An Independent Lamity Dewspaper-.- Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture und General Intelligence.

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1872.

VOLUME VII.--NO. 40.

Such a demand for farm labor has never been known in this country. Many of our fields are lying idle for the want of hands to cultivate them. Some of our houses, lots and forces had Some of our houses, lots and fences are going to waste for the want of repairs. Sorry plough gear, broken wagons, the dusty remains of old carriages, and the scattering fragments of mouldering timbers, show unmistakable signs of labefaction. Weeds and grasses, briers and bushes, thorns and thistles, are visible proofs that the forest is making encroaching the state of the st ments on the rightful domains of previous

ments on the rightful domains of previous industry.

But few clearings are made. New grounds are generally small. Not many long fences of fresh appearance meet the eye. Expansion is the agricultural policy in these days. No objection if the land is made so much the richer, if every acre is required to produce a proportional increase, and the whole farm made to yield as much as in former times. But as this is not the acres expent in a few instances, it shows the case, except in a few instances, it shows that the same quantity of labor has not been employed. The hands have died or gone to other sections, or engaged in other business more agreeable to their feelings or lucrative to their purses. As a consequence, farms dwindle in size, original outfit decays, and the mind broods in melancholy reverie over the ruins of former wealth.

former wealth. Many who once labored in the field are working in shops, in factories, or on railroads. More hands are employed, more means consumed, and harder efforts now made to build railways than at any former period of our histories. tory: Almost every newspaper gives account of some road spanning a river, tunneling a mountain, or reaching a city, where such an andertaking a few years ago would have been considered absolutely infeasible. Let them go with speed and power, wealth and fame, interlocking every town and neighborhood with the arms of commercial interest, and diffusing a spirit of enterprise and intelligence among all the people for aught we care. Ah! we wish they were more numerous, finished in better little, paying larger dividends to stockholders, and making our country the glory of all the

But what are we to do meantime for farm labor? How are we to raise and educate our children? If the plow stops what is to become of schools, factories, railroads, and all our other institutions? Will they not give way, collapse, and fall back to fragmentary heaps, like the costly piles of Greece and Rome, when the tillage of their fields stopped? This reasoning is so plain, as well as some of the signs already mentioned, that many of our wisest men see the danger, and are introducing every plan they can to save the country from it. Perhaps some of them will find the secret of success. The solution of the problem is not impossible. If children? If the plow stops what is to become solution of the problem is not impossible. If they will unite, work in concert, and persevere, they will accomplish their end. Combinations achieve victories that individuals cannot win. "In the multitude of counsellors there is safe-

Success in this case does not depend on one thing. The day of single feats is gone. Once a single combat decided the fate of a nation, but such is not the case at the present time. Once a solitary wanderer, ss Abraham, became the founder of an empire; but now, if a new country, as California, is to be settled, colonies country, as Camornia, is to be settled, colonies come from every part of the civilized world. We must have hands, white and black, native and foreign, laying to and working with energy, before our mountain slopes and rolling plains will ever produce the immense crops of corn and cotton, that the God of nature deciens for our people. The develope of the civilized world. Seems, has avowed a belief in modern Spirit radism, and for this the session cites her to appear, stating her crime to be violations of the leaf. The develope of the civilized world. The develop signs for our people. The day, no doubt, is coming, when burdened Europe, Asia, and the isles of the ocean, will pour their emigrants into New York, Philadelphia, and all our ports; send them up our rivers, along our rail-roads, and through all our neighborhoods; and find homes for them to sell goods, to work in shops, and to develop farms, until this land will teem with such an intermixture of races, such productions, and such wealth, as future historians will never record but once.

