

For the Anderson Intelligencer. Home Views. W. an mit Miss NO. VI.

The Nahantahala River and valley have long been celebrated as a peculiar and favored haunt for sportsmen and stock-raisers in Western North Carolina, but is little known outside of that immediate locality. The river rises some ten or twelve miles from Clayton, Ga., Bettis' creek making up from this side of the mountain, until it nearly reaches the head-spring of Nahantahala; but there is no road, and visitors are forced to go by way of Franklin, N. C., then take the Turnpike towards Murphy, making a circuit of over forty miles, when if there was a road graded across the mountain up Bettis' creek, this famous fishing and hunting ground could be reached in fifteen miles from

Clayton. This, river, as, we have before stated, is so elevated that its bed is really but a trough between two mountains-the level of the Hiwassee on one side, and the little Tennessee on the other, being hundreds of feet lower. For instance, in approaching the river from the Hiwassee, you ascend by a winding road, it is true, the Tusquitta Mountain for four long miles, attaining a great elevation above the Hiwasses; whilst the descent to the Nahantahala is short and easy, and certainly not more than one-half the elevation. Then leaving the Nahantahala, the ascent of the mountain on the western side is short and easy, whilst to reach the valley of the little Tennessee, at the source of the Cartoojaja, takes seven long and difficult miles. Having no means of measuremen; but the eye and distances traveled, of course no accurate opinion can be expressed ; but the strange elevation of this stream is and has long been noted by visitors and travelers. The course of the river is thirty or forty miles long, without cascades or falls, but one continuous, rapid descent until it empties into the little Tennessee, twenty-five miles below Franklin.

grounds of the Cherokee Indians, and is yet most sparsely settled ; indeed, for many miles, with thousands of acres of rich pasturage lands, not a house is seen; the only sign of visitation being a shelter far hunters or lick-logs for stock. Deer, bears and wildcats abound, with pheasants and quails for the hunter, and the speckled brook trout are so plenty that we fear to tell what was told to us-from fifty to three hundred in one day's fishing was not unusual .--The mountain girls mount their ponies and ride up from Hiwassee and Franklin, and actually fish on horseback, riding down the shallow stream, whilst the hardier race wade. It is not uncommon when you throw your fly into the stream for several trout to strike, actually jumping clear of the water. This delightful summer now be reached from Walhalla in two days easy travel, and we hope, in another not wait until a railroad shall bring its noisy and promiscuous crowds, but should go now, and enjoy them in their present seclusion. For a colony of Swiss or Scotch, we know of no place more desirable. The river affords, towards its head, large bodies of table lands of great fertility, some ten or twelve thousand acres, which can now be purchased at extremely low prices. The astive pasturage is so fine that the stock-raiser actually cuts the hay, (wild peavines,) stacks it in the woods, and uses it for any cattle, colts or sheep he may leave there during the winter. The timber is most plentiful and really magnificent-oak, acres of this rich, alluvial land can how, as we are informed, be purchased for one or two doland cheese purposes; but, underlying this rich indigeneus to this river and adjacent countrygold, silver, copper and iron, with marble of every bue, among others, a flesh tinted variety, which exactly resembles flesh and blood, and if used for statuary, would represent the perfect htie and tint of the human form. Besides, these different varieties of the marble contain gold and other precious metals, confusing the best of mineralogists. The climate is unsurpassed for health and vigor, with opportunities for wealth, and exciting and pleasurable sports, rarely equalled in any country. The medicinal herbs and roots abound, especially that root so prized in China that good specimens will command fabulous prices and the common variety one dollar per pound, (Mandragera.)

The Great Fire in Chicago.

now often visited from Franklin. The descent of the spur which the turnpike crosses and down which we went, although well graded, is wild and in some places fearful. The immense gorge around which it winds, in short and abrupt curves, seems almost bottomless, and in doph street, in the West division, are destroyed. some places strong banisters are put up for the protection of travellers. To look down the dizzy height even requires some nerve, and a silent prayer for gentle horses, and strong vehicle and harness. The descent is full seven miles to the valley of the Cartoojaja. About half way down the foliage is wonderful for luxuriance. We noticed a linden tree here and there, and numbers of the black birch, so noted for its aromatic fragrance. But the wonder of this forest was the number and size of the chesnut trees; we speak in bounds when we say that along the road we saw at least fifty which would measure twelve to fourteen feet in the girth, and forty and fifty feet without limbs. At the foot of the mountain you find a habitation and a toll-gate, and a good road for ten miles, with nice farms and white houses in close proximity, until you reach the pleasant village of Franklin, where the party must be extremely fastidious not to be pleased with the free and generous hospitality of Mr. A., who seems to entertain, the traveling public more for their company than for profit, if we may judge from his merely nominal charges. 4 C.

horseback, is most extensive and grand, and

Failure of Water Power in New England.

