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Acts of the Legislature.

An Act to Provide for the Appointment of a Land Commissioner, and to Define his Powers and Duty.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Advisory Board hereinafter created is hereby authorized and required to appoint a suitable person to be known as the Land Commissioner of the State of South Carolina; said Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute to the people of the State of South Carolina a written undertaking, with good and sufficient surety, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; said undertaking to be approved by the Advisory Board, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. His salary shall be at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum while on duty.

SEC. 2. That said Land Commissioner shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Advisory Board, and, before entering upon the duties of his office shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the thirtieth Section of Article II, of the Constitution, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. That the Governor, Comptroller-General, State Treasurer, Secretary of State and Attorney-General are hereby declared to be an Advisory Board to the Land Commissioner, and said Commissioner shall, in all the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this Act, be governed by their instructions and advice.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the said Land Commissioner to purchase, or cause to be purchased, any lands in any portion of the State, improved or unimproved, at such price as the said Advisory Board may determine, not to exceed in the aggregate amount, in any fiscal year, the par value of the public stock of this State created by the General Assembly for this purpose.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and directed to issue to the Land Commissioner bonds of this State in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, with coupons attached, if in the opinion of the said Advisory Board so much be necessary, bearing six per cent. interest, the principal payable in twenty years, at the financial agency of this State in the city of New York, the bonds to be signed by the Comptroller-General, and the coupons to be signed by the Treasurer of the State; the faith and credit of the State is hereby pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds; and a sufficient amount of taxes is hereby levied to pay the interest accruing on said bonds annually.

SEC. 6. All lands purchased by said Land Commissioner shall be subdivided into sections containing not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred acres, to be sold to actual settlers, subject to the condition that one-half thereof shall be placed under cultivation within five years from the date of such purchase, and that the purchaser shall annually pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon any moneys remaining unpaid, and also all taxes imposed thereon by the authority of the United States or of this State, and, in addition thereto, shall, in every year after the third from the date of said purchase, pay one-fifth of the principal. The titles to said land shall remain in the State until the amount of said purchase shall be paid, principal and interest; but a certificate of such purchase shall be assignable at three years from date thereof: Provided, That in every case when a person purchases more than one section of fifty acres, they shall pay on such excess one-fourth cash, and the balance to be paid in equal annual instalments of one-fourth the amount of purchase each year: Provided, That no person shall be entitled to purchase, in his own name or for his own use, more than one hundred acres.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the said Land Commissioner to deposit with the Treasurer of the State all moneys collected by him as interest due upon the sale of said lands, which shall be used by the Treasurer of the State in the payment of the interest on the stocks and bonds of the State issued for the purchase of said lands; and to invest in bonds of this State all moneys received by the said Land Commissioner in payment for said lands as principal; said State bonds to be deposited with the Treasurer of the State, to constitute a sinking fund for the final payment and redemption of all stocks or bonds issued by the State for the purchase of said lands; the interest accruing on the bonds of the said sinking fund shall be applied to the payment of the interest upon the stocks or bonds of the State issued for the purchase of lands.

SEC. 8. The books and records of the office of the said Land Commissioner shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Advisory Board, or any member thereof; and the said Land Commissioner shall annually make a detailed report of the transactions of his office to the General Assembly.

SEC. 9. The said Land Commissioner, in addition to the compensation hereinbefore prescribed, shall receive such fees as the Advisory Board may prescribe, not to exceed in the aggregate for each title the sum of ten dollars, the cost of all other papers included. Said fees, also mileage and per diem, of the Land Commissioner, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the State, to be paid by the Treasurer on the certificate of the Advisory Board. And the Land Commissioner shall be allowed such clerical assistance as may be authorized by the Advisory

Board, which shall be paid in the same manner.

SEC. 10. The said Land Commissioner shall not purchase from or sell to the State any land, neither shall he engage in speculation in lands, either on his own account or as agent for other persons or corporations; and, upon conviction thereof, for every such offence shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 11. All Acts, or parts of Acts, inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

In the Senate House, the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate pro tem.
FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker of the House Representatives.
Approved the 27th day of March, 1869.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

An Act to Provide for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of this State.

Whereas, by the fourth Section of the second Article of the Constitution of this State, as ratified on the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth days of April, A. D. 1868, it is provided that for the purpose of an apportionment of the representation of the several Counties of the State, an enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such manner as shall be by law directed:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to appoint one person in each County of the State, who shall be charged with taking the census, and who shall be authorized to appoint such assistants as may be necessary: Provided, That the number of assistants shall not exceed four in each County, except in the County of Charleston, in which County the number of assistants shall not exceed six.

