

OFFICIAL.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, Regular Session, 1871 and 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EDISTO, CAW CAW AND WAITES' CREEK CANAL COMPANY, OF 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 Richard H. Cain, Timothy Hurley, John D. Weatherly, David Ricker, John C. Downing, B. A. Boseman, A. J. Ransier, W. M. Thomas, A. P. Holmes, George F. McIntyre, E. J. Maddocks, S. Small, E. D. Holmes, Robt. Tarlton, George Lee, B. Byas, E. P. Hodges, Wm. R. Jervay, and such other persons as they may associate with them, and their successors and assigns, be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Edisto, Caw Caw and Waites' Creek Canal Company. And they are hereby made corporate in law, to have, hold, purchase and possess lands, and to make sale of the same, or any property acquired by them, as a company, to carry on the lumber, wood business, dig phosphates that may be on their lands, to erect houses, mills, machine shops, manufactories, dig out and clear away any obstructions which may be necessary in order to complete a navigable water course from the Edisto River to the Ashley River in this State, conveying water, lumber, wood, barges, rafts, boats, or any craft that may be necessary to carry out the design of said company. They may also convey fresh water to the city of Charleston by such means as they may deem best, and at such time as shall be most practicable; and shall have authority to impose such a toll on vessels, rafts, barges, boats and flats as may be deemed proper for the use of said canal.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of this company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, divided into a share of ten (\$10) dollars each, and shall be organized when ten thousand shares shall be subscribed and paid in, either in cash or lands, machinery, goods or any material which may be deemed of equal value to said company, which may be applied in its operations.

SEC. 3. There shall be held annual meetings of the stockholders to elect a President and Directors; there shall be four Directors, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. 4. Each share shall represent one vote in all elections for officers.

SEC. 5. All transfer of shares shall be made in accordance with bank rules for making transfers of shares. The Directors shall make all needful by-laws for the government and amend the same at pleasure.

SEC. 6. This company shall have water communication from the Edisto River through Bull Creek, and the most direct route through Caw Caw swamp, water lead to Waites' Creek two hundred feet wide, and may appropriate any lands on the said route necessary to forward this enterprise and facilitate quick transportation: *Provided,* That they shall pay a just and reasonable compensation for all land appropriated for said purpose.

SEC. 7. That they, and their successors, shall fix and establish any toll, and receive the same, on all goods, merchandise, timber, lumber, wood, boats, flats, rafts, or any means of transit through said canal, and any party refusing to pay said toll, their goods may be detained till said toll is paid.

SEC. 8. The said company have authority to issue coupon bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, redeemable in ten and twenty years, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. They shall have power to commence work immediately on its formation, and may make publication of the same, and keep open their subscription books at such time and place as they may determine.

SEC. 10. That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and shall remain in force for fifty years.

Approved March 13, 1872.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE AND DIRECT THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL TO DRAW A WARRANT IN FAVOR OF C. WERNER, ON THE STATE TREASURER, WHEN CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS ARE FULFILLED.

Whereas a Joint Resolution was passed in 1856, appropriating five thousand dollars towards purchasing the cast iron Palmetto tree as a monument to the dead of the

The Newberry Herald.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1872.

No. 21.

Palmetto Regiment; and whereas on the 20th of December, 1858, another appropriation of one thousand dollars more, as additional compensation, was passed; and whereas Mr. C. Werner was only paid four thousand dollars;

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 Comptroller-General be authorized, and is hereby directed, to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer to the amount of two thousand dollars, in favor of C. Werner: *Provided,* Mr. Werner makes alterations on the panels, as directed by the Commissioner of the State House, as reported by the Committee on the State House, on the 20th of December, 1858.

The State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same, upon the order of the said Comptroller-General, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SOUTH CAROLINA REAL ESTATE, PLANTING AND MINING COMPANY.

