

# The Fairfield Herald.

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THE  
**FAIRFIELD HERALD**  
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**WILLIAMS & DAVIS,**  
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**FEET OF SIZE.**  
Take them up tenderly,  
Lift them with care—  
Fashioned so slenderly—  
A beautiful pair  
Look at one number—twelve,  
A sight of themselves!  
Made from two ox hides,  
The truth shall set you free,  
Made for a young bride,  
A Terre Haute belle.  
Touch them not scornfully,  
Think of her scornfully  
Who has to wear them—  
To laugh on land or sea,  
Under the canopy,  
Can we compare them?  
How were her father's feet?  
How were her mother's?  
How were her sister's feet?  
How were her brother's?  
What had she said—  
That she should merit it?  
Was it a judgment,  
Or did she inherit it?  
Alas! for the rarity  
Of Christian charity—  
Scarce than pearls:  
Oh! it was pitiful!  
To see a whole city full  
Of big footed girls.  
Ah! those huge, brutal shoes,  
Look at their soles!  
Laces like clothes lines  
Pass through the holes,  
Take them up tenderly,  
Lift them with care—  
Fashioned so slenderly—  
A beautiful pair.  
If such her fingers,  
What were her staves?  
Fabrics of leather like  
Two "Seraponts."  
Dresses of horned cattle,  
White passing around,  
Look at her toggans—  
Then paw up the ground;  
Following all the while,  
Knowing full well,  
The leather is quarred  
For a Terre Haute belle!  
She has a good understanding,  
That's morally certain;  
Her footing is proper—  
So let's drop the curtain,  
And pledge in a bumper,  
With proper solemnity,  
A health to the fair br's  
Feet, extremely.

**Mrs. Anderson's Husband.**  
ONE MAN COMPELLED TO SUPPORT ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.  
The case of Mrs. Jeannette G. Anderson, who while living with her first husband, Gen. C. L. Anderson, received \$3,672 50 from two previous husbands, is being tried in the Supreme Court for divorce on the ground that her husband was Joseph Giraud, from whom she obtained a divorce, thus becoming entitled to one half the income of a trust fund, amounting to \$20,350, her income from that source having been for three years past, \$672 50 annually. She next married Thomas G. Shepherd, and after living with him for several years, sued in the Supreme Court for divorce on the ground of Shepherd's impotent condition. Judge Barward granted the decree September 5, 1871, and adjudged that it should be lawful for Jeannette to marry again, as though defendant were dead, but that Shepherd should not marry again during her life time. He also ordered Shepherd to pay his divorced wife \$3,000, annually in quarterly installments. A few months after this decree, Mrs. Shepherd married General C. L. Anderson, Internal Revenue Collector at Columbia, South Carolina. General Anderson has a salary of \$2,500 a year, without perquisites, which, joined to Jeannette's alimony of \$3,672 50 from Giraud and Shepherd, made a very comfortable income. After paying three or four installments Shepherd died.

**Supporting Gen. Anderson's Wife**  
and began a proceeding to have the alimony part of the decree stricken out on the ground that Mr. Anderson was able and should take care of Mrs. Anderson. Jeannette resisted the motion, and made a affidavit that her present husband was a soldier of the volunteer service during the war of the rebellion, and after he was discharged in an effort to utilize the freed labor of the South in plantation speculation and lost thereby all his savings, and she married him with a full knowledge of his pecuniary position, and relying upon her own income to secure to her, the comforts to which she had been accustomed; that her pre-ent income was absolutely necessary for her support and maintenance, especially in view of her failing health, and that her late husband's application had been made for the purpose of annoying her.  
At the hearing of the referee, the Hon. Wm. H. Leonard, Mr. Shepherd swore that he had been aware of Jeannette's income from Giraud's estate, and that she had regularly re-

ceived the same while married to him. The referee reported adversely to Shepherd, and the case was argued on exceptions before Judge D. Noble.  
**RETRAIT OF MARRIAGE.**  
Judge Doherty, after hearing Mr. Shepherd, of Marsh & Willis, for the ex-husband, and Gen. Sandford for Mrs. Anderson, delivered an opinion sustaining Judge Leonard. He said that the Court had, while depriving the defendant of the right to call the plaintiff his wife, given her, in lieu of what he was bound to pay for her support, the allowance complained of, and in addition permission to marry again. The view which the defendant took of the law would make the decree in restraint of marriage, because it would, while giving her the right to marry again, forbid it except at the penalty of the loss of the amount demanded. The defendant had admitted that he could find no case in this court to sustain his motion, and referred to some reasoning in an English case to support him. The position of a wife under the English law should not in this instance, be a guide. While such sentimentalism of women's rights should not lead a court to oppress husbands, some fair show of justice should be given the wife, and the harsh rules of the foreign courts, treating all things as done in a wife and venial in men should be avoided.

