

Intelligencer.

Family Newspaper----Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture und General Intelligence. Independent

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1873.

VOLUME IX.---NO. 15.

Banks and Banking.

An esteemed friend sends us the following extract from the annual report of Col. Thomas J. Pickens, the Comptroller General, of the State, submitted to the Legislature in 1853. Our correspondent thinks this article is applicable to the present times and circumstances, and requests its re-publication in our columns, which is readily granted AHUO

The banks which were in a state of suspention at the last session of the Legislature, all resumed specie payments before the close of the fiscal year with apparently less difficulty and stringency than was anticipated. The past history of the banking system of the country clearly illustrates the fact, that these occasional suspensions of specie payments may be looked for as periodical incidents inseparably connected with the system. As the wrecks of the late financial tornado, which swept with resistless violence throughout the commercial world, are still around us, it may not be deemed irrelevant many, contributed in a great degree to its in-tensity. A comprehensive view of the wide field of commercial enterprise and speculation would leave no doubt that the principal cause of the recent financial revulsions, which shock great extension of the credit system through all the ramifications of trade and speculaand currency, which can never be long disregarded with impunity. There are certain es-tablished laws of trade and currency, as inva-riable in their operations as the fixed laws, which regulate the natural world. These laws have been elaborated from the crucible of prohave been elaborated from the crucible of profound thought and philosophic observation, by the ablest political economists of past times; and, having been confirmed by the experience of all enlightened nations, serve as signals of all enlightened nations, serve as signals are unyielded and only the pashways of commerce to guard along the pathways of commerce to guard against the rocks and shoals upon which thousands are wrecked. The great natural law of supply and demand, which usually promotes and that it, by breaking up the measure of supply and demand, which usually promotes a healthy commerce between different countries value makes a lottery of all private property, the political destinies of the country whenever its people are tolerably united. The wide fervalue makes a lottery of all private property, tile region between the Great Lakes and the cannot be denied. Shall we ever be able to put Alleghanics on one side, and the Rocky Mounneeded, is frequently counteracted in its opera-

tions by the expansive and elastic currency furnished by the banks. When there is a foreign demand for any commodity, and its exportation pays remunerating profits, the banks frequently, by expansion, furnish the pabulum for a speculative demand, which causes prices to rise so rapidly at home, furnish the pabulum for a speculative demand, which causes prices to rise so rapidly at home, that exportation soon ceases to be profitable, and importation continuing, trade is turned from its natural channel, and foreign balances have to be met with coin. By this artificial have to be met with coin. By this artificial and contractions. system, promoted and fostered by a competition enlarged by withdrawing gradually bills of if the farmers' movement sufficiently shatters for bank dividends, thousands engaged in legiti-mate trade are ruined, and frequent opportuni-ties are lost of adding to the productive wealth of the country. In countries where the circulating medium is not liable to sudden expansions and contractions "from being regulated by the true principles of currency," where there is a foreign demand for any commodity, that the exporter of it is enabled to realize certain profits, and at the same time contribute to the national wealth. One cause of the variableness of the amount of paper currency in and furnish the standard and measure of value most important and populous geographical bleness of the amount of paper currency in circulation, which renders it such an uncertain standard of value, is to be attributed to a distributed to a distributed of currency; They also have conferred on them the remarking regard of the established principle of currency; regard of the established principle of currency; regard of the established principle of currency; able privilege of getting possession of the that a cheaper circulating medium always extended the privilege of getting possession of the able privilege of getting possession of the property and credit of the rest of the commuproperty and credit without interest, when pels one of greater value from competition with it in the same channels of trade. There is another invariable law of currency, that if paper money is withdrawn from circulation and file to pay interest on their promissory

paper currency only displaces the same amount the property of the whole community is placed the property of the whole community is placed under the control of monied corporations, which is a striking commentary on the worth differing so much in the causes of their value, which is a striking commentary on the worth of constitutional guarantees for the protection of property in a republican government. This is no fancy sketch, as the bank reports will produce the same value, and, as an article of commerce, when not needed as a circulating is no fancy sketch, as the bank reports will be artisted manof commerce, when not needed as a circulating medium, enters largely into the arts and manufactures. The other, possessing no intrinsic value, consists of mere promises to pay something valuable on demand. A specie currency, as the representative of the labor and capital that produced it, can only be increased gradually by the netural demands of commerce. that produced it, can only be increased gradually by the natural demands of commerce.

