lot. they have created what we never Moisture, by condensation and attracbefore had to contend with, the antag- tion, is obtained for the rootlets. that worse and more prolific source of of the plant. Its food is conveyed by

the government of the United States from the plant the necessary condiamended, to accord with the views of of air with its attending benefits. tralization, which is apparent to every soil is deficient in, then adopt that port an influential journal, advocates They should not be disturbed if posthe abolition of the representative sible to prevent it. As well go into principle of the government and the the forest and cut the roots of the The spirit and the principles of the to cut the roots of the young plant raising an abundance of stock is the trees and expect them to flourish, as

With this view of the subject (it is orly ask what is the plain duty of our tion. Under the above system we land we have here awaiting occupamay extend our area perpendicularly as far as we please, to our profit, but

# can use profitably now. FIFTY ACRES.

Women as jurors .- This is one of rious fact that men are far more lenient brought before a jury in which several Truly, no. Could the ladies on the box neither would get justice.

lution to reinstate them, as it did to grandmother is dafe, and I am writing a loud letter to her."

### [From the Rural Carolinian.] Experiments with Barley and Clover.

Mr. EDITOR: The times have changsuch fruitless opposition. The democracy of noble old Virginia and of gallant Mississippi and of redeemed laborer is the property of himself, We know that there are some hard- purchase, but can seldom effectively cession or compromise. They had never learned that it is necessary for the minority, if they would increase their party, they must concede somewhat to the feelings and sentiments what to the feelings and sentiments of the majority. I would not exactly the majority. I would not exactly the sentiments of the majority. I would not exactly the sentiments of the majority. I would not exactly the sentiments of the majority. I would not exactly the sentiments of the majority. I would not exactly the sentiments the southern planter must not only change his habits, but must also change his crops, his culture, and his implements. More stock must be raised, that more manually are more sellers than buyers, and the price declines.

It is a curious fact that people generally are more inclined to sell when more than when they are may be made, that more land may be made, that more land may be made that they must sen, there are more sellers than buyers, and the price declines. of the majority. I would not exactly be enriched, that more land may be high, When wool was 80 cents a give the command right about face, realized. To feed more stock, more pound, it was more difficult to induce but I would certainly be willing to forage must be housed, and to house farmers to sell than when it was 40 march under the same commands that more forage, crops must be grown cents per pound. Last fall, with red gave success in Virginia, and if Carothat require less cultivation. In wheat at \$2.25 in the interior of gave success in Virginia, and if Caro- that require less cultivation. In linians ever hope to rule Carolina, we short, less cotton and corn must be

barley and clover must be sown. Upon either of these grain volumes might be written, which, if read, would profit the South Carolina planto a few words upon clover, entirely practical and suggestive, and the simthat the profits of agriculture were plo narration of an experiment feasi-in proportion to the quality, and the ble and profitable to the humblest rule last autumn. We know of a planter in the State.

On the tenth day of August, 1867, connection embraces every element I enclosed one and a half acres of old which enters in the production of the red clay land, uncultivated for many, needed. The developement of vege-table life, is not unlike that of the kept every night (alternating weekly) twenty head of cattle and firty sheep. As often as the pens were alternated stances, that even though it may have week in October, '67, the cross fence thus paralysed the energies and the the thorough and deep disintegration of beautiful clover hay hauled off the eye Mower, and eight two-horse loads

One half acre of the acre and a mules and horses, and it supplied them bountifully three times a day for eight

days and a third. On the 7th of June a bag of Alta Vela guano, (300 pounds, mixed with has been so construed, warped and tion of moisture, and a fine circulation on the clover stabble, just beginning the dominant party, that it has be- Having all the requisites as to condi- 22d June, the second growth of clover to grow off beautifully, and to-day, youd dispute culminated in nationali- tion of soil, it only remains for us to is nearly knee high, and as rich and ty, and is striding rapidly toward cen- feed the plant with such food as the luxuriant as can be found in the limemind capable of reviewing the situa. system of cultivation, which will a seasonable month, the second crop tion through the medium of philo- enable us most effectually to destroy will, in all probability, yield eight s phical composure. Already a party the weeds and grass with the least more loads of winter forage for cows small, but sufficiently strong to sup- injury to the roots of the plant, and sheep. This crop is said to be injurious to horses and mules, but excellent for other stock.

