

A Grain of Wheat and a Crumb of Comfort.

If premiums had been offered for the most absurd and worthless laws possible to be concocted, we think that in the sharp competition which would have ensued, those just passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, would have stood a good chance of bearing off the highest prize. Many of them read as if they had been enacted for the government of the island of Barataria, presided over by his Excellency Sancho Panza. The best of them poorly reflect the dignity, and inadequately secure the interests of the State. Were its character, intelligence, business activity and enterprise, its social characteristics, its intellectual worth and literary and scientific status to be learnt only by inference from this specimen of its laws, it would sink beneath contempt. The Acts concern the merest ephemeral interests, and are only grounded in particulars. Yet this tomfoolery has cost the people a dozen times the sum necessary to have secured discreet legislation, proper enactments, both for undoing villainy and unwinding fraud, and for the advancement of the State on a new line of progress and improvement. When we reckon what it has cost the country to change the name of Elmira McNary Speers to Elmira McNary Ritchie, and comfortably to settle Henry Hash into Henry Hash Shiver; when we think of the wisdom of an Act to punish any person who shall sell or convey any real property on which a lien exists, without notice of the same to the purchaser, we conclude that we have paid too much for the whistle, that South Carolina has lost her identity, and become either Boetia, or a miniature edition of Africa.

We rashly said, yesterday, that there might be found a grain or two of wheat in all this chaff. We shall have to search hard to find this grain. Let us see. Here is an Act to repeal the general license law. This was one of the most odious forms of legislative greed, and it was proper to repeal it. That may be called good; or, at any rate, a removal of evil. Next we find the Attorney-General instructed to institute criminal and other proceedings against the late Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This is a faint gleam of light. But why should the Attorney be limited to this one abuse? Why not instruct him to lay bare all the gross frauds perpetrated on the State and people by the officials, and bring them sternly to the bar of justice? If it be meant to exclude inquiry in other directions, it is not an unmixed good. Then again we have a new code of fees for Probate Judges, Trial Justices, and Clerks of Court. This, we believe, will prove a saving to those who unfortunately become involved in litigation. The fees for administrators upon estates are reduced more than one-half. Recording by all officers is placed at fifteen cents per copy sheet of 100 words, and other reductions are made. We can safely say this is pretty good. Again, in allowing foreign insurance companies to make deposits of either State or United States bonds, instead of requiring them to be exclusively State, as heretofore, the Legislature has only done an act of justice towards them. This is all of positive legislation that we can find to commend, and it is small indeed.

On the other hand, there are some omissions to pass laws, which the Legislature had the amplest opportunity of doing, that deserve severe rebuke. The failure to pass the bill to aid and encourage manufactures, a bill to promote immigration, and a general incorporation bill is to be keenly regretted. The effect will be to throw us back at least five years in the race of improvement, in the struggle for recovery. While we thus stand still and repel capital, labor and enterprise from our borders, other States more liberal, more enterprising, having more sense and foresight, will reap the benefit of our niggardly policy, and while they profit by it, will laugh at our stupidity. This madness of the General Assembly seemed to have some method in it. Charleston was shabbily treated. She asked for only two measures, and they were meanly and causelessly refused. No one can give any good reason for denying to the city the franchise of supplying pure water to its people, and it was as cruel and wanton as it was ungracious and unjust to refuse exemption from State taxation, for a time, to the burnt districts. Charleston asked but little and got nothing, and has a just right to complain.

Our Charleston contemporaries express a sense of relief at the adjournment of the Legislature. They are grateful that the opportunity of further expenditures and of useless and imprudent legislation is thus brought to an end,

and are devoutly thankful that things are no worse. From other parts of the State, we receive similar expressions of satisfaction. We are reminded of the pious gratitude of Sir Thomas Browne, as expressed in his *Religio Medici*. He quaintly thanks God, that each time he passed a man on the highway or on the streets, he did not slay him, as he had the power to do. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at last. Thanks. The Legislature might have done or attempted worse things. It might have rivalled its predecessor in robbery under forms of law. But it didn't. If not less corrupt and venal, it was not subject to equal temptations, and had fewer opportunities of being debauched. From one cause or another, it was less extravagant than others. For this, thanks again. Why, says Job, should a living man complain?

