

# The Fairfield Herald.

Desportes, Williams & Co., Proprietors.]

A Family Paper, Devoted to Science, Art, Inquiry, Industry and Literature.

[Terms---\$3.00 per Annum, In Advance.

VOL. 111.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1869.

[NO. 25

THE  
FAIRFIELD HERALD  
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
DESPORTES, WILLIAMS & CO.  
Terms.—THE HERALD is published Weekly in the Town of Winnsboro, at \$3.00 in advance.  
All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.  
Obituary Notices and Tributes \$1.00 per square.

## Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.  
COLUMBIA, November 29.—The Senate assembled at 12 M., President pro tem. Montgomery in the Chair.

Notices were given of bills to establish a dispensary at the County seats in this State, where the poor may receive medical and surgical aid free of charge; to grant and give the consent of the Legislature of this State to the purchase of a lot of land situate on Richardson street, in the city of Columbia, for the purpose of a post office and court house, and for other purposes, and to cede to the United States jurisdiction thereof; to grant and give to the Zion Baptist Church, in the city of Columbia, one-fourth of an acre of land now owned by the State, for the purpose of erecting a church thereon, and for other purposes; to protect from arrest any member of the State Police for any alleged offense committed by him in the discharge of his duties; to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the temporary appointment of magistrates and to define their powers and duties;" to amend the charter of the Georgetown Railroad Company and the several Acts amendatory of the same.

Rainey introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for a Land Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties." Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Gr one introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Courts of Probate. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the following document:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 14, 1869.

SIR: Under authority of Section 2, of Act of April 28, 1828, and upon the recommendation of the Hon. Attorney-General, I have the honor to request that, at such time as you may deem proper, application be made to the State Legislature for its assent to the purchase of land already made by the United States, under the Act of February 22, 1867, for the purposes of a National Cemetery at Beaufort and at Florence, S. C., and for the cession of exclusive legislation over the same, as required by Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution of 1795. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN,  
Secretary of War.

To his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to establish and maintain a system of free common schools for the State of South Carolina, was referred to the Committee on Education.

A bill providing for the election and defining the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace, and for regulating their practice in Justice Courts, was laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned at 2 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
The House met at 12 M., Speaker Moses in the Chair.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was authorized to have the galleries matted, by J. M. L. Kinard, at a cost not to exceed \$275.

The Senate concurrent resolution to authorize the Governor to purchase certain copies of Richardson's Reports, was not agreed to.

A bill to amend an Act to organize the Circuit Courts was laid on the table.

A bill to amend an Act to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of this State, was amended and ordered to a third reading.

A concurrent resolution to elect an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. S. L. Mose, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Elliott introduced a preamble and resolutions, in favor of the recognition of the independence of Cuba, which were made the special order for Wednesday, December 1, at 1 P. M.

Mr. Small introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds and stocks of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Hyde introduced a bill to facilitate the manner of proving merchants' accounts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Turner introduced a bill to repeal Sections 1, 2 and 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize additional aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina." Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

At 2 p. m., the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
COLUMBIA, November 30.—The House met at 12 M., Speaker Moses in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. James

The Committee on the Judiciary reported unfavorably on a Senate bill to define the manner of conferring judgments without action, and also on a bill to provide for the uniform and proper promulgation of all legal and public notices. And they were laid on the table.

The Committee on Engrossed Acts reported as duly and correctly engrossed a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of this State." Ordered to the Senate.

Notices were given of bills to punish the carrying of concealed weapons by any citizen other than a State or municipal officer; asking for an appropriation to furnish provisions for laborers who work under certain contracts.

A concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, that the County Commissioners of the several Counties be authorized to pay the certificates of jurors, for services rendered as such, since September 1, 1839, from any funds in the hands of Treasurers, not otherwise appropriated.

W. J. McKinley introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to define the duties and jurisdiction of County Commissioners." Referred to Committee on County Offices and Officers.

Wilder introduced bills to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the temporary appointment of Magistrates, and to define their powers and duties;" to protect from arrest any member of the State Police for any alleged offense committed by him in the discharge of his duties. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At 3 P. M., adjourned.