Now, Mr. Editor, the only difficulty the rub. This can only be procured by sowing small grain and clover. the correct one practically and theo- Small grain straw, sheltered at the retically) what a vast area of surplus threshing and salted as threshed, is equal to good fodder, and far better for winter feed than most of the fodder saved. And an acre of good clover will yield more winter food, infinitely superior to the best fodder, than one freedman will pull from the corn stalk during the whole month of August. Then why will our planters not grow clover? Let me beseech every man who reads this article, if he has but a garden to attend, to sow a small patch of clover seed, and treat it as I did the above lot, and report in future the result of his experiment. Nature has done much for our beloved section, and we can do much more for ourselves if we will only make the effort, and not allow Nature's sugges-

### tions to be heathenized by the lazy, shiftless Ethiopian. D. WYATT AIKEN.

ing scale:
"This total cost of importation of Chinese to New Orleans from China and cast another side by side on eteris \$130 gold. Contracts to be made nity's quiet tide. The couple whose for five years. Wages, eight dollars in gold or ten in currency, for good known. Their home is at present field hands; fifteen dollars in gold for with their son and daughter. Everyrailroad hands; advances made to them in China, to be deducted monthly installments, two suits of clothing per year. Each laborer's contracts are to be made for not less than five years. Laborers to work just the hour of the day of the week

Farmers are often blamed for not its brightness. ideas. If we hope for success, we and non-success, we must nominate candidates upon a platform of principles, that will not things have passed away, and many line to the success are platform. The times have change many selling their produce as soon as it is ready for market. And it must be confessed that those who do so, taking one year with another, do quite nsure defeat, but success.

It was all right and proper and our none of our population are these facts as well, all things considered, as those had been as well, all things considered, as those had been as well, all things considered as those had been as well, all things considered as those had been as well, all things considered as those had been as well, all things considered as those had been as well, all things considered as those had been as well, all things considered as those had been as well, all things considered as those had been as well as the success. duty in the past political contests to more materially realized than among the Reconstruction Acts the planters. In by-gone days the er prices. They obtain their money of Congress, against negro suffrage, and for our cherished principles, but for the future let us not weaken our party and embarrass ourselves by

While, therefore, we think farmers often do better by selling early, there Tennessee will never lead us astray, and is in most cases a perfectly irrebut if followed will lead us to success. liable producer. The planter may ment. One reason why it is usually We know that there are some hard-shell Democrats who under no circum-stances, could be induced to take a stances, could be induced to take a ty of becoming more self-reliant; and to become self-reliant; the Southern time comes that they must self, there

Michigan, farmers hesitated longer grown, and more wheat, rye, oats, in making up their minds to let their crops go than they did last summer when they were offered \$1.25 for the same wheat. It is a good rule to sell when you can get a price that will putting them at the corners of a ter; but this article must be confined afferd a good living profit. Farmers, at the present time, would have been richer by millions of dollars than great many who sold wheat this summer for one dollar a bushel less posts, letting it extend about half way than they refused for it last fall. The whole nation suffered greatly by this indisposition to sell when a good price could be obtained. We might have shipped all our surplus wheat to England at a fair price, but by holding on we lost the opportunity, and finally sold at a price below the cost of production. We should take the

On the other hand, when prices are ow we should not be in a hurry to sell. Sound wheat is an article that will keep, and it is an article that is always required, and it is absolutely certain that it can not long remain at price much below the cost of production. We can not hold out hopes to such farmers as grow only ten or twelve bushels of wheat per acre, that they will obtain prices sufficient to compensate them for their labor. The country must be in a very unsatisfactory condition when such is the case; but we do firmly believe that there is no reason to doubt the farmer who raises good crops is safe n calculating that sooner or later he will be able to obtain such a price for his wheat as will enable him to makt

There is one fact in this connection age. And they have had such a seatain, therefore, that before another years. harvest, wheat will bring a price sufficiently high to afford the wheatgrower a good living profit. He they were ground with oats and the should be satisfied with this. He meal scalded. Sometimes pumpkins most women require an argument

hould be in no hurry to take less. The question arises: What price should we obtain for wheat, to afford us a fair profit? At the present price of implements, machines, and other necessary articles, not forgetting labor and taxes, we shall not obtain extravagant profits, if we sell good, sound red or amber wheatsay in Michagan—for \$1.50 per bushel. A farmer who raises anything less than twenty bushels per acre will not get very rich, even if he obtains n our present currency, \$1.75 for red wheat, and \$2.00 for choice white wheat. When we can get these figures in ordinary seasons, it is not safe to hold on too long; but when, immediately after harvest, the price s much below these figures, those who can afford to hold their wheat run very little risk of loss in doing so. -American Agriculturist.