IMMIGRATION.—There is circulated in Europe, everywhere, a pamphlet in which every device is employed to prevent the assertion of emigrants of preference for homes in the South. There is a picture of a bright, pretty cottage on one page, surrounded with all appliances of comfort and taste that distinguishes a New Englander's home; on the opposite page is a picture of a Southern farm-house and negro's shanty. Fences are overthrown; there are no flowers, save those that smile simply because the sun shines so brilliantly and rain falls so softly, and the seasons are so kindly and full of life-giving force. Weeds and grass overrun the grounds about the wrecked; incared-for Southern homestead, and the "abiding-place" of the laborer is more repulsive than a pig-stye. It might be well to have a few Southern publications distributed over Europe, and yet there are no organized agencies for this purpose in the South, and can be no perfect remedy for evils of gross misrepresentation of which we complain.

PROFITS OF MANUFACTURING.—The Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company, of Columbia, Ga., report profits equal to twenty-four per cent. of the capital invested, by last year's operations; the Columbus Manufacturing Company report twenty-three per cent.; the Tallahassee Factory, nineteen and a half per cent., and the Roswell Factory nine per cent. for the last six months of 1872.

State Agricultural and Mechanical Society. In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, in December last, the spring meeting of the Society will be held in Charleston, on the first Tuesday in May next, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. The place of meeting and programme of proceedings will be published in the morning Charleston papers of that date.

The following subjects have been selected for discussion at that meeting, and the names attached are the appointees, who will be expected to open the debate on the respective subjects: The culture of upland rice as a staple production in South Carolina—Geo. T. WICKS, Richland. The comparative advantages of labor-saving machinery and their adaptability to Southern labor and products—M. L. DONALDSON, Greenville. Ploughing—its effects upon different soils at different seasons—JOHN A. FURMAN, Sumter. The cheapest fertilizer, whether domestic or commercial, and the most economical time and method of its application—PAUL S. FREDER, Orangeburg. Is an exclusive cotton crop good policy for any single farmer or planter in South Carolina?—W. M. SHANNON, Kershaw. The most economical method of wintering stock—THOMAS Y. MOORE, Spartanburg. Is South Carolina in greater need of labor or of capital?—JAMES McCUTCHEEN, Williamsburg. With cheap lands and inefficient labor, is the farmer better remunerated by superior or high farming?—R. M. SIMS, York. The above named gentlemen are earnestly requested to attend the May meeting of the Society, and be prepared to open the discussion with essays upon the subjects respectively assigned them. By order.

T. W. WOODWARD, President. D. WYATT Aiken, Secretary.

A German residing in a village near Hanover was recently told by a quack doctor that his wife's gout could be cured by super heat. In spite of the woman's protests, he took her and placed her in his baker's oven; and by the time he thought the process had continued sufficiently long, the woman was found a half charred corpse. The man has been arrested for "homicide by carelessness," which is certainly a mild way of putting it.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground and employs 900 clerks. Light is admitted through open courts, and no mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the centre of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the court, and engines, in perfect order, are always in readiness in case of fire. The bank was incorporated in 1694. Capital \$90,000,000.

An inmate of the Pennsylvania penitentiary has occupied a solitary cell for thirty-four years without seeing the sun.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S SCHEME.—The Richmond *Whig* makes the following report of the reception this notable scheme meets, and the feeling with which it is viewed in the North and in Virginia. The proposition is a Quixotic one, to say nothing more. It would have been something amazing if it had been able to boast of a member of Congress for the Potomac. It will soon fade out of public view.

