ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

New York Herald. WASHINGTON, January 14.

I asked him what he thought was the first duty of the South? "To get away from politics," he replied without hesitation, "and to give the time and attention of her people to practical matters. Of course, I do not mean that we should abandon any political princi-ples, but simply that we should not give sentimental abstractions the absorbing attention they have heretofore had. The South can make nothing by political agitation, while it can make a great deal by turning its attention to practical matters. I think if we could have nothing to do with politics for the next eight or ten years it might be better for us. I am not afraid that the principles of Democracy will suffer from abeyance. The question of State rights, for instance,

will, I am satisfied, have the earnest sup-

on essential principles, and they will live without perpetual agitation.

"But the question of practical advancement," the senator went on to say, "is a pressing one. We have vast resources, that are but partially developed or entirely locked up. We want our rivers opened, so that our timber and naval stores can be marketed, and we want our superb harbors improved, so that the productions and commerce of our own State and half-dozen other States that seek these barbors can find an outlet. We want our people educated, their minds developed, and to these ends our Representatives should work. The South is prospering, but there are certain agencies of development that must be em-ployed to hasten and make her full devel-

opment."
You think, then, that the South has made progress in the past few years?"
"I am certain of it. Any man who ter fences, better stock, better houses, better barns, new factories, thriving cities that were towns a few years ago and towns that were villages. But the South is just now prep tred for real development.

We have just finished smoothing over the development and the light of the light desolation of var, rehabilitating our farms and paying our debts. The recuperation shown by the South is almost without each. She had lost quite as much more erything except their lands, and much of that was sold for Federal taxes, their farms desolate, their homes dismantled the heads of families and firms dead the old, order of things subverted and the people heavily in debt. We were then not only to pay, but special taxes laid on our cot-ton and tobacco. These taxes were purely and simply sectional, as cotton and tobacco are not raised North or West, and took millions from our people annually. The cotton tax was raised after several years, during which probably \$40,000,000 was collected, but the tobacco tax, collected almost entirely from the

much less within a single decade." GETTING RID OF DEBT.

"Have you about finished paying up your debts and getting your affairs in

South, is still levied, and a large propor-tion of the whisky tax is also paid by us.

Nothing but the courage and industry of

our people and the enormous incomes received from their crops would have en-

abled them to have recovered at all from

those crushing losses and oppressions,

shape?"
"Yes, sir; our people are almost out of debt. They have almost restocked and refitted their farms, they are using agri-"Yes cultural implements, have rebuilt their cities and towns and are now ready for cepted the enfranchisement of the negro progress and development. The immense incomes from cotton and other crops that have been for the past ten or twelve years devoted to rehabilitation and suttling free vote and a fair count. But we want up old scores, will for the next vn years, seek new investment, and it is the highest duty of statesmanship to encourage measures that will lead to a legitimate investment of this money. With this done of her ability, but we cannot do all that is the South will in a few years be wealthy and independent, and this is the shortest sponsibility at the this point. She brought road she can take to power and respect. Just take our cotton crop alone. In 1865 us. She and her allies freed them after it was 2,228,987 bales; in 1870 it was we had bought them. She enfranchised 4.352,317 bales; in 1879 it was 5,625,000, and the estimate for this year is 6,000,000. If this is correct—and I suppose it does not help to educate them. Knowlwill be-it shows that we have nearly edge will protect them as armies nor laws trebled the crop in fifteen years, and have nor anything else ever can, and, I increased 1,700,000 bales in the last ten will here add that I am very happy to see years, and ought to realize nearly \$300,-000,000 for this year's cotton crop alone. I do not claim that the South is alone in this progress. The whole country, has and just spirit."

done well. We have, in 1879, 2,434,884,511
bushels of grain against 1,629,027,600 in would possibly 1870, an enormous increase in less than ten years. We have now 91,591 miles of railroad against 35,035 in 1865, and 52,-914 in 1870. This marvelous growth should admonish every statesman, North and South, that there is a higher duty postively that under no circumstances upon us all than mere abstract politics; that we should address ourselves to practical questions, and should engineer with all prudence and intelligence the onward rush of our country for the next decade." "What do you think the course of the

South should be?" "The first thing that the people of the South should do in a political wa is to convince the people of the North that they have accepted in perfect good faith the reconstruction measures and the amendments to the Constitution, and will stand by them and carry them out in all that they legitimately imply. We can never hope to win a National victory until this is done. It was fear on the part of the capitalists and substantial men, of the North of the South's sincerity and apprehensions created by a few Southern Bourbons that defeated us in the last election, and will defeat us until it is entirely removed. We have nothing to lose by being frank and straightforward and everything to lose by agitation, prej-udice and passion. The course of her rep-resentatives should be to argue matters quietly and without intemperance, to discourage all sectional feeling, to live on good terms with the representatives of all sections, and move in solid phalar x with them in any movement that promises to aid our common country in working out

HOW TO KILL SECTIONAL HATRED.

What about the solid South?" THE NEW SOUTH. A Full Interview With Senator Joseph E.