In the meantime, the labor of the colored man must not be undervalued. He can stand the climate better than any man of a fair skin and straight hair. His experience is also and straight hair. His experience is also worth something. Our staple productions are familiar to him. How long would it take a man from a trans-Atlantic State to acquire the same knowledge? What would he be worth during his pupilage? As much as the negro? Not unless his superior mind compensates for the difference. But, the fact that the black man's intellect is not so angular, nor his personal embition so great as the white man's is sonal ambition so great as the white man's, is one of the reasons why he is so suitable for the menial labor of a farm. Born to ignorance, raised to coarse fare, and used to plain talk, it is natural for him to yield obedience to higher talent and attaiment. As the laws of nature this obedience in one form or another, as long and dead. In this condition, if it should be are superior to acts of Congress, he must yield this obedience in one form or another, as long filling time, the silk and tassel both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should be a lives. All the political levers in the world cannot greatly elevate his status. Give him the elective franchise, put him on a throne, and fill his exchequer with the golden sands of sand fill his exchequer with the golden sands of office for which it was designated. The pollen office for which it was designated. ancient Pactolus, and it would not much effect his normal condition. This being true, as a general thing, we should control his labor as far as we can with wisdom and discretion. He far as we can with wisdom and discretion. He was a second filling."

the counsel employed to defend the prisoners in South Carolina, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and the Hon. Henry Stanbery, had become distance the second filling."

Considering all things that go to make up efficient labor, the colored man is the cheapest hand we can employ. Needing food, clothes, house, and all the outfit for comfortable living, he will be easy to pay. Unable to cope with his white brother, in law, medicine, and the fine arts—practical, theoretical, æsthetical nne arts—practical, incorenteal, estinetical—raising cane, corn, or cotton, potatoes, peas, or pindars, will be the means of his daily liveliand bolts. The central piece is a small shovel plough, attached to the standard; the side plough, attached to the standard; the side plough, attached to the standard; the side plough, attached to shorted wish, nor sufficient to supply half the demand, wish, nor sufficient to supply half the demand, but there will always be some to hire on reasonable terms. Owing to their indisposition to bear, the temperature of a higher latitude, most of them will remain among us. Like in the control of them will remain among us. Like in the control of them will remain among us. Like in the temperature of a higher latitude, the adjustment rendering it capable of heiner the supply half the demand, pieces are winged scrapers, fastened to slotted bars; the whole being calculated to stir the supply half the demand, pieces are winged scrapers, fastened to slotted bars; the whole being calculated to stir the supply half the demand, pieces are winged scrapers, fastened to slotted bars; the whole being calculated to stir the supply half the demand, pieces are winged scrapers, fastened to slotted bars; the whole being calculated to stir the suspicion to connect the three gentlemen to whom allusion was made as having and the control of the standard; the side sion was consumpated. He also says that there was neither the slightest testimony nor suspicion to connect the three gentlemen to whom allusion was made as having and the control of the suspicion to connect the three gentlemen to whom allusion was made as having and the control of the suspicion to connect the three gentlemen to whom allusion was made as having and the control of the suspicion to connect the three gentlemen to whom allusion was made as having and the control of the suspicion to connect the suspicion to be supplied to the suspicion to connect the su

We should never take the least advantage of their ignorance. In all our business transactions we should gladly pay them according to contract. If we actually feel an interest in their welfare, as every gentleman should do, we shall have to manifest it. Dull as they are, they will perceive it, and give us more ones among them have more confidence in our veracity than in the fairest promise of a yankee. We are glad to see the reaction. It foretokens prosperity. It is the prelude of a better day than we have seen in this country for some time. We should seize upon it immediately as a golden opportunity to improve our mutual.

The popoulation of these arrests must bring a good round sum into the pockets of the officials in the way of costs, &c., to say nothing of blackmail. Grant's representatives in South Carolina are making a "good thing" out of the Ku Klux Act. We suppose the process will contain the tables of mortality, dumb, blind, in same and idiotic. The third volume will contain the records of industry and wealth in the agolden opportunity to improve our mutual.

The cacept in flight or surrender. The number of these arrests must bring a good round sum into the pockets of the officials in the way of costs, &c., to say nothing of blackmail. Grant's representatives in South Carolina are making a "good thing" out of the Ku Klux Act. We suppose the process will contain the records of industry and wealth in the same and idiotic. The third volume will contain the records of industry and wealth in the records of industry and wealth in the same and idiotic. time. We should seize upon it immediately as a golden opportunity to improve our mutual condition. Will not our people meet the demands of the case with urbanity, energy, and mands of the case with urbanity, energy, and financial acumen? How many of our farmers will observe all the signs of danger that threat-will observe all the signs of danger than the records of industry and wealth in the arched that the arched threat-will observe the signs of danger than the signs of danger than the signs of danger than the records of en to cloud our future prospects, and "make when house-cleaning is going on.

hay while the sun shines?"