Not No!—The Philadelphia *North American*, a leading organ of the Republican party, devotes a half column to the denunciation of the scheme, as it is pleased to term it, of saddling upon the nation the debts of the rebel States. We copy so much of it as is necessary to show the spirit in which this proposition is received, even in the "City of Brotherly Love," by the party in power. Says the *American*:

Gov. Walker, a Liberal of the most liberal sort, in the message he has just communicated to the Virginia Legislature, desires to foist the debts of the rebel States upon the Government. His scheme generally extends to, and includes, the loyal States, where no such aid has been asked. It is, however, at the core, intended simply to remove from the Southern States the indebtedness they themselves created, and now find so onerous. It is naturally acceptable to them. There can be no doubt that every Southern State would vote for and accept so easy an adjustment of its burdens. There is just as little that every Northern, irrespective of party demarcation, will refuse it.

The scheme is not one that really commands consideration. The probability of its adoption is so exceedingly remote that the most nervous need have no apprehensions. The country is still too near to the great rebellion, and recollects too freshly the sacrifices it necessitated, and feels too frequently and forcibly the burdens it has entailed, to be led away by any such projects, even though they came from more approved sources.

Indeed, there is not enough of variety in the expression of Northern sentiment upon this subject to relieve the discussion of it by them from dull monotony. Each party, Radical, Liberal, Republican and Democratic, alike condemns it. So, too, in Virginia, outside of the Senate, so far as the press is an indication of public sentiment, the project has few or no supporters. The more we think of it the better satisfied are we that it was, in every respect, a most unfortunate suggestion. Of all questions, this was the last to be dragged as an issue into the next canvass. So impressed were we with the mischief likely to result from it, that notwithstanding our pronounced views upon the debt question, we were willing, to a certain extent, to forego them, and accept a partial adjustment, in order that an issue pregnant with such dangers might be avoided. When the North is prepared to pay our debt it will be time enough to invoke its charity; to ask it now will be the most certain means of insuring its scornful refusal. If intended only as buncombe, the Legislature will find other subjects better worthy of their attention.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* thus disapproves upon the hypocrisy of certain loyalists:

"Look at the capital, and see the men who for a pretence make long prayers! See Honorable and Reverend James Harlan, of Iowa, holding aloft in one hand the certificate of Chaplain Newman to the effect that he is a professional Christian, and concealing in the other hand the money furnished him by railroad jobbers to buy his way back to the Senate, where he might be used to devour widows' houses, bargain away the homesteads of pioneers, and vote the looks of the Treasury. See Schuyler Colfax creeping into Baltimore last Sunday afternoon, to address the Young Men's Christian Association, with the same foul lips which had framed a false oath, and called upon God to witness the truth of a lie, only a week before. See Pomeroy, for a pretence, making long prayers in public places, and presiding at the meetings of the Congressional Temperance Society, and then enticing a man into the dark recesses of his private room to bargain for his soul, and making a proposition which, if accepted, it would have made the man's children go through life with downcast heads and burning cheeks at the very mention of the name of him who begat them. See Patterson, parading his self-righteousness, cloaking himself in his 'superior intelligence,' offering his services as a moral instructor of the young men of our land, and then entering into a job which made Ananias respectable by comparison; for Ananias only sold his land, while Patterson sold his honor; and Ananias laid half the proceeds at the apostles' feet, while Patterson only dropped a shin-plaster into the contribution box. Yet the judgment of Peter was just: 'Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God.'"

THE CAR HOOK MURDERER.—The opinion is gaining ground that the influence which has been brought to bear upon Governor Dix will have the effect of gaining executive clemency in Foster's case, and that the death sentence will be commuted. He is befriended by Hamilton Fish and Thurlow Weed, and about twenty of the most influential lawyers in the city have signed the petition for commutation of his sentence; and the ten surviving jurymen who convicted him have also interested themselves in his behalf. Mrs. Putnam, the wife of the murdered man, has also written to Governor Dix, asking for a commutation of sentence. It is said that facts have come to light which would justify the Governor in altering Foster's sentence to one of imprisonment for life.

