

Passed by the Legislature—Session 1870 and 1871.

[OFFICIAL.] AN ACT TO PROVIDE A SALARY FOR THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Lieutenant-Governor shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the same to be paid to him quarterly out of the Treasury of the State; the said salary to be exclusive of the pay heretofore provided by law for the Lieutenant-Governor whilst acting as President of the Senate.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, COLUMBIA, S. C., JANUARY 18, 1871.

This Act having been presented to the Governor for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the branch of the General Assembly, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution, has become a law without his approval.

F. L. CARDOZA, Secretary of State.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE STATE AUDITOR TO SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the State Auditor be, and is hereby authorized and instructed to suspend all proceedings, under the Act to provide for the assessment and taxation of property, passed 13th day of September, 1868, relative to the assessment and taxation of the South Carolina, North-eastern, and Charleston and Darlington Rail Road Companies, until the suits, brought by said companies in the United States Circuit Court, shall have been decided.

Approved the 14th day of January, A. D. 1871.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HEDGES LIGHT GUARD, OF EDISTO, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That P. P. Hedges, Abram Brown, Jonas Grant, Wallace Wescott, and James Hutchinson, under the name and style of the Hedges Light Guard, and their successors and assigns, be, and they are respectively incorporated and made a body politic and corporate in deed and in law, and as such body politic shall have the power to use and keep a common seal, and to seal at will to alter, to make any necessary by-laws not repugnant to the laws of the land, and to have succession of officers and members conformable to such by-laws, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, and be subject to all other liabilities incident to bodies corporate.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force for the space of fourteen years from and after its passage.

Approved the 23d day of January, 1871.

AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PER DIEM AND MILIAGE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SALARIES OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS, AND OTHER EXPENSES INCIDENTAL THEREOF.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That for the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and the salaries of the subordinate officers, and other expenses incidental thereto, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, if such be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to furnish to each member of their respective bodies a pay certificate for the amount of his mileage and per diem, to include such dates as the General Assembly shall, by Concurrent Resolution, direct.

Sec. 3. That such certificate shall conform to the provisions of Section 23, Article II, of the Constitution of the State, and shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and attested by the Clerk of the Senate, for all members of that body, and by the speaker of the House of Representatives, and by

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the Clerk of the same, for all members of that body.

Sec. 4. That the subordinate officers and employees of this General Assembly shall, in like manner, be furnished with certificates of pay in such amounts as shall be fixed by that branch of the General Assembly to which such officers and employees shall respectively belong: Provided however, That the pay certificates for services common to the two Houses shall be signed by the President of the Senate and countersigned by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 5. That the Treasurer of this State is hereby authorized and directed to pay said certificates out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise disposed of, and to hold the certificates as his vouchers therefor.

Approved December 23, 1870.

AN ACT TO VEST THE TITLE OF THE STATE TO A LOT OF LAND IN THE VILLAGE OF ORANGEBURG WHICH DEIDRICH KLEPPING DIED SEIZED, IN THE PURCHASER OR PURCHASERS, WHO SHALL PAY FOR THE PREMISES, UNDER A SALE BY A DECREE OF THE PROBATE COURT OF CHARLESTON COUNTY, AND TO DIRECT THE APPLICATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF SALE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the title of the State to a lot of land, and the buildings thereon, of which Deidrich Klepping died seized, situate on Main or Russell street, in the village and County of Orangeburg, is hereby vested in Alexander Champey and Antonio R. Champey, their heirs and assigns, forever, upon their paying to the Judge of Probate for Charleston the amount of their bid, and fully complying with the terms of sale of said premises, made 4th April, 1870; and if they fail to comply, said title is hereby vested in any purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns, forever, who shall buy the premises on a resale.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied by the Judge of Probate, in the following order: 1. To the payment of any taxes due on the premises; 2. To the payment of the necessary expenses incurred in applying for this Act; 3. To the expenses of administration, including commissions due the administrator of the estate of D. Klepping; 4. To the payment of such debts of the said Deidrich Klepping as are yet unpaid; 5. And the balance (if any) to Mrs. Mette Alheid Muller, mother of the said Deidrich Klepping, or to her order.