**ENGLISH LAW.**  
Shepherd's counsel carried the case to the General Term. He claimed that English Courts had laid down the law distinctly that alimony should continue only as long as the divorced wife is unmarried, and that when the moral and legal duty of a husband to support his divorced wife ceased, the alimony should also cease. It was for her to decide whether she would lay this \$3,000 on the altar of her third love. Counsel was informed that she was not so deeply in love with Gen. Anderson as not to take advice about the effect of a new husband on the alimony question. Gen. Sandford argued that Mrs. Anderson had violated no matrimonial duty, and therefore owed no allegiance to her former husband, and that her right to alimony was perfect and absolute.  
Judge Daniels rendered his decision yesterday. He said:  
The continuance of the allowance in no way rendered dependent on the fact that she shall not marry again. The control of the Court is in no way dependent on the subsequent marriage. \* \* \* \* \*  
The reasoning of the rule applied in the present case, that he was not allowed to prevent the subsequent misconduct of the wife for the purpose of depriving her of alimony, would seem to maintain the conclusion that an act approved by both law and morals should not be attended with a loss which was then denied to be a proper lawful consequence of subsequent misbehavior.  
The case is to be taken to the Court of Appeals.—N. Y. Sun.

**A Curiosity.**  
The Cincinnati Gazette has the bank of all mankind for making public what may be called one of the most extraordinary cases on record. It says:  
Mr. John Fishback, proprietor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, wagered \$100 with a young lady niece that she could not hold her tongue for a week. The young lady very unexpectedly "took him up," and unless she speaks within the next two hours (it is now 4 o'clock p. m.) Mr. Fishback will have the \$100 to pay. During the week he has escorted her to the opera, and although he has hired his best to get her to speak, and hired other members of the family to "trap" her, yet she has resisted all their efforts. On Thursday last the journalist offered to compromise the matter and give her \$50, but the proposition was scornfully rejected.  
**Not Bad.**  
The man that now most resembles George Washington is one of Barnum's emuloids. "Which of the Fiji Islands did you come from?" asked one of his visitors, the other day. The cannibal could not tell, a lie—so answered: "Fipprary, head!"  
To account for all the sin in the world, there must have been a great many apples eaten. A commentator makes the number 2,492,933, as follows: Eve being tempted, there were 4 8 4 curiosity, and Adam, willing to eat anything of which Eve here, 2 4 8, 8 1 2 4 the same reason.  
The Greenville Republican says: The little founting to whom we referred some time since, discovered in the lively stable of Mr. R. Nor, at Greenville, was heralded by a brief but expressive note, of the following import: "Accept the little founting, and be a mother and father to it. Never fear the parentage; it is pure. Let that knowledge satisfy you, without ever trying to fathom what will ever remain unknown."

**City Improvements—Carolina Savings Bank of Charleston.**  
The Banking Office of the old firm of George W. Williams & Co., corner of Hayne and Church Streets, is undergoing a thorough overhauling and remodeling, to make accommodations for the Carolina Savings Bank of Charleston, which has been recently chartered by the State Legislature. The work is under the skillful superintendence of J. H. Dever ex. Eq.  
We learn that it is the intention of Messrs. Williams & Co., to transfer the Banking Department of their extensive business to the new Bank, which will be put into operation with ample capital at an early day.  
The Banking House, situated on Church Street, and is in the centre of the block between Hayne and Market Streets, which has for so many years been the scene of commercial activity. The approach to the Bank will be through a neat vestibule, in which is located one of the vaults of the Institution. The apartments to be occupied by the Officers are finished with taste and convenience. The Cashier's room is lighted and ventilated from the sides and ceilings. The spacious Directors' Room is on the second floor of the Hayne Street building; it will be fitted with the conveniences of a commercial library, maps, charts and the like.  
The mechanical work in progress, reflects credit upon the energetic Devereux Brothers.  
It is understood that the Senior of the firm of Geo. W. Williams & Co., is to be at the head of the new Institution. Joseph R. Robertson, Vice-President, and William E. Bree ex. Cashier.

