MR. EDITOR: By your permission, we will inflict still another contribution upon your numerous readers, with the remark that if there be any among them disinclined to these peregrinations they

The great International Exposition at Atlanta has attracted the attention of the people of all the States in the Union. and has become to the South an advertisement of her capabilities better than all other instrumentalities. The South and the West, the North and the East vied with each other in the exhibition of their agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing industries. The manufacturer from the New England States stood alongside the cotton planter of the South and took counsel together for the advancement of their inter-dependent interests, and for the advancement of the prosperity of our whole country. The meeting of the Cotton Planters' Association on the 6th December afforded the opportunity for a panoramic view of all the industrial pursuits of our whole country. Steam engines, agricultural implements almost ad infinitum; cotton gins, cotton seed hullers, corn and cob mills, corn and cotton planters, drilling machines for small grain, reapers and mowers, manure distributors, well borers, (by which two hands can dig a well of 50 or 60 feet in a day from one to three feet in diameter,) plows of every kind, harrows, sowing machines for the finest brics as well as the stoutest leather, wagons, carts, &c., &c. Kansas and South Carolina vied with each other in the superiority of their agricultural productions, with the advantage decidedly with our Western sister, at least for grandeur of display and gigantic proportions. Kansas displayed her grain productions in pyramids of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, fruits, vegetables, &c. In the fruit display of Kansas, the apple exhibit was superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen. Inside of her pyramidal display was written above her corn exhibit, "Corn is King." And turning to the left was the Texas exhibit of a fine bale of cotton, and written on the wall near by, "Cotton is King." Both are kings in their several departments. The South Carolina exhibit, while not so extensive as some other States in agricultural productions, outstripped them all pared to accord her superiority in phosphates, we were agreeably surprised to find her looming up as a State of rich

The Value of Pine Timber.

We had occasion some time since to old field pine, and bewailed the reckless waste of such timber to make room for more cotton fields. The Atlanta Exposipine. One cord of such wood will distil 50 or 60 gallons of turpentine and oil, and the residue will make over a hundred bushels of coal. Each cord would yield a money value of \$50 or \$60, and many of our old fields would furnish 20 or 30 cords of wood to the acre. So we say used for feeding purposes. It will also again to the farmer, "Spare that tree."

What an Alabamian Says.

One of the most intelligent farmers whom we met and conversed with at the Exposition was an Alabamian, formerly an old South Carolinian. He said that the farming interest in Alabama, as elsewhere, was very much depressed. Seemed to think that one great cause of said depression was the prevalent allcotton theory, to the neglect of ato k canebrake region of Alabama, equal t. the best cotton region of the South. Even there the farmers were abandoning cotton for the more profitable crop of hay, made principally from a cultivation of the Means grass. On their best hammock lands three and four cuttings of this grass could be had each season and from two to three tons to the acre each cutting. The hay was equal to the best, price. Roll on the ball.

What a New Yorker Says.

ern men on their way to the Exposition, It manipulates long or short staple.any one of whom seemed to be impressed This machine meets the requirements of with the bright prospects just ahead of the South. Not the least benefit deriv- land manufacturers. With such lint the ing therefrom was the bringing together citizens from distant parts of this great more. country to their mutual advantage and frateruity. Said the New Yorker: What the South needs more than all else to is to learn by practice the hard lesson that all must work. No idling in the busy hive. The parents must teach their children by their own example that labor The German population understood better than other nationalities this great truth, hence their great value as an immigrant importation. Work, work, work is their motto. Hence all through the great West is to be seen the prosperous career of the German in carving the destinies of this thriving region.

Manufacturers were there, too, from the far East, looking intently upon the budding future of the South. In this great industrial exhibition political differences were forgotten, and only our country-our whole country-was the theme. One of these gentlemen, whose occupation was the manufacture of weavers' shuttles, and who resided on was simply magnificent. On every hand the Blackstone river, Mass., said there the eye was dazzled with the display. It was an unbroken cortege of 45 miles of was so far beyond our conceptions that factories, towns and busy people. So we did not give it that attention that it too in many other portions of the East. deserved. Utility and ornament joined We asked how it was that while the hands. From the tiniest picture to the South possessed greatly the advantage in costlicst diamond, could be seen every genial climate and prolific soil, yet she conceivable display of beauty and art. was dependent on New England invention for the very tools she used in the the sewing machine, the spinning, the

Trip to Atlanta-What We Saw and cultivation of her cotton and other crops. spooling, the weaving, all beside the old Because, said he, the East and North are fashioned spinning wheel are loom, forced to use their wits from sheer necesshowed how great had been the improvesity. With a naturally inhospitable ment in the last half century in this declime, they were forced to rely upon the partment. Several suits were made from active co-operation of their minds for a the raw cotton in the day. One of the support.

Implements Adapted to the Necessities of hundred years old.