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 B. F. Graham, Edward Reid, George Kline, M. E. Hayne, B. F. Briggs, S. A. Swails, W. A. Graat, W. B. Nash, Edward Mickey, O. R. Levy, William Elliott, J. A. Bowley, Barney Humphreys, Jordan Lang, C. C. Bowen, Timothy Hurley, T. A. Davis, N. B. Myers, J. B. Bascorb, S. Green, J. S. Mobley, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the "South Carolina Real Estate, Planting and Mining Company," for the purpose of securing foreign and domestic capital in the purchase and improvement of lands and other property, and for the working of the same, and for selling and settling the same: *Provided, however,* That the said corporation shall be organized and go into operation within two years from the passage of this Act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further provided,* That the capital stock of said corporation shall be one million of dollars (\$1,000,000.) in shares of one hundred dollars (\$100) each, with the privilege of increasing the same, from time to time, to the extent necessary for which said company is formed, said increase not to exceed the sum of five millions of dollars (\$5,000,000.) and said increase to be made only at a regular meeting of the said company, upon a vote of two-thirds in amount of the stock for the time being in favor of such increase.

SEC. 3. That the said shares shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable only on the books of the company.

SEC. 4. That the said corporation shall have power to purchase, acquire, hold, use, work and dispose of real estate in any of the Counties of this State, to work and operate mines, to work and operate farms and plantations within the State, and to dispose, generally, of the products of the same.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation shall also have power to make all by-laws necessary for the disposition of its property, and for the management of its affairs, for the regulation of the term of office of its officers, and prescribing their duties, and to carry out the general objects of the corporation, and the same at pleasure to annul and repeal: *Provided,* That such by-laws, rules and regulations, shall not conflict with any laws of the United States or of the State of South Carolina.

SEC. 6. That said corporation shall have power to borrow money by issuing interest bearing bonds, secured by mortgage of its property and franchises, or of any portion of the same; and, for this purpose, may issue bonds for sterling, gold coin or currency, payable in London, New York or Charleston, secured by mortgage to trustees for the payment of the said bonds; and, also, may purchase land for cash or for bond, secured by mortgage, or partly for cash, and partly for bonds and mortgages. *Provided,* That the stockholders of said corporation shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in said corporation for its debts and liabilities upon note, bill, or otherwise. The books and accounts of said corporation shall be open to inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. That said corporation shall have the power to establish agencies at such place in Europe and America as it may deem desirable for the carrying out of its ob-

jects; and may, also hold and purchase the stocks or bonds of any joint stock or incorporated companies, and the bonds of private individuals.

SEC. 8. That, within the time prescribed for the going into operation of this Act, a meeting of the said company shall be held, at which meeting fifteen Directors shall be elected by the said corporation, which said Directors shall elect from their own number a President and Treasurer; and they shall also elect such other officers and agents as they may deem necessary for effecting the object of the said corporation; and, annually after the said meeting, the said stockholders shall elect twelve Directors.

SEC. 9. The said corporation shall have succession of officers, power to adopt and use a corporate seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be pleaded, to defend and be defended, in any Court of law or of equity.

SEC. 10. This corporation shall have the right to establish wagon roads to and upon its property, with the privilege of connecting the same with any roads in the State, and shall enjoy all the privileges that are awarded, under the general laws of the State, to any corporation, together with the special privileges awarded by this charter.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CREATE A DEBT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE KNOWN AS THE STERLING FUNDED DEBT, THE SAME OR THE PROCEEDS THEREOF, TO BE EXCLUSIVELY USED IN EXCHANGE FOR OR IN PAYMENT OF THE EXISTING PUBLIC DEBT OF SAID STATE."