"I am very well satisfied that there is prudent Bourbons in the South, who assume to be leaders, to defeat the Democthe Democracy shall subserve the best timber, and an untouched wealth of naval interests of the South, as there will why the South shall subserve the interests of port of New England, as soon as the West and South have grown a little more the Democracy of the Union. When sec- ment for orchards and stock farms, and is tional hate and strife no longer exist and just being penetrated with railroads. powerful. The Democratic party is based we have one united country the reason Added to these facts we have the liberal for a solid South and a solid North will and progressive course taken by Georgia, cease. Parties will then no longer exist cease. Parties will then no longer exist on sectional issues or race lines, but they will be formed upon the great living practical issues of the day, such as tariffs, bank currency, etc. While this may not be better for the class of politicians who live by keeping sectional issues alive, I am sure it will be better for the South, better for the North, and better for the whole country. The great laboring classes of the South are tired of sectional and the vast resources of the South properly understood and appreciated by the men of means, the substantial business

the Union is to be perpetuated and the States by which it is formed indestructible. And I think our past experience parallel. Just look at her condition at the close of the war. She had lost by one sweep of a pen about \$2,000,000,000 worth of slave property, there having been freed terial prosperity nor attain the high about four million negroes worth \$500 uesting which awaits us until we have uestiny which awaits us until we have clover and the other grasses, with corn, placed ourselves in accord with the wheat, oats and cotton, the rich valleys other sections of the Union, and of upper Georgia holds a most inviting for four years, for everything was paid for in Confederate notes or bonds, which we could not do this. Now there is no se- the high table and mountain land of ute largely to the support of the armies of rious obstruction in the way, and the soonthe North by seizure of her property wherever they needed it. She lostmillions of slavery inaugurated a new era, and we start to engage in the culture of the start of the wants to engage in the culture of the start of the wants to engage in the culture of the wants the wa dollars, worth of property destroyed by must keep pace with the age or fall be- potatoes and vegetables in common use

me. I have stated in the Senate distinctto see that labor has its just reward, and that citizenship is protected in every legal right."

NEGRO EDUCATION. "You have interested yourself considerably in pressing an educational

in perfect good faith and are determined to protect him in his every right. The platform on which I was elected was a these people educated so that they can vote intelligently and honestly, and prevent them being defrauded. Georgia is doing her duty in this matter to the extent needed. New England has a heavy rethe slaves from Africa and sold them to them after they were freed. She will fall in the discharge of a solemn duty if she the interest manifested by the Northern Senators in this subject. In the debate in the Senate they showed a most liberal

"I have seen intimations that you would possibly be called to Garfield's Cabinet. Do you prefer this to a leader-

ship in the Senate?" "I do not anticipate the possibility of being called to the Cabinet, and see no reason why I should be. I can say very would I leave the Senate to go into the Cabinet. I consider a senator's place in dignty and character next to that of President, and I have no higher mark for my ambition than the place I hold. I do not aspire to the responsibility of leadership in the Senate, and allusions to such a thing are distasteful to me. I am willing to follow any man or men who propose anything that I may be satisfied will work to the good of the country. I am ambitious only to help my section my country in its struggle for advancement and pros-

IMMIGRATION IN THE SOUTH. "With what reception will immigrants

to the South meet in the future?"
"A perfectly cordial and hearty one It is useless to deny that just at the close

of the war, when we were irritated over the loss of our cause, our sons and husbands and property, we did not meet Northern settlers with the proper cor-diality. But I can say with equal frankness that that feeling has completely died the same as a Southern man. There is to the person guessing nearest to the literally no difference, except that a little number of beans contained in an oddmore trouble may be taken with a Northern man of good character to make him feel at home. The testimony of Northern men living in the South will show this to be true. There is no section of the country in which such inducements are offered "Then, if I understand you, you think the South must execute the Constitutional and there is room for all that will come amendments in good of fair before the same of contraction. The State of Charge and the literary and the literary of contraction. The State of Charge and the literary of contraction. The State of Charge and the literary of contraction. The State of Charge and the literary of cha amendments and an arise to power danger of ostracism. The State of Geor- and the lowest 829.

gia is an Empire within itself. It has more iron than Pennsylvania and inexno chance for the success of the Demo- haustible beds of coal, and it is said by rotatic party of the Union until we of the State Geologist that it has more gold South have convinced the poople of the than California. The yield of gold bul-North and West that we have accepted | lion with our imperfect mining system is the constitutional amendments which are over one million dollars a year, and our the results of the war, not only in plat- iron ore and pig iron command a premiforms and on paper, but that we are in prac- um in the hest markets. We lead the tice living up to them and carrying them out in good faith. When we have done and are adding from twenty to sixty thouthis sectional hate will die, and the bloody sand spindles a year. The factories are shirt, which will no longer serve the pur- universally profitable, and I see from the poses of the party in power, will be bur-ied to be raised no more. Then it will 198 per cent, in dividends in eleven years, be no longer in the power of a few im- being about eighteen per cent. a year, surplus earnings. Every new mill started

the cordial temper of her people—making it the most inviting field for immigrants.