A new invention in the plow department called the three-wheel plow, not yet perfected, seems to cover the ground in that line. It is equally adapted to the preparation of the ground and the cultivation of the crop. Any sort of a plow little wheel on the end of the tongue the plows will do their work to the end of ted in this department, Florida, at one the row, although the horses may have time, at least, perhaps eclipsed them all turned partially round. The course of in the perfect display of her capabilities the plows is not varied at once by the as an agricultural State. She had a palplowing can be regulated as in other cultivators. There were two and three the last, when redolent with verdure and of them well adapted to the rough lands dition to her display of tropical fruits, of the hills of the Piedmont belt. The she was equal to her Southern sisters in Avery two horse plow seemed to me equal her grain crops, corn, oats, rye, barley, to any. The exquisite polish and finish vegetables of every kind, sugar cane, of said plow makes them equal to the brick, woods of various descriptions, best in draught and turning of soil. A soils, fish, aligators, (stuffed), &c., &c. great variety of harrows on exhibition, The Italy of America had reason to be every one of which possesses some excellence. The rotary harrow involves a Of course, Georgia, the birthplace of the novel feature in having an inner revolv- Exposition, was equal to the occasion. ing harrow for pulverizing the soil.— Many of our friends were greatly agitaon rough lands, but on such land it could we told them to go home and adopt it. be easily removed, and the remainder of We had tried it long enough to know its the harrow is equal to any. The Thomas harrow has many friends among Southern farmers, and is not likely to be soon displaced in their esteem. The harrow is destined to play an important part in the resuscitation of southern farming, both in preparation and cultivation of crops.

of poplar wood, about three feet in diameter, was cut 40 feet from the root.—

Blocks of oak wood, from 31 to 5 feet in the movement for reasons which he would give me as soon as he had time to state them. He did not credit the theory that ill-treatment of the negroes by the

Corn and cotton planters of great vao our country. On rough or hilly land we think the one-horse planter the only kind suitable for such lands. This planter will drop corn or cotton any required distance in any quantity, dry or wet. It is equally adapted to the drilling of uano, costing 10 or 12 dollars.

The one and two-horse manure distributors are another great invention for the South. The coarsest kind of manure is pulverized and scattered broadcast or drilled as desired.

Another valuable invention for the farmer is an attachment to any common hox wagon body, which will enable the on top some two feet or more for the hauling of forage crops or grain in the sheaf. The irons cost ten dollars, and possesses a strength equal to a weight of 4,000 pounds.

Road scrapers of various kinds and tion affords a striking proof of our position nures, if the Southern people should valuable on the farm in acraping up ma-

every neighborhood, and almost on every farm, and would soon find its way there were it not for the cost. It hulls the cotton seed, thus leaving the kernel in the best condition for fertilizing or to be grind corn and cob meal with the shuck for feeding stock.

The cotton seed cleaner will take the dirtiest cotton with the hulls on and clean it of the trash and gin it, making

A cotton press, destined we think to work a revolution in the trade, was on exhibition. It presses the cotton into small bales of 125 pounds, dispenses with cotton ties, except three wires, and but and grain and grasses. He lived in the little bagging necessary. The cotton is pressed so compactly that the compress is unnecessary. The machine is rather cumbersome, but Yankee ingenuity will soon relieve it of useless appurtenances. Cotton gins of the most elegant patterns, but the one that attracted our attention more than others was the invention of a Massachusetts man. This machine dispenses with the saws entirely, and separates the seed from the lint by rubbing. and would bring the highest market It is slower in operation, making 600 pounds of lint in a day, but preserves the lint unbroken, thus securing a cent On our trip we met with many North- or two more in the pound on the market. Mr. Atkinson, the prince of New Eng-American spinner can ask for nothing

all we saw. Like the Queen of Shebs, our expectations were great, but the half cusure her prosperity and independence, had not been told. The Glass He: hatching the little chicks by machinery, the carp fish in pools of water, the spurting fountain in front of Judges' Hall, throwing up continually a stream of is honorable, and labor is profitable.— living water, the various kinds of cotton growing upon the grounds, the ribbon cane, the luxuriant oats-everything to amuse and instruct. Engines of every kind, all excellent, but the Traction engine attracted more attention than all the rest. Dr. Divver never seemed better pleased than when he moved his traction engine as a thing of life, on level ground up or down grade, with as much ease and precision as the expert could guide a onehorse buggy. The traction engine is an assured success, and will soon be used for

common roads of the country.

In the Ladies' Department

old fashioned wheels was said to be a

Agricultural Hall, Again.

