

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

Spain's Defence on the Cuban Question.

ation q From the State Capital Joinf Correspondence of the Charleston News and Courier. COLUMBIA, Nov. 24. The extra session has ended to-day, and it has closed with nothing more remarkable, perhaps, than the resolution in the House to pay Speaker Lee six hundred dollars for extra ser-vices. This is customary, I believe, or has been made so in the last two or three years. Otherwise the proceedings of the General Assembly to-night have been without interest. The Senate passed resolutions complimentary to the president and to the clerk for the dis-charge of their respective duties. President Gleaves made a short speech, complimenting the members upon the harmonious action and upon the disposition which had been manifested to act honestly by the State and resist all the dishonest schemes which have been pre-sented. Whether the praise of the president been inclined to favor every claim against the State, whether honest or dishonest, which is presented as tolerably authenticated ; and that body is the main stay of the "credit mobilier" body is the main stay of the "credit mobilier" printing arrangement. Though they reduced the amount in the appropriation bill for the expenses of the extra session from \$50,000 to \$25,000 for printing, on the second reading, yet on the third reading \$50,000 was reinstated. It is plain as the nose on a man's face, to use the homely expression, that the Senate is enthe homely expression, that the Senate is en-tirely bought up in the interest of the Repub-lican Printing Company. The Democratic members, Donaldson, Dunn, Duncan, Jeter, Keith and others, may oppose and do oppose, the printing claims, but they pass nevertheless, and will continue to pass. Whence arises this strength or this corrupting power of the Re-publican Printing Company? I have tried to ferret the thing out, and I have found, or I have the best reason for believing, that there

are no stockholders of the Republican Printing are no stockholders of the Republican Financia Company whorthy of consideration except the clerks of the two houses—Woodruff for the Senate and Jones for the House. It is a Credit Mobilier arrangement beyond a doubt, but the manipulators are too sharp to make an actual distribution of stock. Members are made parties in interest, but it is done immediately by the payment of money, and not through the intervention of stock. Cardozo, (colored) senator of Kershaw, and the two colored senators, Jervey and Gaillard, of Charleston, have so far acted with the Conservatives in fighting the printing frauds. There may be other Re-publican members, but they do not now occur

to my mind. It has come to light that there has been a slight business disagreement between Moses and Neagle. The accounts of the matter have been somewhat exaggerated, and somewhat incorrect. I have put myself to the trouble of getting the true facts of the case, and they are Newberry, sundry amounts of money, and gave therefor sundry notes endorsed by J. L. Neagle. The notes were due last Spring or Winter. 10

lic debt. But the Senate has done neither the one nor the other, and by their action in adjourning at this time merely prove that the ex-tra session was a farce and a humbug. The legitimate objects of the session, outside the Morton, Bliss & Co., were undoubtedly the fixing of the annual rate of taxation and the adjustment of the public debt. The Senate has not presumed to touch either one of these subjects so far, and is taking a week's recess without having even entered upon the two main objects of the extra session. It looks subject of the Virginius inbroglio, accorded very much as I have heard charged, and by the Republicans, too, as if the extra session had been only a dodge to swindle the people out of more money, and thus furnish the means to certain high State officials in these trying finan-

cial times to keep their heads above water. In the House to-day, Hamilton, colored, of Beaufort, introduced a resolution that the serto manipulate the business. Chief amongst these is ex-Treasurer Parker, who has built a "block" in close proximity to the State House for the purpose mainly of controlling this avenue of trade. In support of his resolution, Hamilton, of Beaufort, went for Parker and his flock, asserting that the State had paid for the building once already, and that she should not be forced to pay over again in the way of hire of committee rooms. After some discussion a substitute, which means nothing, was adopted that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to make no further contracts for the hire of committee rooms outside of the State House after his present contracts expire. The tax bill, which passed its third reading

in the House yesterday, was amended in some important particulars. Section eight of the bill which provided that the taxes should be divided, one-half being made collectable on or before the 20th of January and the other half on or before the 1st of August, was stricken out, against the earnest opposition of a number of members. Another amendment was also made to the bill making such of the bills of the Bank of the State as were embraced in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, amounting in all to about \$10,500, receivable for the tax which is levied.

