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For the Anderson Intelligencer.

The Public Spirited and Enterprising Citizen. MR. EDITOR: The public spirited and enterprising citizen is necessarily and emphatically a public benefactor, patriot and philanthropist, in the strictest sense of these terms. He is also practically a Christian, it matters not what may be his orthodoxy or confession of faith. In all the arduous and multifarious duties pertaining to life, he acts, not only so as to enhance his own personal interests, and thereby secure prosperity and happiness to himself, but he labors most incessantly for the prosperity, welfare and happiness of others. The very popular and prevalent vice of an inordinate selfishness with which this fast, corrupt and demoralized age is blighted and This was Major —, commandant of the corps, cursed, has no abiding place within the precincts of his benevolent heart. If, however, by chance this fell-demon to human happiness intrudes himself, like some unwelcome spectre upon his thoughts, desires and affections, he at once puts him to an ignominious flight, or captures and brings him under subordination, by the powerful and ever-available weapon of practical and universal benevolence. He does 1866, when about seventeen years old, and not oppose an enterprise of public utility be-

pecuniary interests. Hence, the public spirited and enterprising citizen has a clear, unperverted and telescopic vision-a powerful, comprehensive and grasping intellect, and an enlightened, untrammelled and unbiased judgment; can perceive and comprehend things in all their relative bearings and multifarious parts, just as they are. His mental optics are not hermetically sealed by the avaricious scales, engendered by an inordinate and heaven-denounced selfishness, which so impair the vision, weaken the intellect and pervert the judgment, that nothing can be seen, comprehended and appreciated, unless it holds out inducements of exclusive

cause it does not promise to act as a special and

direct monopoly to enhance his own private,

rights and privileges! The public spirited and enterprising citizen, it will be perceived by this, does not superciliously assume that this mundane sphere, with all its developed and undeveloped resources, mineral and agricultural, was created for his special and exclusive benefit! He understands thoroughly, both theoretically and practically, the doctrine inculcated by the old ethics is the greatest good to the largest number. And hence, in projecting and carrying out any work of a public nature and utility, ises the greatest amount of good to the largest number of my fellow-citizens, although in so How this change? and what accomplished doing I see most clearly and unequivocally, forty dollars he commenced his course, and situated as I am, that I will belong to the mi- not only did what most young men think a nority! Yet, as it will redound to the good of a hard task-complete a collegiate course of my country, my fellow-citizens, and mankind study-but with his own labor made the money. in general, therefore I give it my personal in- Of course the Superintendent of the institution fluence and pecuniary aid, and in its final congiving him opportunities, but it was individual, summation I will rejoice most heartily; for, in | constant exertion did the work. How proud a state of civilized society, men's interests are his mother will be to receive her son, thus enso completely concatenated and interwoven nobled and cultivated. This is not an imagiinto one common web of mutual benefits and reciprocal interests, that public monopolies are incompatible with the principles of a public tries. It proves that, as in the days of Frankutilitarian—are dangerous to the welfare and lin and Noah Webster, that if a young man, prosperity of any people. Hence, they should be constantly and persistently discouraged and tion by persevering effort, can rise from obscu-

Hence, we learn that the public spirited and enterprising citizen does not belong to that class of individuals who imagine money can up all efforts, and apparently even the desire do anything, and therefore are ever ready and this carelessness in regard to these things. At willing to do anything for money-whose continual and ever-increasing cry is, money, MONEY, MONEY! He is not a covetous person, nor an extortioner. Neither has he an envious disposition. He does not desire his neighbor's goods without rendering a just compensation, nor envy his neighbor's prosperity, although he may be accumulating wealth more rapidly than himself. Neither does he watch an opportunity, and hail it when it offers as a Godsend, to extort from his neighbor, because he finds him in a state of helpless dependence and wretched destitution, brought on him, perhaps, by circumstances of the most melancholly and appalling nature, and over which he had no control.

fare and prosperity."