For a series of years past a gradual change has been taking place in the motive power of New England factories. "Formerly water power was the rule, now it is the exception. Facto-ries were built and towns located solely with reference to the supply of water. Hives of in-dustry have been established along the route of rivers and streams that afforded facilities for procuring a "head of water." Many districts in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut have thus been rendered rich and prosperous which would otherwise have afforded only a scanty subsist-This range of mountains, on both sides of this river, formed the great hunting and fishing England that first stimulated manufacturing in a region that is almost entirely destitute of all the raw materials used in industry. It is probable that this section is very much more indebted to the material and abundant supply of water than to the artificial influence of the tariff and protection.

But, however this may be, it is quite certain that the water supply of New England is grad-ually failing, and that steam power is being more generally employed as a substitute. It is also apparent that this change is destined to continue with constantly increasing rapidity continue with constantly increasing rapidity. Every winter enormous quantities of timber are cut down in the Maine and New Hampshire markets, and are floated down the river, and sawed and cut up for commerce to the imme-diate profit no doubt of all concerned. But this change takes place at the exponse of the water supply of vast regions. In a few years it is probable that the Connecticut river will cense to be navigable to Hartford, solely in consequence of the felling of forests in the country in the districts farther north where the country in the districts farther north where the Wrs. Edsall, where husband was murdered last two days easy travel, and we hope, in another country in the districts farther north where the season or two, from Clayton or Franklin. But river has its source of supplies. We hear of the real lover of these exciting sports should streams that formerly flowed into the Connecticut year in and year out, turning numerous small factories along their route, which are now converted into mere watercourses after a rainfall, and which are actually dry nine months of the year. The Naugatuck Valley in the State of Connecticut, is now dotted all over with steam engines in place of water power which formerly prevailed in that section. All this arises, of course, from the cutting down of trees. Twenty-five years ago this valley was full of valuable timber; now, there are very few trees in existence, and there is not sufficient water in nine months out of twelve. The changes which are taking place in New England are common all over the country and for the same reason. Our forests are disappearing with fearful rapidity, and with the in-evitable results of ruinous droughts in summer, hickory, poplar, birch, and some spince or and disastrous freshets in the spring and fall, Northern pine. Some ten of twelve thousand and a general drying up of small streams and a diminution of large rivers. In other countries; as in Spain; Greece, Asia Minor and Africa, fertile districts have been rendered aninlars per acre. What an opportunity for dairy habitable in consequence of the destruction of trees. The axe of the woodman is more de soil, is the marvelous mineral wealth, almost structive to wealth and population than the sword and fire of war. In France'the government was obliged to interfere and plant new forests in place of those destroyed by the shortsighted cupidity of man, in order to restore large districts to fertility and prevent ruinous inundations. In the not remote future it is probable that the United States government will be compelled to offer vast bounties for the restoration of the forests to repair the ruin and wanton waste of which we are now so fatally indifferent. But, in the meantime, manufacturing industry is experiencing serious results from the de-pletion of the New England forests. The woolen and clothing trades still feel the effects of the drought of last year, which stopped so many mills. The home cotton trade also ex-periences considerable fluctuation from the temporary deprivation of water power. This is still going on to an extent that compels many manufactures to cast about as to the substitution of steam for water power. In too many cases the question has been already decided, and we hear of numerous mills that come and see for themselves that our descrip- have been abandoned because it was not profitable to replace the water wheel with a steam engine. But this is by no means general, and a large proportion of the machinery of New England dollars. The papers were destroyed. appliances for cooking, we left and commenced is now driven by steam in place of water. This proportion must constantly increase. It therefore becomes an important problem to New cles in getting the distressed people away from England manufacturers to what extent they that they could scarcely breathe, and wondered may rely on a cheap and abundant supply of coal. Unless this question is satisfactorily an-swered it is evident that New England indus-the saloon keepers' stocks of liquor were turntry must be seriously crippled. Upon this ed into the streets. There can hardly be any point we had a significant illustration of the doubt that many of these wretches found their where the turnpike crosses, shows a remarkable tendencies of the times in the almost unanimous support by coal dutics in the last session especially in the height, large chesnut oaks of Congress. The Pensylvanians naturally deemed this action inconsistent with the principles of protection, and complained accordoff very near the ground. From this point we ingly. But protection, and complained accordingly. But protection is no longer popular in New England. Unless cheap coal can be ob-Bald, the highest peak in the range, being, we taid, her industry must be seriously crippled, Bald, the highest peak in the range, being, we should say, 6,000 feet above the level of the and scores of manufacturing villages will be deserted. It is the same in relation to wool, hides, dyes, chemicals, iron, steel and other industry must be seriously crippied, and we had for three were in the city are now burn-sea. The mountain is bare of timber for hides, dyes, chemicals, iron, steel and other is the same in relation to wool, hides, dyes, chemicals. New England in self defence is have arrived from Detroit, Cincinnati, Mil-sea. The mountain is bare of timber for the day, but no longer. Provis-ions have arrived from Detroit, Cincinnati, Milsoil, but from its great elevation. The top and must soon commence agitation to obtain the waukee and St. Louis, and are being distribusoil, but from its great elevation. The top and sides are covered with green grasses or shrubs, and affords fine pasturage and covers for game said to be abundant on the mountain. The said to be abundant on the mountain. The top and the control of the transment in the United States.— U.S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter. The top and the control of the transment is the top and the control of the transment in the United States.— U.S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter. The top and the control of the transment is the top and the top an