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 Act passed by this General Assembly, approved March 7, 1871, entitled "An Act to create a debt of the State of South Carolina, to be known as the Sterling Funded Debt, the same or the proceeds thereof to be exclusively used in exchange for or in payment of the existing public debt of said State," be and the same is hereby repealed, as to each and all of its provisions.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SALEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF WADMALAW ISLAND, 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 Thos. Middleton, Rolling Mathas, Abram Deas, their associates and successors, are made a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Salem Presbyterian Church, of Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina, with all the powers now granted or vested in such like corporations by law; to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, and to have a common seal, to alter at will; and make such rules and by-laws to govern the corporation aforesaid, not repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. This Act to be a public Act for the term of twenty-one years.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC FERRY IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

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 ferry commonly known as "Rocky Mount Ferry," across the Catawba River, in Fairfield County, shall be, and the same is hereby, established a public ferry, and vested in James Johnson, his heirs, executors and assigns, until repealed, with the privilege of collecting the following rates of toll, to-wit: For each wagon drawn by four horses, mules or oxen, seventy-five cents; for each wagon drawn by three horses, mules or oxen, sixty-five cents; for each wagon drawn by two horses, mules or oxen, fifty cents; for each wagon, carriage or buggy, drawn by one horse, mule or ox, twenty-five cents; for each man on horseback, ten cents; for each foot passenger, five cents: *Provided,* That children going and returning from school, and voters going to and returning from the polls on election day, shall be passed free.

Approved March 12, 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE REEDY RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH, OF GREENVILLE COUNTY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That T. W. Roe, Stephen Marchbanks, Barnet Hawkins, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the "Reedy River Baptist Church, of Greenville County," with all the powers and privileges vested in such like corporations by law; to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, in their corporate capacity; to have a common seal, and alter the same at will; to enact such rules and by-laws, for the government of their body, not repugnant to the laws of the land.

SEC. 2. This Act to be deemed a public Act, and in force until repealed.

Approved March 12, 1872.

The "Industrious Knights" of Georgia.

SENTENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL—A NOTED DESPERADO BROUGHT TO JUSTICE—THE CONFESSIONS OF ACCOMPLICES.

The doings of one Captain Charles V. Hamilton, formerly a resident of this State, were in part noticed in these columns a few weeks ago. Last week this outlaw, together with some of his accessories, were tried before the Supreme Court of McDuffie County, Georgia. Hamilton was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Incidental to the trial were confessions, among them the following, which we take from the columns of the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* of yesterday.

Hayne Williams was one of the men prominently connected with the Laurens riot in 1870.

The Court then called upon Thomas H. Willis to show cause, if any he had, why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him. Willis arose, and addressing the Court, made, in substance, the following statement.—*Columbia Union.*

WILLIS' STATEMENT.

The first time Hamilton mentioned the subject of robbery he came to me one day and asked me if I would not like to make some money. This was last January. I told him I would. He said there was a man in South Carolina—Middleton Smith—who had five or ten thousand dollars in gold. He said he would go and get it. He and I, Tutt and Musgrove were to go. I told him I didn't care to make it in that way. He said if a man got into the secret of the organization to which he belonged he couldn't back out, and if I was let into the way it was to be done, I would be killed unless I went. Frightened by what he said, I then told him I would go. I started with the party a short time afterwards; when we got within a mile of Smith's house my heart failed me, and I refused to go; Hamilton said he had come once before to make that trip, and Charlie Wilkinson, who was along, had backed out at the same place; this was between sunset and dark; I tried to play off as being sick, having the colic; he pulled out a pistol and put it at my breast and said, "If you are not going on say so, and you'll go in the creek;" I could say no more, but got up and went on; we all went to Smith's, and I went ahead, by Hamilton's order, and told Smith I was a tobacco man and asked him to come to the lot, where the party was concealed; I told Smith; he said he had no fodder to spare—I asked for fodder—but would let me have half a dozen bundles; Smith and I went to the lot; Hamilton and the others were sitting in the fence corner hid; as soon as Smith got there Tutt and Musgrove came up and whispered to me, "throw him down;" but I wouldn't do it; Musgrove ran up behind him and threw him down; Tutt tried to gag him with his handkerchief to keep him from hollering; they then let him up and told me to guard him while they went to the house; I and Smith sat down and talked while the party was gone; soon they came running back and said come on; jumped up and came away with them, having heard a pistol shoot in the yard; we all started and made our way back to Johnson's Turn-Out, on the Charlotte Road; we had no money, and had to paw our pistols to get to Augusta; as we started from Augusta, I went and talked to Musgrove on the train; I proposed to tell it all when we got to Thomson, and have Hamilton arrested; he proposed to do it; he then went to Hamilton and told him what I had said; Hamilton came up to where I was on the car, and said he wanted to see me; when we got on the platform between the cabs, he presented a pistol to my breast, and said, "I suppose you talk of divulging this thing;" I begged off and promised not to tell; he informed me that whenever he said "go" I would have it to do (the