We have of late been brought into the above train of reflections by hearing the conversation of persons who are ever ready to oppose most pertinaciously any and all projects of public enterprise unless said projects promise them peculiar and special privileges and interests. Some men are always certain to oppose all railroad enterprises, unless they can secure their location exactly where they suppose it will be conducive to their interest in a special and direct manner. If the road or roads be located anywhere else, though the public interthink that if they have not the means, as it est thus demand, they will very emphatically and dogmatically, if not arrogantly and inand dogmatically, if not arrogantly and in-sultingly, contend and affirm that they will, with all their power and influence, oppose their HAVE an education, a thorough one; and that so located as to transform all post office sites, country stores and blacksmith shops into great commercial inland cities of the very first magnitude, why, then, all the proprietors of these several important (f) situations do not care "a red" whether they be built or not!

Now, sir, this inordinate selfishness, this cruel enemy to public works of utility, has, no doubt, run back the great car of material progress and prosperity a quarter of a century in upper South Carolina. We, as a people, have ever been wanting in a spirit of unanimity and concert of action in regard to public works of the greatest magnitude and importance, occasioned generally by not being in possession of a spirit devoid of selfishness and monopoly, which can at all times fully and justly appreciate the public good.

Townville, S. C.

For the Anderson Intelligencer. What a Young Man can Do?

One morning in June there sat within the entrance hall of - Institute in - State, a party of a dozen, consisting of one or two Professors, ladies and gentlemen. The conversation of the party was rather suppressed. No one showed marked signs of grief, yet none were talkative. All preferred to be silent. Among this group was a young man of tall stature, with light brown hair, and eyes of pure blue. Although only about twenty-five years old, his appearance was commanding. That morning his countenance bore marks of deep thought-the mind was wandering upon the wings of thought to a thousand objects. for it was a military institution. Now, in a few minutes he was to bid adieu to these friends, and to this place where he had spent five years, and return to his distant home to see that mother whom he had not seen during these

With the view of illustrating the subject, let

us trace the history of the past five years. In when the whole South was prostrate by the effects of the war, and when colleges and schools of every grade were struggling for existence, this then stripling boy, his father having been for several years dead, determined to have an education, even if he should have to work his way through. But Texas did not at that time afford to an aspiring youth the encouragement nor the advantages to secure an education. Traffic, farming and stock raising were the absorbing pursuits. A poor young man, struggling for knowledge, was looked upon as a silly anomaly. Accordingly, this young man left his home, his mother, and all dear to childhood, and started toward the North. His purpose was to go on until he found a college or school suited to his circumstances and designs. He first went to the city of St. Louis, the great city of the West-passed on, however, and entered Kentucky. Here, with forty dollars in his pocket, he was received on trial by the Superintendent of the Institute he is and the following figures, reported by the Presleaving. He went hard to work, and was soon given a primary class to teach. As he progressed in his studies and in the confidence of the Superintendent, he was given more advanced classes, and thus he continued keeping adage, "live and let live." His text-book on up his studies, and at the same time teaching a few cadets, until he graduated at the head of the class. After graduation he did not return home, but received the appointment as comout any work of a public nature and utility, his precepts and practice most admirably and two years he held this position he studied law harmoniously agree-he practices what he and entered the bar with honor. And now, on preaches. He unreservedly says: "I advocate most heartily that course of procedure, in the accomplishing of this enterprise, which promises the greatest amount of good to the largest mount o

? Persevering labor did it all. With must have favored him, to some extent, in nary romance, but they are wrought facts, which illustrate practically what may, can and will be accomplished by a young man when he though poor and without friends to start him, will determine, and carry out the determinaopposed by every lover of his country's wel- rity and comparative ignorance to a high standard of intellectual culture and character. It is a lamentable fact that a majority of the young men of the Southern States, especially in the upper agricultural districts, have given the beginning of the war many youths who left school to go into the army, at its close came home too old, or at least they thought so, and too poor to go back to school, and hence decided to "settle down." Therefore, the great marrying fever which pervaded all over the South. Another reason was the preference of present case and enjoyment to future good which would cost labor. Many young men knew that by hard work, and by denying themselves of many useless expenditures of dress and pleasure, they could accumulate money to carry them through college. But they rather preferred to get some easy place-some clerkship or agency by which to dance along upon the surface of what they supposed to be refined society, keep up appearances by dress, smoking fine tobacco, etc.,—preferring present ease to a cultivated mind and elevated character.