nor can procure for the time being in the country, can be suddenly and rapidly expanded. No laws can be enacted which will prevent the amount of specie displaced by a paper currency from flowing out of the country, and seeking a market where there is a greater demand for it. This natural law of currency has operated to such an extent in the United States, that the bank statistics show a striking contrast between the superstructure of a paper currency and its base. Even from the best bank reports it must be superstructure of a paper currency and its base. Even from the best bank reports it must be superstructure of a paper currency and its base. Even from the best bank reports it must be superstructure of a paper currency and its base. nor can procure for the time being in the counthe superstructure of a paper currency and its base. Even from the best bank reports it must be admitted that specie acts but a subordinate part in our currency. It regulates the issue of bank notes to a certain extent, and affords a subsidiary currency in the retail trade. It also keeps the rate of exchange below the cost of shipping specie to meet foreign demands. But many assert that our paper currency rests on a many assert that our paper currency rests on a sufficient specie basis, and that convertibility acts as a safe check on over-issues; but, unfortunately for the truth of this assertion, there are frequent instances when specie does not commence to operate upon the paper currency until the evil of over-expansion has been consummated, and the banks are compelled to return to a convertible position, through extreme pressure and suffering. Added to the misfor-tune is the fact that the banks are generally then in no condition to lend a helping hand to the innocent victims of their speculations, when they stand most in need of it. The truth is, our paper currency may be said to be based, not on specie, but rather on cotton, and the amout of all our exportable commodities, added to our foreign credit, produced by the sale of bonds, stocks and other securities. This was demonstrated in the great financial revulsion of 1827. In 1820, the circulation of the banks of 1837. In 1830, the circulation of the banks of the country amounted to something like \$60,000,000, when they commenced giving a speculative demand to cotton by increased expansion, which was continued until the commencement of 1837, when the expansion had reached about \$150,000,000. The price of cotton commenced rising pari passu, from 9 and 10 cents to 17 and 18 in 1837, after a succession of full crops. The crop of 1830 sold for something like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, thing like \$26,000,000.

amid ruin and disaster. . The important fact was demonstrated at the same time, that a convertible paper currenry is not a safe measure of value, for the excessive expansion of it was not exhibited, either by a premium on specie, or a rise in the rates of exchange, but by a general enhancement of the price of all com-modities; or, in other words, the paper currency was so cheapened by over-expansion, that it required a greater quantity than usual to

effect exchanges of property.

As paper money is cheapened on the same principles in all countries that have adopted it as the general circulating medium, a succession of fine harvests in England previous to 1837, or nne narvests in England previous to 1837, which avoided the necessity of sending specie to foreign countries for the purchase of grain, induced the banks of England to join the banks of the United States in producing the flood-tide of paper money, which swept from their safe moorings hundreds of the most sagacious and practical business man of both countries. practical business men of both countries. As it resulted ruinously in 1837, so it resulted in 1857, and will continue so to result, as long as to make a few general remarks relative to a system of banking which, in the opinion of are retained. A period of only twenty years elapsed between the two memorable revulsions, which is just about the cycle of time that it takes for the dangerous machinery of modern banking to run down after being wound up.

The general adoption of the prevailing bankthe commercial world to its centre, and marked its course with desolating ruin, was the too more to the brilliant intellect and fertile genius of the first Treasurer of the United States, than perhaps to any other cause. Mr. Hamilton brought forward all the varied resources tion. As credit, the great rival of cash, is principally regulated and controlled by the system of banking which has been adopted and connecting it with the financial operations of the Government gave to it a controlling influence. the Government, gave to it a controlling influtions of the world, the banks consequently deserve a full share of censure for the violation of known and acknowledged principles of trade of known acknowledged principles of trade of known acknowledged principles of trade of trade of known acknowledged principles of trade of known acknowledged principles of known a conclusions. Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of Republican liberty, said of the system, that:
"In copying England, we do not seem to consider, that like premises induce like consequences. The bank mania is one of the most threatening of these imitations, it is raising up

a constitutional veto upon it?"

the settled policy of the country, and has been for so long a time intimately connected and interwoven with the various interests of society, small denomination from circulation, and preventing the banks from issuing more than three of legislation, the banks would have no reasonable grounds for protest and remonstrance; as by their charters, privileges and immunities are conferred on them which are repugnant to tion, metallic money will flow in and fill the vacuum.

