provement of our harbors and great nav-

sissippi River, with its great tributaries.

is of such vital importance to many mil-

lions of people that the safety of its

navigation requires exceptional consid-

eration. In order to secure to the nation

the control of its waters, President Jef-

ferson negotiated the purchase of a vast

territory, extending from the Gulf of

devise some plan by which that great

river shall cease to be the terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which

its shipping may safely carry the indus-trial products of 25,000,000 of people.

The interests of agriculture, which is

and in which seven-twelfths of our pop-

our great water courses.

part of our population.

ulation are engaged, as well as the inter-

The material interests of this country,

the traditions of its settlement and the

sentiment of our people have led the government to offer the widest hospitali-

ty to emigrants who seek our shores for

new and happier homes, willing to share

society, and intending that their poster-

ity shall become an undistinguishable

The recent movement of Chinese to

qualities of such an emigration either in

its purposes or its results. It is too much

like importation to be welcomed without

restriction; too much like invasion to be

looked upon without solicitude. We

cannot consent to allow any form of ser-

under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject the present administration, supported by

Congress, has sent to China a commission

of distinguished citizens for the purpose

of securing such a modification of the

y to arise from the present situation. It

s believed that their diplomatic negotia-

tions will be successful without the loss

of commercial intercourse between the

two powers which promises a great in-

crease of reciprocal trade and an enlarge-

efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress

to mitigate the evils already felt and

prevent their increase by such restric-

tions as, without violence or injustice,

of our communities and the freedom and

dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the

various executive and judicial offices of

the government is, perhaps, the most dif-ficult of all the duties which the Consti-

tution has imposed upon the Executive.

The Convention wisely demands that

Congress shall co-operate with the Ex-

ecutive Department in placing civil ser-

vice on a better basis. Experience has

proved that with our frequent changes of

administration no system of reform can

be made effective and permanent without

who are best fitted for the many offices

to be filled requires an acquaintance far

beyond the range of any one man. The

best qualifies them to aid in making the

The doctrines announced by the Chi-

cago Convention are not temporary de-

vices of the party to attract votes and carry an election. They are the deliber-ate convictions resulting from a careful

of our people. In my judgment these

until experience points out a better way. If elected it will be my purpose to en-

force a strict obedience to the Constitu-

tion and laws, and to promote as best I

may the interest and honor of the whole

country, relving for support upon the

wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and

patriotism of the people and the favor of

within a distance of 600 yards of where

stationed, he fired fourteen successive

gave out, and that when his gun was dis-

charged the last time the General was

not over fifty yards from him. He was,

after the capture, informed who it was he

had but a short time before made a tar-

I am very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

With great respect,

the Committee.

the aid of legislation.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

The Resources and Prospects of South Carolina-A Review of Her Fortunes and Misfortunes Since the War, and of the Causes have that Helped Her Restoration.

F. W. Dawson in Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

To appreciate what has been accomplished since 1865, and to understand how well grounded are the present antic pations of continued progress and in creasing prosperity, it is necessary to describe briefly the losses the State has sustained and the gigartic difficulties which

have been already overcome.

The value of the real and personal property in South Carolina in 1860, according to the United States census, was \$607,818,288. In 1869, only nine years later, the entire value of the real and personal property, as assessed for to turn the spindles of all the cotton mills in the United States. At Trotter's \$163,484,553. At this time gold was at Shoals, on the Savannah River, Abbeville thirty premium, so that the gold value county, there are twenty-one miles of Wofford College at Spartanburg, Methoof the entire taxable property of South Carolina was less than \$130,000,000. grist and saw-mill! At Mountain Shoals, Baptist; Adger College at Walhalla, The loss in nine years in actual money value reached, therefore, the enormous sum of \$477,818,283. In this is included, of course, the loss by the emancipation of the slaves; but there was a deprecia- All through the State there is abundant tion of over \$120,000,000 in the value of solvent; the railroads were worn out; little remained save the land and such and capacity of the world.
outbuildings as had escaped the torch of 2. The Sea Islands of South Carolina, outbuildings as had escaped the torch of

invading armies.