SEC. 2. That each and every person so appointed to take the census shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take before some Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, the following oath, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will honestly, faithfully and impartially take a correct census of all the inhabitants residing within the portion of the County to which I have been appointed as census taker, and will, in all respects, truly perform all the duties with which I am charged. So help me God." And a certificate from the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace who shall administer the said oath, that the same has been duly taken before him, shall accompany and be delivered with each and every return of the census.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each and every person appointed to take the census by virtue of this Act, to call personally on the head or some member of each family in the county, or portion of county, for which he or they shall have been appointed, and obtain from such head of a family or member thereof, as aforesaid, the number of persons contained in such family, and such other information as may be required and directed by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

SEC. 4. That each head or member of a family shall, when summoned thereto by the persons appointed under this Act to take the census at his, her or their residence or place of business, make, on oath or affirmation, a correct return of all persons of whom his or her family is composed, and also report such information to said census takers as may be required by law; and the persons so appointed to take the census are hereby authorized to administer such oaths; and upon the failure of any person to make such returns or reports when required, he or she shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. That upon the completion of such returns and reports, each census taker shall deposit the same, in a sealed package, with the Auditor of his County, accompanied by a certificate, to be endorsed by some Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, purporting that the following oath had been duly taken by such census taker previous to the delivery of such package to said Auditor, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that this packet contains a just, true, correct and impartial return of all the inhabitants of the census district to which I have been appointed, and a faithful report of such information as was required by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, so far as it was practicable to obtain the same. So help me God."

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duties of the census takers, under the direction of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, to divide their several counties into convenient districts for taking the census herein provided for; to distribute blanks, books and instructions to the census takers; to receive their returns when completed, and forward to the same, by the first day of November next, to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics; and to render such further assistance to said Commissioner in the premises as that office may desire.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics to have prepared on or before the fifteenth day of April next, suitable books, blanks and instructions, to facilitate the registration provided for in this Act, and the collection of such statistical information as said Commissioner may deem of sufficient importance

to the people of this State; and when the census takers shall have made the returns heretofore provided for, the said Commissioner shall forthwith report the result of such registration to the Governor of the State for the time being, and shall make a collated return of the statistics to the General Assembly at its next regular session.

SEC. 8. That the Governor of the State for the time being shall, immediately after receiving from the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics the report provided for in the seventh section of this Act, examine the same; and in case it shall appear to him that any person or persons appointed to take the census, as aforesaid, shall in any wise have failed to comply with the duties imposed on him or them by this Act, either in taking the census or in making the other returns, as hereinbefore specified, he shall forthwith cause the same to be taken and returned pursuant to the provisions of this Act, wherever defaults shall have been made.

SEC. 9. That the census taker employed in taking the census shall be entitled to receive as compensation for his services the sum of five dollars per diem, and his assistants four dollars per day, whilst actually employed, and no more; such compensation shall be paid monthly out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon warrants to be drawn by the Comptroller-General whenever he shall have received satisfactory proof that the services of the claimant have been faithfully rendered in compliance with the provisions of this Act. And the Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics is hereby authorized to employ clerical service to assist him in collating and making his returns; such service to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, and not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

In the Senate House, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.
CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate pro tem.
FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved the 19th day of March, 1869.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Spring Diseases.

Reader! have you a mite, one solitary atom, of common sense? If you have, be persuaded to make a healthful use of it, and commence on the instant. As soon as spring begins to set in almost everybody has more or less a feeling of lassitude; there is less buoyancy, less of an appetite, less disposition to exercise; some are so indisposed that they have to keep in the house, and numbers take to their beds. All this is your own fault; it's because you have got no sense, not a particle; or if you have, you do not make use of it. You can readily understand that now, as the weather is warmer you do not require as much fire in the house; and may be you are wondering why the servants will persist in making the house hotter now than in the depth of winter; they are only burning as much fuel now as in mid winter, and they have not the sense to know this, or at least they do not care to think. The human body is a house to be kept warm; and, to be in health, its heat must be maintained at the same temperature the year round—that is, about ninety-six degrees. The stomach is in a sense the furnace; the food put into it the fuel; the lungs set it on fire. Why, then, do you eat in warm weather as much as in cold weather? On a spring day, when scarcely any fire is needed in the house, you cram as much fuel into your stomach as in the depth of winter. You see now that you have not as much sense as Biddy; she is only trying to burn up your house, you are trying to burn yourself up with fever. A baby not three months old has too much sense to poke its little finger into the candle twice, yet you are poking your whole gluttonous hulk, head foremost, every day into the furnace, and yet actually don't know what hurts you. You don't think; or, if you do, they are such diluted, milk-and-water "thinks," that a dime a load would be a bad bargain to the purchaser.