It is erroneous to suppose that a convertible quired to pay interest on their promissory notes. By the power which the banks exercise, of enlarging and contracting the measure of value to suit their own interests, the value of of civilized life, as conclusive evidence of its A paper currency, which promises to pay on successful operation; but it should be remembered that all the elements of a nation's prossuccessful operation; but it should be rememperity and wealth have been liberally scattered

HEALTHY SLEEP.—Some one who evidently knows whereof he talks says: Sleep obtained two hours before midnight, when the negative forces are in operation, is the rest which most recuperates the system, giving brightness to the eye and a glow to the cheek. The difference eye and a glow to the cheek. in the appearance of a person, who habitually retires at ten o'clock, and that of one who sits until twelve, is quite remarkable. The tone of the system, the clearness and sparkle of the eye and the softness of the lines of the features, is, in a person of health, kept at "a concert pitch" by taking regular rest two hours before twelve o'clock and thereby obtaining the beauty sleep of the night. There is a heaviness of the eye, a sallowness of the skin and an absence of that glow in the face which renders it fresh in expression and round in appearance, that readily distinguishes the persons who keep very late hours.

Yu shall then be took from the bar uv this no radish, try beet leaves; they may answer court by the honorable baleef uv this court, the same purpose. and carryed into the adjined county of rock-

floated on the ocean of commerce went down down while he was young.

The Farmers in Politics.

The great awakening among the Western farmers which is the most remarkable thing in week questions the possibility of so training a the politics of the present year, better deserves family of healthy children that their manners the attention of statesmen and politicians than at the table will be good in the absence of any other political manifestation in this coun-try since the close of the negro cycle. In article on the subject wants to know whether earlier periods of our history a seperate move-ment by the farmers would have been impossi-gives vent to an untested theory. The subject ble, because, for the first half century after the is an important one in itself, and it involves adoption of the Constitution, we were a nation also the whole question of family government; of agriculturists; the farmers forming a wherefore we gladly come back to it. majority of our people so overwhelming that no other class or other combination of interests could be brought into competition with them in contests for political power. Those were the bright and halcyon days of the Democratic the matter at which we are disposed to wonder party. It was the agricultural population at all is, the extreme ease with which it may manufacturing interests were always opposed to it; but the good sense and political supremacy of the farmers from the year 1800 to the year 1860 gave them the control of the Government. The separate organization of the farmers as an anti-monopoly party is favorable to the re-establishment of the Democratic order of ideas as the controlling force in our politics.

A young child, whether it be healthy or otherwise, imitates the people with whom it associates in everything. All its performances are copies. If you speak grammatically, your child will learn to do the same thing. If you have a nasal twang in your speech, he will imitate it. And so it will be with everything else. What the boy sees older people do, he will do whether he which gave the Democratic party its strength | be accomplished.

The rise of a separate farmers' party is a transitional movement; and besides its great significance in other respects, it marks politicala stage in the development of the country to which the decennial census shows that we have been steadily, and, for the last few decades, rapidly tending. Our city and village population has been enormously increasing in relative weight since the extensive use of laborseparation from the agricultural tone of feeling. The farmers' movement is of especial significance as one of the symptoms of this mighty change in the character and pursuits of our population. The farmers have felt compelled to organize for self-protection against

encroachments upon their rights by other great and rising interests; This movement has its seat in the West where agriculture is still, and will long continue, the predominant pursuit. It is located in a section of the country which, by mere growth of population, is destined to control the political destinies of the country whenever tains on the other, will contain a majority of As the present banking system appears to be the settled policy of the country, and has been and probably before the close of this decade. This is true already of that part of the country north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio united against the extortions of the monopo-