It is doubtful that the extent of their disaster was realized by the people of the State. The negroes were still here, and excluding the value of their increvalue from \$40 to \$200 an acre. On and excluding the value of their increment as property from the account, it James Island, near Charleston, last year was evidently cheaper to hire negroes one planter realized a net profit of \$100 than to own them. In hiring free an acre, after expending \$80 an acre for negroes the whole expense is for wages fertilizers, labor and ginning. and food. There are no women or children or aged persons to support. There are no doctors' bills to pay. If the laborer dies there is no loss of capital on

advances to planters. 1873 was widespread failure and embar- merce, and its culture is exceedingly rassment both for the farmers and plan- profitable. The prairies of the Great ters, and for those who had provided cap-

erence and extravagance of the State government. For the ten years prior to 1860 State Government was \$400,000. In the year 1872 the Legislative expenses and the salaries of State officers alone amounted to over \$800,000, and in 1873 the cost of the public printing was \$331,000. Otherwise stated, the expenditures for salaries, public asylums and sundries, were \$261,000 in 1865, the last forfeited to, the State on account of un-paid taxes. This, too, was in only not be had in a newly-settled State. paid taxes. This, too, was in only twenty-two of the thirty-two counties in the State. One acre in every nineteen acres of land in the State was in these two years confiscated under the guise of

The State could go no lower. The peo-ple in 1874 touched bottom. They had earned by experience that they must keep within their means; that they must pay attention to making their own provisions: that they must diversify their crops and redouble their efforts to raise live stock. The rule had been to raise cotton to the practical exclusion of everything taught the people that their maxim must be to "make bread and meat first and cot-ton last." They were encouraged, like-wise, by a decided improvement in the tender ies of the State Government, and were inspired with new hope by the promise of reform under the administration of Governor Chamberlain. Additional help the decline in the price of provisions far exceeded the decline in the price of cotton. In January, 1868, middling cotton was quoted in Charleston at 15 cents; corn \$1.20 a bushel; flour, (N. and W. super) \$11 per barrel; Western rib sides 13 and 14 cents a pound. In January, 1874, cotton was still quoted at 15 cents, to \$6.50 a barrel and bacon to 9 cents a

From 1874 to 1876 the State at least held its own, and the result of the State election in the fall of the last named year gave a fresh start to industry. It gave the people as well the assurance of just State indirectly. The total production so and equal government as of security for far is 1,500,000 tons, worth \$9,000,000. person and property. There was likewise | The accessible deposits cover 10,000 acres. paring the expenses of the State government as met by taxation for the years 1876-7 and 1877-8 with the four previous years under Republican rule, it is calculated that the saving to the people amoun-ted to nearly one million and a half dollars a year, as the first result of the election of a Democratic State government. Indeed, in 1877-8 the whole expense of the State government in every branch—exclusive of the interest on the public debt and the appropriation for amounted last year to 210,384 tons, and the battalion in the presence of a large nominated you as their candidate for are communists. Who has ever seen an financial experiments. public schoo's—was \$343,723, which is less than the average annual expense under the same head from 1850 to the breaking out of the war. It was shown also by reports of the judges and the State solicitors that in the years 1877 and 1878 there were only two cases of crime committed by white persons against colored persons. The records of every county showed that crimes had decreased both in number and degree. Punishment swiftly and surely followed every offence. The pardoning power was no longer a shield to the criminal classes. Justice still was blind, but Mercy saw extenuating circumstances, which gave an opportunity for a judicious display of Executive clemency. In 1877 and 1878, of eightyone persons who were pardoned by Governor Hampton sixty-two were colored coast.

fully under the new condition, and they to the speedy commencement of opera- Press.

illustrate the progress which has been

1. There are in South Carolina seventeen cotton factories with 95,938 spindles and 1,933 looms. They produce 101,338 compare most favorably with similar yards of cloth and 17,438 pounds of yarn for each working day, and consume for each such day 54,394 pounds of cotton.

They are level 619. They employ 2,612 operatives, who support 8,143 persons. The capital employed amounts to \$2,293,600. The profits amounts to \$2,293,600. The profits range from 18 to 50 per cent. on the cappening, in October, of the State Agrirange from 18 to 50 per cent. on the capital invested. For those who believe in the economic principle of "bringing the mills to the cotton," there are opportunities to the cotton," there are opportunities in South Carolina that cannot be surpassed in any other State of the union. The water-power in the middle and upper counties of the State is immense-enough on Ennorce River, Spartanburg county, there is a fall in the river of 125 feet in the distance of one mile. At this point All through the State there is abundant water-power, with available sites for the real estate alone. The banks were in- establishment of cotton manufactories, offering an open field to the enterprise

which appeared to be ruined beyond redemption, are so improved by the new

This will give an idea of what has been done, and is at the same time a happy omen of the future. South Carolina abounds in timber.

