her cook \$7,000 a year.

News and Gossip.

- Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt pays

- James Vick, the well-known seeds-nan, of Rochester, N. Y., is dead, aged

— 100,000 bales of cotton and 80,000 hogsheads of sugar is the estimated loss of the recent flood in Louisiana.

The State Senate of Tennessee has agreed to fund the State debt at 60 cents on the dollar by a vote of 14 to 11.

— Atlanta, Ga., is now employing six physicians all the time, going from house to house, giving the people free vaccina-

— A young Frenchman, of Hamilton, Ga., spends his time catching butterflies, which he sells to parties in New York, Philadelphia and Boston at five cents a

— A Columbia letter says: "It is ru-mored that John McDow, who killed Revenue Officer Brayton in Pickens county about a year ago, was accidentally killed in Arkansas last week."

THE FIGHT AT THE CRATER.

centh South Carolina Regiment-The

olicitation, the events which occurred sighteen or twenty years ago, however tirring those events and however vivid he main features, still many of the miner occurrences connected therewith, matters of detail, have so passed from my mind as to make it very doubtful if I can make an interesting or even readable narrative. Then, too, my path in life since has been so entirely separated from the entire personnel of my comrades, that the refreshing of memory by conversation has been entirely impossible. In this recollection of mine it must be appropried that of necessity the occurmembered that of necessity the occurrences of the day, after the mine was exploded, and until the charge of Ma-hone, which resulted in the capture of the entire force of the enemy which had two separate and distinct stories. graphically described by Col. F. W. Mc-Master, of which I knew nothing, having been separated from the left of our line by a remorseless chasm, which in its formation had swallowed up scores of brave men and which, for the time, was a yawning and impassable gulf indeed.

AFTER RELIEVING PETERSBURG arrival, when its capture was but a question of a few moments, the Army of Northern Virginia had a period of comparative rest from its arduous marching and constant fighting. First the battle of the Wilderness, then Spottsylvania, where it might be said that I had my first experience of the glory and joy of battle as those who have experienced it know the feeling, then the North Anna, and then the second Cold Harbor with its hand to hand and desperate fighting, and now to Petersburg, after a few days of rest which had almost proved fatal. On the line at Petersburg we were comparanow to Petersburg, after a few days of rest which had almost proved fatal. On the line at Petersburg we were comparatively quiet, though for some days the shelling and sharpshooting was quite severe and never entirely ceased. At particular points if but a head appeared above our works fire was attracted and shore our works fire was attracted and and with renewed energy he fought his ring, now, that I could examine the line still further to the left, I had hardly turned my back when the Lieutenant was in his hole again. Another effort brought him out, where he would remain as long as I could watch him when heads many a poor fellow was killed or severe-ly wounded, particularly in the vicinity of that part that was afterwards mined,

PLACED IN POSITION along the line, one battery to the right of and some four hundred yards from the point mined and commanding the slope of the hill in front. Here we had pos-session of the old line of defensive works other two batteries were to the right at intervals of probably five hundred yards. For a week or two after our arrival the latter batteries had positions to the left, but before the fight had been relieved by others and had taken up the last de-scribed positions. I had also two hun-dred yards in rear of the two left batteries three little Cochow mortars which I placed under the command of Lieut

Langhorn, with a detachment of Rich-mond Howitzers from Capt. Walker's battery, which was central in position and strongest in numbers. These mor-tars were dubbed "GIBBE'S LITTLE NIGGERS" by our infantry supports, to whom they were a marvel. Life along the line had gotten to be monotonous with its routine. Field's Division, our first support, had been withdrawn as Grant's plan of weak-ening our line by cartending his own down the Weldon road began to develop, and Wise's Brigade took its place. The monotony was occasionally enlivened when a well-aimed mortar shell would drop into the enemy's lines, and, by the confusion and movement of stretchers, &c., show us that injury had been inflicted, or when one from the enemy buried itself through the bomb-proof among my ammunition chests, blowing them up and scattering dismay and death among my men, and that, too, in my worst officered company, which was in the most exposed and important position, as was afterwards proved. Stray, singing bullets from the sharpshooters were conas was afterwards proved. Stray, singing bullets from the sharpshooters were constantly flying about, finding an object occasionally and reminding us of the necessity of carefulness and prudence. Our commanding General, E. P. Alexander, was shot in the arm by one of these accidents, as he was not in sight of the enemy at the time, and in consecutive strains of the second strains. the enemy at the time, and in conse-

While one portion of the line was com-paratively quiet, and much attenuated by continual drafts to follow the everby continual drafts to follow the South, developing line of Grant to the South, A VERITABLE DEEP GAME was being played by the enemy. Pick was being played by the enemy. Pick and shovel were busy, and, burrowing down beneath us, an effort was being made to effect a breach by mining that could not be done by direct assault. Elsewhere along the line assaults were being made, but only to be repulsed. Hill had whipped them; then we would hear that Mahone had whipped them; then Wilcox, then Heth, and the proof would be the long line of prisoners then Wilcox, then Heth, and the proof would be the long line of prisoners marching down the road, and the captured guns with their sleek horses, which we coveted. Now we would hear of Hampton's raid and the capture of scores of fat cattle, and so the monotony was almost accident or news almost The mine was exploded one quarter of the mine was explosed one quarter of the mine was

quence was absent on leave when the mine was exploded, much to his regret.