A GOLDEN WEDDING .- And before I close I must say a word about a beautiful golden wedding, attended in one oretty suburban villiages last week. There is something almost holy in tenderness and sweetness in the thought of a couple united in youth' walking together for fifty years through the bright noon of middle life, through the pleasant declining of later years -down to the sunset-and the shadows of age. Time's hand has touched them together. Side by side, through the changeful years' they have rejoiceb and sorrowed. By green pastures, and close beside the still waters, their feet have been led-down to bitter Marah, through weary lands, comfort ed and upheld because together trusting in God, they have walked and cnown no fear.

Fifty years together, like twin barks upon a restless sea, through storms and calm sailing together, nearing together the peaceful port, the summer haven of God's fair land. KOOPMANSCHAP'S PIG TAILS .- This When the voyage is ended, when spicy individual proposes to furnish the West with swarms of pig tails on the follow-shall proclaim "Land at last," this side the verge of silver breaking seas, may the good ships sail into port together, golden wedding we celebrated are well thing that filial love can do to make that home pleasant is cheerfully accorded, The day of the anniversary dawned-one of the brightest days of early fall. The ceremony was held at than five years. Laborers to work twenty-six days per month; also to have one or two holidays during the commencement of their new year in were scattered everywhere. Smiles

A Word to Farmers about Selling fairer than flowers, thronged house and grounds. It was indeed a joyful occasion, without a shadow to cloud

### From the Journal of Agriculture. Save the Corn.

An annual income equal to the value of corn wasted and destroyed by vermin, in single counties, would make one rich in a very few years.

The waste on single farms is sometimes ten per cent, of the entire crop. In this year of anticipated short crops of corn, it is worth while to try to stop the leaks.

It is provoking to have the cattle oreak into the field and destroy the growing crop, but doubly so to see the orn destroyed by the rats after being housed in the crib. But this provocation may be very easily and cheaply avoided.

In the corn-growing regions we have noticed that a principal part of or poles, and often without any covering. These pens are laid but a few inches from the ground, and afford a most excellent harber for rats, which will eat, or contaminate and render unfit for use a very large part of the

We recommend for a cheap, temporary, rat-proof crib, first four round posts set firmly in the ground, extending about two feet above the surface, on each of these lay a sleeper, and on these lay rails or poles, and build the crib in the usual way; but before storing any corn get either tin or sheet iron and nail to the upper part of the tirely round the post, and to be nailed on smoothly. This simple arrangement will save a large amount of corn, which for a year and more will be

For a permanent crib, or granary, we would adopt the same style of foundation—making the posts a little higher, but not so high as to offer a temtation for the storage of plows or tools. The space under the crib should be kept entirely clear of every

kind of plunder, and even of weeds.

We once built a rail crib as above described in this State, and our neigh-bors ridiculed it as a Yankee contripance; but while bushels of corn, with the chit eaten out, were found under some of their cribs in the spring, no rat or mouse ever found his way into our "Yankee contrivance."

were no railroads to import it, nor the hogs taken to market from the He must not outstep certain bounds is very doubtful if the wheat crop of quainted were, on the average, a good the United States is as large as was deal heavier than those brought to anticipated. We feel tolerably cer- any Western market for the last tihrty

> In fattening these hogs, peas were often used to a considerable extent, or potatoes were boiled and mashed, and "provender" (oats and pea meal) mixed with them.

By some such method as this, we believe that farmers could fatten their hogs with much less corn than is commonly used. Potatoes are very abundant and cheap, might be profitable fed to hogs; oats are not dear. If a mixture of oats and corn were ground and fed with boiled potatoes, increasing the propotion of corn towards the ast, we believe the result would show that pork can be made with half the corn generally used-pork, too, that will not shrink in the pot. Bran, also, is a very good feed for hogs in warm weather; it promotes their growth, and at present is very cheap.