"What part of Georgia, in your opin-ion, is the most juviting for immigrants?" "That depends entirely upon the taste and pursuit of the immigrant. The climate is genial and healthy, with every variety to suit the preferences of the immigrant, whatever may be his pursuit. If he destrife. They want peace, they want a sires to raise rice, sea island cotton and faithful execution of the laws; they want semi-tropical fruits, including the orange, a full restoration of property: they want and have fish in abundance, or desire the Union of our fathers, upon the con-stitution as it is. With this restoration bles and fruits for Northern consumption, he can find suitable location upon her southern coasts or islands. If he desires to engage extensively in the lumber men of the North and West, many of business there is no better field open to whom would then come South, there is him in the world. In connection with rides through our section cannot fail to no limit to the future prosperity and note the advancement. He will see betenterprise may justify. If he desires to the richest section of the Union, because Providence has been more lavish of His raise cotton and produce the cereals necessary for his own use there is no better field than Middle and Southern Georgia. If he desires to embark in sheep husban-"All patriotic citizens now admit that dry or the raising of cattle he can do so with great success in all the wire grass section of the State, where they Winter themselves upon the spontaneous produc-tions of the earth. If he wishes to make sugar and syrup for his own use, and even for market South Georgia affords him an ample field. If he wishes to cultivate wheat, oats and cotton, the rich valleys he can find a suitable location in almost &c. At the close of the war her people found themselves stripped of almost every contraction between the stripped of almost every contr press the Senate of the United States that | east Georgia localities where the buds ress the Senate of the United States that a was a Union man, greatly misrepresents scarcely begin to swell before the first me. I have stated in the Senate distinct days of June, and where he will need ly and emphatically that I was an original fire in his room every night in the year. Secessionist; that I believe I was right If he wants to engage in the manufacture given our proportion of the national debt then, and believe now I was right of cotton, water power of the best kind abound without limit, and he will never be question against us of the South and we interrupted a day during the year by the now, in, good faith, acquiesce in the decision. Under the old era I am satisfied that a State had the right to secede. have that in the upper part of the State, Under the new era and the constitutional near the coal mines, as cheap as amendments a State has no such as he can have it anywhere in the Union. right. The old South under the And if his tastes or his training lead him old era, maintained and practised into the business of merchandising, At-slavery. The new South, under the new lanta, Savannah and other centres of the era, has consented to the abolition of State extend to him an inviting field and slavery, and that our former slaves are a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer now citizens with every legal right of to the immigrant of every calling or purcitizenship. This change has swept suit a cordial welcome and an inviting left; besides, they know that the officials away slave labor and has elevated and field of operations, where industry, endignified free labor. It is now our duty ergy and economy soon lead not only to to put themselves in the power of another capital and an infusion of Yankee enand reward there, will but greatly

> the State." Some Famous Dresses .- In the Louis XVI., which took place on January 21, 1793, and was followed by that of pay their respects, but really to "grease Marie Antoinette on October 16th of the the wheels," and thus smoothe their own same year, it was decreed by order of the | way, for none of them come empty-handed. court that the furniture and all else that | They often take with them, ostensibly remained in the palace of the Tuileries "to contribute towards defraying the was to be sold. The sale lasted six heavy expenses of his excellency," more months, and had it not been stopped than double the amount of their legitiwould have lasted six months longer.

At this sale Pierre de la Riviere of ted to call more than once a year. In Normandy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, this way, the governor of a rich province purchased three dresses belonging to receives, during his term of office, one or hat. The viguiers are arrayed in black Queen Marie Antoinette. These became two millions of tales (Chinese ounces of velvet, and they alone, as dispensers of the property of his son, who removed to silver, \$1 to \$1.33). He knows perfectly San Domingo, from which place he fled well that the large amounts of money he are entitled to wear a sword. Andorra during the last insurrection to Philadel-

sale were blue, purple, and the present a subordinate, and is familiar with what but it contains a handsome church, and one, old gold color, all of them richly is due to one in a higher position and the building in which the Councilors embroidered. They descended to his from whence it comes. But this is his meet, wit't the arms of Andorra and the daughter, Maie. Remie Mignot, of harvest time, and this is a time-honored inscription "Domus concilli, sedes Charleston, S. C., the granddaughter of custom. He has paid out large sums of justiæ," is remarkable as being of the Pierre de la Riviere, who afterward married M. Rutjes, of Charleston. From her the gold-colored dress descended to secure the appointment. And he has one of her daughters, Miss Rutjes, now yet "to contribute still larger sums to-Mrs. Churchill, from whom it was purchas- wards the expenses of the high functioned by Mine. Demorest in 1879. This interesting souvenir is pale yellow satin, the color mellowed by age to an old-gold security. (The responsibility was great tint, richly embroidered in bouquets and for the revenue of the whole province garlands of flowers in natural colors, which to a remarkable degree retain

their original brilliancy.