the part of his employer. These things, no doubt encouraged the people to resume their agricultural operations, with no other change than was involved in having freedmen instead of slaves to game. Fish are found in all the streams of the part of There is an almost inexhaustible supply work their crops. The high price of of the interior, and are brought in regucotton was a great temptation. They lar supply from the rivers and banks near who had sold their cotton satisfactorily the sea. Pisciculture is receiving system. five or six years before in slave times atic attention, and young salmon, shad at six or seven cents a pound, saw no and other fish are being distributed by difficulty in quickly realizing a fortune the commissioner of agriculture. The when the staple was selling at thirty climate corresponds with that of the south and forty cents. The mistake was in of France and Italy, and even in the low not taking into account the difference in the efficiency of the labor, the disturbances caused by political agitation, the inflated price of provisions, the high rate of interest and the onerous commissions nor so cold as in the North and West. and expenses charged by those who made | Cotton is grown in every part of the State up to the very slopes of the mountains Year by year, with occasional fluctua- on the borders of the State. The yield tions, cotton steadily fell in price, and the result of the agricultural operations of the six or seven years from 1866 to Carolina rice is the finest known in com-

than can be obtained in South Carolina. the writer heard many narratives of those It should be noted that the difficulties Over 100 bushels of corn to the acre have stirring scenes. One of them was an bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of oats or rye, was an eye-witness. and 40 bushels of barley. Scientific farming is largely increasing the average crop. For instance, it has been established that on the light, sandy lands of the lower part of the State, which sell for four or five dollars an acre. there can be made from 40 to 60 bushels of oats to the acre, from 20 to 30 bushels

year of the old State Government, and in 1872 amounted to \$1,356,000. Five years of Republican rule cost South Carolina calcined marl. The cost does not exceed o er \$22,000,000, including taxes amount- \$15 an acre, and the average net profit ing to \$8.825,000. It is not strange, there- will run from \$10 to \$16. It is easy to see fore, that the number of delinquents was enormous, In the years 1872 and 1874 so large and sure returns can be made in no less than 848,657 acres of land, equal a State like South Carolina, where the to 1,326 square miles, were sold by, or markets are within easy reach, and the

Besides cotton and rice, the usual production are tobacco, sorghum, hemp, flax, indigo, hops and all kinds of small grain and peas. The grape grows luxuriantly, and excellent wine is made in Darlington, Aiken and other counties. Fruits of ev-On the coast near Charleston the cultivation of the strawberry is an important generally. The value of fruits and vege-

tables raised around Charleston every show that the tea plant can be grown successfully, also the olive. In vegetables South Carolina can grow almost whatever can be grown in any garden in the The mineral wealth of the State even

now is not fully appreciated. Iron is found in Union, Spartanburg, Greenville was given them by the circumstance that and Pickens counties. There is gold in these same counties, and also in Abbeville, Lancaster and York. Several gold mines are in successful operation. Lead is found in Pickens county and copper in York, Spartanburg and Pickens. sides these, South Carolina has manganese, bismuth, plumbago, soapstone, coal, black lead an asbestos. There is also while corn had fallen to 96 cents, flour granite of the finest grain, as well as sandstone, burr-stone, flag-stone and ma-

terials for pottery and porcelain clay. The discovery of the value of the phosphatic rock or nodules as a fertilizer took place in 1866, and was of vast benefit to the low country directly and to the whole estimated to contain 5,000,000 tons of rock, worth at about the present prices, \$30,-000,000. The yield to the acre is at least 500 tons, making lands which were almost worthless for agricultural purposes com-mand what would have been deemed a fabulous price. The rock is found in the the State Government has received as royalty on the rock mined in rivers and

dilapidated condition ten or twelve years bread-stuffs and provisions, and pour new life through the arteries of the State. Foremost among the public works is the graud system of jetties in Charleston Harbor, undertaken by the National Government, and confidently expected by the Government engineers to increase

ital of between \$500,000 and \$800,000.

The railroads, which were in a terribly

From 1876 to the present time lands rectures since the profitable character of and I thought I would be a fool once on the State have slowly but steadily incotton spinning in the State has been more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be proved in value. The people as a whole generally known. Three or four large wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is conspicuously recognized and exemplidebt. They know how to work success- tal of the State, is now looking forward folly pays .- H. W., Detroit, Mich .- Free the shield of the Constitution with all

have learned how to take advantage of | tions by a company of Northern capitalnew opportunities. Two examples will ists, who under a grant from the State. propose to put up factories with 26,212 spindles on the long neglected water-power of the Columbia Canal.

