Omniscient God, who knows all Truth,

of these women of Carolina; and by

their act under its dictates-by their deed

federate soldiers is the emblem and the

to worship the valor which demanded this monument and the virtue which has

Gen. Preston was imposing in his ap-pearance, as in the breadth of his knowl-

edge and in the brilliancy of his public

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one; Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading; Lofty and sour to them that loved him not, But to those that sought him sweet as summer

A devout churchman, he was promi

nent, too, and efficient in the support of

charitable and educational institutions.

ruins which surrounded them fifteen or

honor. The honor still is ours; and we

have gained the freedom, the opportuni-

ties of moral, intellectual and industrial

growth, which seemed to have departed

forever. Indeed, they had departed. It

was those who differed from Gen. Preston, in their mode of discharging their

duty to their country and to themselves.

who severed the chain which bound the

South uselessly to the body of the dead

past. What of that dead past is worth

saving is saved by those who went forth

into the new struggle after Appomattox,

and not by those who then withdrew to

what tents were left, and remained there.

spotlessness we look with loving eyes, wishing that, in this quality, each and

every career could be what his was.

Upon his eloquence we look with fervent

admiration, wishing that, in this practical

day, grace could be always joined to force and form to substance. Upon his single-

mindedness we look with an earnest

desire to have, in smaller persons, as

much devotion, as, without thought of

self, was always found in him. Vir bo-

nus dicendit peritus! But the world moves.

We can no more be what he were than

the oak can become an acorn. Such a

man as John S. Preston stands out like

a monument in the plain marking the

distance we have travelled. It should be

and that, in ways that he never thought

of, in a manner he had not conceived,

we find the means to make this State a

part of one country, with one people and

one destiny. The dream is to be real-

ized, but not as he and we expected. To

learn all that is worth learning and for-

get what should not be remembered is

alike wise and profitable for the South.

Sorrows came swift and fast in the

closing years of Gen. Freston's life. Of

his five children only two survive. The

last of his three sons was snatched

away a few months ago. It was too

—He that doth the ravens feed, Yea, providentially caters for the sparrow, Was comfort to his age.

I have been experimenting for four or

five years with cotton rows three and

in this part of the country almost tradi-

pense in the cultivation of cotton is the

much : though

Preston as pole is from pole.

Should a State Prohibit the Sale of venerable historian has here touched Intoxicating Liquors?

(CONCLUDED.)

In our last article we advanced the position that government did not have the inherent right to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquorsthat such a law would transcend the how many statutes are passed in referproper functions of government, and violate the rights of property. We now "Plusque ibi boni mores valent quam alibi further take the ground that such a law bonce leges." He was doubtless contrastwould be impracticable, and therefore ing this simple people with his own corworse than useless, even when passed.

We will not here enter into detail as to the many and various ways in which laws restraining and prohibiting the liquor traffic are evaded and violated. We will not do this, in the first place, because our remarks might be construed into personalities, and we assert that we have no personal feeling in the matter. In the second place, this would be useless, as all are aware that such laws are evaded and violated, and they further know the ways in which this is done. We maintain, then, that if the laws are violated in those special cases where prohibition is limited in extent, and if, as is often the case, people will violate the laws which simply impose a tax upon the prosecution of their vocation, they will even more be disposed to do so when the prohibition extends over a whole State, and, as they feel, seeks to deprive them altogether of prosecute their chosen vocation.

"Well," says some one, "if it is thus that you argue, by analogous reasoning you can say that the State should not prohibit murder and arson, for laws against these are sometimes violated." No. No! my friends, you are wrong; the cases are not analogous at all. In the cases of murder and arson the crimes are exceptional cases—are committed in spite of the law, and with the full knowledge that they will be punished. These offences are contrary to all law, divine and human; they are a direct violation of the rights of others, and public opinion will see the statute in regard to them enforced. Every citizen of the State will be in favor of punishing the man who is found guilty of these offenses. But in the case of the liquor law, it will State, and good citizens, too, having full knowledge of its violation, will not bring

'Ah," some one replies, "though pubon the subject, not only in this State, but all over the country, and several States are discussing prohibition." In reply, we would say that a great deal of this apparent excitement is not really in favor of prohibition. A few years ago, at a municipal election in this State, the people were voting as to whether they would allow a bar-room in the place or not. Towards the close of the day some one approached a prominent citizen and asked him how he had voted. Said he, "I voted the dry ticket; I always vote the 'dry,' but drink the 'wet.'" This is no isolated case, but there are hundreds and thousands of men all over the State who, in order to be in accord with public opinion, will vote the "dry" ticket, but are always careful to obtain as much liquor as they wish. They clamor for prohibition and the suppression of the liquor traffic in order to win the esteem of the prohibitionists, but they will buy their liquors the same as they always did. and never expose the seller, either .-These men are not so very much to blame for acting as they do; they feel that they have a right to drink if they choose, but, yielding to the great pressure of public sentiment against a man who will oppose prohibition, they thus act with a duplicity which, under any other circumstances would be almost un-

So much for the impracticability of enforcing such a law. When a law is thus rendered impracticable by the want of public opinion to enforce it-when the very best of our citizens thus refuse to see it enforced-it will readily be seen that such a law is worse than useless: for it not only fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended, but it causes the people to lose respect for the laws as well as for the government that passes laws which it cannot enforce.

