

The State Agriceltural and Mechanical Society.

The following address by the President, Gen. Johnson Hagood, was delivered at the recent

Gentlemen of the Society : At the convention of agriculturalists and mechanics, held in this city, in April, 1869, which fearlted in the for-mation of this society, it will be remembered there was a lengthy discussion as to fixing the parmanent place for holding our annual fairs. The claims of Columbia and Charleston were many present by their respective advocates The chaims of Columbia and Charleston were warmly pressed by their respective advocates; and others leaned to the idea of making our fairs peripatetic, holding them each year in different sections of the State, and in that town which would offer to the society the greatest inducement for so doing. It was finally agreed that the first annual fair should be held in the

that the first annual fair should be held in the city of Columbia, and after that, the matter be left with the Executive Committee. Unon the adjournment of that convention, the City Council of Columbia took the matter actively in hand; and first having submitted "the question to the corporators, and meeting with their approval, proceeded to expend near \$,000 in erecting buildings for our use. These buildings were erected upon a tract of land 8,000 in erecting buildings for our use. These buildings were erected upon a tract of land formerly purchased by the City Council, and improved for the use of the old State Agri-cultural Society, which we have succeeded.— The buildings then erected had been destroyed by Sheaman, during the late war. Upon the first day of our first fair, the Mayor and Coun-cultured them over to the Executive Commit-tee for the society, and afterwards delivered a ly turned them over to the Executive Commit-tee for the society, and afterwards, delivered a deed to the same effect, under the corporate acal, which was accepted and recorded. Our society being unincorporated, the freed of the premises was made to the three resident intermisers of the Executive Committee, in trust for our was so the Executive Committee, in trust for our use, so long as we shall continue to hold thereon at least one annual fair, and no longer, and it was especially provided that the premises were not to be liable for the debts of the society, present or future; and were also to revert to the city of Columbia, upon the dissolution of

the sou At a subsequent meeting of the Executive At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee, preparatory to our second fair, they were warmly urged to at least alternate be-tween Charleston and Columbia. As an ori-ginal proposition, the scheme commended itself similarity; but the liberal action of Columbia, and our acceptance of their deed, had decided the matter. It was not contemplated to have the matter. It was not contemplated to have more than one fair in each year, and that must be in Columbia. Accordingly, we have held upon these grounds two fairs, and are now holding the third—each of which, at a very moderate estimate, has caused to be expended in the city of Columbia not less than \$80,000. For the more the faith of this deed your Further, upon the faith of this deed, your Executive Committee, last year, laid out in completing the buildings between \$2,000 and \$3,000 of the society's funds, and this year have continued the improvement, with a smaller ex-penditure.