prisoner here turned to Hamilton, and said, "Captain Hamilton, if I have said anything about you which is not true rise and say so;" Hamilton kept his seat.) I never joined the band voluntarily, but was forced into it by Hamilton's threats, and kept in it by my fear of him; I know and deeply regret the sorrow and shame I have brought upon my poor old mother and on my family.

THOS. H. LONG'S STATEMENT.

Last January Capt. Hamilton asked me and Ramsey and Charlie Wilkinson to go to South Carolina, and make arrangements to bring his wife over; after we left Augusta we went to his house in Edgefield; he told us after we got into South Carolina what he wanted us to do; he wanted us to rob Middleton Smith; Wilkinson and I determined to have nothing to do with it, and went ahead and broke up the trip; he made arrangements to come back in a week for his wife; we came back to Georgia and then went back again to help bring her over; after leaving Thomson he said the money had to come that time; Wilkinson and I went ahead after crossing the Savannah River; we had our understanding again to break it up; we did break it up, and Ramsey and Hamilton went on to the latter's house; I and Wilkinson stopped at his brother-in-law; his wife came to Thomson with us; in about two weeks Hamilton wrote a note asking me to meet him down town, that he wanted to go back and rob Smith; I met him and Tutt and Ramsey, and told him that I would have nothing to do with it; he said Willis would meet them at Dearing; when I declined he went after Willis and brought him back and postponed the trip; Hamilton and Tutt went off, Hamilton saying he was going to Southwestern Georgia a few days afterwards; about two weeks before the Evans robbery he and Ramsey asked me to go and rob Evans. The evening before the robbery he ordered me to go with Ramsey and Willis; he told me that a man was coming the night afterwards to go to South Carolina to rob a man there; this man—Capt. Hayne Williams—had been in Thomson before and told me himself he was coming; he was from South Carolina; I declined to go to Evans'; he told Ramsey he would have me to kill; and Ramsey told me about it afterwards; Hamilton told me that he was going to kill Wilkinson for breaking up the trip in South Carolina; I told Wilkinson what Hamilton said to me, after his arrest, that he would get out on bail and go to Thomson and kill Geo. Stovall, Wilkinson, Ramsey, and Capt. Thomson. About two weeks before Evans' robbery, Hamilton told me of the plan of the organization; a man named Beck was present at the time; he said there was a regular organization extending from Hillsboro, North Carolina, through Georgia and South Carolina to Sand Mountain, Alabama, the object of which was robbery and horse stealing; the name of the band was the Industrious Knights. When I joined an oath was administered by Hamilton and Beck; I was to obey all the Captains' orders, and if I revealed anything I was to be killed; Hamilton and Beck were the Captains.

The recognition sign, when one of the band met another, was for one to take his right hand and pass it carelessly three times through the hair on the right side of his head; the answer was for the other party to do the same thing with the left hand on the left side of the head. Hamilton once proposed to me to go with him, and getting them off by themselves, force Usry and Sturges to give a check for as much money as they had in the bank in Augusta; the men would then be kept prisoners until Hamilton could come to Augusta and get the money; if the money realized was a large amount, the band was to divide the money and leave the country; if it was a small amount Usry and Sturges were to be killed, so that they could tell no tales. I would never have joined the band, nor had anything to do with it, had it not been for Hamilton's influence over me and my fear of him. I would have disclosed all I knew before the robbery of Mr. Evans, but was afraid Hamilton would kill me if I did.