The public schools of Charleston will 000 pupils. The Charleston College furnishes the means of higher education. tion, and is devoted exclusively to the education of the colored people. In addition to these colleges there are a number of denominational institutions in the State-Erskine College at Due West, Associate Reformed Presbyterian; Newberry College at Newberry, Lutheran; Pesbyterian. There are also temale colleges at Williamston, Greenville, Due West and Columbia. Military academies are in active operation at Yorkville and Greenville. All of these schools are under the control of able and experienced professors, and maintain a high standard of scholarship. The total attendance in the public schools of the State last year was 122,463-white 58,368, colored 64,-

It would take more time than I can give, and more space than you can spare, to describe fully the valid and cogent reasons for my unshaken faith in the future of South Carolina. I have said enough, I trust, to show that the State has overcome difficulties which seemed to be insurmountable. That she has largely improved her position in every department of agriculture and manufac tures, the corner-stone of the social and industrial fabric, and that, with the assurance of just, equal and economical government and low taxation—with the public debt settled in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State; with the public school system enlarged and improved, and an increase of 40 per cent. in the average attendance of the pupils; with the peaceful and con-tented disposition of the colored people and the white to command successthere is no thing to prevent South Carolina from becoming apowerful and wealthy State; not growing up in a night like Jonah's gourd, but built up stone by stone and course by course, solid, massive and enduring.

The Last Battle of the Revolution.

Dr. Alexander Anderson, the father of wood engraving in this country, died in Jersey City, in 1870, a few weeks before his ninety-fifth birthday. He was born in New York two days after the skirmish at Lexington, and had vivid recollections of some of the closing events of the West do not give a larger yield of corn Revolution in that city. From his lips

Anderson's parents lived near the foot of Murray street, not for from the Hudson River. There were very few houses between them and Broadway. Opposite Anderson's dwelling was a boardinghouse kept by a man named Day. His come for each. wife was a comely, strongly built woman about forty years of age, and possessed a brave heart. She was an ardent Whig, and, having courage equal to her convic-

On the morning of the day (November 25, 1783,) when the British troops were to evacuate the city of New York, and leave America independent, Mrs. Day unfurled her country's flag over her dwelling. The British claimed the right to hold possession of the city until noon that day. Cunningham, the notorious British provost-marshal, was informed of this impudent display of the "rebel banner" in the presence of . ritish troops, and sent a sergeant to order it to be taken

At about nine o'clock in the morning, while young Anderson was sitting on the porch of his father's house, and Mrs. Day was quietly sweeping in front of her branch of trade, as well as the growth of own, he saw a burly, red-faced British and that I will at an early date formally, potatoes, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, asparagus and garden vegetables generally. The value of fruits and vege-

inquired:
"Who hoisted that rebel flag?" "I raised that flag," coolly answered Mrs. Day, looking the angry officer full

"Pull it down!" roared the Briton.

Mrs. Day. "You don't know who I am," angrily growled the officer. "Yes I do," answered the courageous

halyards, and attempted to pull down the and I shall not disregard the unanimous flag, when Mrs. Day flew at him with her voice of the representatives of the mabroom, and beat him so severely over the jority of the American people for whom head that she knocked off his hat, and you speak here to-day. [Applause.] made the powder fly from his wig. "I I am profoundly grateful for the high saw it shine like a dim nimbus around his head in the morning sun," said An- have an abiding faith that with the favor

Cunningham was au Irishman, detested in this contest. by everybody for his cruelty to American and tugged in vain at the balyards, for which the party again boarded they had become entangled; and Mrs. | Fletcher and left the Island. Day applied the broomstick so vigorously that the blustering provost-marshal was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, leaving the American flag floating in the crisp November air over the well-defended

This was the last battle between the British and Americans in the old war for independence.—Benson J. Lossing.

- It isn't every orator who has the self-possession and the control over his National Convention of the Democratic justly so too. They never look at clothes navigable streams over half a million audience that a military officer recently party which assembled at Cincinnati on and rank, until over-careful parents in-40,000 tons of commercial fertilizers, with number of persons and with the ortho- President of the United States. We aristocratic three year old? Fastidious Carolina rock as the basis, were manufac- dox speech. The officer, in the name of have been directed to inform you of parents and maiden sisters will fret and tured last year by the factories around his comrades, received the standard, and your nomination to the exalted trust Charleston. These factories have a capital of between \$500,000 and \$800,000. was a disturbance in the crowd, and the In accordance with the uniform customers. attention of the auditors was turned tom of the Democratic party the Confrom the speaker entirely. Facing his vention have announced their views ago are now in good order and projecting command, he cried, "attention, battal-Western connections that will cheapen on!" and in an instant attention was ion!" and in an instant attention was further commands. Then the officer resolutions embody the general sumed his remarks, and held his hearers principles upon which the Democratic world in a dazed sort of way, just like a petitor. Our country cannot be indespell-bound to the end.