It seems that a new Council, with different views, are now in charge of Columbia, and re-cently proceedings at haw have been instituted to set aside the deed, and to restore the grounds and buildings to the city. Your Executive Committee have employed counsel, and the matter is before the courts. I have thought it proper to bring it fully to the attention of the society, but care not to surmise or comment upon the motives which have induced this ac-tion. The complaint alleges that the deed "was executed in fraud of the public, political atter is before t "was executed in fraud of the public, political and municipal rights and duties of the said city of Columbia, in bed faith towards it as a pub-lic municipal corporation, created by the stat-utes of the State for political purposes, towards the State and corporators of the city of Colum-bia, and founded in a fraudulent and illegal asbis, and founded in a fraudulent and inegal as-sumption of power." These are grave, though somewhat confused charges. If it is meant that this society has in the remotest degree the perverted to political purposes or directed "fissif to other objects than those expressed in its constitution, viz. "to develope and promote the entire material interest of the State," with its the entire material interest of the State, "with its and not a sense and promote and promote the entire material interest of the State, "with its and the sense and promote and promote and promote the entire material interest of the State, "with its and the sense and promote an the entire material interest of the State, "vis is my duty, and as your presiding officer, I pro-blowned the charge beckless and utterly rah-founded. It is undoubtedly, true that a large majority of the members of our society are not of the political faith of the dominant party in this city and State, and would prefer that other built and measures should control our destinies; "but this is necessarily the case whenever the tax-payers, the land-owners, or the capitalists in South Carolina, are fully represented. On "other and proper occasions, they, as citizens, "but and no doubt will again seek to enforce their views of State policy.' But this society as such has so far been free from the contamina-tion of politics; and I had hoped, and still hope, never to see it dragged in its mire. An adverse decision of the courts will only cause our meetings and fairs to be held elsewhere; and whether in Charleston or in some one of the towns of the upper country, is a question the nociety can decide when it arises. to a Phere are questions of more immediate and greater importance which demand consideration at this meeting. They relate to our, fun-damental organization; and in the opinion of your Executive Committee; upon their favora-ble solution at an early date depends not only the continued usefulness of our organization, but, in all probability, its continued existence. By our constitution, members are classed as norary, life and annual. The first contribute bothing; the second contribute \$10 upon admit-tance and nothing afterward; and annual mem-bers are those, who, attending, our fairs, con-tribute \$2, and for the week are entitled to ad-mittance to the fair; and for one year to all the - other privileges of the society, without obliga-tion to continue their contributions beyond that period. The fund from life members since our first meeting has been insignificant, and has been expended in the initial expenses of the society. Our resources are, therefore, limited society. Our resources are, therefore, limited to the fund from annual members, who are in fact nothing more than purchasers of season tickets to our fairs, and to the admission fees of created daily visitors to the same. We have Myra, chief signal officer of the army in heretofore charged nothing for exhibition of charge, stating his desire to extend the benefit articles, stalls for cattle, &c., nor do I deem it of them to the agricultural interests of the advisable that we should; and we receive no country, and inviting the co-operation of this society. His invitation was cordially accepted, and at his request a committee has been apprised in the single item of gate moncy. This pointed to confer with him when necessary, fund, in a series of well managed fairs, will, I upon such plans and improvements as may be decleatisfied, be sufficient for our expenses, es-proper amusements with our agricultural and mechanical exhibition as will make the annu-ally recurring fair an occasion for the social re-union of our people, as well as of technical in-struction. But for any single fair this resource is certainly precarious. Bad weather, depressed markets, or any other occasional incident, may rent short our receipts at the gate after the max markets, or any other occasional incident, may cut short our receipts at the gate after the ex-penses of a fair have been incurred, and leave for the year a serious balance against us. Our society is also, as has been already mentioned, unincorporated, and heretofore it has been thought undesirable to apply for a charter. Under this organization, your Executive

Johnson Hagood, was delivered at the recent annual meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and briefly epitomises the past history and future prospects of the organi-tium: The past history and future prospects of the organi-tium: The past history and mechanics, held in this city, in April 1869, which resulted in the for mation of this society, it will be remembered there was a lengthy discussion as to fixing the months.

Months. At our first fair, in consequence of the life member fund, our receipts exceeded our ex-penses by between \$2,000 and \$3,000. This amount, as stated, was expended in necessary additions to the buildings upon the fair grounds. At our second fair, the balance was against us by about \$1,000, which amount the Exceutive Committee raised upon their personal credit in by about \$1,000, which amount the Excentive Committee raised upon their personal credit in bank, and paid. It remains to be seen how the account with this fair will stand. The deficit of the second fair is secured, in addition to the general obligation of the society, by the indi-vidual guarantee of certain spirited members given in advance; but the Executive Committee hoped that it could be met without calling upon the guarantee by the increased income from this fair; and to that end, they have sought to swell the receipts at the gate, not on-ly by offering to visitors the interest of an increased agricultural and mechanical display, but also such amusements as are known to be popular; and, when guarded from abuse, are, by an enlightened public opinion, deemed un-objectionable.

objectionable. I have no hesitation in saying, that an asso-ciation thus organized and thus working, must be short lived; and I am confident that I ex-press the matured opinion of every friend of the society, who has given thought to the sub-ject. Your present Executive Committee, which has been substantially unchanged from the be-ginning, are convinced of it; and if the effort is to be made to continue as we have been doing. to be made to continue as we have been doing, with unabated interest in the objects and welfare of the society, they are compelled to ask for relief by rotation in the responsibilities of