The genuineness of this dress is be yond question, and can be fully substan-

The blue dress became the property of a daughter of Mme. Mignot, who defraying the expenses of their superiors," married and removed to Holland, and and for such voluntary acts of kindness to was made into a suite of furniture now in the possession of her husband at Eindhoven, Holland, near the frontier of Bel-

The purple dress, after having been in the possession of a sister of Mme. Mignot, returned to her after her sister's death, and was burned in the great fire in that man has a favor to ask, and my sus-Charleston in 1861.—Demorest's Monthly picions, in the course of a few days, are

- A novel means of raising money was made use of at a charitable fair just closed at Patterson. A handsome silver jewel casket was provided, to be awarded to take a general surveillance of all pronumber of beans contained in an odd-shaped bottle, the guesses being ten cents apiece. Over four hundred persons tried and the local officials all know that the Delavan House, in Albany, for election-state labels and the local officials all know that the local officials all kno apiece. Over lour hundred persons tried their luck. The winner was a little girl who bought the last guess and who shut her eyes and took a number on which her eyes and took a number of the erim purposes, and the work was done and their properties frequently soft and there even and the work was done and their properties frequently soft her eyes and took a number on which they may, to say her pencil chanced to strike. The number of beans was found to be 2,565, the the least, suffer political decapitation, they but he was at the end of the wires. Vice the repose of the soul of George Eliot,

The Chinese Government.

The government is an absolute monarchy, though it is despotical only within certain limits; for while there is no write the nonce of the hards of the favors he has the hards of the favors he has the hards of the governor, bowers within certain bounds, there are who is personally responsible for all the coming history of the late war by Mr. powers within certain bounds, there are who is personally responsible for all the ancient customs and precedents-the acts of his subordinates, (for it is his duty example and practice of former Emperors to know all that transpires in his provhe may not violate without incurring the leniently towards the governor, and to remonstrance of the censorate. And overlook all except a few flagrant cases, inhabitants of the globe, he is really a as guilty as many others, but they are, mere figure-head. He is immured within perhaps, obnoxious to the governor, and, the walls of the inner or Imperial city of as the high commissioner knows that they to cringe to the dictation of a few incompetent Northern leaders. As there will then be no further cause for sectional strife, there will be as much reason why the Democracy shall subserve the best section and cotton are raised on the same farms. through whom all business is transacted, have convinced him that his royal person Northeast Georgia offers every induceshould not be thus exposed, and that his governor that they are ready, waiting and honor is too sacred to come in contact anxious for appointment - are appoinwith the multitude of officials, or even to to his high ministers. Thus these high and designing functionaries stand between ernment are none the wiser in regard to the Emperor and the people, for as the the real condition of things in the provgovernors of provinces are recommended | inces for having sent them forth. They and secured by some of these high dignitaries at court, who are richly rewarded for their influence and good offices in subordinates squeeze the oppressed people securing these appointments to office, no | and there is no redress for them; for the complaints of oppression or extortion in | Emperor is immured, and all communicathe provinces can reach the Emperor tions to the government must pass through without their permission. Hence, bri-bery, corruption and extortion of the law boards of State, who are interested most flagrant character abound, even in the success of a governor, &c. And if among the ministers and heads of departments of the State at the fountain-ADMINISTRATION IN THE PROVINCES.

China proper is divided into eighteen provinces. Each province is divided into Foos, or departments; each department is divided into Tsiens, districts or counties. The administration in the provinces is through the governor, and his cabinet, consisting of a lieutenant-governor the military governor, the provincial treasurer, and the chief justice of the province

-all of whom are Imperial officers. The governor, or in the case of some larger provinces, a viceroy, who is appointed for three years, exercises well nigh full powers within the territory over which he presides, somewhat as a feudal prince. He is thus made the ruler of from fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin government for the good order, the Im-perial revenue, and the defence of his province. With him the direct administration of the Pekin government ends. At this point he, by delegated authority,

virtually administers the Imperial government over the population of his prov ince. This is done through the Foos of districts or counties. the Pekin government, upon the recommendation of the governor. The magictrate of a Tsien is the real ruler of the people. It is with him they have to do. It is to him they are amenable, and to no litigation are instituted in the first instance. Any case of appeal from his dement), who exercises jurisdiction over the magistrates of eight or ten Tsiens. From the Foo, the appeal is to the province. In point of fact, however, the people very rarely appeal from the judgment of the magistrate; not that they feel that justice has been done them, but they have been so unmercifully fleeced-"squeezed" we call it here-that they have but little back each other, and they are not inclined competency, but to the accumulation and purchased bungry pack. The governor delegates possession of large wealth. We want, in much of his administrative power to Tuoa word, a large importation of Yankee tais, who have the surveillance of three or more Foos and the magistrates under ergy, Yankee enterprise, Yankee educathem, and they generally reside in one of the them and Yankee business sense. They the Foo cities. When a new governor tion and Yankee business sense. They the Foo cities. When a new governor will not only find ample remuneration takes up his position at the provincial city, the Taotais, Foos, magistrates, and "Yes, and I think that of the very first importance to our people. We have action produced the wealth, property and society of province—the whole, with their thousands." sands of subordinates, forming the most stupendous bureaucracy that ever held a firm grasp upon a suffering people-are exspring of 1793, after the execution of pected, and in fact are in duty bound, to call at the provincial city, ostensibly to