Approved the 23d day of December, A. D. 1870.

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR OFFICERS TO QUALIFY.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all officers elected at the recent elections be, and they are hereby, allowed until the fifteenth day of January, 1871, to qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices, and on failure to qualify within the specified time, their respective offices shall be declared vacant by the Governor.

Sec. 2. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby suspended until after the fifteenth of January next.

Approved December 21st, 1870.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STONEWALL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY OF CHESTER.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That P. S. Mills, R. M. Doolley, E. T. Atkinson, J. T. Elliott, David Hemphill, J. H. Vanness, J. A. Bradley, Jr., by the name and style of the Stonewall Fire Engine Company, of the town of Chester, and their associates and successors in office, be and are hereby, created and constituted a body corporate and politic, by and under the name and style aforesaid, with a capital stock not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, with the right to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to have and to use a common seal, and the same to alter at will and pleasure, and with all other rights, privileges and immunities that are now, or hereafter may be, secured by law to like incorporated bodies.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and shall remain in force for the term of fourteen years.

Approved January 23d, 1871.

AN ACT TO RE-CHARTER THE PUMPKIN-TOWN TURNPIKE ROAD, IN PICKENS COUNTY.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the

Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Turnpike Road leading from Pumpkintown to Table Rock, in Pickens County, be and the same is hereby re-chartered, in the name of Marcus D. Keith, for the term of fourteen years, with the same rates of toll as those heretofore allowed by law.

Sec. 2. That all persons going to and returning from elections, churches and mills, shall be allowed to pass over the road free of toll.

Approved January 23d, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE STATE LIBRARIAN TO CAUSE TO BE PREPARED AN INDEX TO VOLUME FOURTEEN OF THE STATUTES OF THIS STATE.

Whereas, in binding the Statutes of the State of South Carolina at large, designed to form the Fourteenth Volume, it becomes necessary that an index of contents be prepared for the same; and

Section 1. Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the State Librarian be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be compiled an index of contents to the Fourteenth Volume of the Statutes of this State, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and ninety dollars.

Sec. 2. That the Treasurer of the State be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the amount named in the preceding Section, out of any public funds not otherwise appropriated, on the receipt of sufficient evidence of the completion of the work.

Approved the 19th day of December, A. D. 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF OCEONE COUNTY TO LEVY A SPECIAL TAX.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in addition to the tax heretofore authorized to be levied, the County Commissioners of Oconee County are hereby authorized to levy and cause to be collected a special tax of one mill on a dollar, the same to be used exclusively to paying the indebtedness of the County.

Approved 23d January, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF SAMUEL COCHRAN, THOMAS COCHRAN, ELIZABETH COCHRAN, JULIAN IRVINE, ISABELLA IRVINE, AND HENRIETTA IRVINE.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That any and all real or personal property of the late Juliana Izard, deceased, now in the possession, or under the control of B. C. Presley, Esq., of Charleston, South Carolina, Executor of said Juliana Izard's testament, be, and they are hereby, distributed and disposed of according to the true intent and purpose of the said Juliana Izard, as indicated in her last will and testament, and that the right of the State to said property be, and the same is hereby, released.

Approved January 26, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY TO LEVY A SPECIAL TAX.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in addition to the tax heretofore authorized to be levied, the County Commissioners of Williamsburg County are hereby authorized to levy, and cause to be collected, a special tax of two mills on a dollar, the same to be used exclusively for the purpose of rebuilding the jail in the said County.

Approved the 19th day of January, A. D. 1871.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "NASHVILLE INDEPENDENT BLUES CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION," OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That I. S. Lazarus, F. B. Raines, J. S. Goldsmith, T. J. Ford, and others, who now are, or hereafter may be, members and officers of the Nashville Independent Blues Charitable Association, and their successors, officers and members, be, and they are hereby, declared to be a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the "Nashville Independent Blues Charitable Association," and the said corporation shall, by its corporate name, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in the Courts of this State, and shall be empowered by law to purchase, have, hold, enjoy and possess any goods, chattels, lands, tenements or real estate of what kind or nature soever; and the same, or any part thereof, to sell, alien, or convey at their will and pleasure; Provided, however, That the property so to be held shall not exceed the value of five thousand dollars; and the said corporation shall have power to make a common seal, with power to change and alter the same as often as they shall deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That at this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and shall continue in force for the term of fourteen years.