This condition of affairs was laid before the society at its last meeting, by a report of the Executive Committee, in which they proposed a remedy, which they then thought, and still think, will meet all difficulties, and place our sociation upon an assured financial basis enassociation upon an assured mancial basis en-abling it to extend its sphere of usefulness. I allude to the scheme of an auxiliary joint stock association, with a capital sufficiently large to enable the society to extend its operations, as well as to give it a reserved fund, from the in-terest of which contingencies may be met.— This scheme of an auxiliary association met with the approval of the society, and was adopted by resolution. Committees were ap-pointed to solicit subscriptions; and it was fur-ther resolved, that the Executive Committee be authorized to call a meeting of stockholders as soon as the amount of stock taken will waras soon as the amount of stock taken will war-rant their doing so. This meeting was called in May last at Columbia, and the amount of stock authentically reported to be subscribed was found to be about \$7,000. Many of the County committees failed to report, though it was stated some of them had been successfully at work. From the information thus loosely furnished, the whole subscription would not have exceeded \$16,000. \$30,000 was deemed the lowest amount at which an organization would be authorized, and the stockholders ad-

Committee have, up to this time, in each year, incurred obligations upon their personal credit (the society as such has none) to an amount equal to at least three-fourths of the expenses equal to at least three-fourths of the expenses in anything looking to her good or the weifare. The Reported Over Issue of South Carolina Bonds. The Reported Over Issue of South Carolina Bonds. The annexed article appeared in the New Senate, and he was always among the foremost in anything looking to her good or the weifare. The society as such has, and as its allega.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to ex-press the heartfelt pleasure with which I again greet you. Devoted by taste and circumstances to agriculture, and feeling a profound interest in all that relates to the advancement of the material interests of our State, I must confess that the attractions of our fair grounds, and the interest in the able remarks and discussions that mark your sessions in this hall, hold with that mark your sessions in this hall, hold with me a position to which the social feature of our meetings is not secondary. Our lots are cast in a period of transition. The old has passed away; the new is not yet fully taken on. The nature of our pursuits disperses us widely, and keeps as much at home, while there is that in our history and in our future, which, for a long time to the part wide in a workle. time to come, must make us a peculiar people. Let us have at least our one annual occasion for congenial intercourse—to look into each oth-er's faces and grasp each other's hands. Devo-ting every energy to the restoration of our broken fortunes; availing ourselves of every moral aid to place the State—which we have, perhaps, loved not wisely but too well—among the foremost in enlightened progress, surely it may be permitted us to be something of the Bourbon in our social relations. Forgetting nothing that was good in a past civilization, let us learn nothing in the new that is incon-sistent with the sentiments of right and honor, which characterized the Carolinian of a former congenial intercourse-to look into each othwhich characterized the Carolinian of a former day.

MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—When and where the order of Masonry was first in-troduced into the United States appears to be a matter of some doubt, even among the best informed of the fraternity, and the fact that, prior to the year 1717, lodges were not com-pelled to keep any regular record, leaves no au-thentic date whereby to trace its origin. It is generally conceded, however, that Masonry in the United States dates from the year 1733, when the right honorable and most worshipful Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, grand master of the grand lodge of England, on ap-plication of several brethren residing in New England, appointed and constituted the Right Worshipful Henry Price as provincial grand, index over all the lodges in New England, who, on the 30th of July, 1733, constituted the first grand lodge of Freemasons ever opened on the American continent. This was known as St. John's grand lodge, which title it retained until it was united in 1792 with the grand lodge founded by the earl of Dalhousie, grand master of Scotland, of which Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, was the first grand master in the United States. He MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES .--- When who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, was the first grand master in the United States. He was a successful dry goods merchant, and is generally looked upon as the father of Masonry in the United States. The order rapidly spread, and before the end of the last centary a num-ber of the States boasted of their grand lodges and grand commandaries. George Washington was a member of the Masonic fraternity for

tions have been the subject of discussion almost every day since, we transfer it without mutilation to our columns that our readers may be informed as to the exact charges made against our State officials:

For several days past the most startling ru-mors have been affoat in financial circles, and reflecting seriously upon the credit of the State of South Carolina. First, it was said that an immense over-issue had been made by Mr. Kimpton, the State financial agent. This was quickly followed by an announcement that every member of the State Government, from the Governor down, had arrived in the city. These statements and facts had such a powerful effect on the market that the bonds of the State flucon the market that the bonds of the State fluc-tunced as violently as ever did gold during the uncertain days of the war, the tendency, how-ever, being to weaken the value of the bonds. Even after a most strict and thorough investi-gation, it seems almost impossible to give a re-ally connected statement of the actual condi-tion of affairs, but certainly the wildest reports yet promulgated do not exceed what is appar-ently the, to judge from all that can be learned from most trustworthy sources. from most trustworthy sources. As facts about which there is no question it

may first be stated that the American Bank Note Company of this city, have printed bonds of the State of South Carolina to the amount of \$20,046,000, which have been passed into the possession of Mr. Kimpton ; that for some pur-pose the several members of the State Government are in the city, and that other gentlement of wealth, to whom the credit of the State is a vital question, are here watching their proceed-ings. It is said that Governor Scott on being questioned in relation to the printing of this great amount of bonds admitted that they had been printed, but denied that all had been is-sued, although he was unable or unwilling to say what the amount of the issue really was. Those who charge the over-issue here step in with the question, "What was the object of printing these bonds if it was not the intention printing these bonds if it was not the intention to use them, and if there is no informality why let the credit of the State be hazarded by with-holding the facts?" There was only one way in which the bonds could have been legally is-sued, and that was under cover of an act authorizing loans for the purpose of taking up oth-er bonds of the State, but it is said that no part of the money yet raised has been used for any of the money yet raised has been used for any such purpose, and that the debt which the tax-payers' convention of May last discovered to be about \$12,000,000, was so fearfully increased that the State was absolutely insolvent, or rath-er would be, if it should assume the responsi-bility of paying the debt which has been been er would be, if it should assume the response bility of paying the debt which has been heap-ed upon it. However, it is highly improbable that the tax-payers ever will consent to saddle themselves with such a responsibility, as they themselves with such a responsibility, as they have already expressed a determination not to assume an indebtednes of over \$8,000,000.— Taken in connection with the present reticence of the South Carolina Government officials, the following incident casts suspicion upon their integrity: During the session mentioned above of the tax-payers' Convention a request was made to Mr. Parker, State Treasurer, for permission to examine the accounts of his de-partment, to which he consented, with much partment, to which he consented, with much show of earnestness, but when the committee,

Carolina bonds, the Charleston Courier takes strong ground in favor of repudiating every

dollar of the debt fraudulently contracted by the present administration. It says; "No man of common sense can believe that the fraudulent debt which it has been attempted to fasten upon this State ought ever to be paid. Repudiation is the lighest of moral

waves of a revolution, have spent their time among us in the profitable business of plunder-ing our people. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our families, we owe it to our State, and to those who will come after us, to decline, in any shape or form, at any time, or under any circumstances, ever to recognize a single dollar of the debt which Robert K. Scott's Administration has fraudulently contracted. It was done without the authority of those by whom the debt must be paid, if paid at all; in fact, was done without the consent of any one, ex-cept the New York and Columbia financial "Ring." The only remedy is repudiation, to which our people should, in our opinion, pledge themselves; not, as we have said before, of any interest the State but of those dobts

honest debt of the State, but of those debts which Scott and his associates have, in violation of law, of morals, and of decency, attempted to fasten upon our much afflicted State. There is no other remedy, and to fail to repudiate is in the first place to offer a premium to fraud, and in the second to bankrupt the State.

"We are not surprised that Governor Scott approved of Martial Law as a Republican.— We have no doubt that he would like to have enough of Martial Law to enable him, if possi-ble, to prevent the repudiation of the debt of Messrs. Scott, Kimpton & Co., which he desires to fasten upon the State of South Carolina. As a Republican he desires to place South Carolina in a position from which she will never be able to recover, in order to accomplish his own purposes. Luckily for the State there is still one remedy left, which remedy cannot be prevented even by the cry of Ku Klux, and the remedy is REPUDIATION.