But we cannot close without returning to the agricultural display. We feel such a lively interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of this great interest of the country, that we must be pardoned if we dwell long upon it .-While the various Southern and Southace garden of tropical fruits and shrub-Some doubted whether it could be used ted on the question of the Stock law, but

ded in minerals and woods. One block the State would be much benefited by

But of all the exhibits of minerals, the perhaps nothing can surpass the Vermont contribution to the Exposition. A striking exhibition of Yankee enter-

The Atlanta Exposition will give an prove permanent. impetus to Southern enterprise and Southern immigration for the next decade unequalled in the past. From every quarter the expression was heard: is now taking hold of the great agricultural interest, and will lift it from the slough of despond and make it the equal, if not the superior, of any other additional pursuit known to man

out in the Atlanta Exposition, and no less significant than gratifying to the philanthropist. Of the immense crowds assembled there from day to day, from every part of the country, there was less drunkenness than was ever known before, perhaps, on any similar exposition. Not only was there no apparent drunkenness, but not even the semblance of drinking, so far as we could discover. We think this a silent but powerful testimony to the great resolution which is working in Southern society in the custom of public and social drinking. This fact is especially gratifying, when it is remembered that the large proportion of the visitors to the Exposition were composed of the young men of the country-sons in the exuberance of youth-while the larger portion were in the full flush of vigorous manhood. No doubt another gratifying fact had much to do in producing this happy state of things: In every crowd of visitors the presence of lovely women formed a leading element, hence the gentlemanly deportment which so generally pervaded the other sex. Oh, woman! woman! if thou knewest thy power for good, surely thou wouldst then exert that power in behalf of sobriety and virtue. So may it ever be.

FROM BRIDAL CHAMBER TO JAIL .-Miss Benson of Salt Lake City was woed and won by a man named Randall. She but learned to her dismay and indignation tion, after her engagement, that he bad a wife living. After thoroughly satisfy-ing herself on that point, she went to a justice of the peace, and, showing her proofs, demanded that the false lover should be arrested. But the justice pointed out to the indignant young woman a defect in the law; as yet the faithless Randall was not a bigamist, having but one wife, hence he could not be punished for having two. But Miss Benson's blood was up, and she determined on punishing her faithless lover. So the wedding days was appointed, and she allowed the husband of another to wed her. After the ceremony was over a dramatic scene occurred. The constable entered with a warrant for the arrest of the groom on a charge of bigamy, and the crestfallen bigamist was marched away from the bridal chamber and off to transportation of heavy loads over the a dungeon cell. Miss Benson had her revenge if she did lose a husband.—From Demorest's Monthly, for February.

> In a Cincinnati daily we notice that Mr. Tim Gleeson, ex-member of the Council from the Fourth Ward of that city, says he suffered terribly with rheumatism all last winter and spring. He tried all kinds of liniments and medi-

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE. Exodus Views of Our Delegation in Con-

Dipatch to Charleston News and Courier.

WASHINGTON, January ...—In accordance with your telegraphic instructions I interviewed to-night each member of the South Carolina delegation, with the exception of Representative Richardson, who had not arrived in the city. The question asked was, "What, in your opinion, are the causes of the Edgefield Exodus, and what will be its effect?"

SENATOR HAMPTON. that a considerable proportion of the emigrants have returned to their homes. A similar movement threatened some of the best counties of Alabama last year, horse plows of every pattern, and many vitality, must have been grand. In adsequences to the State. The places of these gone can be readily filled from other sections of the State, and never ey. I see no reason for apprehension, save of temporary inconvenience to the planting interests immediately adjacent to the depopulated section."

SENATOR BUTLER was found very busy and could only say that the Exodus was due to three leading causes: First, bad crops; second, the influence of sensational preachers among the negroes, and third, the efforts of

REPRESENTATIVE AIKEN little Vermont State, from her granite had long been of opinion that the State hills, surpassed all competitors. She cut a pyramid of beautiful granite rock, weighing ten tons. We examined it carefully and found it equal to the marble in appearance and far ahead of it in durability. For tombs and building purposes, where durability is the object, would furnish a safe and efficient class of laborers, and that such an exchange of citizens would be of infinite benefit to South Carolina. The assurance of negro competition kept white labor away and prevented better methods of agriculture. There might be a temporary luck of labor, but the inconvenience would not prove permanent.

REPRESENTATIVE DIBBLE

colored man that he can learn, for he will find out that the white people among whom he has lived and labored for years What a delightful climate you have, and the agricultural and mineral exhibit shows that the South is blessed with all the natural advantages of soil and mineral energy of the Caucesian will utilize the resources and dermant, and eral resources to make her a great people. ize the resources now dormant, and All that she needs is a larger effusion of there will be less farming by proxy than All that she needs is a larger effusion of yankee capital, thrift and enterprise to develop her capabilities. Co-operation develop her capabilities. in exhibiting a powerful steam distillery of turpentine and oil from the old field on inpulating their own manures.

In the Southern people should ever go back to the good old plan of manufacture and oil from the old field on inpulating their own manures.

In the Southern people should has made the North and East what it is, nipulating their own manures.

There is no danger of disaster to our resources nor that our fertile fields will be come deserts but some register of the peer of any nationality in mechanical distillery. economic problems will be greatly sim-plified. There may be a few instances of individual suffering, but to the State on the one hand and to the emigrating laborers on the other the ultimate results

will be salutary."
Neither Col. Aiken nor Mr. Dibble possessed personal knowledge of the causes of the flight.