mate annual salary, and they are expect-

aries in Pekin who were kind enough to assume the responsibility of becoming his passes through his hands, and I have never heard of an auditing committee of expert accountants.) Moreover, it is a universal custom, from the highest cabinet officer to the lowest official in the provinces, for subordinates—if they wish to remain quietly in office—"to assist in and for such voluntary acts of kindness to be accepted, and in time, rewarded. The potency of this practice among officials has been recognized in all the ramifications of society. No one who wishes to ask a favor of another ever comes empty-handed. I often recieve small presents of

It is true the Pekin government, as a means of securing the people againts ex-tortion by the local officials, send out high commissioners into all the provinces

fruits, jewels, &c. I know at the time that

having been preferred against them by the literati of their district. Though many and grievous charges are brought to the notice of the high commissioner, -a sort of unwritten constitution which ince,) he is, therefore, disposed to act front of the building Mr. J. C. Derby, while he is a man of such power, being as be is the head of, and holding the power of life and death over, one fourth of the fall on A & B, who, it may be, are not plied: who have more than once, in a quiet and delicate way, reminded more than one ted to fill the vacancies, which appointenormous fortunes, and the Pekin govsqueeze the governors; the governors squeeze their subordinates, and their a Taotai should send a dispatch direct-as some of them may-the boards of State know how to dispose of it, and him too. But as a rule, the esprit dc corps is all that could be desired.—Rev. M. T. Yates, D. D., in Biblical Recorder.

A Pigmy Republic.

The Republic of Andorra ranks only second to Monaco among the small inde-pendent States of the world, and it very rarely enjoys the luxury of a popular revolution. It has several political factions, however, and the more advanced of these thought that a gaming table would be a sure source of wealth to the Republic. The conservatives held that its character was more important than its wealth, and a bitter fight ensued. It seems that the independence of Andorra dates from the time Louis the Mild, son of Charlemagne, who, to reward its inhabitants for helping him to capture Urgel, granted them a Magna Charta, which is still preserved in their archives.

According to this charta they were entitled to an autonomous government, and though after the death of his father and accession to the throne he made over departments, and Tsiens (magistrates) of part of his suzerain rights to the bishop of Urgel, he retained one-half of the These are the officers who govern the people directly. They are appointed by were still known as the "Carlovingian" Andorra has scarcely undergone a single change, and the only attempt to intervene in its internal affairs was when Henry IV., then Count de Foix, forbade other. To him they pay their taxes on the establishment of the Inquisition land, and it is before him that all cases of there. If clericalism was in favor among the Andorrans 300 years ago, the ideas of their decendants have undergone a com-plete change, for in 1842 a popular revolution led to the abolition of the tithe and of all taxes for ecclesiastical purposes. The republic is governed by a general council, composed of twenty-four councilors or consuls, twelve of whom retire by rotation every year. All public functions are gratuitous, and no one man can hold an official post unless he is a native of Andorra. The Syndic or Procurator General is appointed for life by the council, and the two viguiers, whose nomination is subject to the sanction of France and Spain, are coequal with the syndic in all that relates to the administration of justice. The viguers have command of the armed force, which consists of all the able-bodied men in the "valleys and sovereignties of Andorra," as the little Republic styles itself in all State documents. Andorra, however, is to a great extent subject to Spain,

for the Spanish gendarmes often pursue criminals within its limits, the real independence of the inhabitants consisting in their freedom from taxation, the military conscription, and customs dues. There are few more curious spectacles than that which is to be witnessed at Andorra when its council meets. The twenty-four Councilors wear knee breeches of gray cloth, with a waistband and waistcoat of red wool, a black silk cravat, woolen stockings of a light blue long mantle (balandron) of black cloth, lined with crimson, and a red cocked hat. The viguiers are arrayed in black justice and commanders of the forces, receives from his subordinates, are itself, with its narrow and tortuous The three dresses purchased at this it is his duty to protect; for he has been ing better than a dilapidated village, ing better than a dilapidated village,

ESQUIMAUX FEMALE FASHIONS.-We have had ample opportunity for a study of the natives and the country. The time he has been in the seclusion of costumes are novel and pleasing. The women dress so nearly like the men that, at first glance, it is difficult to distinguish the sexes. Their small feet are encased in a pair of moccasins, the leggings of which reach a little above the knee. A pair of tight fitting seal-skin trunks come next in the suit. The upper part of smock, which is pulled on over the head and is bound with colored ribbon or leather. The color of the ribbon denotes the domestic standing of wearer. Maidens wear white, emblematic of purity. On marriage they don red. Widows use somber black .-

- Gov. Cornell lent Conkling all his appointees, including the canal and State vincial matters. This is their opportunity | prison employes, to aid in the nomination Jeff. Davis' History of the War.