Another reason is the false idea that a state of intellectual culture is not compatible with manual labor. The physical nature demands physical exercise, and the notion that an educated man must necessarily choose a profession, and must not farm and drive the plane or hammer, is destined to be broken up. Young men must learn to work and get an education, and work, too, after they have gotten it. We are glad that many of the best young men of our State have gone to work, but there is still a sad lack of the skillful, energetic enterprise char-

acteristic of the Northern youth. were, to swim in while at college, they are too poor to undertake a course, consequently do construction. In short, sir, unless railroads be if necessary they will work years for it, and deny themselves, all the while, of all the useless pleasures which only glut the animal and starve the intellectual and moral natures. There must be a change of mind among our youth. How many young men from Anderson County are prosecuting a collegiate course? Very few. How many from each of the others in the State? Where are the ministers, law-yers, physicians, teachers and engineers to come from the next generation? Where will be our educated farmers and mechanics? Let the rising generation answer. No, the idea is that a farmer does not need education. If he can destal, broader, stronger and higher than the read and write, and count interest, he is fully last. educated for farming. No need of a farmer

Cotton Manufacturing in the South, Since the war the subject of manufacturing otton in the South has received more attenion than for a quarter of a century before, and although a large number of cotton mills have peen erected in various portions of the South, the probabilities are that within the decade ending in 1880, the number of mills in the South will be doubled, if not trebled or quadrupled. With the advantages which the South possess over New England for converting the raw material into fabrics for commerce, there is no predicting what the next ten years will bring forth. The most notable success in this line is the factory at Augusta, Ga. This mill was built many years ago, and although it did a fine business during the war, and for some years previous, there is no doubt but that it has achieved its most substantial success since the that the factory was worked to its utmost capacity, and a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that the dividends soon reached about 20 per cent. a month, then rose to an average of 100 to 150 per cent. a month, and during the last year of the war the dividend amounted to about 4,000 per cent. per annum on the capital stock, in Confederate money. Added to these successes, the superintendent of the works expended large sums in new buildings, built a small town of brick dwellings for operatives, kept a large stock of cotton and other property on hand, and when the war ended the assets of the company were in valuable property instead of Confederate

From the Nashville Union and American.

money.

The stockholders, too, as a general thing, were fortunate enough to have invested considerable Confederate money in real estate and other valuable property. So we find this great concern at the end of the war in a flourishing condition, wealthy, and ready to continue making money the same as if no war has taken place. Then they went on, employing an average number of 500 hands, working 500 looms, 15,000 spindles, dividing on a capital stock of \$600,000 from 20 to 25 per cent. profits beyond the large amounts carried to the surplus fund. The prosperity of this establishment since the war affords sufficient evidence of the profits that can easily be derived from cotton manufacturing at the South under judicious management.

The semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Augusta Factory was held on Saturday, ident, exhibit its financial operations for the fiscal year just closed:

Gross earnings, interest received, etc..... From which is deducted-

Expense account......\$25,069 74

Paid for half dredge boat.. 4,650 82-51,108 69

each, amounting to.....

report upon the cost of building another mill, and contract with the city authorities for the water power, etc. The President said that they had vacant space in Mill No. 2 for five thousand more spindles, which would cost \$150,000; or that a new mill, with ten thousand spindles,

could be built and equiped for \$300,000. These

amounts included operatives' houses. He seemed to favor both additions. The company

s certainly in a most prosperous condition.

There are a number of cotton mills in the South, but we do not find in our exchanges statistics showing the extent of their operations and the profits they are making for stockholders. There is every reason to believe, however, that they are doing well, perhaps not so well as the Augusta factory, but are building up a fine business, that will eventually be very profitable. It has been clearly demonstrated that cotton can be successfully and profitably manufactured at the South, near where it is grown. When we look at the favorable circumstances presented in this section, says a cotemporary, it becomes a matter of wonder that there are not more cotton manufactories in the South-that they do not spring up in every quarter of these States. Cotton is raised beside immense water powers, and shipped to the North and to Europe for manufacture. There is no reason, except the lack of capital. Why the bales of cotton we see in the warehouses ready for shipment should not at least be made into yarn, and shipped after the two profits of raising and spinning it shall have been realized, instead of a single profit, as heretofore. But it has been proved that there is every reason in favor of going father than that, and making it up into sheetings, shirtings, and drills. Then the cost