We were up in a moment, having lain

My first thought was to get to the line by the nearest route, and I struck out at a double-quick, followed closely by Savage, as short distance, the effort by a bee-line seemed foolhardy, as it appeared to us off. Turning back but a short distance, we entered a covered way made for the purpose, and then made our way to the line as rapidly as possible, reaching it near my extreme right battery. Finding all right there and leaving instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the sion had occurred. In reply to my instructions, we made our way towards the explosion, he began to fire, and shot six hundred balls into the divisions of Potter, Wilcox and Ferrero, which succeeded Ledlie's Division. These guns were uninjured. As soon as he could reach Wright's Battery of four guns, in the raylock of the rear of Ransom's Brigade, which was at least half an hour after the explosion, he began to fire, and shot six hundred balls into the divisions of Potter, Wilcox and Ferrero, which succeeded Ledlie's Division. These guns were uninjured. As soon as he could reach Wright's Battery of four guns, in the replaced with the remaining batteries as speedily as possible, and to find out the situation in our progress to

found occasional damage from the terrific fire. At one point a mortar shell had exploded in a traverse, killing outright aseven men and wounding several others. Passing the Richmond Howitzer Battery, I found all in good order, ready and eager to repel any attack made there. Passing on I reached the battery nearest the mine and only 300 or 400 yards from it, and found need for my presence. ONE CORPORAL ONLY,

with but scant assistance, had, I found, worked the one gun that could be handled with any effect, it covering the slope of the hill in front of the mine, and as the the hill in front of the mine, and as the enemy, having massed in their covered way, would charge over this slope and into the cover formed by the Crater, this gun, loaded with cannister and shell, would make deadly havoc in their ranks, the ground being literally piled with the slain. This hero, Corpl. Preston, had not failed in his duty. His Lieutenant, indeed, had retired to the bomb-proof, and, with his example, the men would not fight. Routing out the recreant, I formed a gun detachment to aid the NOBLE CORPORAL PRESTON

as long as I could watch him, when back again he would run like a rat to his hole. Now it was that the gun became disabled of that part that was afterwards mined, the lines here approaching very near, and ours being on the bow of a hill, the enemy being below us, was even very dangerous at night, our only background from their position being the sky. My command here consisted of three batteries of artillery which had been with Gen. Breckinridge in the Valley and in Western Virginia, but now attached to Longstreet's Corps and given to me as a command at Cold Harbor. On reaching Petursburg they were

PLACED IN POSITION

Now it was that the gun became disabled from repeated firing, and it had to be removed and another substituted; no light job, as we had concentrated the whole sharpshoting fire of the nearest of the enemy upon us. Savage was sent to Capt. Walker for an officer and a detachment of men to aid in serving this gun. They quickly arrived, but not before our gallant Corporal had fallen with a mortal wound. Now, my memory fails; I cannot recall the Lieutenant's name in charge of the Howitzer detachment. He was, however, equal to his whole duty. was, however, equal to his whole duty, and nobly supplied the place of the stricken hero Corporal.

Being relieved of anxiety now in the

point mined and commanding the slope of the hill in front. Here we had possession of the old line of defensive works of the city. More to the left a part of that line had been captured on the first assault, and a new position had been taken up by the home guard of Petersburg when relieved first by Beauregard and then Lee, which connecting with the old line was being strengthened and old line was being strengthened and formed the defence until the evacuation.

The guns of this battery were placed in embrasure, rendered necessary by the joining of the control of the c emorasure, reducered necessary by the richity of the enemy's sharpshooters, and only one of the guns could be brought to bear upon the hill slope. The property of the right o the range and soon that Crater must have been the very

MOUTH OF HELL

to those who occupied it, our shell falling in hot and fast. Savage was shot in the foot in carrying this order to Langhorn and placed hors de combat, and now came my turn. Being along the line of our infantry supports encouraging them to sharp-shoot and pick off the enemy as they charged over the open space to get cover in the Crater, some one cried out, look out, they are charging your battery." I raised up over the parapet to ry." I raised up over the parapet to look, but it was only for a second, being brought down by a shot through the col-

lar-bone. Here my observation of the mine fight ended. Later in the day Mabattle was over.

After leaving the field Capt. Ham.

Chamberlayne was placed in charge of the battery and, I understood, did excellent service, which resulted in his per-

"Gen. Stovens, the chief engineer of the army, told the writer some months later that the destruction caused by onr gun wa, in his belief, unequalled by that of any single gun during the war; that the line of its fire could be easily traced, and that no less than five hundred of the enemy were killed outright by it, the number of wounded being unknown.

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT.

Extracts from an Address by Col. McMaster. I will, with some care, describe this terrific battle, for it seldom falls to the lot of a regiment to act such a conspinnous part in saving an army. The Sortenteenth, with the assistance of a small number of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment, with the co-operation of Wright's Batte-

with the co-operation of Wright's Batterry, prevented Grant from entering Petersburg that day and capturing the whole of Beauregard's army.