Approved February 11th, 1871.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SOUTH CAROLINA SAVING AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, NO. 2.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That C. D. Brahe, C. Henge, J. Steiber, R. Isseret, Henry E. Eckel, M. Ismet, A. Tiedenthal, E. F. Benedek, Philip Metzler, John Rugeheimer, A. W. Eckel, Charles Litschi, A. Niemann, Edward Pitts, L. Klein, A. Littchgi, John M. Martin, J. H. Volkers, Charles Roessler, F. Heintz, and C. O. Michaelis, together with such other persons who now are, or hereafter may be, associated with them be, and they are hereby, incorporated and declared a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the South Carolina Saving and Building Association, No. 2, for the purpose of buying and selling real and personal estate, and making loans of money, secured by mortgages of real and personal property.

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of the said corporation shall consist of thirty shares, to be paid in by successive weekly instalments of two dollars on each share, so long as the corporation shall continue, or by such other contributions as shall be assessed and required by an unanimous vote of all the shareholders, the said shares to be held, transferred, assigned and pledged, and also to be liable to be forfeited to the corporation, and the holders thereof, to be subject to such fines and forfeitures for violation of the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws, and for default of payment of the said contribution as may be prescribed by the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the said corporation, and, moreover, the said shares to be disposed of at the death, resignation or removal from the State of any shareholder, in such manner as may be prescribed by the said Constitution, Rules and By-Laws.

Sec. 3. That the said corporation shall have such number and succession of officers and members as shall be ordained and chosen according to the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws made, or to be made, by the said corporation for its government, and shall have power and authority to make any such Constitution, Rules, or By-Laws as are not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the land; shall have and keep a common seal, and alter the same at will, shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, and shall have and enjoy all and every right and privilege incident and belonging to corporate bodies.

Sec. 4. That the funds of the said corporation may be invested in such property, real or personal, and securities, public or private, and loaned to shareholders and members or other persons or corporations on such securities, in such mode, on such terms, under such regulations, as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the said corporation, and it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation to take and hold such lands, tenements and hereditaments, and personal property, and such other stocks and bonds, public or private, or choses in action, as shall be mortgaged, conveyed, assigned or pledged to it, by way of security upon its loans or advances or purchase at sales thereof, and to sell, alien, transfer or otherwise dispose of the same, from time to time, as the said corporation may deem expedient.

Sec. 5. That immediately after the expiration of ten years from the present time, the assets of the corporation shall be fairly and justly divided among the stockholders and members thereof, and upon this distribution and divis-

ion, then this corporation shall cease and determine.

Sec. 6. That this Act shall be taken and deemed a public Act, and that the same may be given in evidence, without being specially pleaded.

Approved February 11, 1871.

The Dew Drop.

I went out one morning early to see the dew-drops: there was one on every blade in the grass. I have seen jewels sparkling in the ring on the lady's finger, and glittering in the jeweler's shop, but I have never seen a gem so pure and bright as the jewels worn by the grass-blades. I stooped down and looked at them, and to the grass said, "Are you come out to see me?"

"No, to see the dew-drops."

"A little sparkling drop shook himself up, "what," said he, "what was that?"

"Come out to see you beautiful dew-drops," I said.

"What for?"

"I love to see the calm, blue heaven reflected in your bosom."

"That is because I am pure," said the dew-drop; "heaven is always reflected in a pure bosom.—You cannot see heaven in the bosom of a muddy water, nor in the heart of a wicked child. Tell the children who love Jesus to be pure, even as He is pure."

I picked up the blade of grass to look closer at him. Just then the sun began to rise, and the dew-drop changed from blue-heaven color to a glowing sunlight. It shone like a little sun as I held it, and looked lovelier than ever.

"Beautiful!" I said.

"The little drop smiled. "The day is breaking and the good sun is changing me into the likeness of himself. Tell your little Christians, when Jesus shall appear they shall be like him. But the day is breaking—the sun is drawing me—I'm going, going."