A Herald representative visited the publishing house of the Appletons on Jefferson Davis, now in the presses of help them out. They look upon Mathat house. He found at a desk in the hone as a democrat and have no anticiwho has more direct charge of the book, possibly, than any one connected with Illinois, could be assured of re-election. the firm. In response to an inquiry as it is believed he would crawl clear over

"Well, the Appletons do not like to slight correction in one of the chapters. "When was the contract with Mr. Da-

vis for this work closed?" "About five years ago. M. Davis has Tenny was sent out to him nearly a year ago the work has gone right ahead."

Hiscock to a man, which indicates the drift of the Garfield mind. Garfield is "Has the name of the book been

agreed on yet?" 'Yes. It will be called The Rise and tween him and his old comrade, Kasson Fall of the Confederate Government. is problematical to me. To the best of The name first determined on was 'The History of the Confederate war for Independence; Its Causes and Results.' You time sake, while the young blood, the nicest 25 will see that title runs on the proof sheets men who came in with Hiscock two at \$2.50.

clearer and heavier, than "Sherman's makes the speakership question so per-Memoirs." The "introduction" to the page and half the next, and it could be seen in the glance that the reporter got will be a fierce fight for the prize." that the dedication was contained in the introduction. The title of the bookwhich of course will be changed on the present proof-sheets-runs across the top of every page.

the book be published?" "It will be issued in two volumes. about the size of 'Appletons' Encyclo-pædia,' and will be sold for \$5 a volume.

It will be sold entirely by subscription.
There is already a large demand, one man in Missouri having already ordered 5,000 copies. While of course the heaviest demand is from the South, we find a very large demand throughout the North, and shall be disappointed if the sales do not reach 100,000 copies. The sales of 'Steward's Journey Around the World' went up to that point, and the demand for this is as promising as that was. No expense has been spared to ground after firing twice, mortally make this book worthy of the reputation it must have."

"Yes, I spent several days with him at Beauvoir last January, when his labor was mainly over. 1 never saw a man ribly mangled. The physican, Dr. E. that so sincerely rejoiced in his work. He said that he had made a history that is thought to have been mortally woundwould stand all the tests of time and ed. George Fenn, a school teacher, was them is a measure providing for the pay-criticism, because it was true, and that reported killed. He lived some miles ment of \$5,000 to one Cutts for a manuwould stand all the tests of time and ed. George Fenn, a school teacher, was he had put in permanent record a de-fense of his people that would command the verdict of posterity. He seemed to the verdict of posterity. He seemed to Johnson also assassinated him. The exfeel as a man who has had a sacred duty citement is intense in the neighborhood, weighing upon him as a burden, and and the general belief is that the curtain need posting on logic, but the people who had at last honorably lifted it from has not yet fallen on the last, act of the should not be required to pay for their his shoulders. He gave five years of almost unceasing labor to the work. time he has been in the seclusion of Beauvoir, in his little study, careless of G. Ingersoll broke down at the funeral of office in evidence of payment when atthe bustle and worry of the outside his sister on Saturday, 15th ult., and tached to letters or papers, was first adworld, at work at his self-appointed could not deliver the oration expected.

- General Garfield will travel to a man capable of destroying "prejudice that receipts should come under the same ashington in a special car. We are on account of color." It is to be hoped head. Why not make everything third Washington in a special car. We are gradually getting to think more of our Presidents. Until within a few years special cars were reserved exclusively for

How the New Congress will be Organ-

Washington, January 25. The republicans have now abandoned all hope of securing the organization of the senate until 1883, unless death should pation that Tennessee will choose a republican enator. If Senator Davis, of the fence, and act with the republicans. This assurance, however, cannot be had, because there is no probability that Illi-

he would wish openly to take sides as be-

my belief the men longest in the house

terms ago, or one term behind him-and

will not discriminate intelligently as to

the young men who have come into posi-

there are 101 new men to take their seats

at the opening of the next session-

Wholesale Shooting.

about nine miles north of the town, cul-

minated last night in a series of startling

assassinations. In the morning a row

wounding of two negroes and three white

men. During the night Alfred Wright,

colored, who had been a participant in

the row, was fired on while seated before

the fire in his cabin. Grasping a revolv-

er, he ran into the yard and discovered

two men in the rear of the house. An

exciting duel ensued, several shots being rapidly exchanged. Wright fell on the

wounded. The assassins escaped, disap-

Shortly after four negroes visited the

house of a wealthy planter named

Charles Johnson. He was sitting by the

fire reading a paper when they poured

wounds in various parts of his body.

hold, and two men were sent for a doctor.

cian, and when they had reached and were

passing along a strip of bottom inter-

spersed with rocks and trees, through

which the road wound its course, a sudden

attack was made on them by parties in

ambush. Putting spurs to their horses

they succeeded in escaping; but all were

wounded and two mained for life, one

man's hand and another's arm being hor-

Dale well known and highly respected,

intimated a desire for a place in the Cab-

inct for any of his friends. He is willing,

the Postmaster-Generalship if he feels so

- Gen. Howard is about to take com-

mand of the military academy at West

Point, and we suppose will proceed at

once to introduce his "social equality"