In an adult life all the food we eat serves two purposes; it sustains and keeps warm. For the latter object meats, oils, butters, gravies, and sweets are used; hence, in warm weather, a comparatively small amount of these things should be eaten; but in their place take breads, fruits, vegetable, melons, and berries. Nature's instincts call loudly for the acids of berries and fruits, and for the earliest tender vegetables, the "greens" and the salads of our gardeners. It is because they have no heating qualities; they are rather "cooling" in their nature. They who spend much of their time indoors, would enjoy an exemption from a great many bodily discomforts if, upon the first day of spring they would begin to have meat for only one meal in the day, and in lessening quantities as the summer comes on.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A LEGAL CONUNDRUM.—The Edgefield Advertiser is responsible for the following: Passing the postoffice corner the other morning we overheard a little ten year old juvenile say to his playmate, "Bob, can you tell me why Judge Zeph Platt is like necessity?" Bob promptly replied, "No, I can't Joe. Why?" "Because," said Joe, with a knowing look, "Necessity knows no law." Joe is a smart boy,—a son of an adept in the law—and answers conundrums with astonishing accuracy.

— Kentucky has 753 miles of railroad.

Hold your Temper with the Field Hands.

A correspondent of the Columbus Enquirer has these sensible words on the management of the field hands. They are not only sound advice in the particular case, but universally sound. It is good Bible practice to learn to "possess your souls in patience."

The usual complaints that the freedmen and women do not work well are rife; that they will idle away time, and that, too, when the employer cannot afford to lose the time. I would suggest to planters not to let their feelings become chafed; bear in mind that the negro is an ignorant being. We ought not to expect of him to know, feel and understand the value of time.

He, in his ignorance, does not comprehend the results of idleness, nor can he realize what great advantages would result to him by steady and persistent efforts at the plow and the hoe. We must, therefore, possess ourselves with a vast deal of patience; deal firmly with them, but, at the same time, let our conduct towards, and treatment of them, be tempered with kindness. Much of the ill feeling and idleness that exhibits itself upon some plantations, is the result of improper conduct by the proprietor, or the person having charge of the plantation. Passion upon the part of the owner, and it vented in abuse and cursing the laborer, will operate harshly upon his feelings, he be white or black. My plan is to keep temper in leading strings, and would you, he or she, wish to get along smoothly with your laborers. I say control your temper; suppress abuse and swearing at them; but if you must get mad and have a swearing spell, walk off to the woods, take hold of a stump, beat it with your fist, and curse it, if you will, to your heart's content. If you are not then a sore and wiser man, then you had better quit farming and try something else.

Success in farming, under the present system of labor, depends altogether upon a man's management of that labor and a judicious expenditure of time. If you can succeed in holding your laborers well in hand, control your temper, bring into play your whole stock of patience, act the part of a gentleman towards your hands at all times and upon all occasions, create within them a confidence that you will deal honestly with them, let them feel that you are an intelligent man, that you are their superior in morals, feed them liberally (a liberal ration creates a deep impression upon them, and induces grateful feelings to spring up in their hearts towards you and for you,) systematize your work, never deviate from regular work hours, be steady and regular in your habits (for the negro is an imitative creature and will pattern after you,) never violate your word once passed to them, and pay them the last dime that you promised them—if any one can carry out the above policy, he can run a plantation and manage hands successfully.

A ROYAL QUARTETTE.—An Irishman happened to be in Paris a short time ago, while three crowned heads were there on a visit to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon. These distinguished persons were the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. One day, having thrown aside all state ceremonial, they determined to see the sights of the beautiful city on the Seine, for their own delectation, and for that purpose they resolved to go incognito, so as not to be recognized by the people. However, in their stroll through Paris they went astray, and meeting a gentlemanly looking person, who happened to be an Irishman, they politely asked him if he would kindly direct them to the Palais Royal.

"Faith, and that I will, my boys," says Pat, at the same time taking a mental photograph of the three "boys." "This way, my hearties!" and so they were conducted to the gates of the royal palace, and the Irishman was about bidding them farewell, when the Emperor of Russia, interested and pleased as much by the genuine politeness of Pat (and what son of Erin was ever yet deficient in courtesy and politeness) as by his naive and witty remarks, asked him who he was.