But, after all, we must depend chiefly on ourselves. We must do all the work we can ourselves. We must do all the work we can and wait for better auspices. Labor from the Celestial Empire is not here, nor acclimated, nor acquainted with our modes of culture. Hands from Europe are hardly coming in sufficient numbers to make any appreciable difference on our farms. The blacks are here turning up their native soil, and making something for man and beast. But the most of the women who can get other places are not willing to go to the field. Many of the men (as already remarked,) are engaged on other works.

Not all of them, we hope. If you will go to work yourself, you can make a handsome support. Push up your lazy neighbor to the same task by the force of example, and you will do him good. Be instrumental in bringing the young loafer out of the village saloon—in re-lieving him of his fine kids and cane—in putting his hands to the plough and hoe in graceful turn, and you will deserve the highest honors. There are plenty of these dandy loafers of fine cloth and empty purses to make a wonderful difference in the farming interest of the country if the right men were only in the right places. But how these wiseages are even to country if the right men were only in the right playment to the people of that vast empire.—
blaces. But how these wiseacres are ever to The region adapted to its growth is very exbe put in the very place nature intended for them is the most important question we have asked. Would that some one could answer it while their presence on the plantation is so district is near the coast about Shanghai and while their presence on the plantation is so district is near the coast about Shanghai and while their presence on the plantation is so district is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the coast about Shanghai and the plantation is near the co

A TRIAL FOR WITCHCRAFT.-A trial for been heard of in this country since the days when divers old crones and grannies were put to death by the Pilgrim Fathers on that hill just outside of Salem, Massachusetts, where the goats and children of Irish laborers now disgoats and children of Irish laborers now disport; but those good old times have come again in Louisville, Kentucky, in the case of a lady summoned for trial before a Presbyterian session in that city. The lady in question, it seems, has avowed a belief in modern Spiritseems, has avo sponse having been made to this citation, the the leaves are brought from the field, being session serves a formal notice that if accused does not appear at a certain set time an advocate would be assigned her by the body and a trial be proceeded with as if she had appeared and denied the charge. To this the lady responds she will appear at the time set if she may have the benefit of counsel, but otherwise will deem the affair a sham trial and refuse to will deem the affair a sham trial and refuse to the many have the benefit of counsel, but otherwise will deem the affair a sham trial and refuse to the many trial sham are allowed to remain four or five mimutes, rapidly shaken and stirred, when they are have anything to do with it. Whether the session will permit of counsel does not appear; but it is quite likely such will be the case, and an interesting trial may be thus expected.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CORN.-In this thinking and observant age, new ideas and discoveries are constantly being made known, many of which, if true, are never after heard of, while others pass into the treasury of established fact, when their merit has been proven. We have just met with the following paragraph in an exchange:

"An intelligent and reliable farmer, who has for many years been making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn which is quite novel and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanted corn was of little consquence; he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather he plants two or three weeks after crops are planted, about every fifteenth row each way.

I ampton, Kershaw and Butler, made some time ago by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has been fully exposed and refuted: replants whether it is needed or not-or rather He says if the weather becomes dry during the come seasonable, the silk revives and renews, from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common in the the second filling."

A NEW CULTIVATOR .- Mr. J. R. Minter, of Unionville, has patented an improvement in cultivators which promises to be of great importance to farmers and planters. It consists essentially of three working parts or ploughs attached to a suitable stock, and adjustable by rect and unfounded. So far from having abanmost of them will remain among us. Like indigenous plants, they will flourish most in this climate. Here they will bear the finest fruits of their industry. And here their labor will be crowned with the best consequences. this purpose, the central plough is taken off Stanbery had abandoned the case, and he beand the two side scrapers made to straddle the lieved it then, and, with all due deference, he row, cutting as close to the plants as is desired, cleaning the whole bed at one movement, and leaving little work for the hoe, thus making an immense saving of labor.