REPRESENTATIVE EVINS said: "I believe the result will be entirely good. Negro emigration is a so-lution of the problem with which South Carolina is confronted. It would be mest fortunate if the negroes could be mind. dispersed throughout the country until they ceased to be a political power. Their places will be filled by white emi-grants or by negroes from the up-counlar Exodus I have no special knowledge, but in general such movements are due to the childlike belief of the negroes in an Eldorado somewhere on earth known to their preachers and offering milk and honey in exchange for simple idleness. I think that the whole thing is a scheme to get laborers for the Georgia Pacific Road, and I doubt if they get beyond its

REPRESENTATIVE TILMAN said: "The Western railroads are behind it all. They want cheap labor to build some of them and to settle their lands donated to them by the government. They will sell the uegroes land on long time, but they will not allow them to eventually own it. The improvements will be made, and then, some years, a high price will be demanded which the settler cannot pay. The railroad efforts constitute the prime cause of the Exodus. Beyond them are the short crops and, perhaps, the sensational clamor about the fence law. These two latter facts prepared the negro to listen to the lies and illusive promises of the railroad man. The roads bought up the negro preachers, the Joshuss of their race, and thus effected their purpose. The Georgia Pacific will get most of the laborers, but many of them will go to Kansas or Ar-kansas. The fence law and the crop failure would not have moved them but for the inducements offered by the Western roads. I met and talked good many at Augusta and Atlanta during the height of the Exodus, and an satisfied from personal observation that the number departing has been exaggerated; besides many are returning. The effect on the State will be admirable.

of the deserted district. My township in Edgefield, Washington, and Beech 1-land, in Aiken, could supply the places of all who have gone and be none the worse for it. Nothing but good can come of the movement."

It will be seen from the above that the delegation are practically unanimous in their opinion that the Exodus will not

- Colored belles refuse to wear bangs.

They say you can't pull wool over their

A few white land-owners will suffer tem-

A lew white land-owners will suffer temporarily, but not many nor for long. The planters will be able to get all the laborers they desire within a few miles of the deserted district. My township in

matism all last winter and spring. He tried all kinds of liniments and medicines without any benefit until he used St. Jacobs Oil, the first application of which insured a full night's repose, and its subsequent use entirely cured him. It is a great remedy.—Akron (Ohio) Beacon.

The components of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are daily prescribed by the ablest physicians, whose success is due to the specific influence of these components. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, skillfully prepared for immediate use, is for sale by all druggists.

Beyond the Sea.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1882.

From Paris to Dieppe is a very pleasant run through a fine agricultural portion of France, but from Dieppe to Newhaven, on the Euglish coast, is a very unpleasant run across the English Channel. I made the passage in the night, the water was rough, and Neptune was inexorable in the demand for toil. It was rendered grudgingly, and the conviction was more than ever riveted upon me that I was originally intended for the dry land. Just after one of these feardry land. Just after one of these fear-ful retchings, which almost make a man wish he had left that "membraneous said: "I be' see that the incentives to the migration were chiefly the failure of the crops, the glowing promises of Western welldoing held out to the negroes, the passage of the Stock law, and political restlessness. My information, however, indicates that the movement has not been as large as has been stated, and that a considerable proportion of the ry.) I unhesitatingly replied: Just now I am most interested in that part of the prophecy which says, "And there was no more sea." When that blissful time comes I expect to revisit Europe, and not before, unless some elect Yankee in the meantime invents a method of bridging

> About 2 a. m. I reach London, and find About 2 a. m. I reach London, and find myself pleasantly ensconced at the Grosvenor Hotel. To morrow I go to the comfortable home assigned me by the "Committee" during Ecumenical, and also begin my rambles through the great city of the world, concerning which I now propose to tell the reader some things things.
>
> London is the wonder of the world as

> London is the wonder of the world as a city. Look at it from whatever point you may, and it grows on you. If you consider its age, you are borne back into the dim past until you are almost dizzled by the flight of centuries. A town existed here long before the Christian era. It is mentioned as a place of commerce by Tacitus, who called it Longidinium. It had a mint at the time of Constantine, A. D. 300 and I looked work a part of A. D. 300, and I looked upon a part of the "Roman wall," built by Theodosius. If you consider its magnitude you find nothing equal to it. Start, if you please, at Nashville, and travel south ten miles, then back and to the north ten miles, then east ten miles, and back to the west

> don—twenty miles across each way.
> Some cities of antiquity covered more
> ground than that, but the buildings were
> scattered—large gardens and fields lying
> between the houses. But this is a compact city, from limit to limit.
>
> If you consider its multitudinous population, you find nothing like it in anulation, you find nothing like it in ancient or modern cities. More than 4,700,000 people are assembled on this area. Go to whatever part of London

a congregation would deplete very sensi-bly the multivide on the street in that vicinity, but when I went out I did not miss the seven thousand worshipers! The surging of these hosts, everywhere, is like the rush of Niagara. You are

is like the rush of Niegara. You are confounded by it.