CHICAGO Oct. 9 .- It is impossible now to give an approximate to a correct statement of ses, but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the city, except two savings institutions on Twenty-second street, in the South division, and one on Ran-All the wholesale stores, all retail establish-ments, the post office, Court House, Chamber of Commerce, every hotel in the South divis-ion, except the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which, standing on the extreme Southern limit, es standing on the extense Southern mine, case caped, though badly scorched, and every news-paper office—the *Tribune* building, which was supposed to be fire-proof, succumbed—every the-atre, six of the largest elevators, the immense depots of the Michigan, Southern and Illinois Central Railroads; both the passenger and finite depote of the latter more than a score freight depots of the latter; more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping in the river-all destroyed. Men who were millionaries yesterday are nearly penniless to-day, but more terrible than all is the certainty that many more terrible than all is the certainty that many perished, in the flames. How many, no one can tell; perhaps no one will ever be able to tell, but it is known that several perished and there is only a heart-sickening fear that the victims will be counted by scores. Hundreds of horses and cows have been burned in stables; and on the North side, numbers of animals, though released from confinement, were so bewildered and confused by the sea of fire which surroun-ded them that they rushed wildly to and fro, uttering cries of fright and pain, until scorched and killed. Any attempt at a description of the scenes of the appalling calamity would be idle. The simple fact that the once great city of Chicago is destroyed; that hundreds of mil-lions of active capital here has vanished, and nearly one-third of Chicago's inhabitants are homeless and dependent-any attempt to embellish would be mockery. As this awful day draws to a close thousands of anxious eyes watch the clouds of smoke which still roll over the burnt district with evident dread that a sudden change of wind may turn the flames on that portion of the city yet spared. There seems, however, little cause of apprehension of it, and firemen from other cities are constantly arriv-

CHICAGO, October 10 .- One of the most pitifnl sights was that of a middled aged woman, on State street, loaded with bundles, struggling through a crowd and singing the Mother Goose melody, "Chickery, chickery, crany crow, I went to the well to wash my toe," &c. There were hundreds of others likewise distracted, went to the went t overwhelmed by a falling wall. There crowd of men around the corner of a building trying to save property, when the wall yielding, some of them were buried beneath it. About twelve or fifteen women and children rushed into the building of the Historical Society, or fire-proof building, for safety, but in a few minntes the flames burst through and they were bursted to death. A mong these who took ra Mrs. Edsall, whose husband was murdered last week and who was suffering from an illness, was carried away for protection to a building which was afterwards consumed and it is feared she also perished. All the books and papers of the Historical Society, including an original copy of the famous emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, for which the society paid \$25,000, were destroyed. It is feared that a large number of children, inmates of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on State street, were also burned, as many of them are missing. On Chicago avenue, a father rushed up stairs to carry three children away, when he was overta-ken by the flames and perished with them.— The mother was afterwards seen on the street a raving maniac. In the same neighborhood a family of five persons perished. The list of such fatalities is very long, and can only be fully verified after the smoke shall have cleared

felt. There are but few candles in the city, and no water; except what is taken from the lake. Very grave fears of outrages by thieves on the west side are felt on every hand. General Sher-idan, who has been a hard worker all through the fire, is still calling troops from different points to keep order. All business and work are suspended, and every one is intent on securing something to eat and a place of shelter.