> Nothing could possibly be more opportunate than this great movement which has taken agitation which ever arose in our politics. Its great promise and power lie in the circumstance that it has suddenly diverted political feeling into a fresh channel and detached it ter of acceptance, called "wreck and rubbish of cutworn contentions and bygone feuds." The political feeling of the West can never again completely from what poor Mr. Greeley, in letfind nutriment in any of the defunct questions which grew out of the war and the abolition of slavery. It is often the case that sentiments slavery era. The issues on which the Republican party was founded have ceased to have any life or meaning in our politics; and the keen interest in a new live question which the farmers' movement has excited, has consigned the old issues to "the tomb of all the Capulets." It brings back our politics to the class of antewar questions-questions connected with the business, finances, and industrial interests of party always won the favor and secured the indorsement of the people, so long as questions of that kind were the dominant issues in our

The farmers who are thus breaking away from the Republican party have a profound conviction that that party is the chief obstacle to their success. The grasping monopolies against which they have declared war have grown up under the fostering care of Repubfore a similar tone of sentiment, common objects, and substantially the same missions, and they must ultimately be found fighting side by side against the common enemy .- New York

World.

To Cure Toothache.—A well known dentist, who has tried the remedy on some nervous tured goods in New York. On this single item — The Covington (Ga.) Enterprise says:

"The following sentence, written out in full, was lately pronounced by a Justice of the Peace in Gwinnett County: 'let the prisoner Stand Up, sir, you has been found Guilty, & tried uv the Offense uv shutin at your Nabor.

You shall then be took from the bar uv this took from the bar uv the bar uv this took from the bar uv the

An Open Secret.

A writer in our household department this

That it is possible, and not only possible, but extremely easy to teach young children perfectly good manners, we know very well from

precept is almost wholly worthless in the training of children, because they forget the precept as soon as they hear it, or remembering, do not know how to apply it. It does no good to tell a boy that "the verb, to be, takes the nominative case after it," but we know a sturdy little fellow who never yet said "It's me," and that because he has always heard his parents say "It's I." He has never been told how to behave at the table; but as his parents are connecting it with the financial operations of saving machinery and especially since the era the table; but as his parents are the Government, gave to it a controlling influor of railroads, and vast interests have grown up always careful to be courteous and polite, not only to each other but to him as well, he has only to each other but to him as well, he has unconsciously absorbed the habit of courtesy, which no amount of direct teaching would have given him. If he is still at the table when his parents leave they ask him to excuse them, and he very naturally does likewise if he is compelled to leave before the meal is finished.

And his is not a solitary case by any means, nor is he a morbidly good boy either. He simply imitates the people around him as all children and in a smaller degree, all grown folks do.

The whole secret of child training lies in this one thing, example. Ill-mannered children are the children of ill-mannered parents, except in those cases which are, unfortunately, common, where the children associate more constantly with servants than with their pa-rents. If the child associates with servants, its manners and its morals too, will be those of servants, and in the present state of our civilization these are certainly not as good as we would wish. For ourselves we have no patience with domestic arrangements which leave no place for the little people at the family table and in the family circle. Self-indulgent "nerves" have cost many a parent the purity of his child. We may as well speak plainly on this subject as we do on all others. No father has a right to consult his own comfort at the expense of his child's well being, and and disorganizes the Republican party in the the father or mother who turns little receptive West. The great similarity of interests be- souls over to the ignorance, and worse, of hired dollars of paper for one of specie in their vaults; which would still be a great advantage over individual lenders. Against such a course of the South as soon as the West becomes fully lenders. Against such a course of the South as soon as the West becomes fully lenders. even though his presence crowds the table uncomfortably. He has a right to sit with you in the parlor when you sit there, and he has a right to the very best example you know how to set him. You exact of him obedience and most important and populous geographical division of the country; and as every great division has an agricultural interest it collected when the has a right to he so construct the second seco necessary—not by stamping your foot and cry-ing out, "Stop that noise instantly, sir," but by telling him a little story or otherwise recognizing him as a rational being, capable of being interested. Make your child your companion, and then behave yourself well, and there will

The Future of Cotton Manufacture.