There was no calender for the Senate, and but little business was done in that body .--Smalls, of Beaufort, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were ordered to lie over under the rules :

While the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina would avoid all interference with the action of the Federal Government in its foreign relations, and, in common with the whole country, rely with entire confidence upon the quiet resolution of the President to mainas follows: During the campaign of 1872 Moses borrowed from Foster Blodgett, now of the critical condition of our foreign relations rendering war a possibility makes it not inap-propriate in this General Assembly to express

The correspondent of the New York Herald gives the result of an interview with Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, in which the action counteraction of the mandamus in the case of of his government is defended, and arguments are made to show the folly of hasty action on the part of the United States :

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1873. Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, who has hitherto maintained a strict reserve on the to your correspondent an interview at a late hour this evening. The Admiral expressed his opinion fully and frankly on the grave complications which threatened to involve this country in a war with Spain, as he is evidently desirous of placing before the American people what he considers the real facts of the case of the Virginius, knowing full well that when the question of peace or war comes to be decided upon our Congress and government will be led

by public opinion. Your correspondent opened the conversation by remarking that it was the accepted belief we were on the verge of war with Spain. Admiral Polo replied: "Yes; war has stared me in the face from the newspaper prints for the last fortnight or so and I suppose there is

the last fortnight or so, and I suppose there is a great deal of talk about war; but I doubt very much whether those who are clamoring for it represent the real sentiments of the American people at large. There is certainly no occasion, not a pretext for war, except it be to find employment for the many idle people about New York. It is said they must be pro-vided for, and therefore war would be a good thing. Perhaps it would, but I think it is a queer way of solving the labor problem."

Your correspondent here queried whether the insult done to the American flag was not a good pretext for war.

Admiral Polo said : "There has been no insult done or intended to the American flag, because the Virginius was no more entitled to it than to the flag of Venezuela, and perhaps not quite as much. I ask you, in the name of fairness, shall the great flag of this country serve as a cover for the lawless acts of a set of adventurers who, except as a temporary expedient, care no more for it than for a mere rag? When the facts of the whole career of the Virginius will be laid before the American people they will look at the case in a different aspect. The Virginius has been engaged for three years in a lawless pursuit. During all that time she has not been once in an American port. There is ample proof that she was owned by Cuban insurgents, and by no Mr. Patterson or any other American. It is well known that she has landed several expeditions in Cuba. She took part in the civil war of Venezuela carrying troops for Guzman Blanco, which fact was enough to deprive her of her Amer-ican nationality, if she had not forfeited it before,'

Here your correspondent said : "As the Virginius had American papers and was cleared by the American Consul at Jamaica, would it not have been well to examine the question of her nationality before assuming her to be a pirate

"More Bread and Less Cotton." The Athens Watchman has the following

excellent advice to the farmers :

Let this, in the future, be the watchword of Southern planters. If our people now had their corn-cribs, barns and smoke-houses well filled, and had saved their domestic manure (which, for want of attention, was suffered to larly through winter and summer, till they are run to waste) instead of creating liens to pur- sufficiently fat in the autumn. chase guano, they could snap their fingers in

the face of Monsieur Panic. The great desideratum with planters has always been a plan by which to secure high prices for cotton. Many expedients have been suggested-many learned essays have been written -many impracticable plans suggested. Not-withstanding all these failures, there is a plan absolutely amazing that it has not been adopted long ago. It will secure the object sought, beyond all peradventure-it cannot possibly

Let Southern planters raise their own sup-plies of bread, meat and domestic animals, and let manufactories of all the common necessaries of life be established in our midst and no cotton sold for less than 25 cents.! Planters have the remedy in their own hands-it is simple, safe and certain-as simple as the prophet's prescription for the cure of Naaman's great thing."

So long as cotton has to pay for corn, bacon, flour, horses, mules, clothing, agricultural im-plements, furniture, groceries, and even manure, it will require all the cotton we can make to purchase these supplies—and under the in-exorable laws of supply and demand, the lar-ger our crops are the lower will be the price of the commodity.