Long's statement and its astounding revelations were listened to with great attention. He and Willis were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

In justice to this man Williams, implicated in this affair by the confession of Long, we will say we regard the statements as to him, as a base fabrication. Williams, like every other man, has his faults, differing, perhaps in degree from the majority of men, but we cannot believe him capable of holding any fraternal relations with

this new Order of outlaws. We have known Williams personally many years, and his besetting sin, his greatest fault consists in the habit of drinking too much liquor, and the strange fatality hanging over his business operations, though eminently a business man. Every business operation he ever embarked in failed, and of course injured, pecuniarily, some of his friends. Hayne Williams' war record is good. He was a gallant, dashing fellow, both as a soldier and as a private citizen. He must, however, have his fun at any cost as to money, yet, as before intimated, we don't believe him a cut-throat or highway robber.—*Laurensville Herald.*

CAPT. CHARLES V. HAMILTON DENIES IMPLICATION WITH THE M'DUFFIE ROBBERS.

Yesterday our reporter had an interview with Capt. Charles V. Hamilton, the alleged leader of the band of robbers, and who was convicted at the last term of McDuffie Superior Court, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for robbery.

Capt. Hamilton said: I wish to make a statement in regard to the evidence of Long and Willis, and also in regard to the previous character of those men. It was a tissue of lies from beginning to end. Long's statement was identical with a passage in a book called "The Fancy Man"; or, A November Day in Boston." Long had this book here in jail with him and learned that passage before the trial took place. Long stated that this robbery was his first offence. That was not true. He confessed to me, when he was with me in this jail, some time before the trial, that he had been implicated in a number of crimes during and since the war.

In 1864 he stole a horse and exchanged it for a mule, which he sold to a Mr. Lanier, in Abbeville County, South Carolina. He said that after the war, in 1865, he was hired by several parties to kill Mr. Lanier, for which service he was to receive \$100. Before he got to Lanier's house, however, he concluded not to kill him but to give him a good whipping. Lanier was a horse doctor, and Long sent a man up to his house to tell him that a gentleman had a sick horse down the road, which he wanted attended to. Lanier went to where Long was, who gave him 300 lashes, almost killing him. He was next in with a party who robbed an old man named Roundtree, in Abbeville. Long was to kill Roundtree with a sledge-hammer, but as he made a blow at him the old man dodged, and the hammer slipped from Long's grasp. Roundtree then jumped to his gun and the robbers ran off, taking with them about \$600. Immediately afterwards, Long, with two others, stole a lot of guns, pistols, watch, and \$150 in money from a party of negroes on Little River, in South Carolina. Finding that he was getting under suspicion, he said he came down to Edgefield and hired himself to Serles & Hewitt, who were working a gold mine. While there he frequently stole gold, which another person was suspected of taking. He and another party went to rob a negro on the Savannah River, but they entered the house the negro struck at Long with an axe, cutting open his shoulder and nearly cleaving him in twain. He afterwards tried to make it appear that it was the Elam boys, of Lincoln County, who were concerned in this robbery. At Dorn's Mine, S. C., Long robbed the United States census taker, in 1870, of his books and money. He said that there was a man named Harris came to him afterwards, and told him that if he gave up the books he might keep the money. He told Harris he knew nothing about the robbery. Harris then went to a man who was concerned with Long in the affair, and told him Long had confessed. The man then gave up the books. Again falling under suspicion, Long said he went to Coweta County, Ga., and afterwards located in Thomson. He also stole a horse from a man named Blackwell, in Edgefield County, S. C., and sold it in Gloucester County, Ga. Willis, who tried to make the impression that I had induced him to do wrong, was as bad as Long. He helped to murder Atkins, besides being engaged in other crimes. Ramsey, in 1866, went with a party to Lincoln County, and searched the house of an old negro man, named Henry Cobb, for money. Failing to get any at this house, they went to the house of Cobb's son, whom they hung until he was nearly dead, to make him confess where his father's money was. They then went back to Henry Cobb's, where they were fired upon by a party of negroes. One of Ramsey's party was killed and the others were all wounded. Last spring Ramsey went to New York to get counterfeit money. His expenses were paid by four citi-

zens of the County, whose names I never expect to make known.