Mars. Howard was selected by Haves as

stroy the usefulness of the school.

three weeks.

pearing in the adjacent woods.

tion and power in his absence.

make promises, but I feel justified in nois will have further use for him. saying that it will be ready inside of The correspondent of the Philadelphia ninety days. I have now the proofsheets of half the first volume in my desk
here. I have just received a letter from
Judge Tenny, who was sent down by the provinces and saw and heard for himself governor-among the many who have house to assist Mr. Davis with the writ- out any trills to their shirts, or half of ing, in which he says that he will forward them any gloves to their hands, run inside of ten days from the date of writ- away with the legislation. See how they ing half the manuscript for the second carry off the high prizes! Even now volume, which is now ready, and is withheld simply that Mr. Davis may make a speakership to come their way, and if Congressmen Frank Hiscock, of New He adds that the printers may be put to | York, dozen't capture and hold it for the work on it at once, as the last half of the east I suppose it will cross the line of receive communications from any, except from his high officials, and they should come through the departments of State to which the matter pertained of State to which the matter pertained to first the vacancies, which appoints work on it at once, as the last nam of the Alleghanies, never more to return, second volume is about ready, and will be here before the printers will need it. He writes that everything is now ready for the pushing forward of the work, and New England in holding it back. Mr. that the manuscript, virtually prepared | Hiscock will make an eminently fit to the last chapter, will come forward at speaker. He has presence, voice, mag-

netism. He is a champion among pro-tectionists. He has direction and fairness to adjust and balance the various interests upon the great and powerful proceeded in the preparation of this his- committee of the house. He has the tory with the utmost deliberation. He respect and good will even of his oppohas taken nothing for granted, but has nents and a phenomenally successful examined into the smallest details and record during his two terms' service. sifted the records. He was ambitious, He will have at least 19 of the 21 repubtoo, to give the work such scope as to lican votes from his own delegation in make it comprehensive as well as thor- the next congress, and I think the entire ough. His labor has, therefore, been immense. Still, he would have been ready long ago if he had been provided who aspires to the mantle of the succession. with prompt and skillful writers who sion since Mr. Frye announced his retirecould have kept up with his dictation. ment. Another significant fact is that He dictates slowly, deliberately, and will the most intimate friends of General have no short hand writer. Since Judge Garfield in the Ohio delegation are for personally fond of Hiscock, but whether

"And by the way," he said, as he leaned forward to get the bundle of sheets from his drawer, "you are the first journalist that has ever had a glimpse of these proofs. And it is a coincidence that this history and Brancroft's history of the 'Times of Washington, are being published simultaneously, and," holding up a batch of Bancroft's proofs, "that the title of the first chapter of Ban-

"In what shape and at what price will

"The terms upon which Mr. Davis writes the book are liberal?" "It is sufficient to say that he will receive enough from the early sales to make him independent and easy for the rest of his life. But the chief reward that he will have will be the consciousness of having performed a duty that has weighed upon him ever since the failure His wife's screams aroused the houseof the cause that he represented. He determined shortly after the collapse of As they were returning with the physihis government to devote the remainder of his life to the preparation of a full and comprehensive history of the struggle of the Southern people and the cause that

led to it."
"Have you seen him since the completion of the work?" world, at work at his self-appointed task."

The first volume of the work is almost entirely taken up with a constitutional discussion of the causes which led to the war. The latter half of this and the last the body is clothed in the loose-fitting volume treat of the conduct of the and is devoid of buttons. A fur-lined with the portraits of the prominent men however, to let Postmaster James take hood is attached, and can be drawn over | who figured on the Confederate side .the head or allowed to fall back on the The work is dedicated to the widows and shoulders at will. The dressing of the orphans of the men who died for the head is most remarkable. The hair is cause. The introduction affirms briefly arranged in a monumental knot, which the confederate character of the Union projects perpendicularly from the head, and the necessity of separate sovereign-

> - Miss Mary Lee, General Robert E. Lee's eldest daughter, visited the private distress in Germany is very great. Sellgallery of the United States Senate the

General News Summary. - The business indications at all the Florida hotels is good. - Three thumbs on one hand is the

best a Columbia County, Kentucky, baby - An Anderson County, Kentucky, distiller pays annual freight bills of

- They serve new asparagus and green

neas now at the Jacksonville and other Florida hotels. - There are only 15,000 real estate holders in New York city in a popula-

tion of 1,000,000. - The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says that he has just declined an offer of \$300,-000 to lecture for one year.

- Two thousand acres of land, covered

with fine timber, were sold in Lewis County, Ky., recently at \$1 per acre.

— Iron is rolled so thin at the Pittsburg, Pa., iron mills that 10,000 sheets are required to make a single inch in

- Mr. Fair, Senator elect for Nevada, represents as much property in his own person as all the rest of the State with its 62,265 inhabitants.

