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Correspondence of the Atlanta Constitution.

Editors Constitution: My last was written from Gainesville. I indicate this at Anderson, South Carolina, one of the loveliest and most prosperous places in Carolina. In a former letter I stated that the Air Line Railroad Company seemed so intent on a true air line, that they did not vary from their course for such a town as Gainesville.

My impression then was that they had kept an air line as near as the topography of the country would admit, but I have since learned that I was in error. The impression is general, and seems to be well founded, that the location of the route in this State was an unfortunate one for the road and for Atlanta. It misses Anderson, which is on a true air line from Atlanta to Charlotte, some fifteen or twenty miles. This place has a population of near 3,000, and they have received and shipped this season 15,000 bales of cotton, nearly one-third of Atlanta's receipts, and all of this would have gone to Atlanta instead of Columbia and Charleston if the road had been built by this place, according to the original charter and survey.

This is only a small item, as the best portions of Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens counties would have added their quota to swell the freights of the road, and necessarily to Atlanta's prosperity. As located, the road runs parallel with and near a range of mountains, and the local freight to market will chiefly be chickens and chickens, instead of from one to two million dollars worth of cotton annually. The Anderson branch of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad has its terminus here, and it connects with the Blue Ridge Railroad, which is finished from this place to Wallhalla. The Air Line Railroad crosses this road at Seneca City, some 20 miles north of Anderson. To add to the misfortune of location, these two latter railroads are at logger-heads, and freight shipped from Atlanta to this place, which should be delivered in two or three days, frequently requires as many weeks. It is, perhaps, some consolation to know that the Blue Ridge Road is to be sold on the 14th of May, and it is hoped that the Air Line Railroad Company will purchase it, and thus, in part, make amends for the past. The people here prefer to trade with Atlanta, but the local freights over two roads, and the delay in receiving goods, turns them in other directions. Atlanta has lost, and will lose annually, millions of dollars by these troubles, and she should see to it that these mistakes be corrected as far as possible. Since I have been here I have been reading the effusions of the editor of the Columbia Union on the resources of upper Carolina. These articles truly portray the intelligence, energy and enterprise of the citizens and the immense resources of the upper counties, but true to his politics he explains it all by saying it is one of the crowning benefits of radicalism! The true solution is much easier and has the merit of truth for its foundation. Lower Carolina as well as lower Georgia, the former cotton belt of these States, have a large preponderance of negro population, while the upper counties have white majorities. The upper counties in each State are making grand strides in the march of improvement and progress, because the whites labor and direct, and besides have a soil unsurpassed in fertility, and a healthy climate.

The lower counties languish because of the thin, worn-out soil, but chiefly because the negro element predominates and governs in the cultivation of cotton. It has no superior in the cultivation of cotton and interested intelligence; but he is equally a failure in the cotton field and legislative hall when left to the solitude of his own resources. The whites in the upper counties find that they can make more cotton, at less expense, to the hand than in the low counties, by using fertilizers, and while the crop is diminishing yearly in the former cotton region, it is increasing where it was not raised until within the past few years. These are the true causes of the prosperity of this section, and Radicalism with its blighting touch has nothing to do with it.

The people here are easier, pecuniarily, than in any section of the South. Were it not for the unfortunate political condition of the State, with its myriad of offices and a thief in every one, this would be as desirable as any part of our great country. Trodden down and oppressed as they are, the citizens seem to be possessed of energy and enterprise rarely displayed under such circumstances. Only a few days since a company was formed, capital subscribed, and officers elected for the purpose of building a cotton factory near this place. This was done by the old citizens without waiting for some English Lord to come with his millions to their aid. Some of the merchants say that a railroad from Anderson to Gainesville, so as to have direct communication with Atlanta, "the hub of the South" is one of the necessities of the times. I understand that a charter was granted for this road by the last Legislature. If Atlanta will put her broad and willing shoulders to the wheel this road will be built. Another road between the Air Line and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta will be built at no distant day. This road when built will work for or against Atlanta, according to its location. Even now, one is talked of to run from Washington, Georgia, by Abbeville and Laurens, South Carolina.

At no time in the history of this State have the people taken a deeper interest in education, and, in fact, everything that pertains to progress, than they are now taking. The Carolina High School (formerly the Johnson University) is located here. They have a full and efficient corps of teachers, and what is equally important they are receiving a very liberal patronage. This, like the one at Gainesville, is for both sexes. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the plan of educating the sexes in the same school is the proper one.