"Don't go yet," I said, "stay and talk to me."

"He is sending down his long sunbeam fingers. I feel them drawing me. I am going."

"Stay, little dew-drop," I said, "stay and talk with me all day long."

"Only in the night I live on earth, and when day breaks I flee away to heaven on the beams of light. Christians are the dew-drops of Jesus. They, too, stay on earth while night lasts, and when heaven's day breaks, and the shadows flee away, Jesus will draw up his dew-drops to himself. But I cannot stay—the sunbeams are drawing me. I feel their loving kisses. I'm going up to the calm heaven—up to the glorious sun. I'm going."

It grew brighter and heaven-lier, and smaller. I looked and looked, till I looked in vain: there was only the blade of grass, the dew-drop was gone.

A Candid Judge.

An incident in the judicial career of the Hon. Thomas B. Moore, who, for over twenty-five years, occupied the position of Federal Judge in Kentucky, will illustrate the high purity of his character, and may serve to remind the judiciary of our day how conscientiously judges of the olden time held the scales of Justice.

A student in the Judge's law-school one day asked him if, in deciding a cause, he never had felt any bias or prejudice for or against the parties. The Judge promptly said: "Never, but once; I'll tell you the story. There was a very important case, which was argued with great ability before me by the most distinguished lawyers at the Frankfort bar, and it took two weeks in the trial. Every morning as the court opened, a little woman, dressed in black, modestly and unassumingly, courted to the court, as if unseen, and took her seat near the door; just before the court adjourned she retired, not without making always, a courtesy. It attracted my attention, and I inquired who she was. I was told she was a party to the suit then on trial. When the cause was submitted, and I was preparing my opinion, I found it impossible to dismiss from my mind that little woman and her courtesy; I began to doubt whether I could do justice in the case. I studied the matter very closely, and finally decided in her favor. It involved all she possessed in the world, "I never," said the old Judge, "was entirely satisfied that my decision was correct, until it was finally unanimously confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I feared my judgment had been warped by the simplicity and delicacy of the little woman in black."

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars have been raised to establish a "first-class Democratic daily paper" in San Francisco.

Biography Boiled Down—By the Fat Contributor.

Plutarch—I only know this gentleman by reputation. He is always spoken of in the plural number. "Plutarch's Lives" is a common expression, but how many there were of him I am not prepared to say.

General Duke of Wellington—An officer of the British army. Mr. Longfellow makes honorable mention of him as the "Warden of the Cinque Ports." Cinque means five, and he was the protector of five principal points, usually denominated Five Points.—He lived to a ripe old age and died.

Julius Caesar—Son of old man Caesar. He was born at Rome in his infancy, and upon arriving at the state of manhood, became a Roman. He was a fighter and a warrior of some note. His friend Brutus one morning asked him how many eggs he had eaten for breakfast, and he replied, "Et tu Brute!" His friend became enraged at being called a brute, and stabbed Caesar quite dead.

Mahomet—Author of the Koran, an exciting romance, which he wrote in the Mammoth Cave at Mecca. He was the author of a religious creed with which he stuffed Turkey, and tried to get up a brood in Greece, but failed.—Many of his early followers suffered great persecutions. Some of them were burnt at the stake.—He had three temples—one at Mecca and one on each side of his head.

Guy Fawkes—A warm-hearted, impulsive Englishman, who believed the Parliament too good for this earth, and advised an expeditionary method of elevating the members to a better sphere. He was interrupted in his good intentions, but for which circumstances he would doubtless have made a great noise in the world. He was executed for his disinterested benevolence, and was subsequently burnt in a place called Edgely.

Bonaparte I—A harem-scaram sort of a fellow, who occupied a position of considerable responsibility in the French nation. The impression went abroad that he was ambitious, which damaged his reputation materially. He gained the respect and admiration of the French nation because, happily, he was not a Frenchman.—When asked if he thought he could govern France, he replied, "Of Corsican." The close of his life was not so bright as its beginning, but there was some of it in a narrow compass.