Reporter—If you are innocent, Capt. Hamilton, why were you convicted? A jury of twelve honest men tried your case.

Hamilton—I was unable to employ lawyers until the last moment; consequently was not prepared. If I had had a chance, I could have proved that Long and Willis were induced to testify against me, and could have established my innocence to the satisfaction of every one. That which did me the most harm was the report that I was a United States detective, trying to ferret out Ku Klux. If I was that, I was certainly a dangerous man in the community.

Reporter—Long's evidence in relation to you, Captain Hamilton, was very straightforward and conclusive.

Hamilton—Yes; but, as I said before, he took every word of it out of the book he had here in jail with him. Long stated that he was twenty years old, while his real age is twenty-four years. This he told me himself. Mr. Evans, who was robbed some time since, has repeatedly said he would not believe Long on his oath. I am innocent, and am made to suffer for the crimes of others.

Hamilton then stated that he was born in Spartanburg, S. C., in 1847, and served through the war in Gen. Forrest's command, as captain of a band of scouts. He was married in Edgefield, in January, 1867. Hamilton is a powerful, built man, and has anything but a pleasing countenance. His bare statement that he is innocent would hardly be believed, when twelve citizens of McDuffie County, which was the principal scene of his mis-doings, after a fair and impartial trial, have pronounced him guilty.

[*Augusta Constitutionalist, 8th.*]

Our New York Letter.

NIGHT SCENES IN NEW YORK—THE CELLARS AND THEIR CONTENTS—BLACK CROOK IN THE CONCERT HALLS—HOW THE WOMEN DRESS AND ACT—GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, May, 1872.

There is nothing in America that can compare with a walk on Broadway, say from the City Hall Park to Twenty-third Street, after nightfall, when the bustle of business has ceased, and the glare of the gas lights has drawn out the human moths who flutter around the flame. Go with me on a brief mental stroll, and let us observe some of the ordinary incidents,—the public scenes that are open to all.

Step around the corner from the *Tribune, Times* or *World* buildings. Within a stone's throw are to be found some of the worst "poor men's halls" that exist in the metropolis. They are cheap eating saloons in damp cellars, where, if you were sleeping alone, you would be eaten by rats. Printers go there for lunch, and towards morning thieves and bawlers gather to get their fifteen cents worth of poisoned whiskey, and six cent plate of pork and beans. You will probably see half a dozen broken-down reporters and editors, once men of character, and still intelligent but now purposeless, seedy, and soggy with the strong potatoes of the place. They are "night owls" and mostly without homes. By-and-by they will tumble forward, and with their heads upon the greasy tables, pass into cheap oblivion. Tomorrow they will gather stray items, sell them to the city press, and with the few cents thus earned, eke out another twenty-four hours of existence.

We return to Broadway to encounter another multitude—the night courtizans, with their hard, painted faces, flaunting togery, and bald talk, and seem them self —when they dare to do so—a passer by, and attempt to envelope him into some neighboring den, where in all probability he would be drugged and plundered. Gamblers, "pimps" and "stool pigeons" are gathered in and around the doorways that lead to the faro table and keno bank; and now and then some poor devil trembling with the first symptoms of delirium tremens, stops you to plead in mercy's name for money enough to buy him a drink.