The people here, while they deplore their political condition, seem to take very little interest in the politics and legislation of the State. Georgia is frequently and admirably spoken of as being the only Southern State that "has peace on all her borders"—where whites and blacks are alike satisfied with legislation. Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, made one of his characteristic speeches at Greenville a short time since, and did much to cheer up the faint-hearted as to the possibility of again getting the government of the State out of the hands of the corrupt crew who have ruled and ruined "since freedom."

He is invited to speak here soon. As a stump speaker he has no superior, and as a jokist he is said to surpass "the late lamented." I cannot close this disconnected scribble without paying a merited compliment to Atlanta merchants generally, and to her drummers particularly. There cannot be found outside of New York merchants who display the business tact and energy of the Atlantean. I heard a prominent merchant here say that he could duplicate any New York bill in Atlanta, and that he could not do it in Charleston or Baltimore. He endeavored to explain it as the Irishman did, who said he could afford to sell below cost because he did such a heavy business. But, seriously, their enterprise and energy are admirably appreciated everywhere in the

South. Their enviable distinction is largely due to her drummers, who swarm as did the locusts of Egypt. While it is true that they often put on more airs than their masters at home, yet their same masters would suffer in trade, and their importance would be less at a distance, if their drummers thought less of themselves.

In conclusion, I would throw out a hint to Atlanta merchants and railroad companies. This section has been comparatively neglected by Atlanta because it is not a trunk line. It will richly repay to cultivate the acquaintance and secure the patronage of upper Carolina. If reason ever enters the brain of railroad corporations I would venture to say that it would pay every road leading to Atlanta to issue free passes or tickets for a mere nominal sum to every firm who will keep a man constantly on the road. If by their efforts Atlanta's trade and financial ability can be doubled (and no one can doubt it) it will thereby increase the business of the roads. This proposition is so plain that even these officials ought to see it.

I go from here to Greenville, Spartanburg and Charlotte, North Carolina. If not smashed up by the railroads or swallowed up by the volcano in the old North State, you will hear from me again if I hear or see anything worthy of note.

B. F. C.

The New England Cotton Mills.

The recent reports of impending strikes in the mills at Fall River, Mass., has been the occasion for some investigations by the Boston Commercial Bulletin, the results of which are made known in an interesting article, from which we take the following extract:

The total production of print cloths at Fall River is now 118,000 pieces per week. Of these 45,000 pieces are for spot sales, the balance being sold on contracts. For May there are 58,000 pieces weekly not engaged, and for June 58,000 pieces; while of the July production 43,000 pieces are already contracted for. The major part of the contracts have been made at 55 cents, 10 to 60 days; but a few have been sold as high as 57 cents, 10 days, while probably 15,500 pieces weekly are delivering on contracts made at 53 cents, 30 days. Nearly all the print cloth mills have their cotton in storehouse sufficient to last them until August, the bulk having been bought at a price ranging from 13 cents to 14 cents, though there are instances where mills, as did the Troy, Borden, and Mechanics, anticipating their wants last autumn, when cotton was low and money hard, and having the cash, invested \$100,000 in raw cotton. The mills running on bleached goods, such as the Crescent, Davol, King Philip, Mount Hope and Pocasset, working cotton two grades higher than that used in gray cloths, are credited as holding all the staple they will need for the season. Financially the cotton mills are very strong. Their credit is above suspicion, and their management the most economical and thrifty. The old mills have been very successful, and many of the fifteen new mills, built within the past two years, have their stock in the hands of those interested in the old corporations. The success with which all the new mills passed through the September panic is due to the fact that all the stock and all the loans were carried by Fall River people, it being estimated that \$2,000,000 are now loaned on note securities to mill enterprises in Fall River by her own citizens. The value of the stock of all the old corporations has greatly increased, notably the Merchants' Granite and Union, which are worth \$10,000 on a par value of \$1,000, the last-named corporation making a dividend last year of \$1,400 on each share. There are two new cotton mills to be built this year, the New Borden City, 4,500 spindles, now under way, and a cooperative mill of 10,000 spindles, the land for which has been secured, and the subscription is now circulated among the working people.