Mr. Williams is known to be one of our most active and successful merchants, and a sagacious, prudent financier, having been for more than a quarter of a century connected with some of the leading Banks and Railroads of the South. Mr. Williams' long experience in the management of finances, is a guarantee that he will make the Carolina Savings Bank a success.  
Increased capital and cheap Railroad freights, are greatly needed to develop the superior commercial advantages and manufacturing interests of Charleston. No investment has proven so profitable since the war as money used in Banking. The high rate of interest, however, has not only been a hindrance to the commerce of Charleston, but has also borne heavily upon the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State. We therefore hail, with pleasure, any effort that is made to augment the Banking Capital of South Carolina, and to increase her Railroad facilities.—News and Courier.

**A Violent Religious Frenzy Attacks the Virginia Negroes.**  
A singular mania has broken out among the colored people of this city. Religious revivals of the most exciting character have been going on for some time past, and the colored people generally have become so "enthused" that in many cases their "enthusiasm" actually approaches that of positive lunacy.  
The same disorder broke out in Kentucky a few years ago, and was called by the medical men "the Kentucky jork." That it is a disease is very true.  
Yesterday morning the streets in the upper portion of the city were resolute with shouts, groans, and mumbled prayers. About midday, in front of the Harrison street colored school, a scene took place which defies description. Perhaps one hundred children, from eight to fifteen years of age, were mingled in a mass of dancing, bowing humanity—all repeating the same formula, all making the same wild gestures, all using the same tone of voice. B. Adam was holding a high carnival of antics, and discipline was lost in chaotic frenzy. The giddy mass surged hither and yon, while teachers vainly commanded, entreated, and implored the enthused children to come to their studies, but they might as well have talked to the waves of the sea when the storm king held his court. Higher and higher rose the tumult, till physical exhaustion brought relief alike to the perplexed teacher and wearied child.  
We feel real anxiety concerning the result of this extraordinary hallucination in our city. Without doubt many will become raving maniacs, while the mental power of hundreds will be injured for life. Expulsion is thrown away, and there seems to be no remedy but to wait until the storm exhausts itself.  
In many respects the disease resembles the terrible visitation which came over Naples in the seventeenth century, when St. Vitus or St. John's dance took the form of an epidemic and spread over the entire city.—Petersburg [Va.] News, April 24.

Lake Erie has swallowed 20,000 persons since its navigation began.

**The Grangers.**  
There are 780 granges in Ohio, according to a list lately compiled. It is estimated that there will not be less than 50,000 to 75,000 grangers in Tennessee before next fall. The order is experiencing a wonderful rapid growth, and soon there will scarcely be a farmer in the State who will not be a member of some grange.  
The salaries of the Missouri Grange officers have been fixed as follows: State Master Allen, \$1,000 a year; Secretary Coffey, \$500; Treasurer Lusberry \$500; and members of the Executive Committee, \$3 a day. The Committee on Finance reported \$6,400 in the treasury.  
As to the manifest dislike to ceremonies, I find that those who are the most inclined to do away with the ritual are not the best patrons. I now and then find broken-down politicians who are more anxious to ride over the shoulders of the order into some office, that are very much afraid of ceremonies, and express themselves as being desirous that the organization become a political one. This is not the sentiment of the patrons as a class.—Rural World.

It is stated that the Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa have perfected an organization for the capture of horse thieves. Each Grange is to have "five riders," who are, on a robbery of stock being reported, to mount and follow the culprits. To this end the Grange is to furnish five dollars, and on giving the halting sign of the Patrons all other Granges will entertain them free of cost, turn out to them, or lend them five horses. Similar organizations in other States would render stealing horses a very unprofitable business.  
The Grange movement is still sweeping Georgia. New granges are being organized every week. Thousands of the best and most solid farmers are joining them and working in them with all their might; and if you could see how men and their families come from a distance to be present, and how resolute is their purpose when they come, you would be convinced that the grangers are a reality which cannot be ignored or laughed or sneered out of existence. There is hardly a farmer or planter of intelligence and influence in the State, and I have a very wide spread acquaintance among them, who is not a working member of a grange. Most heartily do I wish the movement God speed. The more I learn about it the more do I approve it and wish to see it sweep the land.—Cor. Southern Farmer.