SENATE.  
The Senate assembled at 12 m., President pro tempore Montgomery in the Chair.

The petition of citizens of York County, praying an appropriation for the repairing and extension of the King's Mountain Railroad from Yorkville to the North Carolina State line, and thence to some eligible point on the Western extension of the road from Salisbury to Morganton, North Carolina, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Notices were given of bills to incorporate the Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Winnsboro; to incorporate the Winnsboro Baptist Church.

Nash introduced bills to protect from arrest any member of the State Police for any alleged offense committed by him in the discharge of his duties.

Cain introduced a bill to authorize an appropriation of \$1,000,000 in State bonds for the purchase of lands in the State for homesteads.

At 1.25 P. M., adjourned.

SENATE.  
COLUMBIA, December 1.—The Senate assembled at 12 M.

The House sent to the Senate a concurrent resolution requesting the Investigating Committee of the Third Congressional District to render a report. The Senate refused to concur and a message sent to the House of Representatives accordingly.

A concurrent resolution requesting the Attorney-General to require the attendance of at least two solicitors during the present session of the General Assembly, was concurred in, and ordered to be returned to the House of Representatives.

The House also sent to the Senate a concurrent resolution relative to recognition and expression of sympathy with the Republic of Cuba, which, after discussion, was concurred in.

A number of bills presented yesterday were read by their titles and referred to their appropriate committees.

Leslie rose to a question of privilege, and brought the attention of the Senate to sundry statements in the Charleston News, of yesterday, relative to the operations of the Land Commissioners, and stated that he desired officially to say that the whole statement of that journal in reference to the purchase and sale of lands by any parties, and their receiving a profit of 300 per cent., was totally untrue, and he wished to give it an unequivocal denial.

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary on a bill to define the manner of collecting taxes past due, was read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

At 3.10, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
The House met at 12 M. The Speaker took the Chair.

A resolution was adopted, that the Secretary of State be requested to inform this body, at his earliest convenience, what quantity of land is now held by the State, in the several Counties, on account of taxes, and for how long a time so held.

The presentment of July Term, 1869, of the grand jury of Horry County, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Simons introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Columbia Bridge Company; which was read and referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges

A bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to determine and perpetuate the Homestead," was laid on the table.

The preamble and concurrent resolution relative to the recognition of the Republic of Cuba, was agreed to, and sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate, refusing to concur in the resolution from the House, requesting the Investigating Committee of the Third Congressional District to render a report.

The consideration of Senate bill to regulate and define the law of divorce was resumed, and after considerable discussion, it was referred to a Special Committee of Five.

At 3.35 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
COLUMBIA, December 2.—The House met at 12 M. Speaker Moses in the Chair.

The Committee on Incorporations reported on the petition of the Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society, by a bill to renew the charter. Ordered to lie over for a second reading.

Hyde introduced a joint resolution, that the Commissioner of the State Works at Greenville, be authorized and empowered to sell such out-buildings at such works, as in his opinion are falling into decay, and such as cannot be made available for any purpose to which the State may wish to apply said works. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Notices were given of bills to define the weight of crude turpentine in barrels; to incorporate the Sumter Manufacturing Company; to authorize Magistrates to exercise jurisdiction over apprentices' contracts, and other contracts of a similar character; to regulate the publication of all legal and public notices; to authorize the Commissioners of Beaufort County to levy a special tax to raise means for the erection of a court house and repairing the jail of said County.

Wilder introduced a joint resolution, that the Governor is hereby authorized to invite proposals to complete the balance of the State House, in the same manner as the portion just finished, and to enter into a special contract with such person or persons as he may deem proper, and for the best interests of the State, requiring from the contractor sufficient bonds to secure the State from any loss, and to insure the fulfillment of the contract. That he shall draw from the State Treasury, on demand of the contractor, such sums as the contractor may, from time to time, as the work progresses, call for, not to exceed the sum of \$35,000. That the work shall be completed with dispatch, and that in no event shall its completion be delayed later than the first day of August, A. D. 1870; and that the Governor is requested, at the next regular session of the General Assembly thereafter, to make a full and specific report of the transaction. Referred to the Committee on State House and Grounds.