This continued increase in the manufacturing capacity of Fall River has given real estate an unprecedented advance. A lot of twenty acres on the river, beyond the suburbs, in 1865, at that time changed hands for \$1,800. Again in 1870 it sold for \$20,000, and to-day a bid is standing for it of \$33,000. There have been no improvements, but now the land has been brought into the city by the extension of building, &c. A farm of sixty-five acres, just back of the city, sold in May, 1870, to a junk dealer for \$45,000. There are now three mills upon it, and the city taxes the property for \$100,000. Just back of the city hall is a block of three-story granite buildings, fronting on three streets. Ten years ago they sold for \$7,000. Three years since the city widened one of the streets, and cut off five rods from the thirty-six streets, and the assessors awarded \$15,000, and an appeal to a sheriff's jury raised the amount to \$80,000. This growth in Fall River has been legitimate, and it has extended to all enterprises. The case of the First National Bank is an instance. The stock of this institution, owned by eleven men, was pooled in on the passage of the bank act at \$200,000. Since then the capital has been increased by the earnings to \$800,000.

The great industry of Fall River is cotton manufacture, and print cloths are the principal fabrics made. There has been no test of the market since the new mills were built to determine whether the thing has been overdone or not, and manufacturers have hopes that they may run through 1874 at full production, and at the end find the exact condition of the country to absorb their goods. The mills were all in running order last July, and were then offering to sell at 55 cents, 30 days, the cotton having been bought at about 15 cents. But printers held out, anticipating that the enormous increase of 45,000 pieces per week in Fall River would demoralize that market. Hence to reduce the accumulation, the mills stopped two weeks the last of August. On the second of September the printers came in, and at 65 cents for standard, an advance of a cent a yard, cleaned the market, taking \$400,000 pieces, of which about 75,000 were seconds. Ten days later the Wall street panic demoralized the business of the country, and the mills decided to run half time through October and November, and three-quarters through December.

EXCLUSIVE COTTON PLANTING.—The Macon correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal takes Col. Lee Jordan, the largest planter in Georgia, as an example of the evils of exclusive cotton culture, and shows, by his own admission, that, though raising from two to three thousand bales every year since the war, he has not saved a dollar by the operation. Every cent realized was needed to pay hands, buy provisions and run the plantation generally. The significant and encouraging fact is added that Col. Jordan has gone back on the old plan—raising enough provisions to do and after that all the cotton he can. We are delighted to hear this and hope his present example will be followed by all the agricultural community.

—There will be five eclipses this year—two of the sun, two of the moon, and one of the Republican party. All but the last invisible in the United States.

An English View of the Plight of Plundered South Carolina.

Since the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency of the United States his opponents have been constantly complaining that he was setting up a system of personal government, and the reception accorded by him to the deputation of taxpayers from South Carolina, as related by our New York correspondent in our letter we published yesterday morning, will not tend to lessen the point of such accusations. South Carolina, we need hardly remind the reader, is one of the original Thirteen States that won the independence of the Union, and before the civil war it was among the greatest, proudest and most influential members of the Federation. There "the peculiar institution" of the South attained its greatest development, and there, consequently, the white man was seen in his haughtiest and most high-spirited mood. The exhaustion of the Confederate armies, and eventual surrender of Lee and Johnston, placed the State at the mercy of the North, and Congress proceeded to restore what it was pleased to call a Republican form of government by virtually excluding from all share in the administration of the Commonwealth the whites—that is to say, the whole population that had any experience of public affairs, or, indeed, which was able to conceive what politics meant—and handing over all power to the former slaves. The consequence may easily be imagined. Even in the oldest parts of the Union, where the people are of pure European descent, and have been trained, generation after generation, in the transaction of public business, corruption, as all the world knows, is scandalously and unblushingly prevalent; but New York itself has been decently and honestly governed in comparison with South Carolina and Louisiana. In South Carolina, for example, the Executive Government and the Legislature alike are in the hands of persons who own no property in the State—the owners of property are practically disfranchised. As a consequence, since the civil war the State taxation has been multiplied five times, and the State debt has been trebled. The State bench and the State law offices are managed by the "Ring," so that justice is bought and sold, or dispensed only to the friends of the existing regime. And the pressure of taxation has become so heavy that land is going out of cultivation. As a proof of the pressure of the public burdens, it is stated that one acre out of every forty was sold in a single year by persons who gave up the struggle and moved out of the State.