What profit is it to the planter to make a hundred bales of cotton, if it requires one hun-dred and ten bales to pay for his family sup-plies, including guano? Is it not infinitely better to make but twenty-five bales, at 25 cents per pound; and his own supplies ? Whatever

the cotton brings will be clear profit. The planter will then have capital to invest in manufactures or otherwise. This is no empty theory. It is a well estab-lished fact. Let any planter look around him and inquire who has been compelled to borrow

money to carry on farming operations. It is the cotton planter who goes "the whole hog" on cotton. From whom does he borrow? From the man who raises, first, his own provisions, and afterwards, what cotton he can make. Is not this always true? No one will pretend to dispute it. What is good for one ndividual, is good for the whole community. Let our Southern planters adopt the policy recommended, and, instead of being "hewers of wood and drawers of water," they will be-come the most prosperous agricultural people the sun ever shone upon.

imals an important part of his business, ought to know that their unremitting growth is the only true and successful way of treating them. This is the course which the most successful pork-raisers pursue in feeding their hogs regu-

Feeding and Fattening Animals.

Every farmer, who makes the feeding of an-

Many intelligent persons are accustomed to suppose that poor animals may, in a short time, be changed into fat ones by stuffing them with rich food. The more food they can make them take in a day or a week, the quicker, they sup-pose, they will become fat and fit for market. But this is a false opinion, as experiments check the day of a week for the superiments of th clearly show. The overfeeding is always wasteso simple, so certain and efficacious, that it is ful; for after all the animals gain but little fat, and the owners begin to think that the fattening of them for market is an unprofitable

business. An owner may withhold the proper quantity of food from his hogs and cattle, and even half starve them for months, and then may change his mode of treating them, and glut them with excessive food, and thus hope rapidly to put them in fat condition; but the attempt will prove abortive, as the growth of the animals from the earliest period of their existence, and their increasing in fat and flesh, leprosy. Why will they not adopt it? Is it because, like Naaman, they desire to do some are marketable. Careful observations prove that the profits of raising and fattening cattle and hogs are realized only when they are regularly fed from day to day, with neither too scant or heavy feeding. Some object to this mode of treating their animals. They wish to finish the fattening process in two or three months, and think it is too expensive to continue it for two or three years. This would be the case if their way of feeding was the correct

one; but it is not, for heavy feeding is not requisite to keep up the continued growing condition of the animals.

the increase in its weight to be ten pounds per week. He then tried the experiment of giy-

ing it eight quarts per day, and he found the weekly increase of weight was less than when from Boston and advertised to give a performfour quarts were given. Twelve quarts were ance for "the benefit of the poor-tickets renow given daily, and at the end of the week there was no gain of flesh.

These facts teach all persons who feed domestic animals that there is such a thing as the amount said benefit had netted. The treasfeeding their stock so largely or heavily that urer expressed astonishment. "I thought," the profits will be less than if the stock were said the chairman of the committee "you adto receive smaller allowances. When a por- vertised this concert for the benefit of the tion of the feed passes away without having poor !" Replied the treasurer: "Didn't we been digested, it is a reliable indication that put the tickets down to ten cents so that the the food is not consumed as profitably as it poor could all come?" should be.

Suicide and Life Insurance.

All Sorts of Paragraphs. - A nice little boy said he liked "a good rainy day-too rainy to go to school, and just

rainy enough to go fishing." — Why does the "girl of the period" make the best housekeepers ? Because she makes so much bustle about a little waist.

- Life is like a theatre-during the play we take higher and lower seats, but when it is over we mingle in the common stream and go home.

- "My dear," said a husband to his wife, on observing new red striped stockings on his only heir, "why have you made barber's poles of our child's legs?" "Because he is a little shaver,"

- In nine cases out of ten, whatever it may be called, the ultimate cause of suicide is indigestion, diseased liver, or some other physical derangement. No healthy person ever cut his throat because things went wrong.

- According to a writer in the Popular Science Monthly, a house should be so placed that the direct rays of the sun can have free admission into the living apartments, because the sun's rays impart a healthy and invigora-ting could be the circulate and invigorating quality to the air, and stimulate vitality of human being as they do those of plants, and without sunlight human beings, as well as plants, would sicken and die. The aspect, therefore, should be south-east,

- There were tooth carpenters in those days; for in Egypt nummies have been found with teeth filled with gold, and in Quito a skel-eton has been discovered with false teeth secured in the cheek bone by gold wire. In the museum at Naples, among some of the surgi-cal instruments discovered at Pompeii, there is a fac-simile of Sim's speculum. In the ruins of Nineveh, Layard found several magnifying glasses.