Whenever there have been any figures furwhich have fallen dead in politics continue to retain influence as traditions. But the line of continuity has been abruptly broken by the farmers' movement in the West, and it is a moral and political impossibility that the emancipated Western people should ever go back and feed on the dry husks of the antislavery era. The issues on which the Republication in the Southern States they have served to show that these States possess an immense advantage in this respect over any other section in the country. Comparatively few manufacturing in the Southern States they have served to show that these States possess an immense advantage in this respect over any other section in the country. Comparatively few manufacturing in the Southern States they have served to show that these States possess an immense advantage in this respect over any other section in the country. Comparatively few manufacturing in the Southern States they have served to show that these States possess an immense advantage in this respect over any other section in the country. Comparatively few manufacturing in the Southern States possess an immense advantage in this respect over any other section in the country. Comparatively few manufacturing in the Southern States possess an immense advantage in this respect over any other section in the country. Comparatively few manufacturing in the Southern States they have served to show that these States possess an immense advantage in this respect over any other section in the country. nished in relation to cotton manufacturing in capital at home, and, in the second, a scarcity of skilled labor. The latter could be obtained without much difficulty, if the factories were established, but such people in the South as are able-and they are not numerous-have little disposition to invest in cotton manufactories, while cotton manufacturers in the North are doing well enough now, and have therefore no desire to change their location, even if the country, a class of questions on which the order of ideas advocated by the Democratic as one statement after another from such factories as have been established in the South demonstrates more and more conclusively the profitable nature of the business, idle capital can not but be attracted to such a productive field. There is no reason why, in the course of time, the South should not be the great cotton manufacturing centre of the world. She has all the facilities for manufacturing, and the raw material lies ready to her hand. In competition with the European manufacturer for lican administration, State and Federal, and the trade of Europe, she would have the adas they can expect neither favor nor sympathy vantage of the difference on the freight before Democrats they will all be arrand on tween the raw and the manufactured product, and this would furnish a fair margin for profits. In her own local markets rivalry would be almost impossible, and with the addition of new factories at the place of production she could dethrone New England and command almost the undivided trade of this country.

Lowell is one of the great seats of cotton manufacturing in the North. It costs the Lowell manufacturer \$9 60 a bale to transport raw cotton to his factory, and something adtist, who has tried the remedy on some nervous people who have old roots of broken teeth, and are too timid to permit an attempt to remove them, makes the following public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern: To persons having a hollow tooth, allowing the air to reach the nerve, I would advise that they get some nitre and mix with alum; saturate a little cotton with it and apply it to the cavity. If the pain extends upwards, upward toward the eye, or takes the form of neuralgia, procure some horse-radish leaves, take out the stems, wet them and apply on the face over the pain, and I think you will get relief. If you have sand dollars was paid in as capital, and was nearly all expended at the start. The factory prospered from the beginning, and has been enlarged as occasion required, until now the property is valed at \$600,000 (that being the amount of the capital stock). It has completely paid for itself, and besides, for the last eight years, paid a quarterly dividend of five per cent. During the five years and a half of full crops. The crop of 1830 sold for some thing like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, based for not, and by seeing you keep time and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000, and the crop of 1836, and carryed into the adjined county of the capital \$200,000 (that being the and carryed into the adjined county of rocking like \$26,000,000.

— The Missouri Republican says of the capital \$200,000 (that being the sales of the capital \$200,000 (that being the capital \$20

After the Grangers.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Herald, writing from Rome, Ga., over the signature of "Sam McKrakin," gets after the Grangers in the following unique style. We suspect that Sam is a near relative of Bill Arp, judging ber, nor prolong the short days by wickedfrom his style of writing:

The Granges are engaged in doin what we boys used to think a smart thing. They are tryin to plump the middle man out. That winds up the game quick. They say they are fixin up to hold their cotton till it will bring twenty-five cents a pound. This is what our Grangers are goin' to fix up to hold their mules for four hundred dollars apiece and their grain proportion. The Ohio Grangers are goin' for a dubble price for their bakon and flour. The universal idea seems to be "to buy cheap and sell deer." It reminds me of a speech Mr. Fooshay made here about opinin' our river to Mobeel. He said that corn was worth fifty cents here and a dollar and a half in Mobeel and if the river was open our folks could float their corn down there at a cost of ten cents a bushel and sell it for one dollar and a half.

At the same time the Mayor of Mobeel was makin' a speech to the citizens of Mobeel in favor of opinin' the river to Rome, and he told 'em that corn was only fifty cents a bushel at Rome, and if the river was opened they could send their little steamboats up there and buy thousands of corn at fifty cents a bushel.