of shipment to an always ready market is great-

ly reduced, because the bulk is made much

A CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE .- A Cincinnati dentist was somewhat annoyed recently by observing a man approach his house at the same hour every evening, look at it intently, and finally seat himself on the door-step, and remain there for a considerable length of time. There had been rumors of burglars in the neighborhood, and after this singular conduct had been many times repeated, and he had suffered much anxiety because of it, the dentist determined to remonstrate with his tormentor. Approaching him cautiously, wishing to do nothing to provoke his ill-will, he said: "My good friend, if it would be all the same to you, will you not divide your attentions with my neighbors? You may arouse jealousy, you know, and if it would suit you as well, suppose you sit occasionally on some other door-step.' But it wouldn't be the same," shouted the vis itor in return, "nor anything like it. You are a dentist, and I have an infernally aching tooth that I haven't the courage to have pulled. I come here every afternoon trying to make up my mind to have it out, and as soon as I come in sight of your house it stops aching, and as long as I sit on your door-step, where the confounded thing knows it can get pulled if it gives trouble, I have some rest. Now if you want me to go to another dentist I will." "Oh, no," was the reply, "under those circumstances stay by all means, my friend."

- In the bitter contest with self, the best man may at times fall. The true hero will then set to work, and for himself build another pe-

- The Alabama darkies are holding politistudying the classics, mathematics and the natural sciences. What is to be more regretted to attend." They say they intend to have their is, that the effects of this falsity will be felt own way this year, and that "the carpet-bagger the next century." AN OBSERVER. | with a flea in his ear."

Patriotic Letter from Gen. McClellan.

HIS VIEWS OF POLITICS-LET THE DEAD PAST BURY ITS DEAD.

DEAR SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to meet with the Tammany Society upon the occasion of the celebration of the approaching Independence

Day.
I regret that circumstances will not permit

me to be in the city then. At a time like the present it is right to express once more my deep and abiding interest in the great principles advocated by the Democratic party; and remembering the former re-lations between the party and myself, perhaps it will not seem officious if, in accordance with your request, I proffer a few words to those who honored me so highly in a season of difficulty.

Although I have retired from public life it

close of the war. When the war broke out cot- has been impossible to avoid forming opinions ton became cheap, owing to the difficulty of exporting it, and the demand for goods, such as were manufactured at this mill, grew so great private citizen. The Presidential campaign, so soon to be opened, is destined to be one of the most important of all that have been conducted.

I trust that every Democrat will recognize the magnitude of the issues at stake—no less, it would seem, than the very existence of the free institutions our fathers gave us, the true foundations of peace, happiness and prosperity -to bequeath which to our children, we should be ready to make any honorable sacrifice.

I trust that when the moment for action arrives there will be found none in the Democratic ranks who will for a moment hestitate to sacrifice personal advantage or private feeling for the public good; for our object should be not a mere party triumph, but the rescue of the country from the hands of those with whom personal aggrandizement and party ends outweigh all reverence for the vital spirit of our institutions and desire for the real good of the entire na-

I trust that our leaders will clearly see which of the issues that have so long agitated the country are irrevocably settled, and that we

shall not be called upon to contend for a corpse. Let us leave behind us the dead issues of the past, and look only to the present and the fu-

Slavery is dead-dead let it remain forever,

and let no one disturb its grave.

The negro has the right to vote—let him keep it; but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilege conferred upon him. Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our favor the weapon so carefully forged for our destruction.

Let us hope that the ennunciation of the financial principles of the party will be so clear that no one can cast the shadow of a doubt upon our intentions as to fulfilling in the broadest sense all the obligations of the nation; rather than indulge in abstract discussions as to the meaning of this or that obligation, let us advocate and when in power pursue, such a policy as will make the paper dollar as good as the gold dollar, so that the question will practically settle itself.

To secure this result it must be clearly understood throughout the world that every dollar of the principal and interest of the National debt will be fully paid when due; the expenditures of the general government must be confined to the sums requisite to meet the should be limited to the purpose just mentioned, and the effort to reduce prematurely the principal of the debt at the expense of the general prosperity of the nation should be aban-

We have borne the burden of the recent war, and should be called upon to do no more than meet the full interest upon the debt; another generation, more wealthy and numerous than his, can readily take care of the principal. The issues of the present and the future are distinct enough, and afford us the most ample and best battle-field for the approaching con-

Universal amnesty and suffrage; the preservation of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the letter and true spirit of the Constitution, once held so sacred; the preservation of indiridual liberty; the inviolability of the right of the habeas corpus; the maintenance of the purity and of the relative powers of the three great branches of the general government; strict economy in the administration of the government; the relief of the business interests of the country from the ruinous pressure of all unequal, ill-arranged, and unnecessary burdens; these constitute some of the main issues upon which we may confidently hope to rest

our chances of success.