Goodson presented a petition to cede a lot to the United States, for the erection of a Post Office and United States Court House, in the city of Columbia. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

Several bills relative to divorces, etc., were referred to the Special Committee to whom was referred Senate bill of similar import.

A bill to regulate the manner of selling lands at public sale was amended and ordered to a third reading.

At 2 p. m., adjourned.

SENATE.  
The Senate assembled at 12 M. The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill entitled "A bill consenting to the sale of certain lands to the United States, and ceding jurisdiction thereof," reported back the same; with a recommendation that the bill do pass, with a provision that all taxes heretofore laid or levied upon said land shall be a lien thereon till paid, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered for a third reading.

Leslie introduced a bill to protect the rights of persons lawfully in possession of lands and tenements. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Wimbush introduced a bill to prevent misconduct by County officers. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Rainey introduced a bill in relation to the office of Register of Means Conveyance, for the County of Charleston, and to fix the tenure of office of William J. McKinley, elected thereto. Ordered for consideration to-morrow, and to be printed.

A House resolution to authorize the Committee on Finance to make inquiry as to the number of attaches in the service of the Senate, was adopted.

Reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the contested election for State Senator from Abbeville were read, and taken up for consideration, when Wright moved that the seat in the Senate for the County of Abbeville be declared vacant, which was laid on the table, after a considerable debate. Hoyt introduced a resolution, to the effect, that frauds and irregularities and intimidation were perpetrated to such an ex-

polling places at the late election for Senator in the County of Abbeville, as to vitiate the election at those polls; and, as Lemuel J. Guffin received a majority of votes at polls where no such acts were perpetrated he is entitled to his seat in this Senate, and that he be forthwith allowed to qualify; which was also laid on the table. Whereupon Leslie proposed the following, which was agreed to: That the subject matter of the election in Abbeville County, for State Senator, especially at Gallions Mills, be sent back to the Committee on privileges and Elections and that they have power to send for persons and papers, and take all the evidence pro and con in regard to all charges or allegations of fraud and intimidation that took place at that or any other poll in that County for State Senator, and every fact in connection with the legality or illegality of the election.

At 3.30 P. M., adjourned.

Blue Ridge Railroad—Light Breaking.  
In reply to the inquiries of "A Railroad Man," in Saturday morning's *Phoenix*, it has been discovered by those who know, that the "Blue Ridge" is not dead, and no purpose exists in the minds of its present guardians to strangle it, or permit it to die for want of *pabulum*. On the contrary, if the contract with Cresswell & Co. has, in fact, been rescinded, as to which, more will be developed on the meeting of the Direction, it has only been done to allow those in authority to "roll up their sleeves," "spit in their hands," and take a new hold that will enable them to press forward the great work to its early completion, without calling on the State to meet accruing interest, or for further aid at present. In other words, the contract with Cresswell & Co. is merely in abeyance, and if a renewal is not made with them, the work will be let to other contractors, upon a new basis, covering terms much more advantageous to the State, and assuring the construction in due time of this most important line of internal commerce. When the contract with Cresswell & Co. was made, gold was at a premium of forty per cent., and the estimates in currency were made upon that basis. Now, gold has receded to twenty-four per cent., and is rapidly tending downwards, which will enable the Company to construct the work for an aggregate sum so greatly reduced as to approximate the original maximum estimates of Col. Guinn. The public may rest assured, therefore, that the present apparent condition of things, is the result of a wise policy on the part of the Blue Ridge Company, and that no purpose exists in the mind of the President, Governor Scott, or any one else, to abandon the work. Indeed, as matters now stand, that cannot be done. Other contracts have been entered into, in relation to the work, besides that with Cresswell & Co., and altogether some \$300,000 or \$400,000 of the guaranteed bonds of the Company have been pledged by law and practically appropriated to a continuation of the enterprise. To abandon it now, therefore, would not only involve the total loss of the \$3,000,000 formerly expended by the State and the people, but would be a downright repudiation of contracts recently made, and a sacrifice of, perhaps, \$400,000 of the new bonds.—*Phoenix*.