As to the remedies for intemperance, we would, in the first place, reiterate what we have already said as to moral and religious influence. Let such an influence pervade our land that men will do right for its own beauty's sake, and private. will constrain others to follow their examples. Let those who advocate temperance not only preach it, but practice it from sincere convictions of duty, and not because they are bound up by pledges, or are forced to be abstainers because they cannot obtain liquor. We believe one man who abstains from strong drink from a conviction of moral and religious duty does far more for the cause of temperance than one hundred who are abstainers because circumstances have made

Secondly, let a strong public opinion, even among those who make no pretensions to religion, be in favor of temperance and the suppression of the liquor traffic. Let this opinion not be feigned, but let it be exhibited both by example and precept, so that the whiskey traffic may be brought into discredit and intemperance be banished from our land. On this point we are forcibly reminded of a passage in the Germania Tacitus, where, speaking of the customs of the Ancient Germans, he informs us that among them the exaction of usury for the loan of money was almost unknown, and he then adds that "on this account the refraining from usury was more effectually observed than if the practice brace nearly all the State before a great had actually been forbidden." Ah! the while.

upon a principle which it would be well for all legislators to observe, viz.: any measure can be enforced, irrespective of statutory enactment, provided public opinion is sufficiently strong in its favor. and no measure can be enforced without this support of public opinion, no matter ence thereto. Well might he write, rupt countrymen. Here were a people having no laws strictly prohibiting usury, but only a prevalent custom discountenancing it, and the thing was hardly known! How with Rome? There the most stringent laws were enacted, prohibiting usury, and yet no country ever suffered more from usurious rates of in-

terest. This same principle, we contend,

will apply equally as well to intemper-

ance as it does to usurv. Thirdly, we think the cause of temperance can be greatly promoted by some such wholesome law as that discussed and passed, with some modifications, by our last Legislature. Let the law increase the license on the manufacture and sale of the stronger drinkssuch as whiskey and brandy-and lessen that on the lighter beverages-such as ale, beer and wine. Man is so constituted by nature that he craves drink of one of their dearest rights—the right to some kind. Men in all ages and in all countries have more or less been addicted to the use of beverages, and this always will be the case. You might as well

that we be not misunderstood and misthose who favor the cause of temperance as the prohibitionists, but we differ as to | ingly and unalterably true. the means to be used. We have grave doubts as to the propriety of a State passing a prohibitory law, and even don, not be enforced because public opinion will graver doubts as to her ability to enforce not enforce it; because men all over the such a law. We have no interest in the liquor traffic, and God knows we would and celebrated his golden wedding this be glad to see it suppressed! Circumstances led us to consider this side of the question, and we thought we would lic opinion may not have been sufficiently strong up to this time, yet it will be
after this. People are thoroughly aroused

throw out our views for what they are
worth. Again, of all that has been said
on this grave question, we have seen
after this. People are thoroughly aroused

the war, at a minion donars. At this
price the property was sold, but on account of the war, at a minion donars. At the
worth throw out our views for what they are
little accordance in the war, at a minion donars. At the
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little accordance in the war, at a minion donars. At this
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worth throw out our views for what they are
count of the war, at a minion very little sound reasoning in favor of prohibition. What has been said has State Senate for several years before the consisted mainly of an appeal to the passions and prejudices, by portraying the horrors of intemperance—in many appropriation for the State Lunatic Asycases very greatly exaggerated. We thought that by writing these articles we could draw out some able writer who would state the real logical grounds in

> main object we had in view. Let it be understood, once for all, that we hold to these views through no selfish motives or personal interest. We oppose it now as a matter of expediency and practicability; but should the State. through the wisdom of her law-makers, decide in favor of prohibition, there will be found no more ardent supporter of the measure than the humble writer of these articles. Should it ever become a law, we, for one, will be in favor of secing that law enforced to its full extent. God speed the day when, by whatever means accomplished, intemperance and drunkenness shall be banished from our land, and temperance, order and sobriety reign throughout our borders.

Married People Would be Happier.

If home trials were never told to neigh-If they kissed and made up after every

If household expenses were proportioned to receipts.

If they tried to be as agreeable as in

courtship days.

If each would try to be support and comfort to the other. If each remembered the other was humán being, not an angel.

band as they were to their lovers.