This thing may work out all right, but sometimes when I get to thinking about it, it makes my head swim. I hav' no doubt, however, that Major Den. understands it. I axed Mr. Tom Berry what he thought of the Grangers' movements, and he sed he was for anything that would enable the farmers to pay him what they owd him. Mr. Berry are a mity smart man. I axed Cloudis what he thought of the Granges, and he sed it was a trick to run the poor man out of the country; that the rich men was goin' to club together and put up their money and buy a thousin plows from Brinly, at seven dollars a-piece, and the poor man would hav' to buy 'em from Frank Air on a credit at four-teen dollars. He sed that was the way it was goin' to work.

I axd a middle man what he thought of the Grangers, and he sed the whole thing was foundationed in a falsehood; that the farmers was made to beleeve they had been imposed on by the merchants, and that the merchants all got rich by keepin' the farmers poor. He sed that ninety-five out of every hundred merchants broke, and that most of the breakin' was akkasioned by the farmers not payin' their debts akkordin to promise. He sed that the country peepul dident like the town peepul because the town gals dressed finer than the country gals. I axd him if he dident think that fine dressin had sumthin to do with merchants breakin. He sed perhaps it did to sum extent, and that all the trouble and develment in the world was owing to one family trying to keep up or get a little ahead of their nabors.

Another middle man remarked that they was oin to organize a society of "changers." That commodities had to be changed and exchanged, and since the foundations of the world middle men had dun it, and that these grangers were runnin again the order of natur. He sed they would raise a big pile of money and put it in some fellers' hands to go and buy their plows and reapers and sewin' masheens, and that feller would just step off with it to parts unknown -or he would put it in a bank, and the bank would defalkate. Wallis Warren cum down to ax me whether he ort to jine 'em or not, and I told him to jine; that if it was a good thing all right, and if it was a bad thing he would find it out by jinin' quicker, than any other way. I'm anxious to see the masheen work.

Reminiscences of Judge Orr.

A writer in the Christian Neighbor relates the following stories obtained from Judge Orr, concerning his experience with Rev. James Dannelly, who was also well known to many

of our readers: I will attempt to give you one of his stories about that extraordinary man, Rev. James Dannelly. When the old preacher went to Anderson C. H., he generally found his head-quarters at Mr. Orr's hospitable house. For this there were, perhaps, two reasons: they were family connections, and no doubt the old gentleman-always an invalid-found the place both comfortable and agreeable. It was perhaps, Mr. Dannelly's first visit after Mr. Orr's marriage; and as the guest was one of the most famous men in the up-country, and withal from madame's own district, she took all pains to entertain him with every comfort. The old preacher—a very common weakness among the clergy—was fond of good coffee, and madame plumed herself upon her skill in preparing the beverage. She roasted the berries herself, and gave them the precise tint necessary; sent for the mill, ground the coffee, and finally, with exquisite skill, finished the decoction. Being the precise the telegraph of the decoction of the lock-time over them in the would enter heaven.

— Louisville has unwittingly committed itself to a grand temperance reform by voting to send drunkards home instead of to the lock-time over them in the would enter heaven.

— Louisville has unwittingly committed itself to a grand temperance reform by voting to send drunkards home instead of to the lock-time over them in the would enter heaven. brought upon the table, it gratified two of the senses instantly—it was beautiful in color, and the aroma was delicious. The old gray headed guest received a smoking cup from the fair hands of the beautiful hostess and sipped it.

A clicht along record cours his food and sipped it.

The men come out in a day or two with somewhat less capillary adornment and a chastened look which tells of the refining influences of home.

— A report having obtained currency that a A slight cloud passed over his face, and the quick eye of madame perceived it. "Mr. Dannelly, does your coffee suit you?" The old man uttered a peculiar grunt-a bad sign of coming trouble-and screwing his voice up to held him entirely above the laws that govern the other for pepper; the girl brought her mistress the pepper mill, and the coffee was

As the Judge turned the laugh upon Mrs. Orr, he balanced accounts by telling a story upon himself. He was a candidate for Congress; had strong opposition, and canvassed the district thoroughly; was going from morning till night, and often from night till morn-

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- The Danbury News man says that "parts unknown" is where they don't advertise. - Many friends are like the shadows, which follow you only while the sun shines.