The utterances of such a man as Hampton cannot fail to exercise a commanding influence both at home and abroad. No Southern man will repudiate his noble war right to speak in behalf of the people whose name he has so illustriously to all ages to come. At the North, too, the sentiments of Wade Hampton will not fail to make that deep impression of which they are worthy. It is with rare satisfaction—a satisfaction proportionate to our conviction of the beneficent influence which his opinions will exert, that we note the manly, frank and statesmanlike position which General Hampton takes with reference to pending issues. If he shall now lend the weight of his great name and potent influence to the adequate instruction of the Southern people as to their true interests and duties, and to the persuasion of his fellow-citizens to the adoption of his wise counsels, he will earn a civic wreath worthy to adorn the completed shaft of his warrior's fame.—*Washington Star*.

We are glad to see so lively an interest manifested in the matter of European immigration to the South. The active steps taken by the Inman line of steamships to develop this movement were noticed in our last issue; and this morning we print letters on the same subject from the representatives of the Cunard line and of the Charleston and Liverpool direct line, to which we invite public attention.—*Charleston News*.

Two hundred United States cavalry in a short time since, met four hundred hostile savages on the Upper Brazos, Texas, and after two days' fighting succeeded in driving them off. The savages left forty dead and many

A Cabinet Minister's Reasons for Not Favoring the Annexation of Cuba and St. Domingo.

I heard a Cabinet Minister remark the other day that Cuba would not be a desirable acquisition for the United States. "In the first place, it would destroy our revenue derived from that island. We now obtain from her some fifty or sixty millions of revenue. That would be all lost to us by acquisition. In the second place, I don't think mingling with the Latin race, and particularly the Spaniards, would be beneficial. Just look at the history of the South American republics and of Mexico. Has it not been a series of revolutions, which prove their inability for self-government? I ask you honestly if that is not a fact now? I would like to see Cuba independent; but, after all, I am not satisfied it would be better for the Cubans to succeed. They never could govern themselves; and, were they to become annexed to our Union, I think it would be no advantage. What, for instance, would we do with their negroes? They are not of the same kind as ours. They don't speak our language, and a great portion of them are pure Africans. Our negroes have, to some extent, received the impress of the American character. They are advanced in civilization, compared with those in Cuba. If we were suddenly to become possessed of Cuba I don't know how we should get along with such an element. We would find them a difficult class to manage in an enfranchised state; and as to keeping them in a state of bondage, of course that is out of the question. Now, if we could get Cuba on a sort of probation, it would be well enough; that is, if we could exercise a sort of healthy protectorate over it and keep it so for ten or twenty years, until the African element might become civilized or until Anglo-Saxon settlers might neutralize the pernicious influence of the Spaniards and Africans, then we might safely say, 'Welcome, welcome to our free Union!' But, until then, I think we are better as we are."

The Minister likewise alluded to St. Domingo in the same way, saying that we would have to encounter the same difficulties by its annexation; though not, perhaps, to such an alarming degree. He thought, too, that the possession of St. Domingo would require to keep up a powerful navy for its protection in case of a foreign war, and that both Cuba and St. Domingo, in such an event, would be the first objects of hostile attacks. "We should have to send off there a large fleet," said the Minister, "which might be better, employed in protecting our own extended sea coast."

Such are the views of this member of the Cabinet, and I have the best reason to know that they are shared by at least two other members.

NO CHINESE WANTED IN TENNESSEE.—Yesterday in the Tennessee Legislature, on a bill incorporating the Mississippi Valley Incorporation Company, an amendment forbidding the importation of Chinese into Tennessee was adopted—yeas fifty three, nays fifteen. Now, as the majority for the amendment comes from the conservative or democratic party, we infer that this party in Tennessee is satisfied with the negro for laboring purposes, and is afraid of the risks of mixing him up with the Chinese. We had supposed that the Southern democracy were generally in favor of introducing the Chinaman, for the purpose of rooting out the African by cheaper labor, and by a race nearer the white man. This vote, however, in the Tennessee Legislature indicates a different sentiment, or the beginning of a Southern reaction against the Chinaman and in favor of the African, which is after all, perhaps, a good sign in behalf of harmony between the Southern white and black races.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Among the attractions of the Suez canal excursion the most curious was that offered by the Viceroy and suggested by him alone. An excursion to the Elephantine Island, where stands the ancient Nilometer, built many centuries before Christ's birth, is proposed. The Nilometer has not been visited before since 1799.—It consists of some gigantic calcareous blocks on the shores of the river, near the tropic of Cancer.—The ancient Egyptians built it to mark the rise and fall of the Nile, and to know when to avert an inundation. The island on which it stands is uninhabited; but, strange to say, is almost a paradise, glorious with tropic beauty. A French company propose to take along two balloons, the prospect of the company saying, with the usual national wit: "The forty centuries have looked down upon us long enough; let us mount into the sky and contemplate them."