If fuel and provisions were laid in during the high tide of summer work. If both parties remembered that they married for worse as well as for better. If men were as thoughtful for their

If women were as kind to their hus-

wives as they were for their sweet-If there were fewer silks and velvet street costumes and more plain, tidy

house-dresses. If there were fewer 'please darlings,

If wives and husbands would take some pleasure as they go along and not degenerate into mere toiling machines. Recreation is necessary to keep the heart -let them both preach and practice it in its place, and to get along without a

If men would remember that a woman can't be always smiling who has to cook back our slaughtered children, not to stalk the same distance apart. The two legion dragoons, to drive in the militia was getting a little hot, when the friend the dinner, answer the door-bell half a give us back our perfect liberty, but to acres made sixteen hundred pounds. The dozen times, and get rid of a neighbor who has dropped in, attend to a sick baby, tie up the cut finger of a two-year-old, gather up the playthings of four-year-old, tie up the head of a six-year-old on skates, and get an least, there was some change; and yet cotton four feet wide, and I do not exeight-year-old ready for school, to say what change was it? In the oration pect to plant any other way in the future. eight-year-old ready for school, to say nothing of sweeping, cleaning, etc. A delivered at the unveiling of the Confedwoman with all this to contend with may erate Monument at Columbia, in May claim it as a privilege, to look and feel a little tired sometimes, and a word of sympathy would not be too much to expect from the man, who during the honeymoon wouldn't let her carry as much

Vicksburg, distant two hundred and forty-three miles from each other, are connected by telephone, which is described as working most satisfactorily. World as traitors to Truth and Liberty. Merchants of Vicksburg order goods Yes, these dead soldiers to whose natrifrom New Orleans by telephone, and the otism, valor, virtue, honor and line was distinctly heard and promptly of pious gratitude, are dedicating this as the seventy-five. The one hundred filled. The plantations along the river, consecrated testimony, stand to-day and acres will be heed in the same time, and of the 7th. A captain, with fifty drafilled. The plantations along the river, and in some cases back from the river in | in memory before the world as defeated so on through the cultivation, except New Orleans by telephone, and it is said been desolated, their 'Cause' proclaimed plowing, then it will take a fourth lon- to protect their own, and threaten the with a gun. Darned if I ever go near a shops in the city are working to their markable zeal. Let the ex-President

General John S. Preston died at his residence in Columbia on Sunday mornbeing much aggravated by recent domestic afflictions. He did not quit his business, however, until Tuesday, the 19th of April, from which time he was confined to his home. The following sketch of his life and labors is taken from the News and it is found in the outpourings of His own Eternal Truth over the hearts and souls

The twelve years which saw the rise and fall of the Southern Confederacy, the enfranchisement of the slaves, and the crown and combination of governmental debauchery in South Carolina here to-day—it is proclaimed before God were crowded with sharp and striking contrasts. In none of these, was the and infamy is a lie—a deep-dyed damned irony of fate more poignantly manifest than when the stately mansion in Colum-bia which had been the sweet home of courtly John S. Preston became the South Carolina, by all that is holy, by scene of the revels of Franklin J. Moses. all that is sacred on earth and before What Columbia had been John S. Presshaded streets, its comfortable, cheery looking houses surrounded by gardens sons in all the days to come. You have bright with evergreens, and gorgeous made this ground holy for all coming with flowers redolent of Nature's sweetest time; and here to-day those who saw incense. Its people happy, cheerful and trusted his neighbor, and gentle Charity sanctuary to invoke blessings on you and waved her wand and sceptre over us." woeful change there was when John S. Preston saw the capital of the State on one March morning in 1865: "In hunting for a morsel of food for my wife and children, I lost my way among the smoldering and still smoking ruins, and was sickened by the stench of decay and death. The conqueror was in the Capitol there, and in that temple. He was in your house and mine, and we were shelterless. Like Sylla, at Athens, he prohibit some men from eating beef as did not come here to learn our past hisforbid their drinking. Let us, then, by tory, but to punish rebels, and, of course, increasing the cost, banish from use those strong drinks which are mostly the cause of the dead." The years glided by. Precocious vice and chronic stupidity ruled of drunkenness, and, by the opposite the State. The eagerness of freedom course, encourage, in those who will drink, the use of light beverages which do very little injury.

exhibited itself in the liberty to do wind and in the ingenuity to invent new forms of chicanery. The "Robber Governor" the South been compounded of such men as he, the people whom he knew and whom he valued would rest to-day in the sate upon and owned the hearth of the whom he valued would rest to-day in the it right. In a distant city, dead to honor represented. We class ourself among and virtue, Moses lurks in poverty and sixteen years ago. All was then lost save shame. John S. Preston sleeps, in —we wish to accomplish the same end honor, in the midst of a people to every

John S. Preston, brother of Senator Wm. C. Preston, was born near Abing-Va., in April, 1809, and came to South Carolina before he was of age. In 1831 he married Miss Caroline Hampton. step-aunt of Senator Wade Hampton. spring. Mr. Preston's own fortune was not large, but his wife owned sugar estates in Louisiana, which were valued, before the war, at a million dollars. At this representing Richland County in the war the eloquence which soon became conspicuous was first displayed in a speech against the reduction of the favor of prohibition, and this was the to Columbia as commandant of a division of the Conscript Bureau. His success was so marked and displayed such executive ability that he was afterwards placed in charge of the Conscript Bureau at Richmond, with the rank of Brigadiergeneral. This position he held until the end of the struggle. At that time he was greatly reduced in fortune, and he only. In 1866 he went to France, where he spent three years in the education of his Upon his return he took no part in public affairs, but became President of the Central National Bank. The only other public office he held was that of Chairman of the Board of Trustees of been elected three years ago.