- Hon. James B. Beck favors the repeal of the late salary law, with a provision directing the excess of the present compensation over We have in mind an observing farmer who carefully weighed all the animals he was fat-tening every week. To a fine steer he gave daily four quarts of barley meal, and he found and this repeal to be made to such member, and this repeal to be made applicable to all persons including the President who was persons, including the President, who were

benefitted by the salary act. — A lot of minstrels went to a town not far duced to ten cents." The hall was crammed, The next morning a committee of the poor called upon the treasurer of the concern for

- One of the victims of the yellow fever at Shreveport was the Hon. Samuel Peters, member to Congress elect from the Western district of Louisiana. He was cashier of the Freed-Mutton vs. Bacon for the South. Could we not kill two birds with one stone— raise our own meat and improve our lands, if An important case has just been concluded in the by his own hand the policy shall become void. The dreadful disease the men's Savings Bank of the above mentioned city, and had the funds of that institution under his his control. The dreadful disease carried him off so suddenly that he had not

of the collection of the notes, Moses of his own accord intimated to Blodgett that his (Blodgett's) son was a suitable man for the place of county treasurer of Newberry, and that he meant to appoint him to the position. Upon this understanding Blodgett allowed the notes to stand over. But Moses did not stand up to his agreement, and Blodgett placed the notes in suit and recovered judgment. Last week the levy was ordered, and Moses having no visible effects the sheriff attached Neagle's Bridge, which is the best paying property that the ex-comptroller owns. Thereupon the latter became quite indignant, and being about three sheets in the wind, swore eternal vengence against Moses, and declared that he would kill him unless the money was immedi-ately paid and the levy upon his bridge re-leased. "If Moses was poor," said Neagle, "and could not pay his debts, I would not grumble and would meet these obligations, but he has got as much or more property than I have, and I will not be swindled in any such manner. He has to stop this levy on my property, or I will stop his life." Honest John Patterson hearing these remarks, and feeling a warm interest in the continued existence of the Governor, drove down to the executive office and sent in a hurried note demanding immediate conference. He was promptly admitted, and told Moses the story as it was, abating nothing, and declaring that Neagle would surely kill the Governor unless the levy was immediately stopped. Why, said Moses, tremu-lous with apprehension, "I will fix it all right if he will give me a little time. Patterson can't you go up and see Neagle and quiet him a little?" "Go and see him," said Patterson, "none of that for me-he would as soon shoot me as you, and I am not going to jeopardize my carcass in any such way, and I would advise you not to risk yourself outside of your office until you have had this matter arranged." Whereupon Moses, it is said, slipped out of the back-way of the Statehouse and, driving cashed at the treasury in certificates of indebtrapidly home, got Mrs. Moses, in whose name edness of the Republican Printing Company. all of his property stands, to allow the levy to

be made as against her. The likelihood is, from the best information I can get, that the bill to reduce the volume of the public debt which has passed the House, and which brings the debt down to between four and a half and five millions of dollars, will not pass the Senate in its present shape. The lobbyists will work to tinker it, and will doubtless succeed in getting the Senate to incorporate in the bill all of the floating debt, thus raising the amount of the proposed new bonds to some figure between eight and nine millions of dollars. Whether the House ing debt, such as the outstanding certificates our cotton money amounts annually to hunsupposed to be in a great part fraudulent, the Blue Ridge scrip and like claims which are embraced in the term fioating debt.

COLUMBIA, November 25. The regular session of the General Assembly commenced to-day. It was a mere formality, of course, but the ordinary routine in the organization of the two houses was gone through with. The Senate sent to the House, and the House to the Senate, a notification that the respective bodies were organized and ready to proceed to business. J. P. Moore, J. D. Bos-ton, Simkins and Rivers were appointed as a committee on the part of the House, and Whittemore Smalle and Swalls on the part of Whittemore, Smalls and Swails on the part of the Senate to notify the Governor that the General Assembly was organized and ready to receive any communication from his Excellency that he might see proper to make. His Ex-cellency replied that he could not give his regular annual message until the heads of the different executive departments made their reports to him, and that he did not believe that the said reports could be had until at least the

an opinion upon a policy which such order to quiet Blodgett and prevent a pressure might render necessary for the protection of the South ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the condition of the country makes it a matter of urgent importance that a navy yard be established at some convenient and fit point upon the South Atlantic coast. and that in their opinion the harbor of Port Royal is eminently suited as the location for such navy yard.