The Cultivation of Tea.

The leaves of quite a number of shrubs are in use in different parts of the world for making already remarked,) are engaged on other works.

The demand for labor, therefore, increases on the supply. The cry for help, like the garrulous tongue of a politician, never stops.—
"What shall we do?" is asked at every turn in life. "Shall my fields lie idle when cotton is worth twenty cents a pound?"

Not all of them we hope. If you will go to

them is the most important question we have asked. Would that some one could answer it while their presence on the plantation is so much needed. How fine would they look with hardened hands, tanned faces, and dusty clothes! Never did they look so grand on a promenade, at a dining, in a ball-room, nor anywhere in life.

Almost every one who is getting a very scanty allowance in some other business would do well to go to farming. This class is too numerous for detail at present. We cannot specify without taking a heavier risk than we are wilting to do on the instant. Some of us would fall into this class in less time than we are writing this article. But let us go if it will benefit all parties. The wonder is that we do not elbow each other off more frequently than we do. Why not scatter out from close retreats, enter the broad domains of nature, and see the fruits of the earth yield their increase? How fruits of the earth yield their increase? four harvests-the first, of leaf buds, early in April, though many prefer to forego this, and allow the leaves to grow. If gathered, these buds make the choicest variety of black tea, known as Pekoe. But new leaves soon appear, and a second gathering occurs the last of April, or early in May, which is the principal harvest, and affords a fine tea as the product. A third gathering occurs early in July, which furnishes leaves of an inferior quality, and sometimes there is a fourth gathering in Auwitcheraft under the old Mosaic law has hardly gust or September, which furnishes leaves still coarser and poorer. The plants rarely last more than eight or ten years, when they are

allowed to remain not more than an hour or two thinly spread upon trays, to dry off any superfluous moisture, before they are put into thrown out upon a table and rolled with the hands. Afterward they are again thrown into a pan heated by a slow steady fire, and allowed to remain an hour or an hour and a half, being kept all the time in motion by the hands of the workmen. Sometimes they are thrown upon a table to be rolled a second time. This completes the chief part of the operation, though afterwards, when a considerable quantity has thus been finished, it goes through a further process of winnowing and sifting to separate impurities, and assorting into different varieties, and reheating also to be sure that the drying is complete .-- Grocers' Price-Current.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED .- We make the following extract from the proceedings of Congress on the 2nd inst., in which the libellous accusation against Gens. Hampton, Kershaw

In the Senate Mr. Robertson submitted a letter addressed to himself and Mr. Sawyer, from Generals Wade Hampton, Kershaw and M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, denying that they were connected with the Ku Klux organization, or ever had been. Sanator Blair remarked that the Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds, had in the same debate, and at the same time that these gentlemen were referred to, charged that the counsel employed to defend the prisoners gusted with the crimes which were proved against their clients, and had abandoned the case. He then sent to the desk to be read a letwould not consciously do an injustice, had been egregiously wronged. Edmunds said that common report had said that Messrs. Johnson and credibly informed that evidence to criminate them was in the possession of the officers of the government and would be produced at the

loath home, or know not its value. It is the homes of a people that give all its character and I told her to make it herself, that's and solid worth.

emulation acquire more accomplished, and light the know more and do more than a single child know more and do more than a single child know more and do more than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people with large families.

Underdraining for Uplands.