Great Fires of the Past.

to witness.

Among the great conflagrations of the past that of London in September, 1666, will always stand pre-eminent for its terrible destructive-It followed upon the great plague, which ness. had carried off one-third of the population in the previous year, and swept over nearly five-sixths of the space included within the city walls at that date. It lasted four days, and the ruins covered 436 acres. It destroyed eighty-nine churches (including St. Paul's), the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, Zion College, and many other public buildings, bc-sides 13,200 private houses. Four hundred streets were entirely laid waste, and about 200,-000 of the inhabitants of the city were obliged to encamp for some time in the open fields of Islington and Highgate. The most disastrous fire in London since that date occurred on the 25th of March, 1748, when 200 houses in the Cornhill Ward were destroyed. Many destructive fires have occurred in the British metropolis at later dates, the most recent worthy of special note being the burning of the cotton and other wharves of Tooley street in June and July, 1861. The fire continued raging with greater or less fury for nearly a month. Several persons were killed, and property was destroyed to the value of £2,000,000.

On the 5th of May, 1842, a fire broke out in the city of Hamburg, Germany, which raged with great fury for four days, destroying about one-third of the city. Sixty-one streets, containing 1,747 houses, were utterly laid waste, and thousands of people were rendered home-less. There were few public buildings of value destroyed, and that portion of the city was quickly rebuilt in a much more substantial manner than before.

In this country great fires, especially before the day of improved free-engines, have been comparatively frequent, and New York has had her full share. In September, 1776, soon after the city came into the hands of the British, 500 houses were destroyed, forming at that time a large part of the town. The buildings were rather huddled together at the lower end of the fearful to think of the loss of file. To be the list history, on the 16th of December, 1000-jectured, with good cause, that near 500 have its history, on the 16th of December, 1000-burned to death. We saw four men enter a Six hundred warehouses, and property to the extent of over \$20,000,000, were consumed. rors of that terrible disaster. On the 6th of September, 1839, the city had another severe visitation, when forty-six buildings and proper-ty valued at \$10,000,000 were destroyed. The next conflagration of large extent in this city took place on the 19th of July, 1845, when 302 stores and dwellings in the lower part of the be quelled. Several lives were also lost. Ex-actly one month later 1,300 buildings were burned, and by these two conflagrations nearly two-thirds of the city was laid in ruins. The pecuniary toss has been stated at \$8,000,000. In the same year, on the 12th of June, nearly the whole town of St. Johns, Newfoundland, was destroyed, and 6,000 people were rendered homeless. Albany suffered from a great conflagration on the 9th of September, 1848. Six hundred buildings, besides steamboats, piers, and other property, valued altogether at \$3,000,000, were burned. Twenty-four acres of land within the city limits were covered with ruins. St. Louis had a great fire in May, 1849, when fifteen blocks of houses and twenty-three steamboats were consumed, causing a loss of over 3.000.000. Philadelphia has been fortunate in having few great fires, but one occurred in that city on the 9th of July, 1850, which destroyed 350 buildings. These were of inferior value, and the whyle loss was but \$1,500,000, though twenty-five persons were killed, nine drowned, and 120 inju ed. A lrage portion of San Francisco was de-stroyed in 1851. On the 3rd of May a fire backe out which consumed nearly 2,500 buildings, causing a loss of \$3,500,000 and several lives. A little over a month later, on the 22nd of June, 500 more buildings were burned, valned at \$3,000,000 or more. Twelve acres of land in Syracuse were burned over on the 8th of November, 1850. About 100 buildings were destroyed, and the loss of property amounted to \$1,000,000. The scene most naturally recalled by this fearful disaster in Chicago is the terrible celebration of the Fourth of July in Portland, Me, in 1866. The leading facts of that great event are still fresh in the public mind. The fire, north, and destroyed in its course nearly onehalf of the city. The pecuniary loss was about \$15,000,000, and one-fourth of the population were rendered houseless. It seems probable from the reports thus far be imagined. He was be at in figure, only received that the terrible fire in Chicago has five feet four inches tall. His face was comfire of London, though relatively more destructhirds the size of the Chicago of to-day, hay-

Facts vs. Theory.