Peter the Hermit—Peter was principally notorious for stirring up a little difficulty between the Christians and the Mohammedans, which extended over a period of thirty years, resulting in numerous excursions by land and water, under the fascinating title of the Crusades. The Hermit was an itinerant lecturer, and had lived in our day would have turned his attention to humor, thereby saving a deal of bloodshed. The Crusaders turned out like the author of the creed they were intended to annihilate—a false prophet.

A Wife's Revenge.

On Thursday evening last, a terrible tragedy was enacted in Savannah, which was the general topic of discussion there. Sue Hangerford, one of the demimonde about twenty-four years of age, living at the corner of William and Fanner-streets, was attacked by a Mrs. John A. Staley, whose husband had been acting as a "friend" to the girl, and cut her eleven times with a knife. It seems that sometime ago, Mr. John A. Staley, a man advanced in years, and the husband of the person who made the assault, in his capacity of agent, had the letting of the house in which Mrs. Fogarty lives. While collecting rents he fell in with Sue Hangerford, and formed her acquaintance. He neglected his lawful wife for her. Day after day the wife sat and brooded over her deep wrong, until maddened with desperation, she resolved to take her rival's life. She went upon her mission accompanied by her son, and a young man named Geo. T. am.

So soon as the facts in the above case became generally known, a warrant was issued by Justice S. Elsing for the arrest of Mrs. John A. Staley, who was subsequently released on bail to the amount of twenty-seven thousand dollars, to appear whenever called upon to answer for the offense. Her bondsmen were her husband, John A. Staley, Robert H. Taten and Colonel J. F. Pelot. In the meantime, the condition of the wounded girl is deemed critical. She has lost a great deal of blood, and at times finds great difficulty in respiring from the first stab she received, which has probably passed directly through the lung, and has suffered acutely, having three spasms, one after the other.

Absence of Mind.

Macaulay remarks that absent-mindedness is the mark of either a genius or a fool. We think that Lord Macaulay was a little too severe on one of its sides. A man's mind may be so intensely occupied with lofty intuitions and inspirations that his senses, seemingly, are scarcely awake to the realities of the tangible world.

A certain Scottish professor was not more remarkable for his writing on political economy than for his frequent unconsciousness of what passed before him. His absence of mind was so remarkable that his wife once wagered that she would accost him in the street, inquire after the health of herself and family, and that he would not recognize her. She actually won the wager. The professor was once taking a solitary walk on the banks of a canal, into which, in his abstraction, he walked. When within a yard of the centre an honest woman, washing clothes behind him, bawled out: "Come out, come out, file body, or ye'll be droon!" These warning sounds, invading the tympanum of his professional ear, had the effect of making him turn right about, and forthwith recover the dry land. The good woman concluding him to be an idiot, sympathetically exclaimed: "Pair body, atweel they are muckle to answer for that lets ye gang yer lane."

A young fellow employed in a store on R street was one day sent into the cellar to draw a gallon of sperm oil. While waiting he snatched up a piece of chalk, and in a minute was absorbed in sketching the proprietor's profile. The profile on the hog-head was capital, but while the young gist was absorbed in its pursuit, the oil pursued its way over the cellar floor. He was informed he would not do for a merchant, but just so he is a first class New York artist.

It is said of Sir Isaac Newton that he often forgot to eat his dinner, which his housekeeper was accustomed to leave in a closet near his study door. His head was too much in the heavens to mind the earth; so a friend, knowing his peculiarity, one day slipped his dinner out of a basket and ate it up. When at last the philosopher came out and greeted his friend, he asked to be excused till he took his lunch. On looking into the basket and finding it gone, he simply exclaimed, much to his friend's amusement, "Oh, I forgot I had eaten my dinner!"

An absent-minded man, Mr. A., receives a letter; he knows the handwriting; he wants to read it in haste; it is already dark he strikes a light, tears a paper, lights a lamp; but the letter is gone—he has used it to light the lamp.

There is a late striking instance given of Pere Gratty, who has just been nominated Director of the Academy in Paris. One day, when going to the Sorbonne, where he lectured on theology, he imagined he had forgotten his watch, and took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and fetch it.