The Grange aims to increase knowledge by stimulating mental activity and labor inquiry, to add dignity to labor and elevate the social position of the husbandman, to mutually relieve sickness and suffering among the fraternity, to prevent cruelty to animals, to teach litigation and its consequent ills, to collect accurate statistics of products, and gain a fuller knowledge of markets, to give a better understanding of the principles of business and the laws of trade, to overthrow the credit system and encourage the practice of true economy, to bring the manufacturer nearer the producer and foster a varied home industry, to place the producer and consumer in nearer relation to each other, to teach better culture of the soil, to surround our homes with beauty and comfort, to avoid imposition and to dispense with middle-men as far as practicable, and to inculcate morality and temperance, foster education, and cultivate brotherly love among mankind.—Indian Farmer.

**The Oldest Grave in Western North Carolina.**  
The oldest tombstone in Western North Carolina, if not in the whole State, is to be found in the model county of Gaston. Mr. R. W. Sandifer, of Dallas, gives us the item:  
"On a tombstone in the grave yard at Long Creek (where) one mile from Dallas, there is this inscription: 'In memory of Edward Reid, who died July 28th, 1728. Aged 49 years.'  
Between Woodlawn and L. Morgan's Ferry, in Gaston, is a burial place, unconnected with a church. This is known as Smith's Grave Yard. There are no tombstones there older than any on this side of the River. It is hardly probable that that section was settled before Mecklenburg, but the persons first buried had no tombstones placed over them. The quarry of black rock, which supplied the early graveyards in Mecklenburg, was probably not then discovered. A brother of the Senior editor of this paper lies in Smith's grave yard.  
To Mr. Sandifer we are also indebted for the item below:  
"ANDY JOHNSON'S APPRENTICES.—There are two men living in Dallas, James L. Lawing and L. M. Summitt—who worked in a tailor shop at Rutherfordton, N. C., with Andrew Johnston, over 30 years ago."—Southern Home.

**Trial of Arthur A. Glover.**  
The Court of General Sessions of Aikens county convened on Monday, his Honor Judge Mabey presiding. The only capital case brought to trial, and the one which possessed absorbing interest, was that of Mr. Arthur A. Glover, who was indicted for the killing of Mr. Lovett Gomillion, on the 17th of June last, at Edgefield village. The case came to our Court on a change of venue granted by Judge Carpenter, on the application of the counsel for the defense, who set up a plea that a fair trial could not be had in Edgefield, on account of popular prejudice. The circumstances elicited by the trial are briefly these: On the day named, Mr. William Gomillion, a son of Lovett Gomillion, went into the drug store of A. A. Clisby, in company with a friend, walked into a back room, remained but a moment or two, and on coming out was shot and instantly killed by Mr. Glover. A moment afterwards, or perhaps simultaneously, Mr. Lovett Gomillion, the father of William Gomillion, entered the store, was shot by Mr. Glover, advanced in the direction of his assailant, a scuffle ensued, Gomillion was knocked down, beaten senseless, and left for dead. He survived nine days, however. The counsel of the prisoner put up the plea of self-defense, and introduced a great deal of testimony to show that a difficulty had occurred some time previous to the killing, between Glover and the elder Gomillion, and that the latter and his son had made threats against Glover, formed a combination to take his life, and that their appearance in Clisby's store on the day of the killing was in pursuance of their design to destroy the prisoner. Glover was indicted for the homicide of the elder Gomillion only, Judge Carpenter having severed the cases. He was defended by Gen. M. C. Butler, Messrs. Gary & Gary, John E. Bacon, Esq., S. B. Griffin, Esq., and John C. Shephard, Esq., of the Edgefield bar, and G. W. Crof, Esq., and S. J. Lee, Esq., of our own bar. Solicitor Wiggins was assisted on the part of the State, by ex-Governor B. Mann, Col. Thomas P. McGrath and M. W. Abney, Esq. his partner.