Pegram's salient, where four guns, under Capt. Pegram, of Richmond, forming part of Major Colt's Battalion, was in the centre of Eiliott's Brigade. The brigade was arranged in the following order, from left to right: Twenty-sixth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments.

Grant had massed 65,000 men opposite | Capt. Dunovant, whose arm was shot this brigade. Beauregard's whole force in the line was only three and a half down the hill to Ransom's brigade, brigade. The theory of the assault, as which at this time was pouring in an enbrigades. The theory of the assault, as stated by Gen. Meade, in the court of inquiry held by the Federals soon after, was for Gen. Burnside, with 15,000 men, to rush in the opening made by the expectation of the court of the

rush in the rear of the Confederate lines. The mine was exploded one quarter of 5 a.m., 30th July, 1864, with eight thousand pounds of powder. It overwhelmed the battery, the whole of the Eighteenth, three companies of the Twenty third and part of Company A. Seventeenth Regiment. For some minutes there was the utmost consternation among our men. utmost consternation among our men. Some scampered out of the lines; some, paralyzed with fear, vaguely scratched at the counter-scarp, as if trying to escape. Smoke and dust filled the air. A few down with only our shoes off. The explosion was followed by a perfect and
continuous shower of ahot and shell, sevsent and shell sevsent

Major Gibbes, who had only one gun on the right of the Confederate line capable of enflading the enemy, began with this gun about one hour after the explosion, and killed many of the enemy. One or two hours later Major Gibbes and Major Haskell moved their mortar batteries and dropped a number of balls in the Crater and lines.

In fifteen or twenty minuses after the explosion Gen. Elliott came up through

with this gun about one hour after the explosion, and killed many of the enemy. One or two hours later Major Gibbes and Major Haskell moved their morar batter the Cratter and lines.

In fifteen or twenty minutes after the explosion Gen. Elliott came up through the crowded ditch, followed by Col. Smith, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, with a few of his men, and ordered the Twenty-sixth and Seventeenth to form a line on the crest of the hill, about hifty y...ds of the Crater; he pointed out the line and was in least than it we minutes shot down and brought back. The command then devolved on your Colond, who countermanded the order to form on the creat of the hill, which was utterly impracticable, and formed some of the mean in the ditches, which went to the rear and commanded some yards in the rear and commanded some yards in the rear of the crater. Courier after courier was sent to the division commander, and one courier to the regiments on the right of the Crater. I ordered Col. Smith to take his regiment, with three companies of the Seventeenth, under Capt. Crawfort to the division commander, and one courier to the regiments on the right of the Crater. I ordered Col. Smith to take his regiment, with three companies of the Seventeenth, under Capt. Crawfort to the division commander, and one courier to the regiments on the right of the Crater. I ordered Col. Smith to take his regiment, with three companies of the Seventeenth, under Capt. Crawfort (which then were larger than the Twenty-sixth Regiment) to form in the ran of the crater of the Crater, and cover up the gap, there to lie down and to rise up and fire when necessary, so as to prevent the enemy from rushing down the hill and getting in the rear of our lines. This order was promptly executed, and gave the remainder of the Seventeenth, under Capt. Crater, Gen. Potter began his movement towards the creat, and was met by another force of the enemy, and was compelled to fall back.

Gen. Pedake syst he assault came principally from his right (our left) of the C

difficult for our batteries to reach. I ordered my own batteries to turn their whole attention to that one, but they apparently produced no effect."

I have officers testified that repeated assaults were made to secure the crest; some say they saw them make two distinct charges early in the morning, but were repelled by men who rose up in the ravine. One fixes the number of these men at 200, some as high as 500. These men who repelled these charges were the Seventeenth and part of the Twenty-sixth.

Church some of the most eminent men of the country, jurists, statesmen and scholars, are annually to be heard, giving the counsel of their practical wisdom to the determination of points of docurinal statement and the decision of questions of ecclesiastical law.

The Southern General Assembly, which convenes this week at Atlanta, Ga., was separated from its sisters of the North by the war. In full sympathy with what had been known as the "Old School Presbyterianism," which had sternly eschewed all political or sectional questions up to

under Gen. Ferrero, rushed to the mine at 8 o'clock, and one distinct charge, as alleged, occurred soon after. Some of the officers allege their men got 200 yards towards the crest, which was 500 yards to the rear, but this is a clear mistake. None ever advanced 50 yards beyond, for I watched their efforts with great anxiety up to about 9 o'clock, as i believed the fate of Petersburg depended on it. The up to about 9 o'clock, as i believed the fate of Petersburg depended on it. The officers frequently attempted to urge their men forward, and some would rush across a few yards and then run back. Col. Smith informed me after the battle that

Crater and in close proximity to it; and especially on Elliott's brigade, the right of Ransom's brigade, and the artillery under the command of Maj. Coit.