With the hope that the principles published to the world ninety-five years ago may throughout all time guide the actions and command the reverence of the American people, and apologizing for having trespassed so long on your time and patience, I am, with great respect, very truly yours,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

HEATHEN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New buryport Herald publishes an account of an ignorant and depraved community in the town of Seabrook, New Hampshire, which seems almost beyond belief. The people composing the community were known in the vicinity as Algerines, and apparently a more debased set of beings never disgraced the land. Their village is situated five miles from Newburyport, in a secluded place near the sea-shore, and being unapproachable by any direct road, but few strangers ever penetrated it. The people, numbering several hundred, obtained a miser shoemaking in the winter, and most of the can party has been signalized by usurpation, money thus made was laid out for rum and tobacco. They had intermarried to such an extent that the younger portion of the community were little more than idiots, and their language had degenerated into an almost unknown dialect.

In short, rum, interbreeding, and want of communication with the outside world, had dereloped a wonderful barbarous state of society in the midst of civilization. It is, however, gratifying to know that a change for the better has been effected among the miserable people within a few years. A young clergyman, named Wm. A. Rand, heard of the Algerines, and resolved to attempt some improvement among them. Four years ago he commenced his labors in this village, and has accomplished much good, although having to fight his way against been improved, so that there is a prospect of Mr. Rand also acts as a ruler among them, naving the powers of a magistrate, and thus being able to preserve law and order,

- Wit, humor and badinage need to be kept her savage bite.

Our Enemies.

There is an old Latin maxim: Fas est et ab hoste doceri—"it is right to derive instruction even from an enemy"—which many of our people will do well to pause and consider. If our extreme Democratic friends will view the political situation in all its bearings; if they will let go the past long enough to remember that there is a present around them and a future before them; if they will bring their prejudices into subordination to their calm and sober judgment, and view things as they actually exst, they cannot fail to see what the Radical leaders regard as the strongest political position for the Democracy in the approaching

In a speech made some months ago, Senator Morton sounded the key-note of the campaign, as viewed from a Radical standpoint, when he asserted that the position of the Democracy, in the next election, would necessarily be one of opposition to the accomplished results of the war. The wish was father to the thought. It is perfectly natural that Senator Morton, as one of the exponents of the principles of the Radical party—a party which can only exist by fanning the expiring embers of the fires of that red kindled by the war—in keeping before the people the issues of the past, should be glad to hail the Democratic party as a faithful co-adjutor. And should that party not seem inclined to accommodate itself to the pleasure of himself and his party friends, it is not to be expected that he or they will fail to misrepre-sent it, and employ every means possible in order to place it in a false position before the

country.

The leaders of the great Republican party having taken snuff, the lesser lights of that party now feel it their bounden duty to sneeze accordingly. The leading Radical papers of the North have correspondents traveling through the length and breadth of the South, not for the purpose of obtaining a fair view of Southern sentiment, and of properly represent-ing to the people of the North the aims and aspirations of the Southern people, but for the purpose of manufacturing political capital.

As we have already stated, it suits the plan

of battle arranged by the Radical leaders for 1872, that the Democratic forces should occupy a certain position; that they should go into the Presidential contest with a certain set of principles emblazoned upon their banners; in short, that they should occupy the revolutionary platform of 1868.

Recent events go to show that their wishes in this respect are not likely to be realized; that the masses of the Democracy wish to discard old issues, and go into the next canvass upon a platform in accordance with the times.
This does not suit the Head Centres of Radicalism. Their only hope of continuing in power is in keeping alive the feeling of bitterness engendered by the war, and in forcing into the next Presidential canvass issues which all intelligent and reflecting men regard as

settled.