The theory and practice of the Southern peo ple is sadly at variance with the fundamental principles of political economy, and the rules which govern national and individual wealth. Theoretically and practically, we have ever been opposed to manufacturing. The theory which we have tested to the full, is that of making cotton and buying every thing else we consume. We boast that "cotton is king" and rules the world. Every year this dogma is demonstrated to be silly; still we cling to it. The suffering on the north side is heartrending

The only reason we attempt to assign for such a course is, that we do not possess the natural facilities for manufacturing our cotton. What are the facts in the case? Is it true that nature has forbidden us to manufacture the cotton that grows on our soil, into those fabrics which are in common use all over the world ? If such be the case, then it is wise to continue our present course, notwithstanding the fact that it makes the producer of king cotton the dependant of the manufacturer.

do oppose and obstruct the due execution of the laws of the United States, and impede the We are, however, firmly convinced that no such a state of things exists in nature. Let us due coarse of justice under the same; and take a glance at the facts in the case. The whereas the constituted authorities of said cotton that is produced in York county is, at State are unable to protect the people aforesaid present, shipped several hundred miles to be in such rights within the said Counties; and whereas the combinations and conspiraces aforesaid within the Counties aforesaid are or-ganized and armed, and are so numerous and converted into varn, cloth and various stuffs, and again re-shipped to us to be consumed. The principle upon which the transporting agents, commission merchants and manufac-turer proceeds is, that the consumers must pay all expenses and a sufficient amount of overplus to secure all these agents a good living.— The cotton producer is held responsible for his full share of his expense. Now if the manufacturer of cotton in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York can make a for-tune; why may not the individual, who manufactures cotton goods in York county, do the same? The advantages are all in favor of the latter. Our climate is more favorable for manufacturing cotton than any of the Northern States, and living is cheaper. Operatives, equal

in every respect, can be secured in the South at much less wages than they can be obtained in the North. Some one, no doubt, is ready to exclaim, "you have no water facilities in Yorkville?" What does this mattet? Two-thirds of all the manufacturing establishments in the North are run by steam. This is the case in Pittsburg. run by steam. This is the case in Pittsburg and Fall River. In both cases, there is an abundance of water, but steam has been found by experience to be cheaper and attended with fewer disadvantages than water. Large streams River. The river affords the only good harbon are generally fringed with hills and mountains, on the West side of the lake near its Southern which render them in most cases inaccessible. extremity, and to this fact the city owed its It should also be remembered that a good mill original importance. The name is of Indian seat is not of universal occurrence on large streams. Experiment has proven that where every thing is most favorable for manufactu-Missionary Marquette, who first visited it in 1673. The town was first laid out in 1830, and ring by water, the expenses of doing the same work by steam is but the fraction of a cent per organized in 1833, when it contained only twenty-eight votes. In four years, the popupound in cotton dearer. No one need have lation increased to 4,000. The rapid progress of Chicago since 1837 is probably unparalleled any hesitancy in concluding that we can manufacture by steam in Yorkville with as little in the growth of cities. As early as 1854, it expense as it can be done in any country in the world. Wood is abundant and consequently cheap. This will be the case for years to come. cheap. This will be the case for years to come. In fact, by proper management, wood need never become scarce. The old field pine grows amassed by many of its citizens were freely expended in building up the city in a style of abundantly every where in this region, and

unsurpassed magnificence and grandeur.--Chicago rated as the fifth city in the Union, according to the census of 1870. The population, as ascertained by the marshals, was re-ported to be 298,977, but it was claimed to be small group. In the same year of the last great fire in New York, 1845, Quebec suffered terribly from the same destroying element. On the 28th of May a fire broke out in the Faubourg St. Rooh May a fire broke May a fire broke out in the Faubourg St. Roch goods, or any thing else. We are not guessing which destroyed 1,500 buildings before it could at this statement. We have the facts from the proper authorities, which will vouch for its invigorates the power of digestion, causes truthfulness at any time. A clear gain of twenty-six and a fourth per cent is almost fabulous. Is it not time that some of our moneyed men were thinking about this subject? A capital of fifty thousand dollars will start an establishment which will be a source of immense income to the stockholders, and a blessing besides to the whole county. It will assist us to get our hands out of the lion's mouth .-- York-

several thousand more.