A FOOL ONCE MORE-For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such the depth of water on the bar to twentyfive or twenty-six feet, making Charleston doctor could tell what was the matter
the finest harbor on the South Atlantic or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I much injury and dishonor to the coun-Renewed attention is given to manu- saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it,

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

The Committee of the Cincinnati Convention Wait on Gen. Hancock and Mr. English on Governor's Island and Make Formal Tender of the Nominations for President and Vice-President, which are

NEW YORK, JULY 13. Gen. Hancock's grandson, named after imself, died this morning from cholera nfantum. This event has depressed the General, and the committee's visit to tender the nominations was in consequence

Mr. English reached Governor's Island at noon and was heartily greeted by Gen. Hancock on the veranda of his resi-

The committee left the New York Hotel in a body with the members of the National committee and other visitors. The party proceeded on board the steamer Fletcher, and were landed at Governor's Island at 1.40 p. m. The party went to Gen. Hancock's residence, and upon being ushered into the parlors Gen. Stockton, addressing Gen. Hancock,

Gen. Hancock-I have the honor to

ntroduce to you Governor Stephenson,

chairman of the Democratic Nationa Convention recently assembled at Cincinnati. I have also the honor of presenting to you the committee appointed by that body to wait on you and notify you of your unanimous nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people. It is a source of g at satisfaction to the committee in making their announcement to you to say that your nomination was not secured by solicitations of personal or political friends, but was the spontaneous action of that Convention, actuated by patriotic duty. One of the ablest and wisest bodies of our countrymen ever assembled has given you this nomination with perfect unanimity. And, General, since that Convention has adjourned we of that committee have been to our homes. We have seen our constituents, the Democratic masses and conservative people of this country, and with one accord they ratify the action of many trusts committed to your hands of that Convention. So we are bound to believe, as we do, that your election will be an accomplished fact. We cannot private characten gave assurances to the election is over the great principles of well qualified to perform the duties of doubt, and we believe, that when the American liberty will still be the inheritance of this people, and shall be forev-

And now in the name of the National entrusted to this committee by the Convention, as its chairman I have the of yourself, but as well to testify their honor to hand to the secretary a communication in writing informing you officially of your nomination. Gen. Stockton then handed to the

secretary of the committee, Mr. Bell, an address signed by the committee, after which it was handed to Gen. Hancock. In reply the latter said:

me by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati, and of the agricultural as well as the mercantile classes were aggravated by the intol200 bushels have been made. The average is 25 bushels of corn per acre, 15 boy between eight and nine years of age, the importance of the matter permits I dered you. With sentiments of high will prepare and send to you a formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States. Those present were introduced to Gen. Hancock, who had a few words of wel-

After a few minutes spent in handshaking Gen. Stockton, turning to the Hon. Wm. H. English, said: "The Cincinnati Convention, with a unanimity unparalleled, appointed us as a committee to wait upon you at such time and place as would be most agreeable to you and inform you in person and in writing of your nomination. I now have the bonor to present you, on the part of the committee and in the name of the National Convention of the Democratic

nomination." Mr. English in reply spoke as follows:

Committee: As a practical business man, not much accustomed to indirection of action or circumlocution of speech, I will say the high trust which you have tendered me with feelings of profound gratitude, the great responsibility of the situation, the care, turmoil, anxiety, misrepresentation and abuse which are certain to follow, and I understand thoroughly that all the resources and power of our political foes from all parts of the land "I shall not do it," firmly answered will be concentrated against us in Indiana, my native State, where the first grand battle is to be fought, and probably the most important of all. But these are great occasions when the discharge honor which has been conferred, and I of God and the people we shall succeed

The speaker was applauded at the conprisoners in his charge. Mrs. Day had clusion of his remarks, and then followed often seen him. He stormed and swore another general handshaking, after

> The Official Letters of the Officers of the Convention.

NEW YORK, July 13. The president and secretary of the Cincinnati Convention have forwarded the following letter to Gen. Haucock and Mr. English :

THE LETTER TO GEN. HANCOCK.

JULY 13, 1880.

party in power, its crimes against the that brought about by children. Constitution and especially against the right of the people to choose and install their President, which have wrought so not less than half a ton of pure gold,

nomination was the fact that you had circulation will be buried in the earth in its jealous care and guarantees for the in length and eats mice.