The enemy, thus having changed their tactics, would occasionally rush on our right flank. We made barricades to op-pose them. Then they would run down the front of the line and jump over and were met with the bayonet and clubbed with the musket. Generally they were repelled; occasionally they succeeded and captured some men. Private Hoke, of Company A, was thus cut off, and re-fused to surrender, and struck down several of the enemy before he was bayon-eted. Few battles could show more bay-

onet wounds than this.

After a severe hand to hand fight, die puting every inch, and losing the gallant Lieuts. Lowry, Pratt and McCorwell, and

Turner with 4,000 men charged Ransom's brigade, on our left, and was driven back.

At 10 o'clock I was ordered to the brigade headquarters to see Gen. Bushrod

Johnson, our division commander. Some-time after Mahone came up, the Seventeenth under Capt. Steele, the ranking officer present, was turned over to him by order of Gen. Johnson. Mahone's troops were formed in the line already there. It took probably two hours before Mahone's men all came, and then a splendid charge was made.

The final charge which captured the works was made about 1 o'clock p. m. The testimony of the enemy is that the

prisoners surrendered, and had the opportunity of receiving a number of ban-ners, but cared not for such honors. Our Adjutant, more ambitiously, received two of them, but subsequently allowed some of Mahone's men to spirit them

Elliott's Brigade lost 677 men that day, according to the estimate made by Adjutant Fant a few days after the battle. This was more then half the Confederate

" 25nd " " 23rd " " 26th "

The enemy's loss, according to Gen. Grant's estimate a short time afterwards was above 5,000 men, including 23 comnanders of regiments and 2 commanders of brigades. These desperate trenches became the abode of the Seventeenth for the rest of the war.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

ixth.

The negroes, numbering 4,300 muskets, inder Gen. Ferrero, rushed to the mine violated its conservative traditions as to

various Presbyteries in the then Confederate States, organized at Augusta, Ga. a few yards and then run back. Col. Smith informed me after the battle that the enemy made a charge, and upon his men rising and pouring in a volley they did not make the attempt again. Capt. Crawford, who commanded the detachment of the Seventeenth, says the Federal officers succeeded in getting about 200 men, three different times, outside of the Crater, and they never advanced more than 30 yards before his men drove them back.

We saw at one time fourteen beautiful banners waving in the Crater, and gallant officers trying to urge their men on in the direction of Cemetery Hill. But all efforts to reach this point, from the rear of the Crater, failed by 9 c'clock; and they then attempted to effect their purposes by taking the lines north of the Crater, which would secure them a chance to reach the point of their destination by the ravine which passed through Ransom's lines. This together chance to reach the point of their destination by the ravine which passed through Ransom's lines. This, together with the conformation of the ground, necessarily forced the burden of the battle on the Confederate line north of the Crater and in close proximity to it; and especially on Elliott's brigade, the right moderator; in 1876, at Louis, M. D. Hoge, we clearly in 1876, at Sayannah, Dr. B. moderator; in 1876, at Savannah, Dr. B. M. Smith, moderator; in 1877, at New Orleans, Dr. C. A. Stillman, moderator; in 1878, at Knoxville, Dr. Thomas E. Peck, moderator; in 1879, at Louisville, Dr. Joseph K. Wilson, moderator; in 1880, at Charleston, S. C., Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt, moderator; in 1881, at Staunton, Va., Rev. Robert P. Farris, D. D., mod

Since its organization in 1861 the Southern Presbyterian Church has greatly increased in membership and influence, mid all adverse circumstances. Its 811 ministers are now 1,061; its 72,000 com municants, now 121,000. At the presen session at Columbus, a number of dis tinguished ministers and laymen will be present. There are no questions of special interest expected, although the matter of the revision of the "Directory of Worhip" will probably elicit warm dis-

WHAT CAN BE SOWN IN JUNE.—
Those who have a time of "making garden" in early spring, and doing up the sowing all at once, do not get the greatest good from their gardens. There are many regetables of which the season can be greatly proposed by a marie and the greatly proposed by the season can be greatly proposed by be greatly prolonged by making successive sowings. A striking example of this is Sweet Corn, which, by judicious sowings, may be had every day until frost stops its gr wth. In many localities, the most thore g by tropical plants, such as Lima Basna Okra and the Melons do Lima Beans, Okra and the Melons, do better if put in now than if sown earlier. For succession, after the first sowing, put in Bush Beans, Beets (allowing plenty to be used as beet greens), Cucumbers, and other pickle plants. Carrots, Kohl Rabi and Salsify, are among those that may still be sown and make a crop before frost arrives.—American Agriculturist for

THE REVENUE BOND SCRIP.