Mr. Editor: I was conversing lately with an the period as early as the third century, though it seems certainly as late as the seventh that the use became general in China, where the plant is a native growth. Early in the ninth it was introduced into Japan, but it was not brought to Europe till the sixteenth or seventeenth century. It was a constructed seventh century. It was a constructed seventh century as the third century and that it should not be confined exclusively to wet lands, but that it would be of great advantage to high lands, even hill-tops, I saw that he thought I was "running they was a blood relation of the great Chief Justice John Marshall, and several of his ancestors were prominent in the public affairs of Kentucky. General Humphan of the surplus water from low and that he had no respect whatever for my advice. He could comprehend, he said, the good of carrying off the surplus water from low and that he had no respect whatever for my advice. He could comprehend, he said, the good of carrying off the surplus water from low and that he had no respect whatever for my advice. He could comprehend, he said, the good of carrying off the surplus water from low and that it should not be confined exclusively to wet lands, but that it would be of great advantage to high lands, even hill-tops, I saw that he thought I was "running tops, I saw that he thought I was "running tops, I saw that he thought I was "running tops, I saw that he thought I was "running tops, I saw that he thought I was "running tops, I saw that he thought I was "running tops, I saw that he thought I was "running tops, I saw that he had no respect whatever for my advice. He could control to the grow of the same family which has contributed several of the same family which has contributed things into the ground," and that he had no respect whatever for my advice. He could comprehend, he said, the good of carrying off the surplus water from low, wet places, but could not understand how anything was to be gained from draining land where water never. gained from draining land where water never lodges. I explained to him at some length how draining would benefit uplands, and was life; so, abandoning the military, he adopted pleased to find that I had convinced him of the profession of law, and rose rapidly to dis-Queen of England two pounds of tea, while, about the same time, it seemed a thing worthy of record that the Russian Embassadors brought back to Moscow some carefully packed green tea, which was received with great acceptance. tea, which was received with great acceptance. lish the fact for the benefit of the uninformed, But probably the use of no article has ever extended itself more rapidly, and it is now a common beverage, not only in Europe and America, but in almost every country of the world. Indeed, it is believed to be used at present by five hundred million people, or half the inhabitants of the world.

Though indigenous in China, the native growth there is not much depended on for a make the request because I know that you have paper to explain a great truth which may be made of incalculable benefit to our country. growth there is not much depended on for a supply. On the contrary, the plant is most carefully cultivated, and affords one chief emcolumns of the Farm and Home, and that you

comprehend its benefits.

But to my subject. I maintain that underdraining would render even a hillside more fertile. The following are the reasons: I take for granted that the drains are open at both ends. Where this is the case the air entering at the lower end and coming out at the upper, is passing through in a continual current. The drain carries of all surplus water, and as it does so leaves spaces or interstices between the particles of soil into which the air penetrates, which being warmer than the soil, is constantly furnishing heat to the supercumbent soil, and thus among other things rendering it fit for cultivation much sooner in the spring than undrained soil. The foul and poisonous gases which exist in the soil are set free and given a means of escape. The atmospheric current constantly passing through, carries with it sup-plies of ammonia and carbonic acid, and while the entire mass of earth from the drain to the surface is permeated by this current, moisture is imparted to every particle of it, thus furnishing an infallible protection against drought. Then, again, this atmospheric current which the drains introduce into the subsoil makes the inorganic elements of the soil soluble and fit

for plant food. Just here my farmer friend remarked that he could see how this might be true just where the drain passed, and for a little distance on either side, but that he could not see how it would affect the space between the lateral drains. I told him that as it must be conceded that well-constructed drains will carry off all surplus water from the spaces between them, it followed that as the water was removed air more than eight or ten years, when they are dug up and replaced with a new stock. In gathering, the leaves are stripped off without much care, and carried to a building where they are assorted and dried.

The drying process varies according to the kind of tea to be produced, for our varieties in the vegetable world. But when they learn that every particle of the vegetable world. But when they learn that every particle of the vegetable world. But when they learn that every particle of the vegetable world. or remember that every particle of the vege-table, with the exception of that which forms its ash when burned, is derived from the atmosphere, an adequate idea may be formed of

similar manner to underdraining; but while it is far preferable to nothing, it cannot be compared in value to a thorough system of under-drainage, as practiced by the intelligent agri-culturists of Scotland and England.—Southern Farm and Home.