By the liberal use of brains in devising ways and means, and a little muscular effort in preparing the feed, we believe that even if the corn should be as short as is now expected, it will be sufficient to fatten the usual amount so eminent and successful a worker in mode, in which no writing at all is neof pork, and leave a surplus ample for other purposes. In other words, if proper economy is observed by every one in the use of corn, we believe there did not know of any general princi- John, for my husband,' and where the will be no scarcity.

## United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States began its first fall session Monday, under the law of Congress. The Court consists of nine judges, but since the death of Justice Wayne-the vacancy still existing-the number has been reduced to eight, as follows:

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, appointed on the 6th of December, 1864. by President Lincoln, from the Fourth Circuit, composed as follows: Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Caaolina.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, of New York, appointed by President Tyler, on the 9th of January, 1845, from the Second Circuit, composed of the States of New York, Vermont, and Connecti-Hon. Robert C. Grier, of Pennsyl-

vania appointed August 4th 1845' by ism. He favored anonymous writ-President Polk, from the Third Cir- ings, as the credit of the paper was cuit. composed of the States of Penm- increased by every lucky hit of its sylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine appointed January 12th, 1858, by President Buchanan, from the First Circuit. composed of the States and Maine, New is towards speciality, though versatil-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode ity is the most desirable quality as a

Hon. Noah H Swayne, of Ohio, appointed January 4th, 1862, by President Lincoln, from the Sixth Circuit, composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Hon. S. F. Miller, of Iowa, appointcommencement of their new year in March. Were scattered everywhere. Smiles ed by President Lincoln, July 16th, Thus in the case of labor reports, a The wate replied; That and good cheer, and sun bright faces, 1862, from the Rigth Circuit, commoderate amount of labor recom would we are trying to decide."

posed of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas.

Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, ap-

pointed December 8th, 1862, by President Lincoln, from the Seventh Circuit, composed of the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Hon. Steven J. Field, of California,

appointed March 10th, 1863, by President Lincoln, from the Ninth Circuit, composed of the States of California, Oregan, and Nevada.

The vacancy is the Fifth Circuit, composed of the States of Georgia,

Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. There will be two annual sessions of

the Supreme Court hereafter, in Washington—one in the autumn, the other strongly in this direction. in the spring.

#### AUGUING WITH WOMEN.

The generality of women may per-haps be a little inferior to the generality of men in conscious analysis of the crop is stored in temporary cribs the processes of thought; but it is not this analysis which comes principally into play in the course of an ordinary social argument. Such an argument generally consists, in the main, of the production by one side of contrary nstances against the universal propo-

men do not argue with women because matter:

The principal of religious equality, not for truth. Women are, in this now practically recognized for the respect, neither much better nor respect, neith much worse than men. Very few formation, seems to require some sort them. On trial she proved to be as people, either men or women, argue of equality, and, if possible, uniformity, good as her husband. For six weeks, people, either men or women, argue of equality, and it possible, unformity, with a pure desire to elucidate the in the laws relating to marriage. The laws, as they now exist, Sir to their own personal success; because to their own personal success; because in the first place an argument is not a process whereby ignorant people can usually become better informed; license. In church marriages no regcan usually become better informed; license. In enurch marriages no regard even if it were, in the second place, almost all people are carried away in the heat of argument to forget everything but the personal law all to themselves. If the place law all to themselves. If the place boaders with her own hands and doctors with her own hands a sense of competition, and the desire of victory which that competition now excites. And it is by the light of this consideration that we see the true reason why men decline to argue | cr later than 11 A. M. In Scotland | this she snatched a few minutes every with women. All argument is, in fact there marriage by simple consent of day to make two dresses and garwith women. All argument is, in fact except in the the case of a few singularly well-trained dispositions, a personal strife or combat. It is like a game of chess between two moderate players, in which the love of science is almost always swallowed up by the desire to win. It is in fact a duel to marriage by simple consent of the parties; marriages according to three or four different laws, and irregular marriages, which make people liable to a fine; but the payment of the payment desire to win. It is in fact, a duel. In Ireland there is one law for Pro-Another method of saving corn, or of making a little go a great ways in feeding stock, especially hogs, is to mix other feed with it. We recollect that forty years ago the farmers in New England raised hogs that weighed from four to six hundred pounds without feeding much corn to them. But little corn grew there, and there combat are equal. He fights with a who had been a Protestant within a blunted sword, or a blunderbus; she year of the marriage, till comparativewhich should not be overlooked. In a cool, late, wet season in England' the wheat crop is always below the averwheat crop is always below the averthe hore taken to market from the troduced there; and yet we know that
the hore taken to market from the troduced there is an average of the burn of the born taken to market from the troduced there is always below the averthe hore taken to market from the burnet as word, or a blunderous; sne with a double edged rapier, or an it is marriage, the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe hore taken to marriage the comparativeis always below the averthe compar whereas her range is unlimited. He dell has the horror that might be exis strictly forbidden to deliver certain pected in an English lawyer and effective thrusts or "shocks," as she churchman, and his description of calls them. He must not "shock her them is technical and droll. He says: section of it. It is destined, howdelicacy"-a very favorite restrictioe with rather unbred women, and with American ladies. He must not shake to those whose minds are not thorough stalks, after the crop has all been most women require an argument in two different ways. Suppose any making. We owe this to the inventupon any of the most deeply interesting gentleman in this house visited a tive powers and research of our townsting problems of the day to be conducted. And she is to be the umpire or arbiter, whether he breaks any of and the young lady took a walk to-