The following highly important decree was filed in the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday: The United States of America, South Carolina District—John P. Southern and others, assignees of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, vs. Johnson Hagood, Comptroller-General, et al. Amos D. Williams vs. the same

These causes came on to be heard before the Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Circuit
Judge in and for the Fourth Circuit, and
the Hon. George S. Bryan, District
Judge in and for the District of South
Carolina both helding a Circuit Court Carolina, both holding a Circuit Court in the City of Charleston, in said circuit and district, and having been fully heard and district, and having been fully heard on the pleadings and proofs, a brief of which was duly filed with the clerk of this Court at the time of said hearing; and after hearing Dennis McMahon, Esq., James H. Rion, Esq., and Thomas S. Cavender, Esq., of counsel for the complaint, and Edward B. Wesley, Esq., of New York, having appeared in open court and consented to become a party complaint with said Amos D. Williams, and having produced and exhibited to the Court the revenue bond scrip referred to in the pleadings in this action, to wit, \$1,005,000, and the complaint, Amos D. Williams, having produced the revenue bond scrip in his possession, to wit, \$165,000, ready then and there to be dealt with as this Court should direct; and after hearing the Hon. Leroy F. Youmans, attorney-general of the State of South Carolina, and C. G. Memminger, Esq., associate counsel with the attorney-general in opposition, and due deliberation being made in the premises, the said Court doth find the following facts and conclusions of law, to wit:

As matter of fact:

1. That the Legislature of the State of the state of fact:

1. That the Legislature of the State of fact:

1. That the Legislature of the State of th

form of a certificate to be issued, to be styled Revenue Bond Scrip, which scrip would entitle the holder to have the same received in payment of taxes levied by the State avenue, the special text levied. the State except the special tax levied to pay the interest on the public debt. The said act did further provide that the State treasurer should issue of said scrip not more than \$1,800,000 in all, and the said scrip should only be issued in proportion to the amount of bonds of said issue redeemed and returned to the said State treasurer for cancellation.

That the said Amos D. Williams was constituted a bona fide holder of \$165,000 of said revenue bond scrip, and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company were constituted bona fide holders of \$1,005,000 of said revenue bond scrip, subject to the lien of said Edward B. Wesley, for the sum of \$344,925, with interest thereon from March, 1872, upon the payment

in proportion to the amount of bonds of said issue redeemed and returned to the said State treasurer for cancellation.

II. That under and pursuant to said Act the said State treasurer diddevise the form of and did issue said scrip, and in company with the president of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in the latter part of March, 1872, came to the City of New York and saw Edward B Wesley, Esq., a banker in Wall street, and Amos D. Williams, Esq., the complainant herein, a member of the Stock Exchange, the latter of whom had before that time purchased in open market in Wall street four hundred and seventeen thousand dollars of said bonds guaranteed by the

dent of the Blue Ridge Railroad Campa-ny, the complaint, Amos D. Williams, was induced to surrender four hundred and seventeen thousand of said bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company and ward B. Wesley was also induced by said representation of said State treasurer and of said president of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to advance in cash, in the City of New York, three hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars in the latter part of March, 1872, and he received as security for such advances revenue bond scrip to the amount of \$1,005,000. That with the money thus advanced the president of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company was enabled to redeem vanced the president of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company was enabled to redeem \$2,902,000 of bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company then lying under pledge in Wall street, in the City of New York, having the guaranty of the State of Scuth Carolina thereon; and this redemption enabled the said president of the Blue Ridge Railroad Compaton carry out to that extent the provisions to carry out to that extent the provisions of the Act of March 2d, 1872; and thereby the complainant, Amos D. Williams, was constituted a bona fide holder of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of said revenue bond scrip, sub-ject to the lien of said Edward B. Wesley, for the sum of three hundred and forty-four thousand and nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest thereon from March, 1872, upon the payment of which sum and the discharge of which lien the equity of said revenue bond scrip is in the assignees in bank-ruptcy of said Blue Ridge Railroad

Company.

IV. That on the faith of said revenue bond scrip, in addition to the surrender and cancellation of the aforesaid amount of bonds, the Blue Ridge Railroad Com-

of bonds, the Blue Ridge Railroad Company promised to be surrendered to the aforesaid State treasurer the remainder of the aforesaid \$4,000,000 of bonds, with the exception of about \$4,000.

V. That the Legislature of South Carolina, on the 22d day of October, 1879, passed an act wherein and whereby they repealed the fourth section of the they repealed the fourth section of the Act of March, 1872, and wherein and whereby they expressly forbade the comptroller-general of the State of South Carolina to levy the tax for the redemption of said bond exists.

redemption of said bond scrip.

VI. That on the 22d day of December, 1873, the Legislature of said State of South Carolina passed an Act wherein they forbade any State or county officer to accept payment of taxes in said reve-

nue bond scrip.

VII. That since the passage of said two Acis, the State officers of South Carolina have totally reused to levy the tax provided to be levied under and by provisions of the Act of March 2d, 1872, and have also refused to take the necessary steps for such purpose, although due demand before the commencement of this suit has been made on such State officers by and on behalf of the said complainant and the said Edward B.

VIII. That since the passage of said two last mentioned Acts the said State officers have refused to receive from the Blue Ridge Railroad Company from the assignees in bankruptcy of said corporation the said revenue bond scrip in payment of the taxes, except special

payment of said taxes by said Blue Ridge Railroad Company and said assign-ees in bankruptcy.