How bad matters had at length become may be judged from the action adopted by the whites. You will recollect that the South Carolina whites were the foremost, the most stubborn, most uncompromising advocates of the doctrine of States Rights—the doctrine which maintained that the States were sovereign, and that Congress was only their agent and minister in their collective capacity. In defence of this doctrine they were the first that rushed into secession, and we all remember how, on a hundred battle-fields during the long agony of the civil war, they proved the genuineness and lasting strength of their conviction. Yet so intolerable had "carpet-bag" misgovernment become that these ultra professors of States Rights sent a deputation to Washington to lay before Congress and President the tale of their grievance and invoke intervention. The deputation sought an interview with the President, and on the day appointed its members proceeded to read a respectful document, in which the condition of their native State was depicted in studiously moderate language. They were received in the style in which the Grand Monarque used to admonish presumptuous Parliaments of their duty. It seems that in the convention at which this tax-payers' deputation was appointed one member had made a speech, in which he censured the President's conduct in violent and even scurrilous terms. The rest of the members saw at once to what use such a speech might be turned by their enemies, and after a time they succeeded in extinguishing the blatant orator. But the mischief was done. A copy of the speech was laid before the President a few minutes previous to the entry of the deputation, and it threw him into a paroxysm of rage. With difficulty he listened to the reading of their petition, and when it was finished, he told the members, in a few curt, brusque sentences, that the State of South Carolina is a sovereign Commonwealth, competent to regulate her own internal affairs, and that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the manner in which her people choose, through their elected representatives, to manage their domestic concerns. With this part of the answer his auditors would, doubtless, cordially concur, if only it were seriously to be acted on. But with the reconstruction laws vigorously enforced it must have sounded as a bitter mockery in the ears of the South Carolina gentlemen. However, this was the least part of the mischief. Suddenly turning from the political question before him to his own petty, personal grievance, the President proceeded to tell the deputation that his sympathy for the sufferers of those they represented had been materially lessened by remarks hostile to himself enunciated at the Columbia Convention. The members of the deputation attempted to explain that these remarks were made only by a single speaker, and that he had been promptly put down. The President paid no heed to the explanation, but repeated with increasing acrimony and rising voice what he had said before. And thus the deputation was dismissed, having been impressively taught how essential it is in the model Republic, whose institutions, according to President Grant, all Europe is desirous of copying, that criticism of so august a personage as a President should be uttered with bated breath and in drawing-room language.—London Standard, April 17th.

Let Reform be Genuine.

The time is fast approaching when the Republicans of this State will be called upon to make good the promises which have been made for economy and reform in the management of the financial and legislative affairs of the State. That there is a stern determination upon the part of the better class of Republicans to carry out these promises in good faith, no one can doubt who has carefully watched the course of events during the past two or three months.

That every obstacle which corrupt and designing men, who hope to creep into power upon the tide of reform, will be thrown in the way, is apparent in many sections of the State. The question for the Republicans now to decide, is not who shall be the next Governor, but shall we have capable, efficient men elected in every department of the government, both State and county. A good Governor is almost powerless for any genuine reform, if he has arrayed against him corrupt and venal men in the Legislature. Even a strong and determined minority can do much to stem the tide of profligate and corrupt legislation, but how much more efficient would our General Assembly be, if more intelligent, honest, capable men were elected. Any one who has watched the course of the General Assembly for the past four years has seen, that while there were efficient, active, capable men there, a still greater number of uneducated, irresponsible members stood in the way and effectually prevented the honest members from accomplishing as much for the State as they could have done under more favorable circumstances. The Republicans in each county owe it to themselves, and the great party which they represent, to see that no stumbling blocks are sent to the General Assembly this time. There are plenty of capable men in every county in the State to fill all the offices, but unfortunately these men do not control the primary conventions, because they will not stoop to engage in the dirty work necessary to enable them to manipulate these bodies. But not consent to be sold when the people will not consent to be sold by a few political tricksters, whose only ambition is to get into office in order to live without work, by robbing the public treasury.

We call upon the intelligent Republicans all over the State to band themselves together in the work of reform, and sternly resolve, if bad men are nominated through the cunning devices so often resorted to in the past, to defeat them at the ballot box. The future of the party demands that this be done, and done at once. It is not always those who talk the most glibly of reform who are genuine reformers, for sharp politicians always take advantage of any tide that is likely to carry them into power. The only way to arrive at a proper solution of the question, is to examine the record of those now in office, and if it does not prove to be such as it ought to be, in order to command the respect and confidence of the party, cast them aside and take up new men. Rotation in office, like rotation in crops, is generally attended with the most beneficial results.