Reaching the vicinity of the hotels, you will find on both sides of Broadway brilliantly illuminated signs, announcing this or that Concert Hall. Enter one of these. It is a sample of the rest. The room is probably a hundred feet deep and forty wide. An elevated platform holds a band of a dozen performers, and the music they play is select—the only pure thing about the place. Two or three hundred people are gathered around the "little tables, and they represent every age, condition and business of life. The crowd is waited upon by fifty or more abandoned

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square—one inch—for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements ten per cent on above.

Notices of meetings, obituaries and tributes of respect, same rates per square as ordinary advertisements.

Special notices in local column 20 cents per line.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be kept in till forbid and charged accordingly.

Special contracts made with large advertisers, with liberal deductions on above rates.

JOB PRINTING.

Done with Neatness and Dispatch.

Terms Cash.

women, all distinguished by some grace of form, and all so dressed in tights, plush velvets and spangles, as to exhibit the same to advantage.

You are no sooner seated than one of these creatures is at your side to take your order. "Two lagers!" "Ain't yer goin' to treat?" exclaims the coarse imitation of a Black Crook angel. "No!" She brings the lager in a huff, and fits away to find more accommodating customers. Her "treat" consists of three fingers of sarsaparilla, and she leans against the glass with all the nonchalance of an old toper, laughing in her sleeve, meantime, at the bewildered greenhorn, who pays his forty cents, under the fond suspicion that he has contributed to her welfare a glass of real brandy and water. Of course the damsel pockets the difference. The salary of these miserable women is about seven dollars a week, but by swindling and commissions they manage to make fifteen or twenty dollars.

Leaving this disgusting place, we move on to one which is thoroughly German, and respectable. The attendants here are men; the drinks only beer, and the music, which nightly attracts several hundred people, is furnished by a female band, who came to this country from Austria, and for a time made a sensation in the regular concert room. They play the best German music and the entertainment is akin to that which may be seen in every city and town of the Faderland.

Past troops of people now coming from the theatres, past beggars, organ grinders and street walkers by the thousand; past restaurants aglow with light and filled with ladies and gentlemen; past bar rooms whence come the muffled sounds of cursing and conversation, we reach the up town hotels and come to anchor. But the Great Spirit of Unrest is even there, for if it has been a busy day on "Change, Wall Street is transferred to the corridors and vestibules, and the roar of the monetary tide terminates only long after honest folks should be abed.

The engineer has touched solid foundation for the New York side of the great Brooklyn wire bridge, and has commenced the masonry work within the caisson. Berg, the animal philanthropist, has just had a man sent to the Penitentiary for tearing out a horse's tongue. The Mercantile Library is now open on Sundays, but the authorities had first to secure a liberal speech from Beecher, to pave the way for public opinion. The *Aldine* for May is just out, giving further proof of the wonderful progressive power of its conductors, both in the art and literary department. It is, indeed, a triumph for America that its youthful civilization has given to the art world a publication so unique in conception and so excellent in its development. It is published by the well-known house of James Slatton & Co., 23 Liberty street.

The fever and ague is flourishing in upper New York and the suburbs with more than ordinary vim. The low grounds around Central Park especially seem adapted to bring on a personal earthquake and were it not for an old Knickerbocker remedy known and largely used in this vicinity as the St. John Pills, the doctors might reap a harvest. There is some peculiar aggressive virtue about the preparation however, which in nine cases out of ten wins the fight with disease, and makes the people of the afflicted locality go for their pill boxes with religious regularity. As they do not belong to the family of nostrums, but are a well known professional staple, it may serve some unfortunate to know this fact. They are at present controlled by Messrs. Joseph A. Morgan & Co., of 198 Greenwich Street, N. Y.

"LONG MAY IT WAVE."—A young mother was in the habit of airing the baby's clothes at the window. Her husband didn't like it, and believing that if she saw her practice as others saw it, she would desist, he so directed their afternoon walk as to bring the nursery window into full view from the central part of the town. Stopping abruptly he pointed to the offending linen flapping unconsciously in the breeze, and asked, sarcastically: