

The Newberry Herald.

Vol. VIII.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

No. 36.

ADVERTISING RATES. Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square...

OFFICIAL.

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

AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PER DIEM AND MILEAGE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY...

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury...

held, transferred or assigned and pledged, and the holders thereof to be subject to such fines and forfeitures for default in their payment as may hereafter be provided.

Sec. 3. That said Company shall have power and authority to make any such rules and by-laws for its government; and shall have such members and succession of members and officers as shall be ordained and chosen according to their said rules and by-laws, made, or to be made by them; and shall have and keep a common seal, and may alter the same at will; and shall have and enjoy every right and privilege incident and belonging to corporate bodies; and the said Company shall, and is hereby, authorized to begin business in any County in this State, and to establish agencies at any points that may be deemed advantageous to the interest and benefit of the said Company.

Sec. 4. That all the rights conferred upon this Company, as provided for in the preceding Sections, shall be exclusive in this State, and all Acts conflicting are hereby repealed, and the Company hereby incorporated shall not be subject to any laws that may hereafter be enacted.

Sec. 5. That this Act shall be taken and deemed a public Act, and shall continue in force for the term of twenty-five years.

Sec. 6. That this Act shall be of force immediately on and after its passage.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A COMPANY UNDER THE NAME OF THE SULLIVAN'S ISLAND FERRY COMPANY, AND TO MODIFY THE CHARTER OF THE MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY COMPANY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

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 Douglas Nesbit, John B. Conner, D. F. Fleming, Henry Jones, William Gregg, Charles J. Andell, W. R. Jervey, and such other persons as may become members, be, and they are hereby, declared a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Sullivan's Island Ferry Company, for the purpose of conveying passengers and transferring goods, wares and merchandise between the city of Charleston and Sullivan's Island, in the County of Charleston, and between the said city and any other place or places; and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, in any Court in this State; may have a common seal; may purchase, hold and convey real estate to any amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars; and may have and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges incident to a corporation.

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall be thirty thousand dollars, with a privilege of increasing the same, from time to time, to any amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. And every member of the said company shall be individually liable for all debts contracted during the time he or she shall be a member or shareholder in the said company, to the extent of the par value of his or her shares in the same, and shall be answerable in any action at law therefor against him or her, notwithstanding the non-jointness of the other shareholders or any of them, at any time after the return of nulla bona may have been made by the Sheriff of Charleston County, upon any execution issued against the said Company. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any of the shareholders of any equitable rights against the creditors or the other shareholders of the said Company.

Sec. 3. That the first meeting of the said corporation may be called by the persons, or a majority of them, named in this Act, at such time and place as they may think fit, after due public notice thereof. And at said meeting, or any subsequent meeting, said corporation may make, alter, amend or repeal such by-laws and regulations for the organization of the same, and the management of the business thereof, as a majority of the stockholders may direct: Provided, That the same be not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of this State, or the United States.

Sec. 4. That this Act shall be taken and deemed to be a public Act; shall be and continue of force for the term of fourteen years.

Sec. 5. That the several Acts of December 20, 1866, and of December 21, 1865, relating to the charter of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN UNION LITERARY CLUB, OF GADSDEN, RICHLAND COUNTY, 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 Esop Goodson, John T. Gilmore, Peter Shiver, Robert Campbell, James Scott, Jeff Tucker, Ellison T. Weston, Harkles Scott, Moses Scott, Stephoney Scott, Alice Marshall, Kitt Mills, together with other persons who now are, or hereafter may be, associated with them, be, and they are hereby, declared a body corporate, under the name and style of the American Union Literary Club, of Gadsden, Richland County, South Carolina, and shall have a common seal.

Sec. 2. That the said corporation shall have power to purchase, receive and hold any real or personal estate, not exceeding in value the sum of ten thousand dollars, and to sell, convey and dispose of the same; and by its corporate name to sue and be sued in any Court of this State, and to make such rules and by-laws not repugnant to the laws of the land, as it may be considered necessary and expedient.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force until repealed.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB.

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 T. J. Robertson, John Agnew, Charles Logan, R. C. Shiver, Owen Daly, M. J. Calnan, and their associates and successors be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Columbia Jockey Club, and shall have power to retain, possess and enjoy any such property as they may now be possessed of, or entitled to, or which shall hereafter be acquired by them; and to sell, alien or in any way transfer the same, or any part thereof: Provided, That the amount of property so held shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That they shall or may have a succession of officers and members, according to the rules and by-laws which may be adopted by them; and shall have power to make and change at will rules and by-laws not repugnant to the laws of the land; to have, keep and use a common seal, and the same to alter at will; to sue and be sued, to plead and be pleaded, in any Court of this State.—They shall jointly and severally be responsible for all debts incurred by the corporation or its agencies.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall remain in force for the term of fifteen years, and until the meeting of the next session of the General Assembly thereafter.

Approved March 9, 1872.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE ISSUING OF CHECKS TO LABORERS UPON PLANTATIONS AND ELSEWHERE.

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 unless otherwise provided by special contract, it shall be, and it is hereby, required, of all persons who employ laborers upon plantations or elsewhere, by the day, week, month or year, to pay such laborers or employees in United States bank notes or fractional currency.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons, after the passage of this Act, shall offer to any laborer or employee, except as provided for in the preceding Section, as compensation for labor or services performed, check or scrip of any description in lieu of United States bank notes or fractional currency, the said person or persons so offending shall be liable to indictment and punishment by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding twenty days, or both, according to the discretion of the Court: Provided, That the word Checks, in this Act, shall not be construed so as to prohibit the giving of checks upon any of the authorized banks of deposit or issue in this State.

Sec. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT TO RE-CHARTER THE MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY COMPANY, OF GREENVILLE COUNTY, 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 all persons who now are, or hereafter may become, members of Mountain Lodge, No. 15, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Greenville County, South Carolina, be, and the same are hereby, declared and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style assigned.

Sec. 2. The Lodge aforesaid shall have succession of officers and members, according to its by-laws; and shall have power to make by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the land; and to have, use and keep a common seal, and the same to alter at will; to sue and be sued, in any Court of this State; and to have and enjoy every right incident to incorporation. It is hereby empowered to retain, possess and enjoy all such property, real and personal, as it may possess or be entitled to, or which shall hereafter be given, bequeathed to, or in any manner acquired by it; and to sell, alien or transfer the same: Provided, That the amount so held shall in no case exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. This Act shall be deemed a public Act, and continue in force until repealed.

Approved March 12, 1872.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, the Constitution of South Carolina, in Article 2, Section 11, requires a general election to be held on the third Wednesday after the first Monday in October, in every second year after eighteen hundred and seventy; and whereas, once in every four years an election is required for Presidential Electors, which takes place the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and whereas, the people of this State, are by these two elections following so close upon each other, greatly annoyed and inconvenienced, and the industrial interests of the State are greatly disturbed and imperiled; therefore,

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 following amendment to the Constitution of the State be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the next general election; and, if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, shall vote in favor of such amendment, and two-thirds of each branch of the next General Assembly shall, after such election, and before another, ratify the same amendment, by yeas and nays, it shall be part of the Constitution, to-wit: Strike out all of that portion of Section 11, Article 2, following the words "eighteen hundred and seventy," occurring in the fourth and fifth lines, and insert the following: "And forever thereafter, on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, in every second year, in such manner, and at such place as the Legislature may provide."

That the question of adopting this amendment shall be submitted to the electors as follows: Those in favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon, "Constitutional Amendment, Yes." Those opposed to said amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon, "Constitutional Amendment, No."

Approved March 9, 1872.

BETTER THAN FRETTING.—As sunshine is better than shadow, so cheerfulness is better than fretting. A pretty story is told of a little girl whom we shall call Minnie, who, to amuse a homesick cousin who was visiting at her house, brought out her choicest playthings. Among these was a tiny trunk—a very pretty toy—but Freddy bent the lid too far back, and broke it off. When he saw what he had done, he was frightened, and began to cry.—Then the dear little Minnie, with her own eyes full of tears, said: "Never mind, Freddy; just see what a cunning little cradle the top will make!" That was certainly a great deal better than fretting. If all children were only blessed with the possession of such philosophy—and even grown people too—how much brighter and more glorious would our world be!

"Doctor, what do you think is the cause of this frequent rush of blood to my head?" "Oh, it is nothing but an effort of nature. Nature, you know, abhors a vacuum."

Do your business promptly, and bore not a business man with long visits.

Farm Life—A School of Manhood.

The whole tendency of farm life is to develop the body healthy and systematically. The child is not pent up in the narrow back yard of a city dwelling, nor turned into the thronged and filthy street to pursue his sports. His eyes open first upon green fields and fragrant meadows, and his first foothold out of doors is upon the matted grass beneath the shadowy trees of his rural home. He drinks in health from every breeze, and all the scene around him calls forth that playfulness which performs so important an office in our early training.

And this leads us to speak of the influence of farm life upon home virtues. No occupation can be more favorable to the cultivation of those qualities which are the charm of the domestic circle. The farmer is much more at home than is possible with any other man. How many there are in our cities who only see their families at evening or on a Sabbath. They live for their business, and this, from their location, takes them from home early and late. How many from this same cause forsake house-keeping and huddle into boarding houses and hotels, where the charm and beauty of the family as God constituted it are entirely lost, and children fall under a thousand influences that would never reach them at home!

With the best arrangements wealth can command in the city, it is well impossible to keep children under the influence of their parents, so that they shall have a distinct family character and bear the moral as they do the physical image of their progenitors.

Parental influence is dissipated amid the varied social influences to which they are subjected from their earliest days. Then what perplexities harass the man of business in the city—his capital often invested in profitless enterprise, exposed to the depredations of dishonest men, betrayed, cheated and ruined by knaves and bankrupts. From the very character of his business, he has to trust far more of his available means to the integrity of his fellows than the cultivator. His debts are often scattered over a wide extent of territory, and collections are not only expensive, but exceedingly uncertain. But his commercial credit depends upon this uncertainty, and he is often compelled to fall back—a ruined man.

Ninety-five failures in a hundred among the most business men in the city tell a sad tale of the perplexity and sorrow, the corroding cares and anguish of mercantile life. How can a father goaded with these anxieties from the beginning to the end of the year, do justice with his children even if his business allows him to be with them a part of the time? He is not in a frame of mind to superintend their education and to perform a father's office.

The farm preserves the family in its integrity. The home has in it that charming word, and that more charming thing the fireside, around which parents and children gather, and where the bright and cheerful blaze upon the hearth is but a true type of the flame of love that glows in every heart. The parents have been drawn together, not by the sordid motives of wealth or the ambitious desire of social display, but for the qualities seen in each other. The glory of the fireside to the husband is that the wife is there; and to the wife that he is there; and the band in that home circle. Here they gather at morning and evening and at noon.—Their board is almost always surrounded with the same circle, and here they spend their long winter evenings together.—Ohio Farmer.

Life's Brightest Hour.

Not long since I met a gentleman who is assessed for more than a million. Silver was in his hair, care upon his brow, and he stooped old beneath his burden of life. We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect enjoyment; or, rather, when we had found the happiness nearest to being unalloyed. "I tell you," said the millionaire, "when was the happiest hour of my life. At the age of one and twenty I had saved up \$300. I was earning \$500 a year, and my father did not take it away from me, only requiring that I should pay for my board. At the age of twenty-two I had secured a pretty cottage, just outside the city. I was able to pay two-thirds of the value down, and also to furnish it respectably. I was married on Sunday—a Sunday in June—at my father's house. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in the wealth of her womanhood. The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my

The Magnificent West.

The torch of civilization is sending its rays into strange regions of the almost boundless West of North America. Wherever that burning torch is thrust there is a squirming of barbarians, as of snakes. But this does not prevent the explorations which are continually urged forward by the Dominion and United States governments, and by private enterprise. The regions north of Manitoba are gradually opened to settlement, and negotiations are in progress for a new transcontinental railway through British America. The Northern Pacific Railroad is pushed with remarkable energy. For six months trains have been running regularly from Duluth to the eastern border of Dakota, 252 miles; the track is laid and construction trains now cross Dakota; and three-fourths of the distance between the Red river and the crossing of the Missouri is graded. By the middle of October the road is to be completed and in operation to the Missouri river, 450 miles west of Lake Superior. At the western terminus on the Pacific coast sixty-five miles of road will be in operation this season. The Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific roads lead across the centre of our Western territory clear to the western ocean. The Southern Pacific Railway is projected through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. A railway line even now skirts the eastern bases of the Rocky Mountains on its way down from Wyoming through Colorado and New Mexico to old Mexico; and locomotives are about to climb into the heart of the Rocky Mountain range, as they have climbed over the shoulders of the Sierra Nevada. Two important Government expeditions are at work—one under Professor Hayden, in the upper Yellowstone country, the other under Powell and Thompson among the canyons of the Colorado. Besides these several military expeditions are in the field, also numerous small parties, fitted out by foreign and native capitalists for the survey of new railroad routes and the exploration of new mining regions. Yet up to this day there are hundreds of thousands of square miles of country beyond the Missouri which have never felt the foot of a civilized man.—New York World.

A Noble Letter.

GENERAL LEE'S COUNSEL TO HIS SON.

During the war Northern papers published the following excellent and characteristic private letter from General Lee to his son Custis, the original of which was found among the papers which were purloined from Arlington House. It is interesting, and although written many years ago will well repay perusal.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, April 5, '52. MY DEAR SON—I am in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My fine old regiment has been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 26, 27 and 29.—Your letters breathe a spirit of frankness. They have given me self and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and true courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor you should grant it if reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you will wrong him and you will wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or to keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with your classmates; you will find it the policy that wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path to peace and honor. In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly one hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day, a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished as if by an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and, as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment—had come.—Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old puritan legislator—Davenport Stanford—who said that if the last day had come he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought so the house could proceed with its duty. There was quietness in the old man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom—an inflexible willingness to obey precept and duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things, like the old Puritan. You can not do more; you should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part.

Your affectionate father, R. E. LEE.

To G. W. Custis Lee.

On a Western railway, a bride is said to have handed her marriage certificate to the conductor instead of her ticket, and was horrified to hear that it was not good.

Judicious advertising pays.

A Notable Career.

Helmhold's failure was due to great vanity. It is about four years since he was making his greatest dash, and then his career certainly was a remarkable one. He had only been three years in New York, and during that time he had made his remedies famous and had become rich. His income was fifty thousand dollars per year, and all that was required was a continued attention to the business he had established. Instead of this, however, he became ambitious of political distinction. When Grant was nominated for the presidency, A. T. Stewart advanced fifty thousand dollars towards an electioneering fund. Helmhold, who had the folly to believe in Seymour's chances, determined to outdo Stewart, and consequently advanced one hundred thousand dollars in a big sum of money; it has generally been considered a capital sufficient for many kinds of business. That any man should liberally throw such a sum away can only be explained by his proud desire to outrival some greater fool. Helmhold, it is true, expected to make money rapidly; but pride was continually in the way of enduring success. Having outbid Stewart in the political fund, he determined to distance the Belmonts and Commodore Vanderbilt in equestrian style, and hence his equipage at Long Branch was the grandest ever seen there, with the single exception of that displayed there by Jim Fisk. There was an incessant rivalry between this brace of fools; but in the long run Fisk came out ahead, which might have been expected from his unbridled ambition and vast resources. Helmhold changed his team every day in the week, but still Fisk excelled him. They have both reaped the reward of their folly; the one lying in a dishonored grave, while the other is a wanderer in a foreign land.

Female Education.

The education of woman is taking a practical turn. In New York they are to learn phonography, printing, book-keeping, and even—what is a revolution indeed—cooking; in the West agricultural knowledge is to be added to their other accomplishments. They are to be able to "hang up the shovel and the hoe" in the barn, after having well used them, before they entertain their company on the piano in the parlor. Of course such a transition is both right and proper. The Curators of the University of the State of Missouri have the high authority of Henry Colman, of Massachusetts, for the fact that, while he was in England, Duchesses and others of the highest nobility accompanied him, the bucolic information-seeking Colman, to the stables to show him cows and horses, and even gave him the pedigree of particular animals. If Duchesses do these things, and manifest so great an interest in and so thorough an understanding of the pedigrees of horses and cows, it follows that the sooner agricultural information is disseminated among American girls the better.

DON'T DEPEND ON FATHER.—Stand up here, young man, and let us talk to you. You have trusted alone to the contents of your father's purse, or his fair fame for your influence or success in business. Think you that "father" has attained eminence in his profession but that he has amassed a fortune honestly without energy or activity? You should know that the faculty requisite for the acquiring of fame or fortune is essential to, nay inseparable from, the attaining of either of these. Suppose "father" has the "rocks" in abundance, if you never earned more business with those rocks than the gossin has with a tortoise! And if he allows you to meddle with them until you have gained them by your own industry, he perpetrates untold mischief. And if the old man is lavish of his cash towards you while he is allowing you to while away your time, you'd better leave them, yes, run away, sooner than be imbecile, or something worse, through so corrupt an influence. Sooner or later you must learn to rely on your own resources, or you will not be anybody.

WHERE THE "CONFOUNDED MOTHER" WAS.—A gentleman who came up the Hudson, tells this story: "I noticed," he said, "a serious looking man, who looked as if he might be a clerk or book-keeper. The man seemed to be caring for a crying baby, and was doing everything he could to still its sobs. As the child became restless in the berth, the gentleman took it in his arms, and carried it to and fro in the cabin. The sobs of the child irritated a rich man, who was trying to read, until he blurted out loud enough for the father to hear.—"What does he want to disturb the whole cabin with that d—d baby for?"

The man only nestled the baby more quietly in his arms, without saying a word. Then the baby sobbed again.

"Where is the confounded mother, that she don't stop its noise?" continued the profane grumbler. At this the father came up to the man and said: "I am very sorry we disturb you sir, but my dear baby's mother is in her coffin down in the baggage room, I'm taking her back to Albany, where we used to live."

The hard-hearted man buried his face in shame, but in a moment, wiled by the terrible rebuke, he was by the side of the grief-stricken father. They were both tending the baby.—New York Commercial.

Poor Carolina is again insane, and said to be near her end.