The best way to see this great city is to take an omnibus, which, in London, always has an outside arrangement for sitting. Get by the driver if you can. He is a burley Englishman who has evidently eaten his share of beef. He has the English instinct of isolation, and will not utter a word unless you approach him on the blind side. Tell him this is the finest city in the world, that the the finest city in the world, that the Thames is the most beautiful river on the globe, that St. Paul's has no equal, etc., and he "warms" toward you at once. He is better than any guide book. Ordinarily he knows the streets he drives through, their history, etc., but if he finds himself in a tight place on a question of history, he just bridges the gap out of his own resources, and you soon learn to readily accord him that amount of spontaneity. From the top of thest mest city in the world, that the of spontaneity. From the top of that omnibus you can see London as in no other way. By day and by night I thus threaded the metropolis of the world, until it was definitely mapped on my

London is a very different thing. It is said that not more 20,000 persons sleep in "the City of London" at night, and grants or by negroes from the up-country. There is a tendency among the negroes to gravitate towards the coast as there is one among the whites to monophism of the property. As to this particution of the property of the pr It is doubtless the richest corporation in the world.

"London," surrounding "the City" on all sides, and stretching away for miles in every direction, has a government of its own, which is as distinct from that of "the City" as the government of the State of Tennessee is from that of Nash ville. In "the City" the thoroughfares "London" the thoroughfares are "streets," narrow and crowded; in "London" the thoroughfares are "roads," broad and elegant. No street cars are permitted to enter "the City;" they stop at the limit where the "road" begins. Both "London" and "the City" are penetrated in almost every direction by an etrated in almost every direction by un-derground railroads, on which long trains thunder along every moment in the dark-ness, far below the deep foundations of the buildings and unheard by the tramp-ing millions on the streets. But for these underground railroads it would be immultitudes of London. Dark and catacomb-like as they are, they are never-theless preferable to the elevated railroad York. These darken ond obstruct the streets over which they pass to a distressing extent.

One of the first objects that strikes the eye when you get fairly in "the City" is St. Paul's. I was scated by a Londoner on the outside of an omnibus when I first saw it. I asked "What is that?" He answered by informing me, "This is your first visit to London." I was obliged to him for the important information. He, however, at once explained, "That is St. Paul's." Yes, there it stands, the largest and finest Protestant cathedral in world. It is the masterpiece of the great architect Christopher Wren. In the sixth century Ethelbert, King of Kent, was converted to Christianity, and erect-ed a St. Paul's on the site of the present building. It was burned in the reign of William the Conqueror. That building covered three and a half acres of ground, covered three and a nan acres of ground, its length being 690 feet, and its spire 493 feet high. This was replaced by a Gothic church, which, in turn, was burned in 1666, and the present building was begun in 1669, and completed in 1710. It is 500 feet long, 250 wide, and its dome is 404 feet high. Really the dome is the chief feature of the building. The interior of the cathedral is very poor, presenting very little to attract attention aside from its massive proportions. The dome is supported by eight arches, con-tains eight splendid paintings represent-ing the chief events in St. Paul's life,

and sweeps away above you so far as to

vens. I went up the long, winding flight of steps to the "Whispering Gallery" in the dome, where you may hear the faint-

est whisper across the immense circle cst whisper across the immense circle from a point opposite to you; I went to the "Clock Room," far up in the northwest tower, and saw a clock whose bell weighs 11,474 pounds, whose dial is 57 feet in circumference, whose minute hand is 8 feet long, and weighs 75 pounds, and whose second hand is 5 feet 5 inches long, and weighs 44 pounds. It is christ-ened "Great Tom," and bears the inscrip-tion, "Richard Phelps made me, 1716." St. Paul's is well filled with monuand scores more of the noble dead.

London, you would, of course, go to Westr, inster Abbey—or the Minister west of St. Paul's. It is a venerable pile, built by Henry III., about 1269. It is poets, warriors, preachers—who, all un-conscious of their crowded estate here, sleep and wait the resurrection peal of

walked through these long aisles of the mighty dead with no feeling of manworship. God only is great. But there was one monument before which I paused long, and upon which I looked reverently. It is a monument to a man who, less than a century ago, was mobbed in these than a century ago, was mobbed in these adjacent streets; shut out of the pulpits of his own Church; maligned by newspapers, preachers and politicians; in more than one instance was dragged through the streets by the hair, while infuriated men kicked and stamped him with their hob-nailed shoes; and yet who, in defiance of it all, preached the gospel to the neglected thousands until he produced a moral carthquake movement in their behalf—John Wesley! It was the grandest conquest that genius was the grandest conquest that genius and moral worth ever made in England when the defamed and persecuted Wesley conquered for himself a place beside England's noblest dead, in England's publish manual personal problest manual personal problest manual personal problest manual personal pers

esting than Westminster Abbey. It adjoins the Abbey. Its roof, 110 feet high, is said to be the finest existing example

You would not leave London without visiting the "British Museum." Next to the Louvre in Paris, it is doubtless the most wonderful collection in the world. What have you read of, or heard of, or thought of in the way of art, ancient and modern; in the way of animals, from the mammoth to the humming bird; in the way of trinkets, from the bird; in the way of trinkets, from the string of bird-bills worn by a New Zeal-ander belle to the crowns and robes of kings; in the way of literature, from the mers would stop long in the Manuscript Room. There he would enjoy the sight of the original Magna Charta, the Dur-ham Book, a copy of the Latin Gospels with a Saxon Glossary of about A. D. 800, the "Codex Alexandrinus," the "Basilicon Dorror" of James I., in his own handwriting, etc. But the Museum must be seen, not described, to obtain a just conception of it.