As matter of law: I. That the Act of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina passed on the 2d March. 1872, was a lawful and constitutional Act under the Constitution of the United States, and the revenue bond scrip therein directed to be issued bond scrip therein directed to be issued by the State treasurer of South Carolina was issued by a lawful exercise of anthority on the part of said Legislature, and the said revenue bond scrip is—so far as the present holders of two said scrip, to wit, Edward B. Weeley and Ames D. Williams, and such other parties and corporations as appear by the proofs on file in this cause to have lawfully acquired the same are concerned—lawful and constitutional securities in the hands of the holders thereof; and the hands of the holders thereof; and are not bills of credit within the provis-ions of the Constitution of the United

II. That the said Act of March, 1872, was a valid and binding contract between the State of South Carolina and the different owners and holders of said revenue bond scrip, and bound the State of South Carolina and the different State

South Carolina and the different State of South Carolina and the different State officers thereof to do and perform the duties cast upon them by said Act, to be performed in such manner as is by the said Statute provided and directed.

III. That, replying upon the faith of the provisions of the said Act of 2d March, 1872, and on the representations of the State treasurer of the State of South Carolina and also of the president of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, the complainant, Amos D. Williams, was induced to surrender \$417,000 of bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and to take in payment therefor one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of said revenue bond scrip, and said Edward B. Wesley was also induced by said representations to advance in conclusions of law, to wit:

As matter of fact:

1. That the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, on the 2d day of March, 1872, passed in due form an Act in which, among other things, after reciting that the State of South Carolina had before that time endorsed their guaranty of \$4,000,000 of bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, that most of said bonds were under pledge in Wall street, in the City of New York, and that said State might be called upon at inopportune times to pay the same, the said Legislature did provide that the State treasurer of South Carolina should devise the form of a certificate to be issued, to be That the redemption enabled the president of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to carry out to that extent the prorisions of the Act of 2d March, 1872. That the said Amos D. Williams was constituted a bona fide holder of \$165,000 of said revenue bond scrip, and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company were constituted bona fide holders of \$1,005,000 of said received benders of \$1,005,000 of said received benders of \$1,005,000

purchased in open market in Wall street four hundred and seventeen thousand dollars of said bonds guaranteed by the State, the former of whom owned none of said bonds.

III. That relying upon the faith of the provisions of said Act of 2d March, 1872, and on the representation of the treasurer of South Carolina and of the president of the Blue Ridge Railroad Campatary and the provision of the Carolina passed becomes 22, 1873, wherein the said Legislature forbade any State or country officer to receive said revenue bond scrip; and also the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina passed December 22, 1873, wherein the said Legislature forbade any State or country officer to receive said revenue bond scrip in payment of such taxes as aforesaid, were each and every one of the State of South Carolina and of the president of the Ridge Railroad Campatary of the Act of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina passed December 22, 1873, wherein the provisions of said Act of 2d March, 1872, and on the representation of the treasurer of South Carolina and of the president of the State of South Carolina and an an adventure, and amid admirring associates and agreeable arrangement all around. Arabella, at arrangement all around. them passed in violation of the contract entered into by and between the com-plainants and the State of South Caroli-

All sliterations appear absurd and admit apologies. Adjectives and adverbs are abused atrociously. Anomalies abound and are allowable among all able na, and were and are respectively unconto take in payment therefor one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of said Revenue bond scrip; and said Edward B. Wealey was also induced by said representation of said State treasauthors. Adicu. [Ann Anthony, author, April, Anno-Domini, 'Atech-Aty. than the said Amos D. Williams and Edwd. B. Wesley (whose claims are hereby adjusted and established) holding or claiming to hold any of said revenue bond scrip bona fide and for value, who It would take a ray of light traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles per second three years and eight months to go to the nearest fixed star. In order that the may, on contributing pro rata to the expense of such reference and this action, prove their claims. And that said speprove their claims. And that said special master do ascertain and report the total outstanding amount of such treasury certificates of indebtedness.

2. That for the purpose of defending itself the State of South Carolina may, the critical and in such manager as it.

at this option and in such manner as it may be advised to be proper, be allowed. upon the application of the attorney-general of said State on its behalf to be

made a party to these proceedings.

3. That upon the ascertainment of the amount of said treasury certificates of indebtedness outstanding, proper process do issue out of and under the seal of this Court against the State treasurer of the State of South Carolina for the state. this Court against the State treasurer of the State of South Carolina for the time being and his successors in office, compelling and requiring him and them to perform the duties enjoined upon the incumbent of that office by the 4th Section of the Act of 2d March, 1872, to wait to redeem the said treasury certificates of indebtedness, and compelling and requiring him and them to receive the same in payment of all taxes and other dues to the State, except the special tax levied to pay interes. On the public debt. That proper process do issue out of and under to pay interest of the public debt. That proper process do issue out of and under the seal of this Court against the comptroller-general of the State of South Carolina for the time being and his successors in office, compelling and requiring him and them. out of and under gainst the comp-State of South and have found stars of the tenth and ing him and them to perform the duties enjoined upon that officer by 'he differ-ent sections of the Act of Mr.ch 2, 1872, and compelling and requiring him from time to time to prepare and transmit to the several county auditors all such forms and instructions as may be proper and lawful for levying and collecting in the same manner as the annual taxes the taxes required by the 4th Section of the Act of March 2, 1874. And that proper process do issue out of and under the seal of this Court compelling and requiring the different county treasurers of the State of South Carolina for the time eing and their successors in office to receive such treasury certificates of indebtedness in payment of all taxes due the State of South Carolina, except the special tax levied to pay the interest on the public debt. And in all cases where a tender of said treasury certificates of indebtedness is made and the same refused, an injunction may issue restraining the county treasurer so refusing from ing the county treasurer so refusing from selling property, or in any manner en-

4. Any party to these suits may apply at the foot of this decree for further orders in the premises.

May 15, 1882. HUGH L. BOND, C. J.