Per contra, the Charleston News takes a moderate view of the situation, and advises against rash conclusions. We make the following ex-

tract from its leader on this subject : "Now, examining the four points which the World makes, and admitting both the power and the unscrupulous character of the State officials, we do not see that we have any cause for wild alarm. The attention which is direct-ed to our financial affairs will make it easier for the taxpayers to compel the production of a true exhibit of the State debt—an exhibit made true exhibit of the State debt—an exhibit made by gentlemen who know their business, and whom, not being coanected with the State Government, the people are willing to trust. And we shall find it less difficult than ever be-fore to give effect to purely defensive measures to the protection of the property-holders of the State. This is as far as it is prudent to go at the state. There is come for wirdlance and firm. present. There is cause for vigilance and firm-ness, but not for a panic. We are not ready to assume for the sake of political effect, or as a newspaper sensation, that there is a fraudulent issue of \$20,000,000 of State bonds. There may be an over-issue, but it is not \$20,000,000,

vestigations, says the Boston Post, instituted by a convention of tax-payers in Florida, reveal a sad condition of financial affairs in that State. So desperate are the circumstances, indeed that something like proceedings in bankraptcy, of temporary repudiation at least, is suggested as the only practicable measure of relief. The debt of the State is found to have been in-creased in three years from about half a million to five and a half millions of dollars, by the recklessness and incompetency with which the public affairs have been managed by the reconstructionists, and the corrupt extravagance of expenditure in which the carpet bag adventurers who have ruled the State have in-dulged. On a taxable property of thirty-five millions, and that a very arbitrary and over-estimated valuation, -a tax has been levied for the current year of half a million of dollars, which is about five dollars a head for the entire white population of the State; and they are while population of the state; and they are the only portion of the people who are taxed. This is the State tax only. The county and municipal taxes will, it is said, in the aggre-gate, reach an equal sum. The profits of pro-duction, on the excess of receipts, for produce over and above the absolute expenses, through-out the State, it is estimated, will no more than may this tax. Consequently if the tax be naid. pay this tax. Consequently, if the tax be paid, the producers will be left without the means of support for their families and employees for the

CARPET-BAGGERS IN FLORIDA .- Recent in

nsuing year. The profligacy of carpet-bag reconstruction rule is thus shown to be as ruinous almost as a devastating fire. And this deplorable state of things is aggrevated by the fact that salaries, things is aggrevated by the fact that salaries, jurors' fees, etc., are paid in scrip, which is not receivable for taxes; and what is still worse, every description of personal property is liable to be sold for taxes-agricultural implements, horses, cattle, household furniture, even beds, everything that one may possess, with none of the exceptions usual in such cases. In view of these despect a circumstances the Governor of these desperate circumstances, the Governor of these desperate circumstances, the Governor has been called upon to suspend the collection of taxes until the meeting of the Legislature, or in the event of his want of power to do that to call an extra session of the Legislature for the accomplishment of the object through some temporary law. But no relief will be realized probably from that source. The adventurers who control affairs are wholly dependent upop what they extort from the people in the form of taxation. The credit of the State will no longer avail them, and the bonds of the State are unsalable in the market. are unsalable in the market.

SOUTHEEN MANUFACTURES.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says :