Let us go to "The Tower." It is one of the oldest buildings in London-was of the oldest buildings in London—was originally a feudal fortress, afterward a State prison, now a government store house and armory. It covers an area of about thirteen acres. Like the Museum, several days are required to see the con-tents of the Tower. On every hand there is something to remind you of a cruel and semi-barbarous order of life, from which, thank God, we have escaped. There, for instance, are long lines of figures on horseback, clad in steel and iron, recalling the times when the chief occupation of men was the delicate work cutting throats. Here are the kettle drums which made the music at Blen-heim; there the bloody cloak on which General Wolfe died. Here is that inge-nious piece of diabolism, the thumb screw; there is the rusted blade of the executioner's axe, and close by it the block with the deep gash made by the blade as it crushed through the bones of loorway to the cell, without windows or imprisoned, and where he wrote his "History of the World;" and out yonder on the Tower Green-a spot where a on the Tower Green—a spot where a sprig of grass has not grown in a thousand years—is the identical spot where stood the scaffold on which the sweet spirited Henry VIII. lovingly divorced his wives, Anne Boleyn, Katharine of Aragon, and Lady Jane Grey. Wherever was the same reminder you turn here you meet some reminder of "man's inhumanity to man." When grim old warder had not locked me in a dungeon to await the day of execution,

to God for a Christian day and a Chris-The ladies who visit "The Tower" always linger in the Jewel House-a small circular room containing a large iron and class cage. Within the cage, lying on huge velvet cushions, is a blaze of jewelry-the coronation crown of Queen Victoria, the golden crown of Edward the Confessor, set with diamonds and rubies; the Queen's diadem; a golden salt-cellar, said to be a model of the Keep of the Tower; a golden spoon used to receive the sacred oil at the coronation; together with sceptres, staffs, baptisms fronts atc. all flashing with diamond. tismal fonts, etc., all flashing with dia-monds, rubies and pearls. These are the splendid things of kings, to get which the sweat and blood of generations have been poured out like rain.

I have now transcended the editor's patience, and yet I have hardly begun the story. Let it suffice. London is the world's wonder. It cannot be put on

paper. Some things of interest that cannot here be named may come into the next letter, -C. W. MILLER, '1 Nashville Ad-

SILK CULTURE IN THE SOUTH. A New Industry that Promises to Develop

To the editor of the New York Tribune To the editor of the New York Tribune,
—Sir: The judges in the silk manufacturing department of the Atlanta exposition took especial pains to examine
closely the goods and the products of silk
on exhibition, especially for this reason:
They desire to show to what extent silk
goods are being manufactured in this
country and to report on the quality of
the goods now produced, and they desire especially to call the attention of the
people in the Southern as well as other
portions of the country to the feet that Westr.inster Abbey—or the Minister west of St. Paul's. It is a venerable pile, built by Henry III., about 1269. It is little less now than a huge cemetery, Here genius, valor, moral worth, etc., are commemorated in stone, marble and bronze. For convenience sake the vast interior is divided off, and the North Palmerston, Canning, Peel, and others who were distinguished either in civil or military life: the South Teansent has the made from the southern as well as other portions of the country to the fact that while silk goods are being largely and successfully manutactured, the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured, the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured, the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured, the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the successfully manutactured, the raw material is, almost all of it, imported. This, they think, should not be. The successfully manutactured the should not be. The successfully manutactured the successfully manutactured the succes who were distinguished either in civil or military life; the South Transept has the "Poet's Corner," where are treasured the names of Ben Johnson, Milton, Gray, Shakespeare, Chaucer, etc. Beneath the pavement in this "Corner" lie Samuel Johnson, Macaulay and Charles Dickens. But time would fail to write the names of the multitude of distinguished men and women—kings augusthed men and women—kings are statement. made from the southern and middle states to the mother country. The poppossible, and can be made profitable, as has been proven by those who have tried it. It is a branch of American init retained in their own country. This production is one that especially recommends itself to American women as a means of gaining wealth. The exhibit made by them in this department does them great credit, and goes to show what can be done, as the report of their ex-hibit will show.