The trial lasted three days, and after very elaborate and exhaustive arguments, the jury were sent to their room last evening, at half past 7 o'clock. After an absence of little more than an hour, they returned with a verdict of "not guilty."  
**Ideal Feet.**  
The celebrated anatomist, Professor Hyrtl, of the Vienna University, recently opened one of his lectures to his class with the singular question, "Which is the most beautiful foot, considered from the anatomical standpoint?" and then said: "It is remarkable that there can be so many divergent opinions on this subject. While the sons of men look upon a small, slender and graceful foot (if a lady's foot) as an ideal one, the anatomist utterly rejects it as beautiful, and only the large, long and broad foot as the ideal one in his eyes. Even the greatest classical writers of antiquity—Homer, Catullus, and others—who had great appreciation of feminine beauty, never mentioned, in the description of their beloved, their small feet. The people belonging to the Celtic race have small feet, the Hindus, especially, have such small feet and hands that they may be envied by many European countesses. The butty-troops of the English army in India possess in England their own arms, where peculiar kinds of weapons are constructed for them. The sword hilts made for them are much too small for us to grasp with ease. The greatest beauties of Europe—the Italians—have really long and broad feet."

Colonel Rose, United States Army, commanding at Little Rock, Ark., is emphatic. The Gazette of that city having misrepresented his part in the little "shindy" of a few days ago, he replied: "The author of the article to which said sentence belongs, is a liar and a coward; a low hind, probably born in a hovel where the swine made his parent take a back seat." This is not exactly Chenowethian, but then it has the advantage of being readily understood.  
Some sharp philanthropist in New York, who had a patent sewing machine treadle for sale, went to Albany and procured the introduction of a bill "to protect the health of operatives," the effect of which, it passed, would be to confiscate every sewing machine treadle in use in the State, and force the purchase of a patent.  
The Working Women's Protective Union of New York got wind of the job, and remonstrated against this method of protecting the health of female operatives.

The first annual spring meeting of the Greenville Jockey Club will be held on the 20th, 28th and 29th inst.

**The War in Arkansas.**  
LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—The war parties had a sharp skirmish yesterday, with varied results, when the Federals interfered, and the mobs returned to their quarters. The Baxterites lost a horse and a man slightly wounded. It is reported the Brooksites had eight killed and wounded.  
As soon as the skirmish on the outskirts yesterday was known in the city, Colonel Rosa gave orders to have it stopped. One company formed behind the barricade, facing Baxter's line, with loaded guns, and got ready to prevent their advance. Another company, under command of Lieut. Noble, marching towards the battlefield, halted half way, and an officer went ahead. Brooks' men were behind the rifle pits on the side of the hills, which were thrown up when Markham street was being graded. The firing had been quite brisk on both sides. Baxter's forces had been driven over the opposite hill, between two of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad buildings. The forces were about 300 yards apart. Col. Rosa was soon seen riding towards Baxter's lines, which had then moved back towards the city. Lieut. Morrison and Col. Rosa both galloped to different points, to stop the firing. Their efforts were in-fact, however, and the firing now became sharper and near towards the city. The regulars then marched between the combatants, but soon came back to their original position. The firing between the pickets was now intermittent. Baxter sent out infantry to support White, and when one block from the State House and passing it, they fired at the advanced Brooks pickets, who fired a volley back, when the Baxterites retreated in good order. Several were near to fall. The Brooks forces were under the immediate command of Colonel Bizziali. Towards evening, King White's command moved back towards the end of town. Fighting occurred during the afternoon in the early settled part of the city. The women and children were frightened badly. Lieut. Morrison, of the regulars, was shot at three times by a Baxterite. Morrison was on horseback at the time, and endeavoring to prevent bloodshed. He drew his pistol to return the fire, but it failed to go off.

**Brothers.**  
The fashionable stovepipe hat is the ugliest of the last ten years.  
The Montgomery street cars charge ten cents every day except Sunday, and five cents on Sunday.  
**Judicial conundrum:** Was the recent abduction of the Arkansas Supreme Judges grand or petit larceny?  
Very provoking, says Mr. Quill, to find that your mother-in-law has hidden your opera glasses, when you've bought a ticket for Lydia Thompson.  
Messrs. Brooks and Baxter are members of and pew holders in the same Methodist Church in Little Rock. It would be interesting to hear them relate their respective experiences in class-meeting.  
General John C. Beckenridge is slowly recovering from his dangerous sickness. It will probably be some time before he will be well enough to read with entire quietude the Cincinnati Gazette's elaborate obituary notice of him, under the title of "A Wasted Life."  
The birds have made Peru rich. According to the news just received from Lima, the guano deposits, as ascertained by Peruvian engineers and the officers of the British vessel, the Petrel, amount to 7,650,500 cubic metres. This may be worth at least \$100,000,000, and probably much more. Peru, it is now said, will have a large surplus fund after paying all her debts.  
The Japan Gazette says: "Something like book-criticism and reviewing appears to be in process of development in the Japanese native newspapers. A short time ago an elementary grammar of the Japanese language, by two native Japanese scholars, was published. Some critic has been reading it and finds several things in it with which he does not agree, and he writes to that effect to the editor of the Nichi Nichi Shinbun."  
Mobile Register: "One of the chief attractions at the fair grounds is the old war horse who went through the service with the State artillery. He is kept in a comfortable stall, is well attended to, and seems highly pleased with the change in his temporal condition. From a sumpter horse on a cotton plantation, he has jumped into the full-brown hero, but bears his honors meekly, and is an example to van-glorious humdrum. A cloth strapped to his back bears in printed letters the name of the battles in which he figured: Shiloh, Perryman, Mansfieldville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Camp Wild Cat,