This feeling on the part of our political opponents is clearly shown by their conduct in sending correspondents into every part of the country for the purpose of "interviewing" men of the Robert Toombs, A. H. Stephens and Linton Stephens stripe, and in representing their views as those of the entire Southern people. Toombs and Stephen shave been great men in their time, but that time has passed. new generation that is springing up around aged 22 years, residing corner of Ninth atenue This these Radical correspondents well know, for they mingle, more or less, with men of every shade of political opinion; but to give a Southern people would not advance their party interests. Hence, they suppress such views as do not suit their purposes, and represent the opinions expressed by a few extremists as those of an entire people. They wish to make the impression North that the spirit of the rebel-lion is not yet exorcised; that the people of of some angel to roll away the stone from the mouth of the sepulchre where the Southern Confederacy lies buried; that they are longing for a favorable opportunity to raise anew the red hand of war, and strike again at the life of the nation. Under the influence of such representations as these, they hope to stay the prompt the people of the country to say to the still advancing wave of Radicalism: "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." By parading the views of such men as Toombs

and Stephens before the country, the Radical papers evidently hope to prevent the adoption by the Democratic party at large of the movement commonly known as the "new departure;" or failing in that, to bring about a feeling in the Democratic ranks which will result in the division of the party into two factions.

It is a favorite saying both among Radicals and extreme Democrats, that the "new departure" movement makes the two parties alike in principle. No assertion can be more false. It is true, that as regards the binding force of the econstruction acts, and the rights secured to a states the case rather strongly, but a correspondent of the New England Homestead says every word of it is true. We think he must be principle. No assertion can be more false. It reconstruction acts, and the rights secured to a certain class of our citizens by the recent amendments, there is no practical difference. Yet the Democratic party, upon a platform made up of live issues, is separated from the Radical party as far as the east is from the west. The one is the party of the Constitution, of Law and Order; the other is a party which recognizes the binding force and efficacy of no enactment which is in conflict with its own will. The whole career of the Republifalsehood. Claiming to be the only true party of progress, bearing aloft, as a party distinction, a name which no mere party has a right to appropriate, but which is the common property of all the citizens of a free country, it has prostituted the influence acquired by the use of that name to the basest purposes, and to the destruction of the very principles of which it claims to be the sole champion. Between such a party and the Democratic party, on uny platform, there is a deep and impassable gulf.

Among the number of Northern correspondents at this time traveling in the South, is one, The Journal of Commerce Commissioner, who correctly represents Southern views. This correspondent, in speaking of the city of Augusta, Ga., says: "The city is largely Demoevery obstacle. A school and church have cratic. The city officers are respected gentle-been established, the miserable huts in which men, and the city government is carried on been established, the miserable huts in which they lived have given place to more civilized habitations, and their physical condition has been improved so that there is condition has possess, in a marked degree, advanced and practhe community becoming at least respectable. tical ideas. They do not want any more war; they would oppose any attempt to re-establish slavery or overturn the constitutional amendments. They are satisfied to let the negroes vote, and they talk business instead of politics. * * They laugh at the utterances of

under careful control. We endure and expect the playful scratch from our cat's paw, but not viewers, and say he does not reflect the sentiments of a thou-and men in the State of Geor-

Let Us Learn Wisdom from the Conduct of gia. They say he could not be nominated by the Democrats to Congress, as has been suggested, even if his political disabilities were removed, and he should spend thousand of dollars in the effort. The people of Augusta are ready to take a new departure with the Ohio Democracy, or anything that will secure for them a good State government, and bring peace

and prosperity."

This is the position occupied by the great mass of the Southern Democracy. A portion of it, however, is still wedded to old ideas.— We hope that those of our citizens who belong to this portion will reflect upon the position they occupy, and come to the conclusion that it is never too late to learn; even from an enemy.—Marlborough Times.

A SAD PREDICAMENT .- A beautiful belle; whose mother kept a genteel boarding-house in Amity street, New York, induced one of her mamma's boarders to introduce her to a fashionable first-class up-town dentist of his acquaint-ance, as she wanted a set of artificial teeth. Her mamma accompanied her, and directed the dentist to insert them on heavy gold plates, iti the highest style of the art, without regard to expense. On the first visit the young lady's stumps were extracted, and soon thereafter she had a mouthful of gold-plate and pearl artifi-cial teeth, which added greatly to her natural charms and acquired graces. But the bill was not paid, and after a collector had worn out some shoe-leather and exhausted his patience in trying to get pay from the mother, the den-tist related the circumstance to a friend.