Your nomination was not made alone

because in the midst of arms you illustrated the highest qualities of the soldier, but because when war had ended and when in recognition of your courage and fidelity, you were placed in com-mand of a part of the Union undergoing the process of restoration, and while you were thus clothed with absolute power, you used it not to subvert, but to es; tain the civil laws, and the rights which they were established to protect. Your fidelity to these principles, manifested in the important trusts heretofore confided to your care, gives proof that they will control your administration of the National Government, and assures the country that one indissoluble union of indestructible States, and the Constitution with its wise distribution of power and regard for the boundaries of State and Federal authority, will not suffer in your hands: that you will maintain the subordination of the military to the civil power, and will accomplish the purification of the public service, and especially that the Govern-ment which we love will be free from the reproach or stain of sectional agitation or malice in any shape or form. Rejoicing in common with the masses of the American people upon this bright prospect for the future of our country, we wish also to express to you personal ly our assurance of the esteem and confidence which has summoned you to this

mance. Your fellow-citizens, JOHN W. STEVENSON, President of the Convention. NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.

high duty, and will aid in its perfor-

THE LETTER TO MR. ENGLISH. JULY 13, 1880. To Hon. Wm. H. English—DEAR SIR By direction of the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati on June 22d last, it becomes our pleasant duty to notify you that you were unanimously nominated by that body for the office of Vice-President of the Uni ted States. Your large experience in affairs of government, your able discharge your steadfast devotion to Democratic principles, and the uprightness of your Democracy that you were worthy and that high position, and commended you to them for the nomination which they conferred, while your public services well merited this honor. The action of Democratic party, by virtue of the power the Convention was no doubt designed not only to vindicate the appreciation of profound respect for the Democracy of Indiana, your native State, with whose manly struggles you have been so long identified and in whose glorious achievements you have shared.

The Convention set forth its views upon the leading political issues which are now before the people in a series of resolutions, a copy of which hope that these views may meet with

esteem we are, respectfully, JOHN W. STEVENSON. President of the Convention. NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.

A High Horse Indeed.

There arrived in this city yesterday by way of the Hudson River Railway from Albany, and was conveyed directly to his lieved to be the largest horse that has or jockey-a veritable equine monsterpesides which animals of the ordinary height are as dwarfs. The animal was bred in Ohio, from our native draught stock, and certainly no region except party, the official announcement of your developed such an enormous equine anatomy. His registered height is party he pleases. twenty hands and one inch, or eightyone inches, being a foot taller than an

pounds; but all these points will probably be verified to-day by competent vet-erinary surgeons. As standing in the justly afford should be generously given stable the color of the animal appears to be a uniform dark bay, without spot or schools, but it would be unjust to our events of history and the best impulses this height, although extraordinary, is to apply any portion of the revenues of this height, although extraordinary, is not altogether unprecedented in horses.

At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, a span of horses was Church and State in everything relating placed on exhibition, each of which was to taxation should be absolute. eighteen hands and one inch high. The animals were bred in Canada, and became the property of a Philadelphia brewer when the Exhibition closed. A veterinary surgeon in this city formerly owned a horse that was nineteen hands the rate of annual interest has been so and one inch high, a giant in anatomical reduced by refunding, that a rigid econstructure, but he found it impossible to omy in the expenditures and a faithful correct a certain tendency to emaciation, application of our surplus revenues to Cunningham (for it was he) seized the cred above all personal considerations, and atternated to pull down the cred above all personal considerations, and atternated to pull down the cred above all personal considerations, or road. The late Pope Pio Nono was will gradually but certainly free the people of the personal considerations. the fortunate possessor of one of the largest horses in Europe—an animal the financial chapter of the war. At the eighteen hands and one inch high, and same time, the government can provide the Hanoverian stables formerly con- for all its ordinary expenditures and distained another of nearly equal height.
So far as can be judged, the Ohio monster is in perfect health and physical
and orphans of those who fell in its decondition, and may live to a good old fense. age, notwithstanding his abnormal proportions. One of the famous European animals mentioned was living at thirtysix years of age-a longevity not often

- Children are great levelers. have for social rank. In their opinion only to maintain the equality of all our many occasion before. Stewart's eye was the banker and blacksmith stand on an dollars to insure to labor and capital a kept on the General until he approached equality. Often the blacksmith is the measure of value, from the use of which greater and better man in their eyes, and no one can suffer loss. vention have announced their views ative poles of society are brought in combefore the country in a series of resolutions to which we invite your attention through the medium of children the people of the United States, not for dren. Married people without children the whole world, and it is our glory that secured, and soldiers and citizens awaited tions to which we invite your attention. are not in harmony with their kind. the American laborer is more intelligent party demand that the Government shall be conducted, and they also emphatical- be in the presence of a grand orchestra. | pendent unless its people with their abundant natural resources possesses the ly condemn maladministration by the If we are to have communism, let it be

- Dr. Farrar, of Brooklyn, says that worth half a million dollars, is annually packed into people's teeth in the United States, and at this rate all the gold in

GEN. GARFIELD'S LETTER.

igable rivers, provided the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mis-He Accepts the Nomination and Recapitulates the Principles of the Republican

MENTOR, OHIO, July 12. ator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the follow ing letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by representatives of the National Convention: MENTOR, OHIO, July 12.