ENCLOSE POST STAMP.—When you write to people upon business of your own, always enclose a post stamp to pay postage on the return letter. You have no right to impose upon people the payment of your postage, and unless you enclose a stamp you have no

The Suez Canal—The Bombay Cable.

The Suez Canal is now completed. Those who believed and hoped against hope are jubilant. Those who, like Thomas, waited proof before they could believe have been compelled to admit that they are fully satisfied. The canal has been traversed from end to end with wonderful ease, and the Empress Eugenia, with a bravery worthy of woman and worthy of her high position, has resolved to make the homeward course not with the help of the English railroad, but by the canal and in her own ship *L'Aigle*. All that the most enthusiastic friends of the canal ever dreamed of has been realized, and it promises to produce fruit. The canal unites two great oceans and in a particular sense four great continents. The circumnavigation of the globe, so long deemed impossible, so long a fruitful source of enterprise, so long, too, an accomplished fact, but so long so slow, is now reduced to weeks in place of years. Formerly a Turkish, Greek, Austrian, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch or British ship had to round the Cape of Good Hope. We cannot say more in favor of the Suez Canal than this—that the sea voyage from Gibraltar is lessened by six thousand miles. Some few days ago we showed that the canal would be a glory to France but a benefit to Great Britain. In the *Herald* of yesterday we gave some facts which amply justify that assertion. On Saturday, the 6th of this month, the Great Eastern sailed from Portsmouth with a deep sea cable on board; her companion ships contained so much more; altogether there was of cable some four thousand statute miles. The object of the expedition is to complete the Malta and Alexandria line, which already connects London with Suez and Aden, by continuing the line from Aden to Bombay and Calcutta and the other Indian centres. When this line is completed according to the existing plan it will not be possible, except through the neglect of officials, for London not to know every day what has happened in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. What London knows the world will know. But London, rather than Paris, will profit by the result. The work, however, is not completed by this canal and by this cable. We must have more cables. Particularly we must have a cable across the Isthmus of Darien. Until this is done we must not say our work is done.—*N. Y. Herald*.

A couple of lads in Portage City, Wisconsin, climbed a tree outside the tent to get a "dead-head" view of Forepaugh's circus. What came of it, the *Register* reports: "As soon as the elephant was through with the ring, the manager brought him out and hitched him to the identical tree from the limbs of which the lads were viewing the circus. To the boys up in the tree this looked a little out of order; but they kept as quiet as death, fearing they would either lose the closing views of the performance or be the subject of displeasure of the circus man if he should see them 'dead-heading' the show. In due time the performance closed, the crowd dispersed, and horror of horrors! To the same tree. Our lads now discovered that they were there for the night, as all hands had left, excepting themselves and the animals on guard below. All hope of escape was out. About this time Romeo concluded to investigate matters above him and with his trunk commenced trimming out the smaller branches.—Our boys commenced climbing also until they had got above his reach, and now the giraffe took up the investigation, and, poking his ugly mug among the limbs, he drove the boys to the uppermost branches of the tree, where they were discovered at day-break by their anxious parents, who had been searching for them all night, teetering and tossing about like blackbirds on the top of a rice stalk on a windy day. The boys saw more of the animals than all the rest of the boys in town, and 'for nothin,' too."