THE TWO BOOTBLACKS .- During a slight lull in business the other day two little boot-blacks, one white and one black, were standing on a corner doing nothing, when the white bootblack agreed to black the black bootblack's boots. The black bootblack was of course willing to have his boots blacked by his fellowbootblack, and the bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots went to work. When the bootblack had blacked one of the black bootblack's boots till it shone in a manner that would make any bootblack proud. this bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots refused to black the other boot of the black bootblack until the black bootblack, who had consented to have the white bootblack black his boots, should add five cents to the amount the white boot-black had made blacking other men's boots. This the bootblack whose one boot had been blacked refused to do, saying that it was good enough for a black bootblack to have one boot blacked, and he didn't care whether the boot that the bootblack hadn't blacked was blacked or not. This made the bootblack who had blacked the black bootblack's boot as angry as a bootblack often gets, and he vented his black wrath by spitting upon the blacked boot of the black bootblack. This roused the latent passions of the black bootblack, and he proceeded to boot the white bootblack with boot which the white bootblack had blacked. A fight then ensued, in which the white bootblack, who had refused to black the unblacked boot of the black bootblack, blacked the black bootblack's visionary organ, and in which the black bootblack wore all the blacking off his blacked boot in booting the white bootblack. The fraternity of bootblacks afterward convened and denounced the action of the white and black bootblack as one of the blackest in the pages of bootblack history.

KU KLUX ARRESTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA .-The Columbia Phanix states that warrants for the arrest of two hundred citizens of Newberry and three hundred in Laurens counties have been issued. These wholesale arrests wear the aspect of an official speculation. The process cern with the Ku Klux movement, and he is we learn is simple and summary. The Marsatisfied that Mr. Edmunds, whom he knows shallor representative of the Federal Government goes before the United States Commissioner and makes some affidavit; forthwith he receives a warrant and proceeds to arrest the believed it now. Concerning his statement as to read the warrant, and to learn what the to the three persons alluded to, he had been charges brought against him may be, and upon whose affidavit the warrant has been issued. This is denied him. If resistance is threatened sons of wealthy farmers who are generally the or attempted, the forces of the United States The United States Census, when comproper time. Senator Blair said he was satispleted, will fill three volumes of the size of field that there was no such evidence, and that remedy except in flight or surrender. The large majority of our prosperous men of the size of these gentlemen had come to Weshington at the large majority of our prosperous men of the large majority of our prosperous men of the large majority of our prosperous men of the size of these gentlemen had come to Weshington at the large majority of our prosperous men of the large m Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The first these gentlemen had come to Washington de- number of these arrests must bring a good all pursuits and professions are those who have round sum into the pockets of the officials in commenced life with but little beyond a stout the way of costs, &c., to say nothing of black-pair of hands, a clear head and a confident

General Humphrey Marshall.

This distinguished gentleman died at Louis-

Ambition and high intellectual endowments, however, drew him to the bar and to political life; so, abandoning the military, he adopted and his learning and great knowledge of men placed him among the foremost of the great lawyers of Kentucky. Law and politics are inseparable in Kentucky, and Col. Marshall seemed ready to stand in the breach, and to was drawn into that maelstrom of so many able lawyers at an early age. In the party strug-gles in that State he became a leader, espous-ing at first the Whig and afterward the Ameri-can parties, by which he was elected to the Legislature, to the State Convention, and finally to Congress. Previous, however, to his ap-pearance in Congress, he had served in the Mexican war, as Colonel of a fine regiment of mounted riflemen, who did good service at Bupaying the whole annual tax in one lump, inmounted riflemen, who did good service at Bu-ena Vista and elsewhere. In the National House of Represntatives there were few abler debaters or more skillful parliamentarians than Col. Marshall. While in Congress he received the appointment of Minister to China, and resided for some time in that country, with whose history, government, institutions and character, he acquired a familiarity which has been attained by very few. To his profound study and research, our Government owes almost al the information which has been collected and preserved in our State papers relative to this peculiar people. On his return from China, Colonel Marshall resumed his old position as representative of the Louisville District in Congress, and held it almost down to the breaking out of the war. When that occurred, he identified himself with the cause of the South, was appointed a Brigadier General, and served several years in Virginia and Kentucky.

At the end of the war Colonel Marshall re-

sumed the practice of his profession, which he prosecuted for a few months in this city, but inally removed to his old arena, Louisville, where he was actively engaged at the bar at

the time of his death.