The colored people of the State being in a large majority, will be held primarily responsible for any failure of the party to secure the election of competent, honest men to office. It will not do to plead ignorance this time, for six years' experience ought to have taught them at least the first principles of republican government. The country looks to them to demonstrate the fact, that universal suffrage was not a mistake. Will they do it?—Columbia Union.

A Violent Religious Frenzy Attacks the Virginia Negroes.

A singular mania has broken out among the colored people of this city. Religious revivals of the most exciting character have been going on in the churches for some time past, and the colored people generally have become so "enthused" that in many cases their condition actually approaches that of positive lunacy. The same disorder broke out in Kentucky a few years ago, and was called by the medical men "the Kentucky jerks." That it is a disease is very true.

Yesterday morning the streets in the upper portion of the city were resonant with shouts, groans and mumbled prayers. About midday, in front of the Harrison street colored school, a scene took place which defies description. Perhaps one hundred children, from eight to fifteen years of age, were mingled in a mass of dancing, howling humanity—all repeating the same formula, all making the same wild gestures, all using the same tone of voice. Bedlam was holding a high carnival of mania, and discipline was lost in chaotic frenzy. The giddy mass surged hither and yonder while teachers vainly commanded, entreated and implored the enthusiastic children to come to their studies, but they might as well have talked to the waves of the sea when the storm king held his court. Higher and higher rose the tumult, till a physical exhaustion brought relief alike to the perplexed teacher and wearied child.

We feel real anxiety concerning the result of this extraordinary hallucination in our city. Without doubt many will become raving maniacs, while the mental power of hundreds will be injured for life. Expostulation is thrown away, and there seems to be no remedy but to wait until the storm exhausts itself.

In many respects the disease resembles the terrible visitation which came over Naples in the seventh century, when St. Vitus or John's dance took the form of an epidemic and spread over the entire city.—Petersburg (Va.) News.

A Southern Branch of Industry.

No branch of industry has proved so successful in the Southern States since the war as cotton factories—a number of which have within the past two or three years sprung up in Georgia, Alabama and other States. Instead of shipping cotton in bales to Europe and New England and importing the manufactured article at high prices, in several of the States the cotton is manufactured within a few miles of the plantations, and thus the cost of export and importation is saved to the producing States.

Properties and Advantages of the Eucalyptus Tree.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives the following account of the Eucalyptus Globulus, or Australian gum-tree, obtained principally from Messrs. Sontag & Co., of San Francisco, who have given much attention to its cultivation:

The Eucalyptus is favorably known to all residents of California, where probably not less than one million trees are planted. In this city, in front of handsome residences, you will find it with its magnificent drooping branches, making an effective and graceful shade-tree. In Oakland, the broad avenues are lined with them. Eucalyptus forests are planted in the country surrounding Oakland, and, in fact, in every county in the State, where the cold winter will permit it to live, the Eucalyptus will be found growing. The wonderful properties of this tree have only within the past few years been discovered and appreciated. It is justly claimed that when the tree flourishes in low, marshy and feverish districts, all miasma will cease. It destroys the malarial element in any atmosphere where it grows, and is a great absorber of moisture, draining the sub-soil almost as thoroughly as a regular system of piping. The Eucalyptus is an evergreen, and is found in its native country (Tasmania) in boundless forests, both on the hills and in the lowlands, under extremes of climate, both as to the heat and cold, ranging from 130 degrees to 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Whether it will endure a greater degree of cold we think has as yet been undetermined. It is, however, worthy a trial. Its remarkably rapid growth is a matter of much surprise, attaining as it does, a maximum height of about three hundred feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty feet. For timber and fuel it is exceedingly useful, being hard and easily worked, and very serviceable for such purposes as the keels of vessels, bridges, &c., where strength and durability are essential. It is estimated that from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in value of this timber is exported annually from Australia. The leaves of this tree are of a dark bluish color, about ten inches long, an inch wide, thin and oddly twisted. They exhale a strong camphor-like odor, quite agreeable and pleasant, which, with the large absorption of water by the roots, causes the beneficial influence of the tree. It bears a small white flower, having no odor. In consequence of its anti-febrile qualities the English government has planted it extensively in the East Indies and Africa, in fever districts, with the most satisfactory results. In France, Cuba, Spain, Mexico, and many other places where malaria, fever, ague and other pestilential diseases prevailed, the Eucalyptus has also been planted. The wonderful properties of this tree have been discussed by many scientific institutions in Europe. In the Academy of Sciences, in this city, its medicinal and anti-miasmatic qualities have received considerable attention. Dr. Pigne Dupuytren testified before that academy of the virtues of the Eucalyptus, and stated that he and Dr. O'Livera had tested it in this hospital a large number of the trees are planted for sanitary purposes. It had been found efficacious in the treatment of affections of the larynx and of mucous membrane in general. Experiments, carefully made, have proved that in a medicinal preparation it cures cases of intermittent fever, against which quinine alone proves powerless. It is also valuable as a disinfectant. In Algeria its cultivation was undertaken on a large scale. Some 13,000 Eucalypti were planted in an extremely pestilential and unhealthy section, where fever prevailed to a great extent every year. During the first year of their growth, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case of fever occurred, yet the trees were only nine feet high. Since then this place is reported free from its unwelcome visitations.