the University of South Carolina, having The heart of Gen. Preston was bound up in the Lost Cause, and at no time did he make any attempt to adapt himself to defeat with its consequences. The South was right, and being right should have established its independence. Having failed to do this, the right was still right, and the conquered must deport themalways as the victims of Some Valuable Suggestions from inexplicable and incomprehensible This immobility of spirit naturally put Gen. Preston out of tune with the times. In the oration he delivered at the University of Virginia, four feet wide, and I find that rows four in 1875, ten years after the surrender, he feet wide make as large a yield as said distinctly: "Not space or time, or those three feet wide. Three feet rows the convenience of any human law, or and under are adhered to by the farmers the power of any human arm, can reconcile institutions for the turbulent fanatics | tionally. The principal part of the exof Plymouth Rock and the God-praying pense in the cultivation of cotton is the Christians of Jamestown. * * * The hoeing, as all farmers who cultivate cotton know. Having more land than labor, England, was heresy and crime; the Jamestown emigrant was an English freeman, loyal to his country and his God, with England's honor in his heart and English piety in his soul." The Pilgrim Fathers left England for "the lucre of traffic;" the Southern colonists "to obtain a more perfect law of liberty." The robes of Washington, he said, were 'stolen and misfitted" on the shoulders of the elder Adams. The people of New England he declared to be "adverse to the principles of English constitutional liberty and of English religious freedom." For Southerners to visit the North "is to crawl on our bellies to negro and New England temples, and gates pray them, not to give us back our happy homes, not to give us let us be of them, that we, too, may cele-brate at their altar with warbled hymns vile offerings." Later on, in speech at

hoeing, as all farmers who cultivate cotabout five years ago, I planted part of planting three feet. I knew I would save a fourth in the hoeing, but did not think it would fall off a fourth in the yield, and was surprised myself to find that the four feet rows yielded as much as the three feet, but such is the fact. parallel to their rear. stakes, one acre four feet wide, the other the cotton in the four feet rows I left two The last two years I have planted all my pect to plant any other way in the future. I reason upon the ethics of patriotism in | would need breaking up before running vain, to find an example or a principle off to put in guano. Of course it would take a fourth longer to break up the one hundred acres than the seventy-five. fication or even excuse for this monuas a sunshade .- Saturday Evening Mail. | ment before the world. It is built by these mourning women of a conquered truth ning around the cotton, the one

invoking with holy and solemn rites dred acres and seventy-five in that man- remain one hundred and fifty yards in God's own very presence, consecrate ner. Ido not suppose there is any expethese names to the admiration the rienced cotton planter in this part of the two hundred cavalry composed the reing, a few minutes before 10 o'clock of dren. They go to those churches and corrhosis of the liver. His health had commune with the Son of God at His would for a moment conclude that the cers and alacrity of the soldiers afforded altar and then come here and build an altar to Treason and Infamy! It is strange! It is very strange! Ohit is very, very strange! Human example, human logic fail to remove the veil from this mystery. There is but one solution would for a moment conclude that the cers and alacrity of the soldiers afforded the most promising assurances of success.

The disposition being completed, the. from the disposition being completed, the. Thinking it may be one benefit to farthis mystery. There is but one solution. mers, I send you this for publication, moved on in as good a line as troops Where can it be found? Blessed be the supposing you would do so, knowing the could move at open files. The militia interest your paper takes in agriculture. after a short contest, were dislodged, and -Atlanta Constitution.

The Battle of Cowpens.

The condition of South Carolina was truly lamentable in the latter part of the year 1780. In the southern part of the State there was no organized force of Americans. The followers of Marion and Sumter would come from their homes on some unguarded post or some small nentals seemed equally balanced, neither detachment of the enemy. They kept retreating, Lieut.-Col. Tarleton thought ton has told: "How beautiful the dear in placing this monument here, on this them harrassed and uneasy. Camden the advance of the 71st into line, and old town was, with its quiet, deep spot, as the altar, the sanctuary, to which and Ninety Six were the strong places of the movement of the cavalry in reserve the British from which they sent out to threaten the enemy's right flank, marauding parties. The tories, now would put a victorious period to the thinking the cause of liberty on the wane, became very bold and cruel. Cornwallis had moved to Winnsboro, where his headquarters were for a time. busy in honest and prosperous toil. those who have grown in reverence for where his headquarters were for a time. We all knew each other and every one them under your tutelage, come to the His object was to finish up the subjection of this State and then move into North Carolina, driving his opponents before dered to incline to the left, and to form him. Late in December, Gen. Morgan a line, which would embrace the whole was sent to operate between Pacolett and Broad rivers and strike where he could do most good. He intended to make an attack on the fort at Ninety Six, but learning of Tarleton's forces between him and that point, he concluded to retrace his steps. He was in camp at Grindall Shoals. Tarleton advanced against him and crossed the river higher up at the Easterwood Shoals, perhaps. From Grindall Shoals, Morgan's forces may have taken the direct road up by Gaffney's Cross Roads on to Cowpens. Tarleton's troops may have followed up the same road, or they may have gone up the Green River road passing where Macedonia Church now stands. Some of the older people of that section ought to be able to give the traditions of that