Charleston News:

There were few abler men in the West than Humphrey Marshall. His mind was remarkably acute and capacious, and his ability as a clear, vigorous, logical writer and speaker was equalled by few. His immense physical frame served to make more impressive the great activity and brilliancy of his intellectual faculties. Withal, he was a gentleman of great amlability of heart and and geniality of manners and habits. His decease will be deeply mourned by the whole people of Kentucky, to whom he was always a true and devoted son .- N. O.

Death of Prof. Morse, the Father of the Telegraph.

The intelligence of the death of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, which occurred in New York on the 2nd of April, was not unexpected to the dition, but his heirs generally begin with dis value.

Subsoiling land operates to some degree in a critical condition. The annexed brief sketch vision.

Country, as he had been lying for days in a critical condition. The annexed brief sketch — Some people act as if their debts were of his life and services is copied from the like coffee, and would settle themselves in time

> Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, whose peaceful death after a long and honored life flashed in an instant from his bedside to the remotest parts of a sympathizing world by the agency of his own immortal invention, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, and consequently lacked but a few days of being eighty one years old. In his early manhood he was an artist of repute, and in 1813 his colossal picture of "The Dying Hercules," and his plaster model of the same subject, received the prize in the Royal Academy of England. Fifty years ago he practiced his profession in our own city, and he removed hence to New York City in 1822, where, among other works of art, own city, and he removed hence to New York
> City in 1822, where, among other works of art,
> he executed a full length portrait of General
> Lafayette, then on a visit to this country. It
> was in 1832, while returning from a visit to
> Europe, that he conceived the idea of conveying verbal messages from distant points he ing verbal messages from distant points by means of an electric current, and, by laborious study and careful and prolonged experiment, he finally invented the present system of the electric telegraph which has wrought such won-derful results in the history of the world. In 1840, Professor Morse perfected his patent at Washington, and in 1844 the first line of telegraph in the United States (between Baltimore and Washington) was completed. He lived to see a more ample fulfilment of his immortal conception than he could possibly have realized, and he died full of years and of honor. His has been the lot, rare among inventors, of witnessing the full triumph of his genius, and of receiving the hearty plaudits and the substantial rewards of a grateful world. On his eightieth birthday, April 27, 1871, a beautiful bronze statue of Professor Morse, by Mr. Byron M. Pickett, was unveiled in Central Park, New York, in the presence of the representatives of the telegraphic fraternity of New York, by whom it was presented to the city, and of a large concourse of people, who will not readily forget the imposing ceremonies of the occasion and the venerable appearance of the honored inventor. His last public appearance in New York was at the unveiling of DeGroat's statue of Franklin, in Printing House Square, to which he was attracted to pay his tribute to the memory of the philosopher who first caught from the clouds the lightning flash which he himself had chained to the chariot wheels of

commerce and intelligence. starts out in life relying upon others, will rarely accomplish much. The men who succeed, are the self-reliant, confident ones, those who have gone forth on their own energies and abilsuspected party, showing only the back of the ities, and who have courage to attack obwarrant. Of course the citizen makes a demand stacles, of whatever character, and persevere in their assaults until they are overcome. We charges brought against him may be, and upon have a number of such in mind at present, whose affidavit the warrant has been issued. most reliant upon others. Wherever one rich spirit. They are the ones who subdue difficullina are making a "good thing" out of the Ku ties and master situations which to sons of wealth and luxury appear insurmountable.

- Dr. Franklin recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, for, says he, wherever there are several honorable homes. And the nation is dying a horrible death, whose young men and women eye?" "Oh, nothin', only my wife said this emulation acquire more accomplishments, and

The People and the New Taxes.