From the early settlement of the colof silk here has been more or less suc-cessful; much more so than in France or Italy when the first attempts were made to introduce it in those countries. As early as 1623 the cultivation com-menced in the colony of Virginia. In 1759 the colony of Georgia exported 10,-000 pounds of raw silk, which sold for 000 pounds of raw silk, which sold for two or three shillings higher per pound than that of any other country. In 1771 the cultivation was begun in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey under theauspices of Franklin and other enterprising men. In Connecticut the cultivation commenced about the year 1790, and the value of raw material and sewing silk made in three counties in that state in 1810 amounted to \$28,503. In Texas and California much has been done within the past few years to establish its is said to be the finest existing example of that carved timber known as "hammer-beam." In this Hall many of the most thrilling events in English history transpired. Here were tried and condemned to the block Chancellor More, Lady Jane Grey, Charles I., the seven bishops of the reign of James II. Here the eloquent Burke thundered for months against Warren Hastings. I paused and shut my eyes, and imagination called up the long list of men and women, with their ambitions, their hates, their revenges, their struggles for power, who here reached the end, and I said, "Vanity of vanities! all is vanity."

You would not leave London without visiting the "British Museum." Next to the Louvre in Paris, it is doubtless the most wonderful collection in the world. What have you read of, or heard of, within the past few years to establish its success in those States. These facts are but a few of the many which go to show that in nearly every part of this country silk has been produced. The subject received the most attention between the

once in the silk business naturally made a great demand for mulberry trees, kings; in the way of literature, from the quipus of the Peruvians to the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, from the hiest Oriental manuscripts to the first printed book in the world? They are all here! Describe them? I would just as lief undertake to give an inventory of the contents of Noah's Ark! Dr. Summers would stop long in the Manuscript. this tree the silk worm feeds. The degrowers lost sight of their legitimate bus-iness, and, like others, were involved in the ruin that soon followed. It is here proper to remark that this tree specula-tion had nothing whatever to do with the legitimate business of sill culture. legitimate business of silk culture, but so minds of the intelligent, that the disasters of both are considered one and the same thing; but it is now time that an error so injurious in its consequences should be disposed of.

The silk business, when it most needed the fostering hand of government, received a finishing blow by an act of Congress their of all presents.

gress taking off all protection. This act is said to have been passed to appease France when the demand for the money known as the French indemnity was made. The evidence on record up to this date proves, beyond a doubt, that ture in this country is both practicable and profitable. I know of no branch of agricultural industry whereby so much was produced to profit with the same ameunt of labor and capital. I would at this time call the especial attention of my countrymen to the fact that some suitable branch of labor must be provided for the respectable class of wo Since the war there is a preponderating female population, and some suitable employment must be provided for it, and in no business can women more profita-bly and respectably be employed than in the production of silk. The draft upon our national resources for imported silk has been one of great magnitude. If patriotism and the love of independence are the off-spring of America, let us unite our efforts and by the aid of our noite our efforts and by the aid of our legislatures, our representatives and an intelligent agricultural people, at once encourage, protect and foster the productive will start off at an easy pace, but as he encourage, protect and foster the production of American silk.

Greenville, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1882.

LAND REVOLUTION IN GREAT BRI TAIN.—A great revolution is impending in Great Britain. In ten years only three good harvests have been gathered in the British island. The climate has so changed that wheat cannot be grown profitably in Great Britain or Ireland The weather continues wet during mos of the summer, and hence there is plenty of grass and good pasturage. Veretables can also be grown, but not the cereals. Then American competition also has had its effect. Wheat from Dakuta or California can be head in I kota or Colifornia can be sold in Liverpool cheaper than it can be grown in the British islands. The effect has been to ruin the British farmer, and to deprive the landlord of his revenues. The Irish the landlord of his revenues. The Irish people were the first to revolt, and two thirds of the farmers of that county have declined to pay any rent. The farmers care to have as an associate a member of ing, and they are holding conventions to have the land laws changed, and the rights of tenants recognized as in Ireland. The present century will undoubtedly see the laws of primogeniture, entail and settlement swept away, thus allowing free trade in land. laws will disappear the great bulwarks of the aristocracy. We live in revolutionary times, and that which is taking place in England is of the very first importance to the people of that country.

of the energy and zeal in the cause of religion, it is not encouraging to see a distinguished body of Christians decline the services of a trained divine because of the color of his skin.—New York Herportance to the people of that country.