"From "Tarleton's Campaigns," a book published in London in the year 1787, we take the following account of the battle. We are sure our readers will take great pleasure in reading the report written by our enemy:

Patroles and spies were immediately dispatched to observe the Americans. The dragoons were directed to follow the enemy till dark, and the other emissaries to continue their inquiries till morn-ing, if some material incident did not occur. Early in the night the patroles | defeat Lieut.-Col. Tarleton made another reported that General Morgan had struck into ways tending towards Thickle creek. | charge. The weight of such an attack A party of determined loyalists made an American Colonel prisoner, who had casually left the line of march, and conretarding and regulating influences, the evinced the propriety of hanging upon battle. Fourteen officers and forty horsejunction of reinforcements said to be approaching, and likewise to prevent his passing Broad river without the knowledge of the light troops who could per- en back into the continental infantry by plex his design, and call in the assistance this handful of brave men. Another of the main arm if necessity required. party of the Americans who had seized Other reports at midnight of a corps of upon the baggage of the British troops mountaineers being upon the march from on the road from the late encampment, Green-river, proved the exigency of were dispersed, and this detachment removing to watch the enemy closely, in order to take advantage of any favorable opportunity that might offer.

Accordingly, at three o'clock in the morning on the 17th, the pickets being called in. the British troops, under the command of Lieut-Col. Tarleton, were directed to follow the route the Americans had taken the preceding evening, and the baggage and wagons were ordered to remain upon their ground till daybreak, under the protection of a detachment from each corps. Three companies of light infantry supported by the egion infantry, formed the advance: the 7th regiment, the guns, and the 1st battalion of the 71st, composed the centre, and the cavalry and mounted infantry brought up the rear. The ground which the Americans had passed being broken, and much intersected by creeks and ravines, the march of the British troops during the darkness was exceedingly slow, on account of the time employed in examining the front and flanks as they proceeded. Before dawn, Thick-elle creek was passed, when an advance front. The enemy's patrole approaching, was pursued and overtaken. Two of the legion, were then ordered to reinnot continued long in this manner, bereported that the American troops were halted and forming. The guides were ground which General Morgan then occupied, and the country in his rear. These people described both with great perspicuity. They said that the woods were open and free from swamps; that the part of Broad river, just above the place where King's creek joined the stream, was about six miles distant from

the enemy's left flank, and that the river, died if I had not rubbed his head. When by making a curve to the westward, ran Lieut.-Col. Tarleton having attained a position which he certainly might deem three, each acre about the same kind of advantage, on account of the vulnerable land—thin, sandy land. It was sown in situation of the enemy, and the supposed wheat the year before. I put two hun- vicinity of the two British corps on the a friend that would stick to him. hundred pounds guano to each acre; that east and west of Broad river, did not made a fourth more in the drill of the four hesitate to undertake those measures feet rows than in the three. In thinning which the instructions of his commanding officer imposed, and his own judgstalks standing, the width of a good sized ment, under the present appearances, if there was any doctors in Milwaukee hoe; the three feet I thinned to one equally recommended. He ordered the that could handle the case. The doctor parties who covered the front, that Genfour feet rows five and one-half pounds | eral Morgan's disposition might be conthe most. The next year the result was veniently and distinctly inspected. He the same. The next year was a dry one discovered that the American commander and the four feet rows made the most. had formed a front line of about one thousand militia, and had composed his second line and reserve of five hundred Now to enlarge the operation, take a and twenty of Washington's cavalry, one hundred acre field and a seventy-five and three hundred backwoodsmen. This 1879 he said: "I search history in vain, acre field of stubble land. The land accurate knowledge being obtained, Tarleton desired the British infantry to disencumber themselves of everything, except their arms and ammunition. The light infantry were then ordered to file Then start in two plows, one in each to the right till they became equal to the field, to running off the rows-the one flank of the American front line. The people, and here to day they dare to hundred acres four feet wide, the seventy legion infantry were added to their left; dedicate it to the memory of men who five three feet. Each would finish at the and under the fire of a three pounder, devoted themselves to a cause which they same time. The same in distributing the this part of the British troops was inlost, and are thereby branded by the guano, laying off to plant, sowing the structed to advance within three hunseed, covering and boarding off if that be dred yards of the enemy. This situation done. In plowing, what is called run- being acquired, the 7th regiment was commanded to form upon the left of the first order of this character sent over the these pure and holy women, with tears hundred acres will be finished as quick legion infantry, and the other three pounder was given to the right division

moved on in as good a line as troops the British approached the continentals. The fire on both sides was well supported, and produced much slaughter. The charge the enemy's left. They executed