"Well," rejoined their guide, "I did not ask who you were, and before I answer you perhaps you would tell me who you may be."

After some further parlaying, one said, "I am Alexander, and they call me the Czar or Emperor of all the Russias."

"Indeed!" said Pat, with a roguish twinkle in the corner of his eye, and an incredulous nod of the head (as much as to say, "This boy is up to coddling me a bit.") "And might I make bold to ask who you be, my flower?"

"They call me Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria."

"Most happy to make your acquaintance, Frank, my boy," says the Irishman who thinking he was hoaxed, and in his despairing efforts to get the truth as he conceived, out of any of them, turned to the third one, and said, "Who are you?"

"They call me Frederick William, and I am King of Prussia."

They then reminded him that he had promised to tell them who he was, and, after some hesitation, and with a mysterious air of confidence, Pat, putting his hand to his mouth, whispered, "I am the Emperor of China, but don't tell anybody."

A rustic, describing Louisville, said the finest residence there belonged to Mr. M. E. Church, whose name was cut in big letters over the door, and there was a sharp-pointed chimney on the house, two hundred feet high.

Horace Greeley says that the darkest day in any man's earthly career is that wherein he fancies that there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it.

GOLD FOR COTTON.—The Mobile Register, in its weekly market report, says:

We learn that the Board of Trade at its monthly meeting, which is to be held to-night, will consider the question of advising planters to instruct their commission merchants to notify buyers of cotton that, on and after the first of September next, their crops will be sold only for gold. This season is fast drawing to a close, and if any action is to be taken, it cannot be done too soon. The revolution is a radical one, and buyers will need all the time possible to make their arrangements for the next season. Last year, the receipts at Mobile embraced 366,193 bales, of which at least 325,000 were sold here for foreign and domestic markets, valued at about \$20,000,000 gold, without adding charges incident to its sale and handling. Under the present system nearly every dollar of this vast amount is deposited in Northern Banks, and handled by Foreign and Northern Bankers, and whenever business is active, and the market is full of cotton bills, sellers of Exchange have to submit to heavy discounts to place themselves in funds; and on the other hand, buyers of bills have to run the risk of parties abroad or at the North being solvent when these bills mature. To protect themselves, buyers of Exchange here almost invariably demand bills of lading, and, as has been the case on several occasions, cotton goes out of the city and on board of ships before it is paid for, and the planter and cotton factor take the chances of getting their money. Should disaster happen to the buyer of the cotton, the planter and factor may never get their money or cotton at all, and even if they should, cannot possibly do so without low suits and heavy expenses of unloading vessels.

It is an indubitable fact that the world must have our cotton, and that every bale shipped abroad is paid for at last in gold. Why should not the South receive this in the first instance, as well as the second or third buyer? To a limited extent, we believe that buyers for Spain (Barcelona) send out coin to make their purchases. This should be done by all parties, and then when the cotton is examined and reported on, it can be paid for at once, and disposed of in any way that the owner desires.

There is another and a very serious question which the planter should consider. With gold in hand our people will be safe even if the "financial ruin" which Senator Sprague predicts should result from the policy of the present administration. The South is just now recovering from the effect of one exploded paper currency, consequent upon the late war. Will she repeat the folly and fill her coffers with greenbacks, which, according to Northern Senators' own statements, are dangerous "promises to pay," when she can so easily obtain a commodity for her great staple which cannot depreciate with either war abroad, "financial ruin," or a smash-up of Government.

REPORTED BELLIGERENT INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR ROSS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald is responsible for the following:

Senator Ross, of Kansas, one of the gallant seven who voted against impeachment, bearded the Presidential lion in his den this (Monday) morning. The report is that Ross went to the White House to look after certain appointments for his far off State. He had heard that the President intended to make certain nominations incompatible with the slate he (Ross) had made out for himself. Ross, like other Senators, is human, and has a soul not above yearning for the loves and fishes. His soul felt sad at what he had learned concerning the designs of President Grant, and to give his soul comfort he wended his way to the White House. He was admitted at the same time as old Zack Chandler, but had the first chance to speak his little piece to the President.

"I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard that you intend to make certain nominations that may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least."

To which Grant laconically and interrogatively responded, "Well, sir."

The Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator. "Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr. President?" enquired the Senator.