Resolved, That as the establishment of a naval depot at such a point would render it important in peace and essential in war to maintain certain and speedy connection with the interior, especially with the great supply pro-ducing section of the West, it would be, in the opinion of this General Assembly, a wise and patriotic policy on the part of the National Government to aid, either by subscription, guarantee of bonds, or grant of public lands, any railroad enterprise which would connect directly the South Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Brunswick with the west at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville or Toledo.

Resolved. That in aiding and encouraging such an enterprise, and establishing such naval depot, the National Government would be contributing, in a practical and constitutional manner, to relieve the monetary distress and the want of occupation for honest industry which are now affecting the South in common with the whole country.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to countenance and aid the State in securing these important objects.

Resolved, That -- be appointed a committee to memorialize Congress upon this subject, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to lend any aid in his power to promote the object of these resolutions.

Pay certificates were issued to all the members, and I am credibly informed that the per-The company have agreed with the treasurer to allow him to use \$75,000 of their certificates in the payment of members, if so much be necessary. The idea is to get the certificates distributed through members of the General Assembly, and thus frighten any judge from granting any injunction to restrain their pay-ment. It is openly boasted that such is the object in view.

WHY THE SOUTH IS POOR .- The Columbus Enquirer says the South is p. or, not because we have less thrift or intelligence than other will agree to the amendments or not remains to be seen. Hitherto the House has evinced a decided disinclination to touch at all the floatdreds of millions it must go abroad to pay for almost everything we eat and wear. Perhaps a hundred millions go to Europe, France and Germany, for extravagant dressing and fancy goods, twice as much more to the West to pay for provisions, furniture, etc. Our agricultu-ral implements are accurately and the second ral implements are nearly all made abroad. How much goes to Cincinnati for whiskey? How much to Tennessee and other States for guano, hay, dressed poultry, pork, and Bologna sausage? Why cannot our farmers raise poultry, and why not our butchers make as good sausage as Tennessee or any other State? Thus in thousands of ways our profits are borne away, and we are left without money, the people of the South more, which would at Springfield, Ill., he and the judge once got completely at the mercy of those upon whom we are dependent. It is time our people were reflecting seriously upon their vassalage, and turning their attention to ways and means to prevent the outflow of money from our midst. Let us encourage home production in every possible way, for only by so doing can we hope to regain our former position of wealth and independence.

stant, at 12 m. One can inderstand how the House might to raise supplies and the bill to adjust the pub-

and before the wholesale shooting of prisoners ?"

Admiral Polo replied : "The Virginius obtained those papers on fraudulent representations, and therefore they were void. The American Consul at Kingston did wrong in clearing her; for the character and real destination of the Virginius must have been known to him as well as the filibusters who manned her. General Burriel, upon whom so much abuse has been lavished by the American newspapers, only carried out the sentence of a regularly constituted council of war. It was, however, no mere assumption on the part of thorities acted upon that knowledge in enforcing with the utmost rigor the municipal law governing such cases. I deplore most sincerey that the orders of the Madrid government sorry to say that many people in this country have the mistaken idea that the same laws of evidence apply to nations in their dealings with one another as to criminal cases. A statement of a certain fact by one friendly government to another ought to be sufficient evidence. Diplomatic action should not be hampered by the requirement of sworn affidavits and other legal pork which we eat. What I want is to mix dred dollar money package, which the cominstruments of that nature. They are right and proper in criminal cases, but seem like chicanery in international dealings. The American government has been repeatly notion American government has been repeatly notified of the character of the Virginius. Why its own grease. Then, the economy being con- superintendent of the express company unexwas she not brought back to the United States and turned into a bona fide merchant vessel ?

"Are the present complications likely to lead to a war with Spain ?" was the next query of your correspondent.