As the contest between the British infantry in the front line and the contithe advance of the 71st into line, and action. No time was lost in performg this manœuvre. The 71st were desired to pass the 7th before they gave their fire, and were directed not to entangle their right flank with the left of the other battalion. The cavalry were orof the enemy's right flank. Upon the advance of the 71st, all the infantry again moved on. The continentals and backwoodsmen gave ground. The Brit-ish rushed forward. An order was dispatched to the cavalry to charge. An Americans, who came about as they were retreating, stopped the British and threw them into confusion. Exertions to make the advance were useless. The part of the cavalry which had not been engaged fell likewise into disorder, and an unaccountable panic extended itself along the whole line. The Americans, who before thought they had lost the action, taking advantage of the present situation, advanced upon the British troops, and augmented their astonishment. A general fight ensued. Tarleton sent direc-

tions to his cavalry to form about four hundred yards to the right of the enemy, in order to check them, while he endeavored to rally the infantry to protect the guns. The cavalry did not comply with the order, and the effort to collect the infantry was ineffectual. Neither promises nor threats could gain their attention; they surrendered or dispersed, and, abandoned their guns to the artillery men, who defended them for some time with exemplary resolution. In this last stage of struggle to bring his cavalry to the might yet retrieve the day, the enemy being much broken by their late rapid advance; but all attempts to restore The life of such a man as John S. ducted him to the British camp. The order, recollection of courage, proved examination of the militia Colonel, and fruitless. Above two hundred dragoons other accounts soon afterwards received, forsook their leader, and left the field of their own reputation, or the situation of their commanding officer. Col. Washington's cavalry were charged and driv-

> with Earle Cornwallis. The number of the killed and wounded in the action at Cowpens, amounted to near three hundred on both sides, officers and men inclusive. This loss was almost equally shared, but the Americans took two pieces of cannon, the colors of the 7th regiment, and near four hundred prisoners.

Generally speaking, there is nothing excruciatingly funny about smallpox; but the doctors who are called to prescribe for patients occasionally run into something that tickles them. Not many years ago a doctor here was called to see man at one of the hotels, who lived in Iowa. The man was sick as a horse, and the doctor had his suspicions about what ailed him, but could not tell exactly, so troops of dragoons, under Capt. Ogilvie, he gave him something to quiet him, and fore the advanced guard, and to harass he would call in the morning. The the rear of the enemy. The march had friend said he thought as much of the sick man as he could of a brother, and fore the commanding officer in front he would see him through. The next and if he be wise he won't express any morning the doctor called and the sick man was alone. He examined him and immediately consulted relative to the found that he had smallpox. While he was dealing out some medicine the friend

"Doc., that medicine ain't worth a continental. This man is very sick." The doctor said he had come to that conclusion himself. "Why," said the friend, "I rubbed him all night. I think he would have a man is my friend he can draw on me for all that is out, and don't you forget it." The doctor said he was glad to hear it. He said there was nothing more touching to him than pure friendship between

"You bet your life," says the friend. And then he almost intimated that the doctor did not understand his business, and said something had got to be done, if there was any doctors in Milwaukee

"Do you know what ails him?" The doctor said he thought he did. Then he pulled down the bed-clothes, and pointed to a little swelling near the little toe, and asked the friend if he could

"See it! Of course I can. It's only a little pimple." The doctor said there was only one

"What is that?" asked the friend, impatiently. "Smallpox!" said the doctor, in the most aggravating way.
"Suffering Moses! let me out of that

disease that showed that kind of pimples.

door !" shouted the friend. The doctor said you could have played marbles on his coat tail. The doctor fixed up the patient, and when he went out in the hall the friend was leaning against the wall, white as a sheet and

"Doc," says he, in a quivering voice, "that man in there is nothing to me. I wouldn't go in that room for a thousand dollars. Is there no way to fumigate me? Say, Doc, I want to be vaccinated. goons, was placed on each flank of the

UNREASON IN MARRIAGE.

Singular Inconsistency Between Snook's Ideal of a Wife and Real Mrs. Snooks. From the New York Times.

It is often said that many a man is very fond of women whom he is unwilling to many a man is willing to marry a wo-man, of whom he is not very fond, or, indeed, not fond at all. The idea indicated is that a man may enjoy the society of a woman, and love to flirt with her, and yet be afraid, from prudential motives, to make her his wife. This frequently happens, but far less frequently han might be thought; and, when i happens, the man is cautious and inclined to reflect on the subject of his affections and affinities. But marriage generally has little to do with reason—probably because it ought to have so much to do with it-being determined, for the most part, by instinct, impulse, passion. As a rule, doubtless, a man will marry a woman with whom he is habitually thrown in contact when there is no great

disparity of years or circumstances behumor his egotism. The old fashioned notion that men look with a totally different eye on a woman when they want a wife from what they look on women generally, cannot be sustained. Albeit there are men ever in quest of a connubial partner, the mass of them get such a partner without searching for her. They are very apt to be surprised into matrimony, or, at least, into matrimonial intents-provided, of course, that the matter be not taken out of their hands by the woman herself. No man is so likely to become engaged as he who is persuaded that he will never be. He is so prepared on one side for circumstances of a certain kind that he is wholly unguarded on the other side for circumstances of an opposite kind. At the very moment that he is confident of everlasting celibacy, that he is rejoicing over his freedom, a sudden shift in a sentimental environment, a word, a blush a tear, a caress, decides his doom.