But, Mr. Editor, we feel almost ashamed at the meagre description of this marvelous section of Western North Carolina. People must tion is not exaggerated.

After a few hours of delightful sport with the trout in this celebrated river, having no the ascent of the mountain of the same name. We met persons driving cattle to market so fat A why there were not thousands instead of hun- coal. dreds, for the range is, or seemed to us to be, illimitable. The summit of this mountain, elevation, in the size and growth of the trees, scarcely twenty feet high, with limbs branching view from the summit, which is accessible on U.S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.

away. A special session of the Illinois Legislature has been called to aid business men and to provide employment for the poor.

Apprehending that suffering may cause crime, additional Federal troops have been called for. A careful survey of insurances, to-day, shows that there were written on property destroyed over \$200,000,000; add another \$100,000,000 to this sum and a fair estimate can be reached of the loss. All leading merchants who have been seen express a determination to resume business at once.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The heat was so intense at times that the burning buildings could not be approached within 150 feet. The fire, after reaching the business part of Bandolph and South Water streets, leaped the river to the north side in an incredible short space of time, and thence among the wooden buildings on that side, reached the lake shore, after reducing block after block of dwellings to ashes.

A scene of such utter powerlessness, in the face of an enemy, was never presented than that of this people trying to combat the fire, for ple bowed their heads in anguish of spirit, and beginning in a boot shop on High street, swept the combat was not of long duration. The peoallowed the fire to have untrammeled sway. While there are many instances of generous devotion on the part of the rich and poor, in dividing with the destitute, there are painful instances of meanness and selfishness. One person was trying to remove valuable papers from an office, and he asked two firemen to help him, but they refused unless he paid them fifty

Drivers of express wagons have taken \$100 and even \$500 for an hour's use of their vehiaround the streets of the north division, where death in the flames. One poor man had crowded for refuge into a water main lying in the street, near the water works, but the fire found | day night-a preface that events have invested him even there and robbed him of life.

Children are going around the burnt district, seeking something to satisfy their hunger.— they ask for relief, but there is none to give them. No one has provision or money. What provisions there were in the city are now burn-to the comparatively trifling losses have familiar-ized us to the pealing of the Court House bell, and we had forgotton that the absence of rain for three weeks had left everything in so dry provisions there were in the city are now burn-ed or eaten, and some people have enough to last them for the day, but no longer. Provis-start a fire which would sweep from end to end

As night comes on the want of gas is keenly as a white man's.

in 1666.

- The Chicago Tribune, of Sunday morning, thus prefaced its account of the fire on Saturwith the character of portentous prophecy :-"For days past alarm has followed alarm, but

- Au enterprising Yankee is travelling

ville Enquirer. General Walker, the Celebrated Filibuster.

Some verses by the new poetical celebrity Joaquin Miller, upon "Walker in Nicaragua," commencing "He was a brick, and brave as a bear," recall to the public notice a man, who, though forgotton in the rush of stirring events

which followed hard upon his tragical death, once occupied a wide share of the world's at-With an audacity worthy of the tention. Spaniards of the sixteenth century, Walker re-vived the glories of Alvorado and Gil Gonza-les on the same fields, and set the whole of Spanish America ablaze with his bold fiilibustering. He railled to his banner, high ad-

vanced in the very "Paradisc of the Indies," the most daring and chivalrous youth of the South, established a working government, procured the connivance of leading American statesmen, and the money of capitalists, managed part of the Cabinet at Washington in his interest, awakened the angry apprehension of England, then interfering in her meddling, pottering way with the "Mosquito question;" and was finally crushed after an obstinate and gallant defence, by the combined power of all Central Ameri-