Marietta, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, and Nashville."  
Grant owes his election to the Presidency to his non-election to the governorship of St. Louis county, Missouri. If he had been elected mayor, he wouldn't have gone to Japan, he wouldn't have been appointed Colonel of an Illinois regiment, and he wouldn't have been accidentally tumbled along upward as he was. He would have entered the army as the sutler of a Missouri battalion, would have been drummed out of the camp for smuggling whiskey into it, and would to-day have been handling hides in a country tanyard at a salary of forty dollars a month. It is very curious, the way fate and fortune sometimes shape things.

**Condensed News.**  
Damage from ice in Canada.  
The Democrats are making preparations in New York for a National fight.  
Memoir exercises over all the country.  
Marshall Seirano has "scotched" the Carlist rebellion in Spain for a while at least. Don Carlos however is still hopeful.  
Gen. O. O. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau has been acquitted of the charge of embezzling \$275,000. As the money has gone somewhere, this smells of whitewash.  
James Gordon Bennett Jr. has recently won a walking match of ten miles against a Mr. Whippell for \$3,000.  
Gov. Caldwell of North Carolina offers a reward of five thousand dollars for Littlefield, the railroad swindler, now in Florida. The several Governors of Florida have refused to recognize the requisitions for him.  
The first convention of Cummings reformed Episcopal church will be held at an early day in New York.

W. W. Eaton an old "pro-slavery" democrat and "sopperhead" and ultra States rights man will probably be next United States Senator from Connecticut.  
"And so they go," one of the late Portland School Committee is reported to have said: "Our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself."  
Lonely (sincerely)—"you mustn't occupy that bed with your boots on!"  
Boarder—"Never mind, there's only an old pair, I guess the bed bugs can't hurt 'em. I'll risk it, anyhow."  
A Wesleyan freshman thought it a disgrace to Methodism that Ben Butler's Analogy should be used as a text book by the seniors. He was not at all fitted to form young men's ideas of morality.  
"Papa, are you growing taller all the time?"  
"No, my child, why do you ask?"  
"Because the top of your head is poking up through your hair."  
Captain Horton, in Caldwell County, N. C., has the veritable musket which his grandfather, Nathan Horton, stood guard at the hanging of Major Andre.  
A young lady in Gloucester is charged with keeping her light burning in the parlor until very late on Sunday night, in order to harrow the sensitive feelings of an envious neighbor into the belief that she had really got a beau.

"Boy, what has become of the hold I saw in your pants the other day?"  
Young America, carefully examining his unmentionables—It's worn out, sir."  
An enterprising publisher of New Orleans has issued a handsome map, showing all the crevassees from Memphis to the mouth of the river. The map also represents all the lands covered by crevasse water. It constitutes a vivid picture of the devastation by the over flow in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.  
Parson.—This term, now vulgarly used for a minister of any kind, has a classical origin, and is derived from the Latin term "parsona ecclesiae," the rector being a corporation sole.  
**Cleopatra's Corpse.**  
The reported finding of the mutilated corpse of Cleopatra in a royal tomb newly opened across the river from Bedou is not confirmed. What Dr. Estlin did find was a royal tomb, and the body of a royal lady—at least the golden asp, the specific badge of sovereignty, was still about her arm. But there was no inscription to indicate who the body belonged to, nor any means of ascertaining the date of inhumation. Hence, to say that this was Cleopatra is a very gross assumption. The mummy, which is well preserved, says to the hair and teeth, goes to the Berlin museum.