One of the most amusing incelents of the war that occurred at Clarksburg did not terminate happily. Soon after active hostilities began, a New York regiment arrived in Clarksburg, said to be the largest regiment ever seen in the field. How so many men got crowded into one regiment was more than any mortal could tell. It was said to number some 1,700 men. The Colonel commanding the regiment had little confidence in the staying qualities of his men should they be called upon to engage the enemy. They had never been in a battle, and did not seem to be spoiling for a fight to any perceptible extent. It was rumored that the Confederates were advancing upon Clarksburg, and the Colonel determined to test the courage of his troops. He secretly took about a dozen soldiers a couple of miles from town and concealed them on an eminence a short distance above the road, and told them when he brought his regiment opposite them they were to fire a volly over the beads of the men and give the "rebel yeli." He then returne to town, and, forming his regiment, tolu them the enemy was advancing on the town and they must go out and meet him. With blanched cheeks the men rode after their Colonel as he advanced out on the road. The ambush was reached. About this time the fear among the men that they would meet the enemy had done its work. ambush was reached. About this time the fear among the men that they would meet the enemy had done its work. Visions of the mangled and bleeding forms being carried back to Clarksburg or thrown into a ditch and buried without coffin or ceremony had flitted through man; brain as they rode along. Suddenly he roar of musketry was heard just above them and a dozen balls went whistling over their heads. It was denly . he roar of musketry was heard just above them and a dozen balls went whistling over their heads. It was enough. As though actuated by a single impulse every man turned toward Clarksburg and shot down the road as though pursued by a million devils. It was in vain that the Colonel rode after them and tried to rally them, and even tried to convince them that the shots were not from Confederate guns, but fired by their comrad s. Away they went helter skelter, all bent upon placing ther selves under the rotection of the fortifications at Clarks u.g. It was a race such as had not been seen in that country before, and a similar one may never be seen again. The road was a narrow one, and they went crowding and crashing along it, each trying to pass all the rest. Occasionally a cap would fly from a trooper's head, then a carbine would go ratting to the ground. Blankers and other equipments flew in every direction and were trampled under feet. At length they dashed into the streets of the town, but the stampede did not stop here. They dashed through the streets to reach a fort on the hill at the opposite end of the town. While running through the streets the horse of one of the soldiers in front stumbled and fell, and in less timd than we can write it the entire mass of frightened men and horses had passed over rider and horse and trampled them to death. The men did not stop until the fort was reached, and thus terminated, with the loss of one life, the most ludicrous and disgraceful stampede witnessed during the war.—Philadelphia Times.

The Texas Jackass Rabbit. sh Museum." Next to aris, it is doubtless the sollection in the world. read of, or heard of, he way of art, ancient the way of animals, on to the humming on to the humming of trinkets, from the of trinkets, from the sollection to the humming of trinkets, from the sollection to the humming on the sollection of the sollection to the humming on the sollection the way of animals, on the way of animals, on the sollection the way of animals, on the sollection the way of animals, on t His avoirdupois is about twelve pounds, prairie, where he feeds on the tender shoots of the mesquite orsage grass. He is not a ferocious animal, as a stranger might be led to suppose from an exami-nation of what purports to be his picture under the alias of "The Texian Hare," in Gov. Roberts' book. The jack rabbit in Gov. Roberts' book. The jack rabbit has several enemies, among them the cowboy, who shoots him with his rifle; the coyote and the dog, that try to run him down, and the Governor of Texas, above alluded to, who libels him in his book. He has two ways of protecting himself against his enemies. One way is to squat when he suspects danger and fold his cars along his sides. By doing this he often escapes observation, as only his back is exposed, the color of which harmonizes with the brown of the withered grass. The other plan that he uses when discovered and pursued, is to create remoteness between himself and his pursuer. In giving his whole attention to this matter, when necessary, he is a stupendous success and earnest to a fault. When disturbed he unlimbers his long legs, unfur! his ears and goes off with a bound. He generally stops after running about a hundred yards and looks back to see if his pursue;

see if his pursuer is enjoying the chase as much as he thought he would, and then he leaves for parts unknown. There are many fast things, from an ice boat to a note maturing in the bank, but nothing to equal the jack rabbit. An unfounded rumor gets around pretty lively, but rumor gets around pretty lively, but could not keep up with him for two could not keep up with him for two blocks. When an ordinary cur dog tries to expedite a jack rabbit route he makes a humiliating failure of it. He only gives the rabbit gentle exercise. The latter merely throws up his ears, and, under casy sail, skims leisurely along, tacking occasionally to give the funeral procession time to catch up But if you want to see velocity, urgent speed and precipitated haste, you have only to turn loose a greyhound in the wake of a jack rabbit. Pursued by a greyhound he will "let himself out" in a manner that would turns to wink derisively at what he supposes to be an ordinary yellow dog, he realizes that there is a force in nature hitherto unknown to him, and his look of astonishment, alarm and disgust, as he furls his ears and promptly declines the nomination, is amusing. Under such circumstances he goes too fast for the eye to follow his representations. the eye to follow his movements, and presents the optical illusion of a streak of jack rabbit a mile and a half long.—

THE COLOR LINE IN THE CHURCHES.

—It is said that the governing authorities of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland have declined to ordain a young colored graduate of a Northern theological seminary. This colored student was anxious to enter into the minis-try in a State where there is a large nea colored race. It is not our purpose to dissect the motives which animate any religious denon nation in managing its affairs, but at a ti, when there is more than usual anxiety among religious peo-ple as to the decadence of faith, the coldness in ecclesiastical affairs, the want of energy and zeal in the cause of re-ligion, it is not encouraging to see a dis-tinguished body of Christ and decline