Dear Sir: On the evening of the 8th June last, I had the honor to receive from you, in the presence of a committee of which you were Chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me for their candidate for the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention on nearly all the subjects of which it teaches. My opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion without renewing controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war. It should be said that while Republicans fully recognize that they will strenuously defend al the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy, which so long crippled the functions of the National government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample power of self preservation; that its constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme laws of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own Legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abrogating one of the funda-mental powers of the government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall neither be violated or evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great nuestions of National well-being in which all have such common interest. Such efforts will soon restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and goodwill will outlast passion, but it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and a spirit of brotherhood cannot fully perqude the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, Committee:

I appreciate the honor conferred upon

We have the honor to present to you, and to which your attention is reequal enjoyment of every civil and nospectfully requested. It is our earnest litical right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Whenever the enjoywill prevail, immigration will cease and social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and a consequent diminution of prosperity. The National government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member

can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that quarters in Houston Street, what is be- there is not such freedom and toleration ever fallen under the eye of an anatomist | party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint the party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. Prosperity, which is made possible in the South by its great advantage of soil and one of the limestone bases could have climate, will never be realized until every

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither can be permanently main-His weight is stated to be 2,450 tained. Its interests are entrusted to the States and the voluntary action of the blemish. It should not be judged that people and dangerous to our institutions

On the subject of national finances

The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously The monster in Houston street is ac- disturbed the credit of the government companied by his owner, but it is understood he has been secured by Barnum at a price of \$1,000, and will presently be a price of \$1,000, and will presently be placed on exhibition .- New York Times. it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and you ever notice what a contempt they abundant than ever before, and we need

to the latter that no better time would be ing who the officer was at the time, he fired. From the point where he was thus

In reference to our customs laws a policy should be pursued which will scold at their associations, but all the bring revenues to the treasury and will time these little children are bringing enable the labor and capital employed in parents and sisters down to a level with our great industries to compete fairly in their neighbors. The positive and neg- our own markets with labor and capital be in the presence of a grand orchestra. abundant natural resources possesses the ton at Braddock's defeat, and the Indian If we are to have communism, let it be requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm who fired at the heroic Virginian again and equip themselves for war, and in and again, and who then threw down his time of peace to produce all the neces- gun, exclaiming, "He has a charmed sary implements of labor. It was the life!" Stewart firmly believes that a manifest intention of the founders of the higher power saved the Union General. government to provide for the common He will vote for Hancock .- New York the head in the lawyer's leg. A yell that defense, not by standing armies alone, Sun Nashville Letter. but by raising among the people a greatand skill should powerfully contribute to other, "does your schoolmaster give you ran through the court. "By Jove! it's

are better off than at any previous time since 1865. They are generally out of debt. They know how to work successions. They know how to work successions and the strict of the strict o opposition to appropriations for the im- two."

THE RECENT FATAL DUEL. A Strong and Manly Letter From Senato

EDGEFIELD C. H., July 13, 1880. Messrs, Riordan & Dawson-Dear Sirs: I want to say to you that you have my hearty endorsement in the ference to the Cash-Shannon tragedy. Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wis- It is no reflection upon the memory dom of Congress should be invoked to of the gallant gentlemen of the past who resorted to the duello to settle their personal differences to ask that the law be vindicated in this case. In former days the most punctilious decorum and chivalric courtesy distinthe basis of all our material prosperity, guished the conduct of gentlemen in 'affairs of honor," and coarse ribaldry and gasconade in correspondence was as ests of manufactures and commerce, de-mand that facilities for cheap transpor-now the "swashbuckler style" appears to

tation shall be increased by the use of all | be fashionable. The issue is very sharply made between those who trample law defiantly under foot and those who execute it, and I do hope that courage enough may be found to execute it.

It will be a sad day for South Carolina when a gentleman, who feels it to be his the burdens as well as the benefits of our personal or professional duty to vindicate private rights in our courts, is first insulted, pursued, villified and goaded to desperation, and then shot. If that is to be the plane which our civiliour Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration either in sleeping on our arms. And there must be something radically wrong in a pub-Shannon's high character and acknowledged courage to fight a duel under the circumstances which surrounded him. vile labor to be introduced among us It is about time we were finding out where we are, and ascertain whether "border ruffianism" is to govern this country or whether civilized institutions

shall be maintained.