"That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude? Inform me and then I can reply," rejoined Grant.

Senator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightenment he was determined not to go away in a fog. The Senator, therefore, with suppressed rage, explained the appointments to which he had reference "Frankly, sir," said Grant, "I intend not to make those appointments."

"What, sir! You scorn to accommodate me in the least," exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage.

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer," firmly but sternly replied Grant. "This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should another," uttered Senator Ross.

"I have no intention to be dictated to, sir," said Grant sharply.

"Nor have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President," exclaimed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat.

"I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject," muttered Grant between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate."

"You and your desires may go to hell!" roared out Ross.

"Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!" thundered Grant.

Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the Capitol. President Grant threw himself into a chair, the moment the door closed, and wiped his brow with his pocket handkerchief, evidently very much agitated. Old Zack Chandler approached and was thus addressed by the President:

"Excuse me for a few moments, Senator. After that interview, I must take a little time to cool off." Such is the account which I have learned and which I give substantially as it came to me. "I do not vouch for its truth; but have good ground to believe it is not very different from the actual occurrence.

A ROMANCE IN COLORADO.—A letter from Danver says: "A very pretty romance, in which a woman is not mixed up, has just happened in the mines. It runs thus: A soldier who had served through the war, soon after his discharge came West to seek his fortune. He drifted into the mines, and got hold of some claims which were discovered to be very rich. His captain, who had been very kind to him in the service, lived far to the East, and finding himself in want of a partner, the young soldier determined to write to the captain, who was poor, and ask him to come out and share with him his good fortune. He did so. The captain came, and the ex-private made over to him, as a gift, one-third interest in all his mining claims. The captain was a shrewd man; the new firm prospered, and presently the generous young miner sent for an old friend who had been with him as a private in the same company, and made over to his comrade another third of his mines. The company prospered amazingly, and grew rich.

A few weeks ago the captain and the third member of the firm, longing to rejoin their families and feeling that they were rich enough, proposed to sell out. They did so for \$100,000 each, and the rich ex-private was the principal buyer. They other day the trio were seen walking along the street arm in arm, apparently contented with the affairs of this world. They are all three on their way East, the head of the firm going to visit the ex-partners, whom he has made so rich. After a short stay in the East, the rich young soldier will return West and continue his mining operations.

WORTH READING.—We clip the following from an exchange, and give it to our readers because of its truthfulness. It is rather a queer piece of poetic prose, and yet contains more truth than poetry. We commend it to the notice of all business men:

"When trade grew slack, and notes fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night with sheriff's, bailiff's, all in sight. At last his wife unto him said, Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men:

"My goods I wish to sell to you, and your wife and daughters too; my prices they shall be so low, that each shall buy before they go.

"He did as his good wife advised, and in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought off all he had; his notes were paid, his dreams were glad, and he will tell you to this day how well did printer's ink repay.

"He told us, with a knowing wink, how he was saved with printer's ink. "The other in a place as tight, contented, was the press to slight. And did not let the people know of what he had or where to go.

"His drafts were due and were not paid; a levy on his goods was made; the store was closed until the sale, and for some time he was in jail. A bankrupt now without a cent, at leisure he can deep repent, that he was foolish and unwise, and did not freely advertise."

BRAVE WORDS OF A BRAVE OLD MAN.—In reply to a note from the citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia, tendering him a public dinner, General Early writes:

"I am constrained to decline the proposed entertainment. In doing so, I desire to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting you have given me, individually and collectively, and to assure you that neither in wandering abroad, nor on my return, have I seen any cause to abate in attachment to the land of my birth, or to waver in devotion to the principles which actuated us in our late struggle for all that was dear.

"It is the hour of defeat and adversity that really tries the hearts and souls of men, and those who shall have passed through all its temptations without an abandonment of honor or principle will be entitled in the end to be regarded as the true heroes of our cause.

"Very truly and respectfully yours,"

"J. A. EARLY."

A WESTERN SPEECH.—My competitor has told you of the services he rendered his country in the late war. Let me tell you that I too acted an humble part in that memorable contest. When the tocsin of war summoned the chivalry of the West to rally to the defence of the national honor, I, fellow-citizen, animated by that patriotic spirit which glows in every American's bosom, hired a substitute for that war, and the bones of that man now lie bleaching on the banks of the Raisin!

— At a recent frontier ball a half-breed bellowed in a hoop-skirt, ornamented with fox tails, and waist of yellow flannel, slashed with stripes of buffalo hide.