The Charleston News, in noticing the failure of an effort to test the constitutionality of the License Act recently passed by the Legislature, makes a virtual admission that there is no hope to be expected from any further efforts to op pose the onerous burdens put upon the people through the medium of the Courts. Its comments upon this failure will be found interest-

ment in opposition to the license law is terribly disheartening, for the reason that it is an unequivocal indication that the classes whom taxation most seriously affects have come to the conclusion that it is cheaper, after all, to comply with the provisions of an odious law than to encounter the unpleasant hazards of indictment

and prosecution. take the chances of fine and imprisonment. But, as soon as it was known that the prosecuting officers flatly refused to suspend proceed-ings, the opinion found frank and general ex-pression that resistance was useless, and that the payment of the license fees could not safely be postponed. Even before the meeting of Monday adjourned a number of persons had stead of the first quarterly instalment, which would have satisfied the legislative requirements. Everybody felt that the law was a monstrous injustice, but the majority were no doubt honestly convinced that they could better afford to pay license fees amounting, for the whole State, to a million of dollars than to run the gauntlet of the courts. The meeting contented itself with formally advising the people to contest the law, leaving it with each individual to decide for himself how this should be done. And here, unless we are sadly mistaken, ends the first serious effort to foil the State Government in its set purpose of forcing from the people, this year, the enormous sum required to meet both its old debts and current expen-

It is useless to shut our eyes to the plain significance of this admission. The meaning of it is that the tax-payers, in their disorganized condition, despair of successfully opposing the stringent and unequal fiscal laws of the State. They will find it hard in the extreme to comply with the demands of the tax-gatherer; but, until there is more unanimity of sentiment and determination than has so far been manifested. manifested, the people must pay, and pay quickly, every dollar of tax levied upon them. And the greater their distress, and the more painful their privations, the stronger will be the motive for bending every energy to the great work of securing a reformation of the government of the State. This alone can give the people complete relief; and, failing an appeal to the courts, it is, also, the speediest remedy within the reach of the taxpayers.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

The best way to get rid of troublesome friends, we are told, is to lend them money.

 A celebrated author says that spite and ill nature are the most expensive luxuries.

by standing.

— N. P. Willis used to object to water on the ground that "ever since the deluge it has tasted unpleasantly of sinners."

— A cotemporary says of a prominent General that "his sword was never drawn but once, and then in a raffle." - Some one says the lion and the lamb may

lion gets up it will be hard work to find the —A grocer recently had a pound of sugar returned, with a note stating that it contained too much sand for table use, and not enough

lie down together in this world, but when the

— An Illinois editor thus sarcastically speaks of the marriage of a professional brother in Indiana: "He stepped upon the hymencal platform, adjusted the fatal noose, and was swung off into that unsilent bourne whence he can never return, save by the Indianapolis connecting lines."

 A college president met on the cars a stu-dent whose character for sobriety was not good, and whose then appearance evidenced a debauch, approached him, and solemnly and regretfully said: "Been on a drunk?" "So

have I," was the immediate reply.

— A pious but uneducated judge closed a sentence with the following touching reproach: 'Prisoner at the bar, nature has endowed you with a good education and respectable family connections, instead of which you go prowling around the country stealing ducks.'

- The following is the way they call out the figure of a "reel" out West: "Dance to the gal with the yellow shawl; now down outside and up the middle; turn to your partner, Isaac Smash, and now to that entire stranger; sechez to the right and left; ra de tan da du de; now to Peter Schwitchall's daughter; turn to your partner every one; set to the flaring; balance one and spin about to the girl with the hole in heel of her stocking.

— A quiet family in the country was electrified the other day by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from a daughter who was teaching in a distant city. The telegram was passed around and duly admired. The dashing bold-SELF-RELIANCE.—The young man who ness of the chirography came in for its share out in life relying upon others, will rarewith an air of gratified pride as she ejaculated slowly: "Ann Maria allers did write like a man, guess she's been takin' writin' lessons, this here beats her last letter all holler!"

> NOT THE LONGEST CASE .- Many of the newspapers referring to the Tichborne case, speak of it as the longest trial on record, and of the speech of the Attorney General in opposition to the claimant as the longest speech As a matter of history this is not correct. The trial of Warren Hastings upon articles of impeachment for high crimes and misdomeanors, before the British Parliament, was much longer, and the address of Edmund Burke upon presenting the articles of impeachment is probably the longest legal argument on record. This remarkable trial began by the presentaticn of articles of impeachment to the House of Commons, April 4, 1786. The answer, reply, rejoinder, &c., consumed the time until the beginning of February 1788. The trial before the House of Commons began February 13 1788, and ended March 17, 1789. Edmund