If the crops of cotton continue to be what they have been, the South will take to manuacturing as she never has done before. Nothing else will be left to her if wisdom guides the investment of her capital and governs the direction of her labor. The negra in the field will produce cotton and corn, while factories will open an avenue to the industriously dis-posed of the white and black race alike. There is no reason why manufactures there should not offer the same inducement to native labor at the South that they used to at the North. Cotton now comes to New England, and is made up into fabrics which are returned to the South, burdened both ways with insurance, freight, the charges of middlemen, &c. Why should they not introduce machinery, and do the work at home? And why should not mines be opened and worked, forests be wrought into wood work, and a score more of industries established by which natural products are made into mcrchantable goods? There is an increase of capital at the South, and this will soon seek profitable investment. That it did not years ago operate in these channels was because of a want of knowledge and experience and a content with the situation. It was the fashion to be a planter or a professional man. Some tra-ders there were and some factors. But there was neither enterprise nor knowledge in manufacturing, and so these establishments languished. Under the new regime they will increase and be profitable, and population will be added to communities where they exist, thus benefiting the farming interest in a double way. How OFTEN SHOULD WE EAT?-A great many dogmatic rules have been laid down respecting "the proper number of meals" to be eaten per day. It is very seldom we can make absolute rules in hygiene. The same rule doce not suit every one; as the old saw has it, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." The principle holds true of the times of eating as well as of the food we eat. Three meals per day are enough, and not too many for a major ity of grown persons. Some are healthier and stronger with but two meals a day; and we hear of a crack-brained doctor in Boston who thinks that he can get along with but one.-Even if he could do so, that is no reason why we should recommed his example as a rule for other persons to follow. There have been rases where men have fasted for weeks, or even for months, and have kept their health; but their example does not prove that a week's fast is a good thing for ordinary mortals. The common-sense principle, that each person should judge according to his own experience of how many meals he needs, is sufficient in most caes. Children would generally be better off for eating four or five times a day; in some house-holds that we know, it is the practice to give them free access to the bread and-butter pantry during the day, forbidding them any thing be-tween meals that would tempt the appetite too strongly. A child will not become a glutton upon bread and butter, and we can recommend his practice in the case of children whose appetites have a way of getting demonstrative be-tween meal-times. If they are really hungry, they can feed it this way to good advantage; if they are not hungry, they are prevented from stuffing themselves because they have nothing else to do .- Exchange. - Tell us not, in idle jingle, "marriage is an empty dream;" for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real, life is carnest, single blessedness a fib; "Man thou art, to man returneth," has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment and not sorrow is our des-tined end or way, but to act that each to-morrow finds us nearer marriage-day. Life is long, and youth is fleeting, and our hearts, though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are beat-ing wedding marches all the day. In the world's broad fields of battle, in the bivous of life, be not like durch drives with living would be taken from her were I to be killed. I have also a wife and baby whose wel-wife! Trust no future, howe'er pleasant; let fare I must look to. This meeting, if fatal to the dead past bury its dead ; act-act in the livme, would deprive them of their only support. ing present, hoping for a spouse ahead. Lives of My opponent is a young man, without wife, or children, or family. He has very little to lose." The challenge-bearer was almost melted to tears. The picture just drawn was true to life, and he determined to return to his principal lorn, unmarried brother seeing, shall take heart

journed, having first directed the President of your society to appoint, at his discretion, a salaried agent to canvass the State for subscriptions. This appointment he has not made, thinking, upon further consideration and upon consultation with the Executive Committee, that at that time of the year, and with the scarcity of money among us, induced by the low prices of the previous crop, the object of the stockholders would not have been advanced. Thus the matter now stands; and I know of nothing which will be brought before you at this meeting which, in my opinion, claims at your hands, more prompt and decisive action. I respectfully recommend that you give it pri-ority in the order of your business.

Since your last meeting, certain well known gentlemen of this State, have associated them-solves in a Land and Immigration Company, and finding it necessary, in the furtherance of their plans, to raise a large fund them batter of and finding it necessary, in the further and their plans, to raise a large fund, they have un-dertaken to do it by a series of drawings and concerts at the Academy of Music in Charles-ton. Their enterprise is now in this stage. In ton. There enterprise is now in this stage. In its inception, they applied to your Executive Committee to conduct their operations under the auspices of this Society, stating that their purpose was to raise \$100,000, and pledging themselves to devote the entire proceeds, less \$10,000, to the immediate introduction of actual settlers into the State. The \$10,000, they proposed, if successful, to devote to a subscription to your joint stock auxiliary association. The committee assented to the proposition, and their action is submitted to the society. Upon this subject of immigration, since the war, we have talked much and accomplished little.— The State Bureau of Immigration, and the Immigration Convention of May, '70, in Charleston, have not resulted, as far as known, in the introduction of a single immigrant. The Newberry Immigrant Association, which was endorsed by our society, as the central organization of the State, and auxiliary to which we recommended the different counties to form other associations, after meeting with some success, has apparently ceased its operations. Private enterprise, with the stimulous of private gain, may, in this instance, effect something more towards increasing our white population by desirable accessions from abroad, and the high character of the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise is a sufficient guarantee of their good faith.