- L. L. Quain is mentioned as a pos-

AN ASTONISHING ALLITERATION.

Adam Atwater's Achievements and Ad-

Adam Atwater. Avocation, an artist. Able and accomplished, active and ambitious, all admired Adam. An adept at anything, Adam also acted as an assistant at an academy, affording aid at arithme-tic, algebra, astronomy, and so fourth. Adam's affluent Aunt Almira also abode at Andover, and although austere and arbitrary, and an aristocrat, appreciated Adam's astonishing achievements. and abundantly administered aid, assigning an annual allowance. Achsah Ashiey, anxious and aimless, artful and audaanxious and aimiess, artiul and audactious, attending academy, and after awhile attempted attracting and alluring Adam, appearing awfully affectionate, assuming affecting attitudes, altogether acting abominably. Adam, already affianced, avoided all Achsah's advances, and although among actional actional actions.

although annoyed, assiduously attended accustomed avocations. Again and again Achsah attempted alienating Adam's affections. Adam, always affable and aminable, adverse at avenging an affront, and anyiously evolding the state of the state o aminable, adverse at avenging an anious, and anxiously avoiding an altercation, asked an absence, and about autumn abruptly absconded. Arriving at Australia after awhile Adam attempted agritualia after awhile Adam attempted agriculturalia. culture. Also acted as attorney, amica bly adjusting all annoyances and animos

The people of the burnt district in Michigan have not been idle tirce the fires. Thousands of neat, comfortable houses are being built, and hundreds of acres which were covered with thick underbrush before the fire are now green with wheat and other crops. bly adjusting all annoyances and animos-ties among Australians. Achsah, ascer-taining about Adam's absence, appeared abstracted and actually ate arsenic and awaited angel's apparel. Anon, acute ague and asthma attacked and almost annihilated Adam. Anxious Australians attended and administered alleviations and and and administered alleviations — A new church is to be built in New York, which will possess many novel features. In the first place, it will be free from debt, for a gentleman who declines to let his name be known pays the entire cost—\$100,000. Attached to the church there will be a day school, a cooking school and a kitchen garden. — As he nears the time fixed for his death, the assassin Guiteau is living more bountifully, albeit in jail, than ever before. His appetic is capacious, since his daily bread is found to consist of from one and a half to two pounds of beef, nine eggs, fifteen to eighteen slices of bread, besides fried potatoes, coffee and fruit. - As he nears the time fixed for his and fruit.

annihilated Adam. Anxious Australians attended and administered alleviations and anodynes. Alas, athletic Adam! An alien and alone, altered and aged amazingly, appetite abating, abject, actually asking alms, and anxious about affianced and Aunt Almira. Adam's aspect appeared alarming. After awhile, American atmosphere alluring, an accommodating Australian accompanied Adam across Atlantic, arriving about April at Aunt Almira's abode, attenuated and almost an apparition. Able allopaths advised ale, alcohol and active astringents. Arabella Allen, an authoress and Adam's affinity, awe-struck and appalled, also attentively afforded aid. Adam acquiesced amiably. After awhile, ate apples, apricots, asparagus and-soforth, albeit ate abstemiously. Affleted and ailing, Adam assayed annulling alliances. Arabella, artless and amiable as an angle, avowing allegiance, answered: "Away all absurd arguments! Absence and afflictions abate affections? All apologies avaunt!" "Angelic Arabella," answered Adam, "always admired and adored above all, amid all ardent admirers accept Adam and Adam's aches and ails?" "Aye, aye! assuredly!" assented Arabella. "Amen," amusingly answered Adam. Accordingly, another autumn, Aunt Almira aiding, abetting and accelerating arrangements, Adam and Arabella, at an altar, acknowledged allegiance, and afterwards, ailments arrested and appetite augmented, art again — At the meeting of the General Conterence of the Methodist Episcopal
Cburch South on Taesday the Committee
on Revisals submitted a report recommending that a chapter be inserted in
the Discipline to prohibit engaging in
promiscuous dancing either in private or
at public exhibitions or visiting a theatre,
opera or circus. — A Chicago firm has hired Mason, the soldier who tried to assassinate Guiteau, as a salesman in their store for one year, at a salary of \$1,800, after he is pardoned from prison. As a salesman, Mason being inexperienced, would evidently not be much of a success, but as an advertising card he would probably be worth \$1,800 for a year or two.