- Brewer Gunther, of Paola, Kansas, has committed suicide because the strinestablishment worthless.

- Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are all importing large numbers of Merino sheep-more than for any

season for ten years past. - A circuit of three miles in New York is now lighted by electricity, and the electric light is fast superseding gas

in many of the large offices. - The Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., one of the Baptist schools for freedmen, has sent out more than 1,000 teachers among the colored people.

- The most costly building in the country, when completed, will be the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City, the cost of which is estimated at \$27,000,000. - An Arab legend says the feet of pigeons are red because their ancestors walked in the red mud which settled upon the face of the earth after the de

- General Grant smokes ten cigars a day, for which he pays twenty-two and a half cents apiece. And the Nation is asked to pension him because he is so

- The trinket shops in Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Florida, are as ecolean a little toward Kasson for the old | nomical as those at Niagara Falls. The nicest 25 cent shell baskets can be bought

- A Hancock and English banner, in they constitute three-fourths of the brain power of the house—are largely for the at Charlottesville, Va. No one will haul power of the house—are largery liking. It down, and the purpose is to let it noat partly from the fear that Kasson, who partly from the fear that Kasson, who for four years.

— The widow of President Polk is so

beloved and respected, that, by common consent of all parties, the interest on her ittle fortune in Tennessee State bonds, all she had, is exempted from repudiation.

meaning, of course, the first confederation of the colonies. Ah! here are the Davis proofs."

With this he held up a bundle of sheets, handsomely printed on heavy paper, in much the same style as, but clearer and heavier than "Sherman" a large share of them republicans—and they are X, the unknown quantity in this problem. They can be written to the South \$225,000,000. Atkinson, of Boston, says don't manufacture it. We saw, spun into yarn this cotton is worth \$450,000,000. ration at Zurich, in Switzerland, and at

plexingly vague and uncertain. Who- Breslau, Dresden and Gotha, in Germany. book was short, covering nearly the first ever gets it will not be carried to the Throughout Germany the prejudice skies on flowery beds of ease.' There against disposing of the dead by burning is rapidly disappearing.

— In Illinois a total abstinence socie-

ty of twenty members have adopted a novel method for keeping themselves A private despatch received from Austraight. Each member has deposited \$200, which is forfeited to the rest in gusta, Ark., reports that a feud which originated five years ago between a numcase he breaks his pledge. ber of whites and negroes in what is known as White Church settlement,

- The friends of temperance in Penasylvatria are circulating petitions to the Legislature requesting that body to take necessary preliminary steps to submit a constitutional amendment similar to the occurred at Sapp's store, resulting in the one recently adopted in Kansas. - It is reported that Hon. James

Whiting, of New York, and ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, have been engaged as couns of for the defence in the Whittaker court martial. Mr. Whiting is a life-long Democrat. - Judge Barret, of the Supreme Court of New York, has granted an injunction to Rufus Hatch, restraining the Western

Union, the Atlantic and Pacific and the American Union Telegraph Companies from entering into any agreement of consolidation, and from increasing their cap-— A young couple of Fairfield, Iowa, who had been long engaged, became in-volved in a lover's quarrel and parted in anger. The same night both of them

attempted suicide, and alike made failures. Convinced that they could not live happily apart, a reconciliation and hasty marriage took place the very next day.

The Baltimore Sun gives the President as follows dential vote for President as follows: Hancock, 4,432,978; Garfield, 4,430,327. Hancock's majority over Garfield, 2,651. Weaver, Greenbacker, received 305,088; Dow, Prohibitionist, 9.644; scattering,

1,793. Total vote, 9,182,834. The Sun

says the figures were obtained at the proper sources in Washington and at - About 10,000 bills have been introduced in Congress this session. Among that the work is to be printed for the use of members of Congress. They certainly

schooling. — The system of prepaying postage by

— A dispatch to the Philadelphia means of small adhesive labels, to be sold Times from Erie says that Colonel Rob't to the public and received by the post-In appearance he has aged ten years in was adopted by the British postoffice in 1840. The stamps were first used May

— Conkling, it is now definitely reported from Albany, has make no advances on Mentor. He has neither asked nor like United States. All civilized nations have them. - The recent opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, by which invoices, bills of lading, circulars and the like are stricken from the list of third class mail matter, is a decision of serious concern for the business community. We believe that these ought all to be retained on the list. and further that the written words, reforms at that venerable institution of "Please remit," or "Shipped via." etc. ought to be allowed on an invoice, and

that Howard will attend to his legitimate class matter that the sender is willing to business: for, if he does not, he will desend unsealed? - Comparatively few persons know A German correspondent of the how the White House at Washington got Pall-Mall Gazette writes that the financial its name. It was given to it because of ing prices and land rents are falling frightfully low. The result is that the the interior in 1814, the walls were so debtors on mortgage cannot pay the in-terest on their debts, and are dispossessed foreign competition, as the importation ecutive Mansion was very naturally of corn and other products has been dropped for the short and literally de-

its color. The building is constructed of freestone, and, after the British burned found necessary to paint them. Ever