What kind of a woman is a man most likely to marry? A general answer might be, any kind of a woman, the kind being largely determined by contiguity and opportunity. A popular notion is that she who is prudent, conventional, domestic, has the best conjugal prospects; while she who is indiscreet, obed ent to impulse, fond of pleasure, has the worst prospects. Ancient spinsters noted for primness, and matrons of the solemn order, incline to tell light hearted, rol-licking girls that they are throwing away good chances; that marrying men are leterred by their giddiness from serious consideration of the main subject. These are drawn, it is asserted, to industrious, demure, unworldly maidens, who show at a glance that they are matrimonially oreordained. As a theory this may be specious, but facts do not bear it out— the contrary, rather. Men prone to cooperative housekeeping approve of the ndustrious, demure, un worldly creatures; they think they would make excellent wives, and wonder why some other man

if they should try. They know, however, trimmed, that they don't, and that they don't want — The to. There seems to be two sorts of girls the Maine prohibitory law, even if it has —those that ought, because specially fit, not stopped drinking, has at least brought to be married, and never are married, and those that never should and never will be, and yet invariably get married. The former are usually the demure, industritired towards Broad river unmolested. ous, unworldly, domestic; the latter are On the route Tarleton heard with infinite the easy, careless, merry, imprudent, frolicksome, saucy girls, for whom men become enamored for no reason at all, grief an astonishment, that the main army had not advanced beyond Turkey creek. He therefore directed his course and in spite of themselves. When to the southeast, in order to reach Hamman falls in love, and cannot climb out ilton's ford, near the mouth of Bullock readily, he avails himself of marriage, creek, whence he might communicate and is often extricated thereby withou intending it. He is no more logical in matrimony than in celibacy; the same thing that makes him a lover turns him into a husband, and he is thrice blessed if he does not discover a sharp and sud den difference between the two. It is passion, not reason, and is called the

divine passion because it is so thoroughly

Men generally like one kind of women and love another kind. The one kind they are commonly recommended to wed, vised not to wed, and do. Which is the better-to take a wife because you like her, or to take a wife because you love her. Hymen alone knows, and he won't tell. If you do either or neither, you may repent. There is no absolute safety in wedlock or out of it. No man's experience is good for another man, and our own experience in erotic affairs is rarely valuable; for every time a man falls in love-and he has great alacrity in this way-the accident varies, though the effect is unaltered. No man can say opinion on the subject. He may cherish | cons can be handled. many views and have many beliefs thereupon, but the more of these he has the less likely they are to be confirmed. He cent. of them are owned by Northern who insists in his bachelor days, that his men, the most of whom went to Florida wife shall be a beauty, is apt to find her plain. He who cannot endure a woman without intellect surrenders to one never groves are now in a flourishing condition, without intellect surrenders to one never suspected of it. The devotee of order discovers himself mated with the embodiment of confusion. The stickler for elegance sees, when the glamour of courtship has been removed, that he is joined

to a dowdy. contrasts, if not by contraries. A woman, still less than a man, gets the husmen, and he was glad the sick man had band she paints to her fancy. Her conher age and experience. The man she or charitable institutions, without first desires at 16 or 17 would be a burden at submitting for his approval the reasons 20, and her ideal at 20 might prove a therefor in writing. bore at 25. She begins with sentimentism and ends with soberness; vanity impels her first, but sympathy holds her last. She is frequently surprised at the offers she receives, and still more surprised at the offers she does not receive. The love that comes at first sight rarely remains; it is apt to be born of the eye, not of the temperament. The love that grows generally endures and produces fruit. Love and marriage are not related as we think turn out ill, and matches without love turn out well. No one can tell what love is; nor can any one guess what marriage will bring. We are all, when young, full put himself at the head of the Temperof thoughts and theories about both, and individual experience is ever contradicting what we have learned. Marriage is impenetrable as love. Few of us are prepared for their disclosures. We may

of Bradstreet's, writing under date of the care of himself, and there is no reason the 6th inst., says: "The iron business is why he should not earn an economical reported flourishing. An active trade and modest living in the temperance exists both in bar and nails. A promibusiness. According to his own statenent machine and engine builder states ment he is a recent convert, and new and in some cases back from the river in and degraded traitors. Their land has when the whole row is plowed out in last corps, who formed the British front line Put a pint of virus into me. Shoot it in that all of the foundries and machine converts are always possessed of a rethat the exchange in that city will embrace nearly all the State before a great while.

| Description of the extra continuous of the earth; the exchange in that city will embrace nearly all the State before a great while.

| Description of the extra continuous protest their own, and the extra continuous of the earth; ger on the one hundred acres. It can be find the extra continuous before the nations of the earth; ger on the one hundred acres. It can be of the 71st was desired to extend a little of the 71st was desired to extend a little of the 71st was desired to extend a little of the 71st was desired to extend a little of the 7th regiment, and to the left of the 7th regiment are contained. The course of the 1th regiment are contained and turning out work at fair take off his coat and clean out the run full capacity and turning out work at fair take off his coat and clean out the run full capacity and turning out work at fair take off his coat and clean out the run full capacity and turning out work at fair take off his coat and clean out the run full capacity and turning out work at fair take off his coat and clean out the run full capacity and turning out work at fair take off his coat and clean out the run full capacity and turning out work at fair take off his coat and clean out the run full capacity and turning out work at fair take off his coat and c

love and marry again and again; but

our ideal of love or marriage is almost

always wholly unlike the thing itself.