The Distance of the Stars.

mind may be less confused in the midst of these thousands of sparkling points it

has been agreed from the highest anti-

quity to class the stars according to their

apparent brightness. The brightest stars

nave been called stars of the brst order or magnitude, although this term does not imply anything relative to the actual size or brightness of the stars; those which follow, still is the order of their apparent

brightness, have been called stars of the second magnitude; then comes those of the third, fourth, and fifth magnitude,

according as they appear smaller; stars of the sixth magnitude are the last stars

visible to the naked eye.

It is generally thought that the bright-

eleventh magnitudes. From this period

they began to count by millions. The number of the stars of the twelfth mag-

nitude is 9,556,000; added to the eleven

again surpassed.
At the present time the total number

or three stars. In proportion as the won-

derful discoveries in optics will increase the visual power, all regions of the sky will be covered with this fine golden

— Several pulpits at Poughkeepsie on Sunday were filled by mewbers of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference, in session there. Bishop Moore preached at the Presbyterian Church. During his remarks he said that he had preached for fifty years; that his mother bought him out of slavery; that she was a professor of religion for eighty-two years, and died aged 112. and Arabella, at an altar, acknowledged allegiance, and afterwards, ailments arrested and appetite augmented, art again altorbed all Adam's attention, and although an amateur, after awhile attained an appellation—another Angelo." Arabella, as an authoress, also acquired applause and approbation. As age advanced, Aunt Almira, ailing and apprehending apoplexy, adopted Arabella and Adam, and affluence accumulating, authorized Adam's acting as agent at adjusting affairs, altogether an agreeable arrested and agreeable agr

— The largest stock raiser in the United States is W. B. Todhunter, of Texas. He branded 9,000 calves last spring, and has already marketed 6,000 beeves this season. He has 20,000 head of stock cattle, and owns more than 100,000 acres of land, Mr. Todhunter owns 1,000 bulls and 200 saddle horses: employs fifty aunt, artist and authoress alike abode amicably and affectionately a long time at Andover.

AN APPROVED.

— One Cincinnati saloon-keeper has resorted to a novel scheme in order to evade the Sunday liquor law. Sunday last he had all his doors securely locked, but customers were supplied with a key to the front door as they approached the place. Unlocking the door themselves they passed in and locked it after them. As the keys accumulated within they were passed back to the man on the outside, and another lot of customers made use of them.

Between Thursday's sunset and Friday noon the Fish Commissioner sent from Washington 1,000,000 shad and 2,000,000 herring to Austin, Texas, to be placed in the Colorado River; 300,000 shad to Farmville, Va., to stock the Appomattox; 300,000 to the Rappahannock, and 800,000 to Harper's Ferry for the Upper Potomac. The work of the entire season will probably embrace the distribution of about 80,000,000 shad, besides innumerable herring.

besides innumerable herring. — Notwithstanding the fact that the President's Mansion at Washington is fine enough for a King to live in, a bill has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Morrill appropriating \$300,000 to erect an extension which shall be of equal and similar exterior as the present structure, and connected therewith by a corridor. The bill created a commission, consisting of the President and Secretary of the Treasury and Interior, under whose direction the expenditure is to be made and the work conducted. - Notwithstanding the fact that the

— The "Titans," a New York society to which only gentlemen of position and of a stature not below six feet two inches are eligible, now numbers about 100 members, largely representative of our oldest and best known American families.

Seventy-three Titans sat down together at the recent annual dinner of the society. The tallest measured six feet six inches. There were a dozen generals and colonels among them, as many promi-nent physicians and a long list of dis-tinguished lawyers and business men.

preceeding magnitudes, the total exceeds fourteen millions. By the aid of still greater magnifying power these limits are - The New York Tribune of the 17th inst. says: "Ex-Governor D. H. Cham-berlain and his wife will sail for Europe in the steamship "Servia" to-day. They will go almost directly to Paris for medi-cal treatment. The Governor's maladies, At the present time the total number of stars, from the first to the thirteenth magnitude, inclusive, is calculated at 43,000,000. The sky is truly transformed. In the field of the telescope reither constellation nor divisions are distinguished; but a fine dust shines in the place where the eye, left to its own power, only saves darkness. On which stand out two

which have now become so serious, date back to his anxious and exhausting public duties in South Carolina in 1876. The nervous troubles which were then developed now threaten paralysis, and his physicians have prescribed a year of absolute rest and treatment, which will be spent within easy reach of Paris as a medical resort. With due care and treatment he is promised complete restoration of health."

- Queen Victoria is about to marry off her only unmarried daughter. Reports say that a husbaud has been found for her in the person of the eldest son of the Landgrave of Hesse. It was stated some time ago that the Princess Beatrics never intended to marry, but it seems that she has changed her mind or her mother bas changed it for her.

- A decree has at last been made that the crown jewels of France shall be sold, except those that have a scientific value, were up in a moment, having lain lown with only our shoes off. The explosion was followed by a perfect and following the counterscarp, as if trying to except th except those that have a scientific value, and the proceeds devoted to works of