Admiral Polo said : "I believe there will be no war unless the senseless clamor of a few should prevail over the American government. If you drive the Spanish authorities from the island, which cannot be done so easily as some records here suppose what resome people here suppose, what government turned to their native shores. The stringency would you substitute? Americans who have of the times in the North has thrown a large lived in Cuba know that the Cubans are inca- number of persons out of employment. They pable of self-government. There remains, then, annexation to the United States. Well, genial winter climate, and by the hope of findif you must have the island, if that is what you call 'manifest destiny,' take it, if you can, gone up to Newberry and the Districts above, but get a stronger case than that of the Virginius as a pretext for aggression. I do think it would be generous for this great Republic to office of Messrs. Moore & Faber, and through take advantage of the difficulties of a strug- their recommendation, secured situations with gling sister Republic, although I am of those

which now has the power to do the South justice. We sincerely hope that the tax may be refunded, and we believe it will be if the friends of the measure will work as they ought to do. There is nothing which would benefit the late President Lincoln was practicing law afford them greater and more lasting relief. to bantering one another about trading horses, The tax was a harsh and cruel war measure. and it was agreed that the next morning at Embittered by the struggle in which they had nine o'clock they should make a trade, the

than we do?

would eat more of it and less of fat bacon they would eat more of it and less of fat bacon they would be stronger, healthier, and less liable to inflammatory diseases. I can understand how a people living in a inflammatory diseases.

gent farmer.

Taking into account the small cost of keeping a sheep, and the value of the wool and manure, the meat is evidently the cheapest animal food we can raise.

We cannot expect to see mutton introduced at once as a substitute for pork, but we may defaulter to the express company by which he hope to see it used instead of a portion of the was employed, and had embezzled a five hunstead of the inevitable fat bacon swimming in sary to make good his deficit, and finally the ceded, the sanitary advantages come in.

If we were to eat more mutton and less pork we should be less liable to inflammatory diseases, and less liable to dyspepsia .- Southern Home.

IMMIGRANTS .- It is a good time now to introduce immigrants into the State. The demand for them in the Northwest is not so ing upon life insurance in connection with ing the means of living here. Several have and orders have been given to bring on more. with Messrs. Monteith, McMaster & Co., in their stave and shingle factory, on the Con-garee. They were salesmen in dry goods and prevailing mode, but being only an unaccomgling sister Republic, although I am of those who believe that a war with a foreign power would have the effect of uniting the whole Spanish nation for the defence of the national territory." THE COTTON TAX.—During the approaching session of Congress another effort will be made that ware stores in their own country, but have their stave and shingle factory, on the Con-garee. They were salesmen in dry goods and hardware stores in their own country, but have cheerfully gone to different work in this. Eight Italian immigrants, farm hands, also turned up on the streets, seeking employment. They have not found it at time of writing this, her trie in performance with the holy and tender associations of infancy. session of Congress another effort will be made to get the cotton tax refunded. It will be re-membered that an equally divided Court re-fused to declare the law levying the tax uncon-stitutional, and that this decision has brought equipped agency at this point, to facilitate bus-incomposition to facilitate bus-to facilitate bus-incomposition to facilitate bus-to facilitate bus-state facilitate bus-to facilitate bus-facilitate bus-f the question before Congress-the only body iness communications between those having employment to give and those in search of it.

ANECDOTE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN .- When

living in a warm climate making fat bacon who "had the preconceived opinion that a man rich wife?" said she, in a teasing way; then their principal animal food. Mutton is the was conclusively insane merely because he rising and going to her room she returned with cheapest, most nutritious, and consequently the committed suicide." Upon the side of the adthe Santiago authorities that the prisoners of cheapest, most nutritious, and consequently the committed suicide." Upon the side of the adcheapest, most nutritious, and consequently the most wholesome food we can eat. I think it is Liebig who says in animal chemistry, that the prize fighters in England when in training for the Virginius were filibusters. They knew it to be a fact. They had attempted to land for the purpose of killing loyal people in the is-land and destroying their property. The au-their barbarous encounter, use mutton almost their barbarous encounter, use mutton almost exclusively, never allowing the use of pork or bacon. It is not necessary to present at any treated his wife and children harshly, but afterlength the other consideration-namely, the wards denied all remembrance of such conduct; value of sheep as renovators of worn land. and that, in the opinion of several physicians, did not arrive in time to stop the executions. Regarding the capture of the Virginius, I am gent farmer. Upon the side of the insurance company, this change in his conduct was admitted, but they declared that it was produced by a different cause than insanity. They showed that his family relations were unpleasant; that he got into severe pecuniary embarrassment; was a

pectedly appeared in Hogan's office to investigate his accounts, and on the same day Hogan shot himself. The jury, after an hour's delib-eration, gave a verdict for the insurance company, and declared, in a special finding, that Hogan voluntarily took his own life. A motion subsequently made for a new trial was overruled. This case has an important bear-

LOW-NECKED DRESSES .- "Roundabout," of the New Orleans Times, having attacked lownecked dresses, a correspondent defends them in this extraordinary fashion :

suicide.