- Memorial day was generally ob-served at Atlanta, Ga.

- Texas has over one million dollars cash in her State treasury.

— In Harrisburg, Pa., there is a child seven years old that eats its own hair. - Another party of 200 Mormons ar-rived in New York last week for the

nly by subscription, and will cost ten

- Sixteen lives were lost by the capsizing of a ferry boat the other day at

Elgin, Illinois

- Carlyle's father was a stone-mason, George Eliot's a carpenter and Shakes

peare's a butcher. - A spark from a locomotive destroyed

two thousand bales of cotton recently at Fort Worth, Texas.

— During a storm at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th ult., five boys were struck by

lightning and killed.

- An incipient volcano has been disovered on the farm of U. A. Jarnagin,

in Ohio county, Kentucky.

— There are about 4,600,000 sheep in Texas, and this number will probably be increased to 5,000,000 this season.

- Charles Stokley, of Batavia, New York, shot his employer because he refused to let him marry his daughter. - A railroad ticket issued twenty years ago, good from Burns to Hornellsville, on the Erie, was recently offered and accep-

ted for a ride. - The new Capitol at Albany, New York, has cost the State thirteen millions of dollars, and two million dollars is yet

needed to complete it. — Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, was married last week to Miss Elizabeth Mills, daughter of the

California millionaire.

— The New York Legislature proposes to fix the rate at which telegraph messages may be sent in that State at fifteen words for twenty cents.

- The loss of property by the recent floods in the Missouri river and its tribu-taries between Sioux City and Bismarck is estimated at \$2,500,000.

- The North Carolina Prohibition Convention met at Raleigh last week. Four hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing every county in the

State. — The Sibley Manufacturing Compa ny, of Augusta, Ga., has increased its capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. It will have 30,000 instead of 23,000 spindles, as at first intended.

- The New York Elevated Railroad Companies are said to be losing money. Last year the Manhattan Company los \$500,000, and the present deficiency is estimated to be not less than \$350 a day.

- The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is building ten large passenger en-gines, which will be able to make a mile in less than a minute. The driving wheels of these engines measure six and a half feet above the rail, or higher than a tall man with a silk hat on.

- A resident of Nicholas county, Ky., who had an eye put out by an overhanging thorn while riding at night on a turn-pike, has sued the turnpike company for \$25,000 damages, on the ground that it marry such women themselves.

Why don't they? They could not tell in not having the thorn-tree removed or had not exercised reasonable-diligence

> - The Springfield Republican says that considerable money into the public treas-ury, 31 residents of Portland having paid in nearly \$69,000 in fines since it went into force. Of the sum two brothers paid \$11,479.

> - In Oregon no man is allowed to take a drink at a public bar without taking out a license, and the newspapers publish interesting lists from time to time of the men who have obtained licenses. It is a penal offense for a saloon keeper to sell to a man unprovided with

> a license. - An attempt was made to evict some tenants at New Palas, Ireland, last week but failed because a mob of five thousand persons resisted the execution of the process, and threatened the life of the bailiff, who became frightened and refused to point out the houses of the defaulting tenants.

- Illinois gives the women a vote on 'prohibition or license" at the local elections, and at Rockford, one of the most important places at which women exercise this right, the temperance women organized last week, had carriages to take voters to the polls and made a hot canvass all election day; but license was carried by about 1,000 majority.

- A Chicago clergyman explained to the committee of deacons that the widow was so pretty no man could help flirting with her, and each of the committee quietly called round to see if he told the truth, and then not one of 'em dared to rise up in meeting, with her present, and say the clergyman wasn't right. By sharp management, even a jury of dea-

- Of the nine hundred orange groves very few of them -perhaps not to exceed twenty-having a mortgage or any pecu niary claim upon the ".

 Bishop Borgas, of the Catholic dio-cese of Michigan, forbids all Catholics in his diocese from originating or participating in any public picnic excursions on rivers, lakes or railroads on Sunday, or on a holy day, or any other day of the week. He also forbids the holding of nubial ideas are commonly regulated by fairs for the benefit of churches, schools

- Dr. Lyon Playfair, perhaps the greatest living English authority on food, said in the debate in the House of Commons on oleomargarine that, as it contained the same fats as those obtained from the cow-minus the aromatic fats which curiously enough produced rancidity in bad butter—he thought the sooner it supplanted bad butter the better. He believed that it would do that, but he did not think it would supplant

good butter. - It is stated, apparently by authoriance party of Ohio and go actively into ing fall. There are some things that ex-President Hayes cannot do, but in all probability he would make an admirable temperance leader if he would apply himself to a work of that kind. As nobody has yet proposed a subscription to provide means for supporting him in the proper dignity of a former Chief