But he was very much surprised and displeased at their conduct, and proposed to engage the miss and her mamma in conversation in the parlor the following morning, adding that if she did not pay him on that occasion, he would pay the bill himself and quit the house. It was agreed that the dentist should call at a specified hour. He called at the time appointed, and after passing a few minutes in appointed, and after passing a few minutes in general conversation, he changed the subject

and talked business. Mamma, of course, professed to be very sort that she was unable to pay the "doctor," but would certainly do so in a few days. As he was apparently about to depart, he casually asked the daughter how she liked her teeth and she replied that they were perfect and pleased her very much.

"Do they ever slip or pain you?" kindly asked the doctor. "Very seldom, doctor," she replied; "some-times they pinch me a little, but I suppose that

can't be avoided." "Oh, yes," said the polite dentist, ptilling a pair of nippers from his pocket. "Allow me to bend the plates a little with my nippers, and

it will not occur again," at the same time holding out his hand to receive them.

The unsuspecting maiden pulled them out and handed them to the "doctor," who, instead of nipping them with his pincers, quietly wrapped them up in his pocket-handkerehief and placed them in his nocket and relitate here. and placed them in his pocket, and politely but firmly told the terrified beauty that when her mamma paid his bill she could have them, but not before. As the girl was engaged to be married to a well-to-do young gentleman who had never seen her without teeth, who was ex-pected to return to the city and lead her to the hymeneal alter in a few days, that bill was

Touching Incident of the New York RIOT .- The following incident is related by the A young Virginian named Charles H. Petti

them, while it respects them as men, has no confidence in them as political counselors.— and Nineteenth street, was shot on Wednesday afternoon and instantly killed. He was engaged to be married in two weeks to an estima-ble young lady named Ida R. Johnson, and it was while returning from her house, after exfair and impartial version of the views of the Southern people would not advance their party he met his untimely end. After leaving her residence he walked to Eighth avenue, having some business to attend to, promising to return in a short time. Miss Johnson seems to have had a presentment of danger, and earnestly entreated Pettit to remain at her house during the evening, but his persistent argument of urthe South are still waiting for the appearance gent business caused her to give way. Twenty minutes had scarcely clapsed when a messenger came running to her house with the sad news that young Pettit had been shot through the heart and was lying dead on the avenue. The fatal news was so sudden that the young lady sank insensible, and only recovered to be a raving maniac. Yesterday morning she was slightprogress of that returning sense of justice and respect for constitutional right which would pitying and frantic manner for him who is ly recovered, but at short intervals cries in a deaf to all earthly sounds. A few days since the young man received a letter from his mother signifying her intention of visiting New York to witness his marriage. On Wednesday night the sad intelligence was telegraphed to her, and she is expected to arrive in the city this morning. Who can imagine the silent grief that is rankling in the bosom of this poor woman while she journeys hither to behold the remains of her only son, who for previous years has been her hope and protection in this world?

As TRUE AS MUNCHAUSEN.-The following mistaken, and that some one has imposed upon him, but as he seems to believe it and desires others to have the benefit of his discovery, we give it a place in our columns: "A gentlemen of our acquaintance had a Durham cow that gave birth, at one time, to a two-year-old heifer that had no legs at all. Mr. Jones took a fiveeighths auger, and bored holes where the leg ought to be, and then drove in the legs of old wash-bench. He then applied Dr. Hins' celebrated Indian hair tonic to the which haired them over in one ni brought out the hoofs most beautifu animal has since trotted her mile in took the first premium at the last horse trot at Hampden Park. month of January she suckled s gave ten gallons of milk every da

A BIG WINDFALL, PROBABLE stand that a railroad man in Pe occupies a prominent position men, had a grandfather. T singular about this, but this r nevertheless, a grandson of one who were natives of Scotland. appears that from these two brot of £150,000 is left to their heirs. of these two brothers is beyond, do not know whether these two railroad men or not, but if they and their descendants have n any greater rate than railros do, the devisor of this £150 indeed. We don't want far who has or has had a granate that he is the lucky man, has enough body's grandfi her who make enough grandchildren to leave 40,000 laying loose, for said grandchiren to grope

- An oyster leads / placid life

into a stew.