MR. ROUNDABOUT: Why is it that some people will "sling ink" against, and seem shocked at the low-necked dresses of our modcrawl into a pillow-case and have ashes poured upon their heads. If I were a husband or

Α. Yours, Under which "Roundabout" "caves," and says "if low-necked dresses really do remind the hardened sinner of his childhood, and flood his sinful heart with memories of innocence and home and mother-why, perhaps, they're entitled to more respect than we have heretofore imagined."

time that reparation was made complete by a with a wooden saw-horse on his shoulder. for the next ball, pic nic or political meeting; - The star life insurance agent of the coun-return of the money to the people from whom Great were the shouts and the laughter of the no other discusses the affairs of the town and present time. Thereupon both houses agreed to take a recess until Tuesday next, the 2d in-to take a recess until Tuesday next, the 2d in-

we were to raise sheep upon our farms more the United States Circuit Court of Iowa. time to give any directions concerning the han we do ? I know that mutton is not a favorite article Charles L. Hogan, whose life was insured by affairs of the bank, and he died without mak-the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New ing known the "combination" on which the of food with our people, but I believe if they York, killed himself in 1871, and the company safe was locked. The books show that there declined to pay, on the ground that Hogan had | are \$12,000 in the safe, but there are no mer-

I can understand how a people living in a cold climate prefer very fat meat, because it is necessary to supply the carbon to maintain internal heat. We know the Laplanders drink train oil, and Russians will eat tallow candles with a relish, but I cannot understand people living fat bacon who "had the preconceived opinion that a many site at a warm climate making fat bacon who "had the preconceived opinion that a many site at a many site champagne supper seven years ago, and on your return home, finding navigation around the room rather difficult, deposited hat, shoes, gloves, and a large roll of bank bills on the carpet. I put it away, and waited three weeks for you to inquire if I had seen it. When finding you were ashamed to do so, I invested it; and here you have it."

Defaulting County Treasurers.

The following communication, which explains itself, has been forwarded to the General Assembly, and shows a delectable condition of the fiscal affairs of this State :

COLUMBIA, Nov. 25, 1873. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your concurrent resolution of this date, requesting information as to the cause of indebtedness of the present county treasurers and ex-treasurers, as shown in my annual report, and why they have not been held accountable therefor. Most county treasurers who appear on my books as debtors to the State, are debtors, not by default, but by non-settlement with the comptroller-general. This, in many instances, is very difficult to be had, principally on account of the treasurers being charged with nulla bonas, polls, uncollected taxes, from the loss or destroyal of pa-pers by fire, robbery and other similar causes, In some instances it occurs from proper and correct accounts not having been rendered by the county auditors, and in others where treasurers have been charged with railroad taxes which they have been unable to collect. But this information is known only by the comptroller-general; who has the settlement of their accounts, and from whom, and from the treasurers' monthly reports, I can only learn what treasurers are defaulters. Durrng the past summer months I investigated the accounts of those treasurers whom I found large debtors to the State, upon taking charge of the books of the office, and requested each of them to settle with the comptroller general. When no efforts were made by them to make a settlement, I have placed their cases in the hands of the Attorney General and the solicitors of their respective circuits. The subject of settlements with county treasurers, however, belongs to the Comptroller General's department, and, as he informed me personally, you will receive from him full information concerning it in his annual report.

Very respectfully, &c., F. L. CARDOZA. Treasurer Sta'e South Carolina.

A NEW CLASSIFICATION .- A gentleman who has a planting interest and who is distinguished for his punctuality in settling bills, called the other day on a merchant of this city, to whom he was indebted, and asked him to have some Empittered by the struggle in which they had been engaged with the South, the North im-posed this tax as a punishment—in order to make the "rebels" pay some of the expenses of the war. So soon as passion began to yield to reason the tax was removed—but not until it had worked us great mischief. It is now time that requesting that he worden, snow horse on his shoulder. heretofore-middling, ordinary and inferior. We now classify the producers instead of the

-Phanix.