I express no opinion on the merits of this difficulty for I know nothing of it, existing treaty as will prevent evils like- except what I have seen in the public prints; but I do venture the opinion that it is the first time in the history of dueling in South Carolina that a man has been shot for doing what he had, in morals and law, clearly the right to do, crease of reciprocal trade and an enlarge-ment of our markets. Should these duty to do, to wit: faithfully representing the interests of his clients in the courts against parties who had themselves gone into the courts. It is without a parallel either in the issue made

place upon a sure foundation the peace or the manner of its conduct. You are doing your share of public duty in a proper manner-pardon me for saying so-and I believe that nine-tenths of the respectable people of the State

You may count on my doing so in any way that I properly may. Very truly yours, &c.,

M. C. BUTLER.

Ayrshire Cows.

The following statistics of this well established breed, deserve the attention of all who are interested in dairy matters, Appointments to the military and and clearly indicate that these cows are naval service are so regulated by law and scarcely yet appeciated at their true val-

custom as to leave but little ground of ue. The Ayrshire cow has been known to complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for civil serproduce over ten imperial gallons of good vice, but without invading the authority milk in a day. A cow-feeder in Glasgow, or necessary discretion of the Executive Congress should devise a method that ized \$250 in seven months from one good will determine the tenure of office and cow, and it is stated on high authority greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unthe year, is no uncommon income from that one dollar a day for six months of satisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen the government should require him to discharge low the average. But this implies high all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select on ordinary food would be considerably wisely from our vast population those less.

Youatt estimates the daily yield of an Ayrshire cow for the first two months after calving, at five gallons a day on an Executive should therefore seek and re- average; for the next three months at ceive information and assistance of those three gallons, and for the next four whose knowledge of the communities in months at one gallon and a half. This which the duties are to be performed would be eight hundred an fifty gallons as the annual yield of a cow, but allowing for some unproductive cows, he estimated gallons per annum for each cow. Three and a half gallons of the Ayrshire cow's milk will yield one and a half pounds of butter. He therefore reckons two hundred and fifty-seven pounds of butter, or five hundred and fourteen pounds to twenty-eight gallons of milk, as the yield of every cow, at a fair and perhaps low average, in an Ayrshire dairy during the year. Alton sets the yield much higher, saying that "thousands of the Ayrshire dairy cows, when in prime condition and well fed, produce one thousand gallons three and three-quarters to four gallons of their milk yield a pound and a half of butter; and twenty-seven and a half gal-lons of their milk will make twenty-one pounds of full milk-cheese.

One of the four cows originally imported into this country by John P. Cushing of Massachusetts, gave in one year 3,864 To Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of quarts, beer measure, or about 464 gallons, at ten pounds to the gallon, being an average of over ten and a half beer quarts a day for the whole year. It is asserted, HANCOCK AT FORT HARRISON.-In the county of Putnam, in this State, lives now an old soldier who was a gallant member of Company K, Sevenon good authority, that the first Ayrshire cow imported by the Massachusetts so-ciety for the promotion of agriculture, in teenth Tennessee Infantry, C. S. A. His name is Stewart. He relates a thrilling week for several weeks in succession, on incident of the "late unpleasantness," in which he played a most conspicuous part grass feed only. These yields are not so on the one side, and General Hancock large as those stated by Alton; but it should, perhaps, be remembered that our was on the other. At the taking of Fort climate is less favorable to the produc-Harrison in 1864 Stewart was stationed tion of milk than that of England and at a point in or near the fort, from which Scotland, and that no cow imported afted to yield as much, under the same circumstances, as one bred on the spot where gallantly leading his men to victory. His large figure could be plainly seen as he rode up and down the line giving orders to his men, as he had done on ted.

THE CORK LEG .- Modern science has brought the cork leg to a state of perfec-Stewart was stationed, when it occurred for the casual observer to detect the difference between the real and artificial. presented to cripple an army on the field by emptying the saddle of its commanding officer than this; so, without know-

None but his intimates knew for certain which was the real and which was the stationed, he fired fourteen successive sham limb. A wild young wag of the shots at the distinguished General, all of "utter bar," who knew the lawyer pretwhich were without effect. Stewart says he continued to fire until his ammunition knowledge of the lawyer's secret to take in a newly-fledged young barrister. The lawyer was addressing a special jury at Westminister in his usual earnest and vehement style, and the wag whispered to his neighbor, "You see how hot old Buzfuz is over his case; now, I will bet you a sovereign I'll run this pin into his even notice it, he's so absorbed in his case. He is a most extraordinay man in that way." This was more than the green horn could swallow, so he took the bet. froze the blood of all who heard it, that made the hair of the jury stand on end and caused the Judge's wig almost to fall off, he had inflicted upon the learned lawyer.