Every one interested in the subject must have noticed with pleasure, not unmingled with surprise, the remarkably accurate prognostications of the weather that daily emanate from the chief signal office at Washington. These reports have been heretofore compiled and disseminated chiefly in the interest of commerce. A communication has been received from Gen. Myra, chief signal officer of the army in deemed important and necessary. The propri-ety was also suggested of establishing a subor-

nearly half a century. He was initiated on the 4th of November, 1752, a few months bethe 4th of November, 1752, a few months be-fore attaining his majority, in Fredericksburg lodge. During the revolutionary war he was a frequent visiter to the army lodge, and in 1778, when the grand lodge of Virginia was formed, he was chosen grand master, but declined the position. In 1788, the Alexandria lodge, at Alexandria, Va., was chartered, and Gen. Wash-ington became its first master, and was one of its members at the time of his death. The lodge still preserves his apron. wavel and other lodge still preserves his apron, gavel and other relics of the "father of his country," among its sacred treasures. In 1793 Washington assisted in laying the corner-stone of the national capitol, wearing a Masonic apron made and pre-sonted to him by the wife of Lafayette.

DOCTORS AND THESE FEES, Only quacks advertise, "No cure, no pay." All honorable physicians charge for their time and trouble in proportion to their talent and reputation, no matter whether the patient remains sick, gets better, gets worse, or clies.

Many physicians, make a discrimination in Many physicians, make a uncrimitation in regard to these charges, according to the wealth of the patient; and this appears no more than fair, as a poor man is not able to pay as much as a rich man. Not that his life is worth less; it may be worth more, for all that, as the poor

may be worth more, for all that, as the poor man may perform useful labor, while the rich man may be a useless consumer of the goods of creation; but that ought not to cause a physician to charge a rich man less, as the best rule for them is, to let the rich pay for the poor and to help the very poor for nothing, as all respectable doctors scinally do. The Medical Gazette reports that previous to the thirteenth century the law regulated the fee for doctors proportionally to the rank of the patient; so for curing a bishop or local chief, he had forty-two cows, and for a member of the lowest rank only six cows. This was for seri-ous complaints; for slight complaints, it was less in proportion, and if no cure was perless in proportion, and if no cure was per-

formed, there was no pay... Dio Lewis declares that our present system of employing doctors is all wrong, and advises people to make contracts with them at \$200 for each family, and a deduction of two dollars for each case of sickness. This is the Chinese system. There, every family of note has its physician, who has a salary of a certain sum per head, to keep them all in good health. The amount of this salary is according to the social condition of the family and the reputation of the doctor. As soon as a member of the family is sick, his share in the salary is stopped, and not commenced again before his health is restored. It is seen that the doctors in China are not encouraged to protract the sickness of rich persons, as is the case with us.

HABITS.—There is nothing that clings so pertinaciously to an individual as habits ac-quired in early youth. The boy who lounges away his evenings on the corner, in the lager beer saloon, or in idle and unprofitable conversation, is laying up for himself a store of mise ry which will plague him the rest of his life, and the youth who, at eighteen, makes the hu-

It is admitted that up to the present time it has been impossible to point conclusively to any delinguencies, as about the same strategy is resorted to as that adopted by the robbers of this city to conceal malfeasance in office. This Parker, who is a Northern man or carpet-bag-ger, went to the State of South Central three years are to be state of South Central to the State of South Central three years are to be state of South Central to the State of South Central three years are to be state of South Central to the State State of South Central to the State of South Cen ger, went to the State of South Carolina about three years ago a poor man, and during that time, on a salary of \$3,500 per annum, has ac-cumulated about \$1,000,000; and so with all the other members of the State Government from poor men they have risen to great wealth. Mr. Kimpton, the financial agent, it is asser-ted, brings claims against the State for commis-

sions and services to the amount of some \$4,-000,000, and so closely in league with him are 000,000, and so closely in league with him are the other officers that they have not dared to resist payment of his claim, although much of it has been proved to be for renewals of credit which have been made time and again, and for each of which transactions he has charged com-missions of various kinds amounting in the aggregate to about fifteen per cent., just the same as though they had been new loans or transac-tions. So in time he has in repeated commissions swallowed up more money than the origi-nal loans amounted to.