### which no sensible man cares to play. Modern Journalism.

game the law of which is "Heads,

notes of a conversation on editorial way together, that would be a valid management with Mr. Frederick Hud- marriage, although nobody might son, who for years, and until quite re- know of the fact of the matriage for its proper place for book printing and cently, held the position of managing years afterwards. No mere promise editor of the New York Herald. To will constitute a marriage unless it be Mr. Hudson is due the lion's share of in writing, and unless subsequente copula. the credit fer the extraordinary A promise so given and so followed achievements and prestige of the Her constitutes a good marriage, however ald as a newspaper, and it is interesting long it may be kept sacred. There is to read the profressional theories of another even more extraordinary

sort to the mails. He thought the brated Dalrymple case. New York dailies might retain their present supremacy by such measures, as they could always afford to give the fuller and better reports of events than any one else. He contrasted modern newspapers with those of thirty years ago, when the Washington National Intelligencer was the standard of excellence, and said that the editors of those papers, with their ponderous discussions of party politics and White House intrigues, had no conception of our theory of journalemployees.

. A newspaper should be thoroughly systematized and divided into depaytments. The tendency of the time journalist. Due proportion should be given to the relative value of news, and no subject should be allotted more space than it deserves. The mistake must not be made of giving longer notice to matters than persons interested in them can find time to read.

suffice, as workmen cannot afford time A Useful Little Woman.—Secretary Seta read column notices. In discussing the consistency which

a newspaper should maintain, Mr. Hudson expressed the opinion that it mattered but little how inconsistent a paper was if it kept up with public opinion. He cited the case of the change of sentiment regarding the arrest of Mason and Slidell, of which

of James Gordon Bennett as a journ- his desk awaiting attention, some of alist, and also of C. A. Dana, H. J. Raymond and Horace Greeley. The that point a revolution had broken latter, he said, might be a perfect out in Venezuela and our Minister journalist if he so chose, and possessed a native genius for the profession.

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MARRIAGE LAWS Just before the adjournment of the fatigue. Unhappily, two days after recent session of the British House of his return, his Secretary fell sick Commons-which was a very much with typhoid fever. No one in the overworked body, according to all acinstances against the universal propositions hazarded by the other side—a struggle in which ready wit and a jects were posponed; among them serviceable memory for details are much more valuable than any power by Sir Roundell Palmer. An intelligional service and the serv gent writer to the New York Times serious. But the next day his Secre-Nor is it satisfactory to say that makes the following notice of this tary's wife, a young lady of about