William Walker was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1824. He was a puny, studious boy, and received what is called at the South, a classical education, at the "University of Nash-ville." He roved about the world until 1853, having been a teacher, an editor, a lawyer, a physician, and then "broke out" (in California physician, and then the writer saw him phrases) as a filibuster. The writer saw him in 1858. A more unpromising hero could not

no parallel in modern history, unless in the conflagrations kindled by war. Even the great mon and dull. His complexion light, pimpled his eyes grayish blue, no beard and his hair thin tive, did not equal it in absolute extent. The and yellow. He may have been personally London of that day was little more than two- brave, but he made no display of it. He was not a dashing leader, and was rarely under fire. danger. Among the sad scenes was the ap-pearence of men and boys beastly intoxicated reported, two-thirds of Chicago is in ruins, the no personal magnetism, never had the affection desolated territory is far greater than the five-sixths of London said to have been laid waste achieve, and which came near being an entire and magnificent success, was due to the popu-larity of the cause of which he was champion,

and his own belief in it. He was an active apostle of the "manifest destiny" doctrine, and purpose was the extension of slavery to new in song or story.

cise on the contrary, creates a healthy appetite, sound and refreshing sleep, a freshness of com-plexion and cheerfulness of spirit; it wards off disease, and tends to preserve the vigor of both mind and body to advanced age. During the winter season, active exercise in the open air preserves the warmth of the body and renders it less susceptible to the influence of the cold and less dependent for its comfort on artificial heat. The period of the day best adapted to exercise are early in the morning and towards the close of the day. Walking is the most beneficial and most natural exercise, because in the crect position every part of the body is free from restraint, while by the gentle motion communicated to each portion of it, in the act

WASHINGTON, October 12.-The President has issued the following proclamation :

Whereas, unlawful combinations and conspi-racies have long existed, and do still exist, in

the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Con-stitution of United States and secured by the

Act of Congress approved April 12, 1871, enti-

tled "An Act to enforce the provision of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of

the United States;" and whereas, in certain

parts of said State, to wit: in the Counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chester-field, such combinations and conspiracies do so

obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws

of said State and of the United States as to de-

prive the people aforesaid of the rights, privi-

leges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and

powerful as to be able to defy the constituted

authorities of said State and of the United

States, within the said State, and by reason of

said causes the conviction of such offenders and

the preservation of the public peace and safety have become impracticable in said Counties; Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby

command all persons composing the unlawful

combinations and conspiracies aforesaid to dis-

perse, and to retire peaceably to their homes, within five days of the date hereof, and to de-

liver, either to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of

HISTORY OF CHICAGO .- Chicago is situated

on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago

origin, and is mentioned by the French Jesuit

cities of the Union. The colossal fortunes

(Signed)

U.S. GRANT.

of walking, free circulation is promoted.

How PEOPLE GET SICK .- Eating too much and too fast and swallowing imperfectly masticated food. By taking too much fluid during meals. Drinking poisonous whiskey and other intoxicating drinks. Keeping late hours at night and sleeping too late in the morning. Wearing clothing too tight so as to relax circulation. Wearing thin shoes. Neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep their hands and feet warm. Neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open .--Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for light costumes and exposure, incident to evening parties. Starving the stomach to gratifying a vain and foolish passion for dress. Keeping np a constant ex-citement, fretting the mind with borrowed troubles. Employing cheap doctors and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill. Taking meals at irregular intervals.

BACHELORS, ATTENTION .- The attention of

bachelors is invited to the following "wail :" "There are some sad sights in this world; a city sacked and burnt-a battlefield after a great slaughter-a London in the midst of a plague-a ship burning at sea-a family pining in starvation—a jug of molasses wrecked upon the pavement. All is bad, it is true. "But to us, the saddest sight of all, is an old

bachelor wearing toward the end of his journey of life, his great duties undone. Miserable creature ! just look at him ; his shirt buttons off-his stocking out at the toes-not a son or daughter, nor a relative to drop a tear, to close his eyes in death, or to leave his money tonobody, in fact, to care for him-shunned by saint and sinner. Poor old bachelor !"

IN A NUT-SHELL .- The Columbia Phenix, in referring to President Grant's latest Ku Klux proclamation, says : That Lynch-law has been resorted to in certain cases in South Carolina, is undoubtedly true. But it is also true that it was recently resorted to in Chicago. What, however, is approved and called swift vengeance his faith, constancy and boldness, allured the in burning Chicago is called "Ku Kluxism" in bustling spirits of the time. The underlying plundered and outraged South Carolina. Behold the case plainly stated. Parties who upand richer fields, and the aggrandisement of southern empire. All such aspirations perish-and the vasc planny stated. Tartes who up hold the summary executions of incendiaries and thieves in Chicago-a Northern city-are

- A famous Judge came late to court one - It may be interesting to those who have day in business session, whereat the clerk, in