One feature alone seems favorable to the State credit. It is asserted most positively, while admitting that Kimpton has made this frightful over-issue of bonds, that his operations have been carried on, not in the capacity of financial agent of the State, but on his own personal account, thus involving only his own personal credit. If this be true, then the entire over-issue could be repudiated without discredit to the State. Again it is charged that all the money the State has ever received from Kimpton for loans made by authority has been about 27 per cent. of the gross amount, the remainder having been retained by him as commissions, and that of what it did receive the State has had the benefit of very little, as most of it had been spent for all manner of

useless and even profligate purposes. It is further said that the members of the Government have used all manner of devices to prevent facts from becoming known in this city that might raise suspicious as to the financial integrity of the State, and thus make the bonds unmarketable. For instance, the inter-est on a part of the debt is payable in New York and a part in Columbia, S. C. That falling due recently in New York has been promptpaid, while not one cent has been received in Columbia for the amount due there.

Again it is found that the expenses of the last session of the Legislature remains yet un-paid. It amounts to the very respectable sum of \$800,000. This was discovered by some gentlemen who began to wonder why no call had yet been issued for a meeting of the Legislature on the 27th day of the present month, as has been the custom heretofore. And they natur-ally concluded that apprehension of the discovery which would be sure to ensue when the Legislature met, had prompted the Governor

to disregard his duty in this particular. To conclude, it should be stated that this information is from a source which entitles it to the highest credit. The persons giving it ex-pressed a confident belief that a fraudulent issue amounting to \$20,046,000 of the State bonds had been negotiated and the money missapplied, and were convinced that if it should prove that the State was involved to that amount it was utterly and irrevocably insolvent.

ty fair in Tennessee.

liberation, and upon a full knowledge of the facts. When we know the whole truth-and we may count upon knowing it before long-it will be time enough to talk of resorting to the last measure of defence open to a plundered and not over wealthy menda? not over-wealthy people.'

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM .-- On Wednesday last we visited this Institution. Dr. J. F. Enlast we visited this Institution. Dr. J. F. Ea-sor, the able Superintendent, showed us through the building. It is kept in thorough order and cleanliness, and everything appears to be done which science and industry and care can sug-gest for the comfort of the unfortunate inmates. One of the new improvements, due to the sagacity of Dr. Ensor, is the arrangement for her the schole building. The method ad heating the whole building. The method adopted affords the advantage of heating the air without depriving it of its oxygen. This is accomplished by means of furnaces, with flues leading up through the walls to each corridor. Another great advantage of this method over that of stoves or common chimneys and fire places, is that the danger from fire is greatly

We are satisfied from what we saw that it would be hard to find a man better adapted to the duties of this responsible position that Dr. Ensor is, and we are sure no one could be more earnestly devoted to duty than he. Amid the reckless appointments to office of the present State government, he stands out in bold relief as a noble exception of competency and devotion to duty.

We had nearly forgotten to mention that we had the pleasure of meeting there our esteemed and talented young friend, Dr. Henry Sloan. Dr. Ensor did well in selecting him as his assistant. Of the estimation in which he is held by Dr. Ensor, it is enough to mention the significant fact that last summer, during the time when Dr. Ensor was absent inspecting the Asy-lums throughout the United States, Dr. Sloan was left in charge of the institution. And the result justified that confidence, for everything went on, as usual, like clockwork. We predict for Dr. Sloan a bright and honorable future in his profession .- Lexington Dispatch.

A DUELLING INCIDENT .- An indiscreet gentleman, who had given offense to a young lady in Louisville, Kentucky, a few days since, was challenged by the this-is-to-be husband of the insulted. While the challenged party was reading the invitation to go out and be shot, his little daughter came up and said, "Papa, mother wants you." The father then turned to the challenge bearer, and said : "This is my little girl, whose happiness and education and and ask for a compromise. The latter was a high-toned, chivalrous Kentucky gentleman, whose heart at once responded to the appeal for pursuing, and each one a husband get.

- Mrs. Patterson, daughter of Ex-President Johnson, and the agreeable lady of the White Honse during his occupancy thereof, has just taken the first premium for butter at her coun-

the world.