In the vicinity of Constantinople, another fever spot, marshy and sickly, the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees. In Cuba, marsh diseases are rapidly disappearing upon the introduction of this tree. A railway station in the Department of the Var was so pestilential that the officials could not remain there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and the unhealthy condition of the place was changed. Two miles from Haywards, in this State, the surveyor-general planted two groves of the Eucalyptus, one of about ninety acres and the other seventy acres, the whole comprising about 150,000 trees. They are now only about five years old, yet many of the trees are forty to fifty feet high, the whole making a most extensive and beautiful forest; for fuel and timber purposes, being worth thousands of dollars.

THE RELIGION WE WANT.—We want a religion that bears heavily, not only on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," but on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stall, pebbles from the cotton-bags, clay from the paper, sand from the sugar, chicory from coffee, alum from the bread, and water from the milk-cans. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top, and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make one-half pair of shoes of good leather, and the other half of poor leather, so that the first shall rebound to the maker's credit, and the second to his cash. It will not put Juvin's stamp on Jenkins' kid gloves; nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner's shop; nor let a piece of velvet that comes to measure twelve yards come to an untimely end in the tenth, or a spool of sewing silk that vouches for twenty yards be nipped in the bud at fourteen and a half; nor all-wool delaines and all-linen handkerchiefs be amalgamated with clandestine cotton; nor coats made of old rags pressed together to be sold to the unsuspecting public for legal broadcloth. It does not put bricks at five dollars per thousand into chimneys; it contracts to build of seven-dollar material; nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join; nor daub the ceiling that ought to be smoothly plastered; nor make window blinds with slats that cannot stand the wind, and paint that cannot stand the sun, and fastenings that may be looked at, but are on no account to be touched. The religion that is going to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the law. It gospel, though it may be according to trade, and looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, a thief.—Exchange.

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THE RELIGION WE WANT.

We want a religion that bears heavily, not only on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," but on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stall, pebbles from the cotton-bags, clay from the paper, sand from the sugar, chicory from coffee, alum from the bread, and water from the milk-cans. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top, and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make one-half pair of shoes of good leather, and the other half of poor leather, so that the first shall rebound to the maker's credit, and the second to his cash. It will not put Juvin's stamp on Jenkins' kid gloves; nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner's shop; nor let a piece of velvet that comes to measure twelve yards come to an untimely end in the tenth, or a spool of sewing silk that vouches for twenty yards be nipped in the bud at fourteen and a half; nor all-wool delaines and all-linen handkerchiefs be amalgamated with clandestine cotton; nor coats made of old rags pressed together to be sold to the unsuspecting public for legal broadcloth. It does not put bricks at five dollars per thousand into chimneys; it contracts to build of seven-dollar material; nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join; nor daub the ceiling that ought to be smoothly plastered; nor make window blinds with slats that cannot stand the wind, and paint that cannot stand the sun, and fastenings that may be looked at, but are on no account to be touched. The religion that is going to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the law. It gospel, though it may be according to trade, and looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, a thief.—Exchange.

—Mr. J. B. Carver, of Rome, Ga., advertises that he wants \$20,000 in Confederate money, of the dates of May 11 and 25 and June 15, 1862. He proposes to pay for it ten cents on the dollar in cash, or fifteen cents in goods from his store; says that he wants to pay a war debt.

Daniel Boone had a very brief religious creed. It was simply to love and fear God, believe in Jesus Christ, do all the good to his neighbors and himself that he could, and as little harm as he could.

Properties and Advantages of the Eucalyptus Tree.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives the following account of the Eucalyptus Globulus, or Australian gum-tree, obtained principally from Messrs. Sontag & Co., of San Francisco, who have given much attention to its cultivation:

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