CAUGHT ON THAT D—D JURY AGAIN.—A gentleman residing some miles from the city, says an exchange, has been in the habit frequently of sending his waiting boy with the buggy back home, with the following message: "Tell my wife I'm caught on that d—d jury again." His wife to be sure little suspected that the jury were a set of boon companions bent on a "high old time," and the determination not to 'go home till morning." A few days since he sent said waiting boy to town after some necessary articles. The boy fell in with his friends, got elevated and top heavy, and pitched out of the buggy. The horse and buggy arrived home all right but the boy did not make his appearance until next day. With stern countenance our jurymen called the boy up and demanded why he did not come up at the proper time. "For God, massa I was scotched on de d—d jury!"

If a flock of geese see one of their number drink, they will all drink

How Advertiser Wins.

A sagacious Frenchman has described the necessity of persistent advertising by telling how the advertisers feel the effect of it. We have not the item at hand, and but dimly remember its features, so we have to draw largely upon our imagination in relating the story:

The first time that a man looks at an advertisement he does not see it. The second time, he does not notice it.

The third time, he is dimly conscious of it.

The fourth time, he faintly remembers having seen something of the kind before.

The fifth time, he half reads it.

The sixth time, he turns up his nose at it.

The seventh time, he reads it all through, and says 'pshaw.'

The eighth time, he ejaculates, 'Here's that confounded thing again!'

The ninth time, he wonders if there is anything in it.

The tenth time, he thinks it might possibly suit somebody else's case.

The eleventh time, he thinks he will ask his neighbor if he has tried it or knows anything about it.

The twelfth time, he rather wonders how the advertiser can make it pay.

The thirteenth time, he rather thinks it must be a good thing.

The fourteenth time, he happens to think it is just what he has wanted for a long time.

The fifteenth time, he resolves to try it as soon as he can afford it.

The sixteenth time, he examines the address carefully and makes a memorandum of it.

The seventeenth time, he feels tantalized to think he is hardly able to afford it.

The eighteenth time, he is painfully how much he needs that particularly excellent article.

The nineteenth time, he counts his money to see how much he would have left if he bought it, and

The twentieth time, he frantically rushes out in a fit of desperation, and buys!

The Woman's Parliament in New York holds regular sessions and is thoroughly organized. The debates are spirited and bold. At the last meeting Mrs. Blake laid down the law rigorously that woman's work in the domestic circle ought to be rewarded by an appropriation of her husband's income. Men never thought of allowing women's expenses to compare with their own. The case came up of candy *vs* cigars. If a woman spent fifty cents a day for candy, her husband would think it extravagant, but he never thought anything of spending that for cigars. Mrs. Somerby thought women should cultivate strength enough to qualify them for any employment, even for drilling rock. Mrs. Wilbur thought women never would be able to drill rocks without having the backache, and it wasn't best they should be able to; though a wife and mother ought to have a salary equal to an ordinary domestic at least. Mrs. Somerby knew a woman who taught school sixteen years, and went on a farm to recover her health and in two years could handle the hoe with any man on the place. Mrs. Croy said the drones received the good of society; that idle women who dressed well and made a good social appearance received more regard from their husbands than women who worked and economized without thought of themselves. She favored cooperative work. One weak woman would be all day making three pies and three loaves of bread; why not let a strong woman, with adequate help, make seven hundred pies for a community in the same time.

The *Washington Chronicle* says: "Hon. Jas. L. Orr, who is one of the judges of the North Carolina courts, is setting a good example to some of his brothers of the ermine in the South. In the matter of claims upon proof of validity he gives judgment for one-half the amount due for personal property, and to the full value of real estate. All contracts for substitutes during the war, and all contracts for the purchase of slaves, are thrown out. In one county alone he has lightened the docket of upward of 400 cases. Of the Southern statesmen Colonel Orr has always been one of the most sensible, and if he did not lead in reconstruction, he tried to convince his people that their true interest was graceful submission to it."

In New York, last week, a woman tried to kill herself. She rushed into the street with a bottle of gin and a knife, and leaning against a lamp post; she drank the contents of the bottle; then turning around she whistled her threats on the post, and drew it across her throat. She was arrested before killing herself.

The Chesterfield Democrat says: "It is said that Judge Rutland has decided the *Mandamus* case against the Chesterfield Road, directing the transfer of stock to be made, and that an appeal has been taken. How long it will hang up there, no prophet can tell."

A California paper says a cargo of "mescalinos," consisting of fifty dead Chinamen, was shipped from Truckee