rregular Scottish marriages, Sir Ronn-

house in Scotland where a young lady man, Dr. J. B. Read, to whom a patthese restrictions. In short, argu- gether, and in the course of the walk ment, even with an able woman, is a he took a piece of paper out of his he took a piece of paper out of his to an important place among Ameripocket, on which they wrote down a you win; tails, I lose"-a game at mutual promise to marry; though the piece of paper might be simply put back again into his pocket; though nothing might be said to anybody about the writing; and though nobody else might be there at the time, if the The New York Mail presents some persons afterwards lived in a certain eessary; and that is where the prom-In considering the philosophy of ise is made not de future, but de presenti journalism, Mr. Hudson said that he where the woman says I take you, pal on which a good newspaper may man says, 'I take you, Mary, for my be made, so much depends upon the wife,' before witnesses. A promise of material, viz: News, which the edi- that kind being brought up at any futor has at hand, and very different re- ture period, even although the people sults under circumstances. He seem have never lived together, will hold ed to consider enterprise in obtaining good, and will be sufficient to overturn news the prime quality, and said that any perfectly honorable and reputable if he was again in charge of a leading marriage that either of the parties metropolitan paper he would use the may have subsequently entered into: telegraph in all cases rather than re- and this actually occurred in the cele-

> There is a "Carlyle and Emerson association" in London. Its object is not altogether plain to uninitiated eyes, but "every admirer of Carlyle, Emer-son, Mathew Arnold, etc., is carnestly engaged, whatever his position, to co-operate on the movement." The association publish a magazine called The Idealist. That this magazine is in want of subscribers is perhaps a sordid

English biblical critics are debating whether the glass referred to by St. Paul, through which his hearers saw darkly, was "a sort of semi-translucent slag; or one of our artificial crystals," or a mirror; whether it was a glass to he looked through or only into. The tace and value, if property pushed latter view is favored by Archbishop forward, with the sowing machine

A travelor stopped at an inn in a neighboring village, and finding the landlord and landlady fighting cried out: "Hallo who keeps this house?"

The wife replied; "That's just what we are trying to decide."

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# ward's Lady Scribe.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Mail. On looking over a copy of the correspondence just issued, I was told that many of the dispatches therein were "written by a lady." As the story is an interesting one, I rest of Mason and Slidell, of which the Herald had early information, and adapted its tone according, as an inadapted its tone according, as an in-instance in point. He thought that a first-class journal should be perfectly Chinese Embassy. Two weeks were mpersonal and independent of all spent in entertaining the Celestials, advertising or other considerations, and the Secretary then took a final and seemed pleased to hear that the adieu of Mr. Burlingame and retnrnstrongly in this direction.

Mr. Hudson spoke with admiration tain of unanswered dispatches on considerable importance, for just at out in Venezuela and our Minister needed instructions. Ever since his attempted assassination Mr. Seward had used a phonographer, being una-ble to write himself for any length of time with his injured arm without Department could write short-hand.

### From the Tuscalvosa Observer, Sept. 24. Manufacture of Paper from Cotton Stalks.

The value of the cotton plant is sufficiently appreciated in all parts of the world, and especially in our own The system of irregular marriages ever, to rise still higher in public fain Scotland is a very startling thing vor, for it is now ascertained that the ly accustomed to it. It is contracted gathered, are available for paper tive powers and research of our townsented by this gentleman, is destined can manufactures, but we predict a still higher place for his last discove-

ry. We examined last winter samples of Okra paper made at the Chickasabogue Mill, near Mobile, and concluded at once that Okra paper was much too good for ordinary printing purposes. It was like paper made from linen rags, and will find fine stationery.

Cotton stalk paper, we learn, will have more the characteristics of paper made from common cotton rags. Cotton and Okra belong to the same botanical order, and the stalks having very silex in their composition, both will make soft and flexi-

ble paper. Newspaperdom will find at last, in cotton stalk paper, what has so long been desired, a supply of cheaper and better paper, as the raw material is almost without limit, and has hitherto been a waste product.

In the name of the press, therefore, we hail the new invention. The paper mills of the Middle and Northern States must give immediate attention to securing Okra, which they can grow within sight of their mills, if they hope to compete successfully with the South in the manufacture of

paper. The whole of the cotton stark, without the necessity of any seperation of parts, is available for paper making, and no curing is necessary, save what it receives in the field. Neither are there required any expensive process or changes in machinery. It is evident that rags cannot compete successively with waste field crops, ike okra or cotton stalks; neither has Esparto broom any change for successful rivalry, on this side of the Atlantic, at least

This new manufacture is, in opr opinion, destined to rank in imporand India-rubber patents, which are known to be worth at least a million each. Dr. Read is desirous