- Do not shorten the long nights by slum-

- Bad temper bites at both ends; it makes one's self nearly as miserable as it does other

— A citizen of Laurens County offers a bale of cotton as a standing bid to any first class circus that will visit that town.

-Some men eat to live; while others live to eat. Which of the two is the more useful

class in society? - Sincerity is speaking as we think, believ-

ing as we pretend, acting as we progress, per-forming as we promise, and being as we appear — Newspaper men are not all "great guns;" but still they bear some resemblance to them, for they are apt to make a report when they

- It is stated that General Longstreet is about to go into the iron business. He has been the subject of a good deal of irony lately from his former Confederates.

- "John, ma says you must get up. Breakfast is over, and it's most time to go to school."
"I don't know what you say. Don't you hear

how I am snoring?" The prayer of the old lady for her preacher, "Oh, Lord keep him humble, and we will keep him poor," is applicable to every class of

business men these times. - Three things too much and three too little are pernicious to man; to speak much and know little; to spend much and have little; to presume much and be worth little.

- A sanguine Virginian is writing a pamphlet to prove that the Dismal Swamp is capable of being reclaimed by drainage, and he predicts that it will at some future day be the richest district in the South.

- The nineteenth baby took the premium at a baby show out West. One would have thought the parents old enough to have had a little more sense than to make such an exhibi-tion of their own flesh and blood.

A wise clergyman, now deceased, once said he had "learned to preach not only so that people could understand him, if they had a mind to, but also that they could not misunderstand him if they had a mind to."

- A wag says he attended a fair last fall, and the show consisted of a calf, a goose and a pumpkin, and that it rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate up the pumpkin, a thief stole the calf, and that ended the fair.

— A respected resident of Richmond, Va., whose character for varacity is unimpeached, recently testified under oath that he hadn't been sober for twenty years; which puts him considerably ahead of any other Congressional candidate in popular estimation.

— Alonzo G. Grant, the President of the

European International Emigration Society and agent for the Florida Immigration Company, who is at present in Ireland, writes that he is hopeful of returning to Florida this winter with seventy or eighty families of practical and experienced farmers.

- The New Orleans Times has received the following poetical gem from a gifted correspon-

O, wunst i luved another gal, her name it wuz marier: but betsy dere my love fur you iz 40 times

more hier. - The first premium on matched horses at

the Oneida county fair was awarded a resident of Utica. As the judges were tying the ribbons on an unsuccessful exhibitor demurred at their decision, saying, "On what grounds do you give the premium to Mr. —'s horses?" 'On fair grounds," was the witty reply.

— A lady correspondent writes that she knows very little about the back pay question, but she is going to draw her back hair over her head according to the prevailing fashion, if it lifts her off her heels and endangers her equi-librium, and she should like to know what the newspapers are going to do about it.

— Female druggist clerks are largely employed now throughout England, and they are

said to prove very competent to compound medicines, the work not being laborious, but requiring accuracy, neatness and method. It must prove, moreover, a considerable mitiga-tion to the bitterness and costliness of the drugs to have been dispensed by pretty women.

— A Michigan butcher takes the bones out of his meat before selling it now. He had a dream the other night, in which he found him. self at the celestial gate, but confronted by a

mountain of bones, which an attendant spirit said were what he had sold to customers, and he must climb over them if he would enter

The men come out in a day or two with some-what less capillary adornment and a chastened

resident of a city in Kansas had offered \$10,000 to any man who would marry his cross-eyed daughter, the hotels in the place were so over-run with visitors that the landlords had to roost some of them out on poles projecting from the its most querulous and pungent pitch, said, "It windows. The excitement was somewhat alaint fit to drink!" Mine host knew his man— layed when it was discovered that the daughter in question was "colored, not plain."

what he said at any body's expense; but you may be sure the old man's opinion of the coffee was a shell among my lady's nerves. The trouble, however, was soon explained. They had two mills exactly alike one for a fer trouble, however, was soon explained. They had two mills exactly alike, one for coffee and the other for pepper; the girl brought her miswere found, the eldest was nearly dead, having refused to eat of the bread so that her little sis-ter might not suffer. We hear a great deal of heroines. Does history furnish an example

equal to this? - A new article has been placed in the Pennsylvania constitution in relation to suffrage, which provides that the voter must have