It is said of Xander, the learned lecturer and ecclesiastical historian of Germany, that his sister had to watch him daily to see that he did not start to the university with his night-cap on, or with his study-gown and slippers, and it was not uncommon for him, when moving aside from the jostling crowd in the street, to step into the gutter, where he walked on and on, seemingly unconscious where he was stepping.

An unknown man met with a singular death in New Orleans, on the 1st. He volunteered his assistance to several workmen, who were engaged in putting up an immense piece of glass, when the glass slipped and fell across the stranger's neck, killing him almost instantly.

"Pa," said a lad to his father, "I had have often read of people poor but honest; why don't they sometimes say rich but honest?"

"Tut, tut, my son nobody would believe them," answered the father.

"Pompey," said a good-natured gentleman to his colored man, "I did not know until to day you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you massa?" replied Pompey, "I knowed it at de time."

The latest improvement in Chicago journalism is the regular publication of births, betrothals, marriages, elopements, (of married people exclusively,) divorces and deaths.

What Columbus did—A notion crossed him, so he crossed an ocean.

Grecian bends have been voted vulgar.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS AND EMPLOYERS—On Saturday last the United States Senate adopted the following as amendments of the postal laws.

Sec. 82. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of postmasters shall be a fixed annual salary. The postmaster of New York city shall receive a salary of \$6,000 per annum. All other post-offices shall be divided into five classes. The salary of postmasters at offices of the first class shall be not more than \$4,000 nor less than \$3,000, of the second class, less than \$3,000, but not less than \$2,000; of the third class, less than \$2,000, but not less than \$1,000; of the fourth class, less than \$1,000, but not less than \$100; and the salaries of the first, second and third classes shall be in even hundreds of dollars; of the fourth class, in even tens of dollars; and of the fifth class in even dollars.

Sec. 100. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage on newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in a postoffice for delivery by the office or by carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of one cent for each additional weight of two ounces or fraction thereof by stamps.

Sec. 151. And be it further enacted, That all mail matter deposited for mailing on which a post one full rate of postage has been paid as required by law, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

We observe in the Charleston News, on the 29th instant, a communication from Judge W. M. Thomas, of the Sixth Circuit, wherein he makes a statement of his connection with the case of the Union promoters called before him, on a writ of Habeas corpus. He refuses to be made "the scapegoat to bear the responsibility of the Union troubles." After reviewing his official course in the premises, he concludes thus: "The position of Judge at present is thankless enough, and if I have failed to discharge my duty, I am ready to resign. I feel that I have done all that was in my power, and if there is a responsibility anywhere, except on the armed band who violated the jail, it is not on me.

"Who is responsible? It may be the Sheriff; it may be those who organized the militia in such a way as to make it liable to such acts as commenced this carnival of blood, and now renders it inefficient as a posse. But I think the true cause will be found in a constitutional deficiency, which occasions the apathy of leading citizens to wit: taxation and no representation. This is contrary to all republicanism, and should be removed by those in authority, by a change in the Constitution of the State, making a tax-paying qualification for one of the branches of the Legislature. This is a slow remedy for a barsting boil, but when the patient sees the physician apply the proper remedy, he may not be so restless."

In another place the Judge expresses himself thus, referring to the Union troubles: "My idea was (is) that the disease was constitutional and not local."—Phenix.

DOMESTIC SCENE.—A English Western editor describes a scene in domestic life:

An aunt of ours concluded to try the effect of a pleasant smile and a kind word upon her husband when he returned from his work. She had read how a home should be pleasant, and the wife should always meet the husband with a pleasant smile. The success she had is best given in the shape of a dialogue.

"Enter husband, almost exhausted, and very hungry withal, throws his hat on the floor, and drops heavily into a seat. Wife, preparing tea, looks up with a smile, and is so glad to see him.)

Wife—Well, my dear, it is so nice to have you here at meal-time. (A long smile.)

Husband—Yes; I suppose so. Wife—How has your business prospered to-day? (Another smile.)

Husband—About so-so.

Wife—Come, my dear, supper is ready; let me draw your chair. (Another smile.)

Husband (gruffly)—I am tired to stir. Wait till I warm my feet.

Wife—Do as you choose, my dear. (Another smile.)