LANDING A MENAGERIE.—The ship *City of Sparta*, Captain Anderson, which arrived at the port of New York on the 15th ult., from Calcutta, where she cleared November 30th, 1872, brought four Asiatic elephants, a Sumatran black rhinoceros, a horned horse, three black tigers, a mongoose, and a large number of other rare animals and birds, consigned to Adam Forepaugh, proprietor of the celebrated menagerie bearing his name, and an influential resident of Philadelphia. The ship had a remarkably pleasant passage for the winter season; passed the Cape of Good Hope on the second 21st, the island of St. Helena, once the "Great Little Corporal's" prison, on January 12th, crossed the equator in longitude 33 West; and after speaking a number of vessels, arrived safely as above stated. The valuable animals, some of which have never before been in this country, were under the charge of James Carstang, who, with four assistants, was successful in bringing them to this country without any loss, except five birds of Paradise and a small elephant.

As the ship reached her moorings on Thursday last, preparations were immediately made to land the animals, and for this purpose the elephants were blindfolded, their legs secured by heavy chains, with sufficient play to enable them to move, and thus they were led ashore. The moment each animal reached terra firma and snuffed the earth, he filled his trunk, raised it over his head, and covered his huge body with dirt and snow—a most eloquent expression of elephantine satisfaction. The smaller animals were safely landed, and the more difficult task of moving the large rhinoceros was reached. He was confined in a huge box of thick planks, the corners heavily bound with iron bands. Large wooden rollers were placed under the cage, and it was safely rolled to the pier, when suddenly a cry was raised, "Tiger loose!" Instantly consternation was spread around, the crowd of sight-seers dispersed in a moment, flying in all directions, some climbing aloft in the rigging, others clambering over the ship's sides to reach the pier, and one became so excited that he jumped into the river, and narrowly escaped with his life, being picked up by a ferry boat. The elephants, who were standing quietly in the street, were seized with a frenzy, and began a stampede. Chains were snapped asunder as if mere threads, and the animals were moving away at their utmost speed. One reached William street, and promptly demolished the candy establishment of an aged lady, whose cries were ruthlessly scorned. The tiger's escape was a reality—a terrible reality, for he had reached the street, and fastened himself to the back of a horse attached to a cart belonging to Morgan, Reed & Co., and the poor beast lay dying, while the driver fled in dismay. Policeman Munroe, though trembling slightly, moved toward the animal, who was enjoying his quiet repast; but the tiger, raising his head, deigned not to notice the minion of the law, and returned to his prey. It cost him his life, for the officer, with a well-aimed shot from his revolver, killed the beast. What the consequence of the animal's release might have been is shocking to contemplate, for the black tiger is one of earth's most ferocious beasts.

The elephants were all captured before night. A small one, when found, was enjoying himself hugely at Washington street market, munching a barrel of apples, where a large concourse of spectators were admiring his devouring propensities, but none ventured to disturb his pleasures. The tiger's escape was due to a plank in the bottom of his cage falling out as it was being raised for removal, each animal having been separately confined. He was valued at \$3,000.

The intelligent compositor has a peculiar faculty for showing reporters "how not to do it." Yesterday morning we wrote, in our account of the masquerade: "The crowd contained many prominent citizens, and a number of ladies belonging to what is known as good society." The intelligent compositor put it "husbands of ladies," etc. His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this morning.

A Chicago alderman heard somebody reading about the approaching "transit of Venus," just before the council met, the other evening, and immediately moved that the meeting be adjourned for one week, to permit the city fathers to attend the show. He thought it was "something like the 'Black Crook,' or Lydia Thompson's anatomical exhibitions," though he "had not seen the small bills."

A country minister, of limited capacity, recently married for a second wife a lady of some property. Being an ardent servant of Mammon, a former neighbor asked him if he did not do well by the second marriage. "Oh, yes, indeed," he said, with animation, and then, as an expression of reverent awe stole into his face, he added: "and what is very remarkable, the clothes of my wife's first husband just fit me."

"It is poor work," George Eliot makes one of her characters say, "always settin' the dead above the livin'." We shall all on us be dead some time, I reckon—it is better if folks ud make much on us beforehand, instead o' beginnin' when we're gone. It's but little good you'll do a watering the last year's crop."

DEATH OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.—Major Hunt, of the Egyptian army, who served on board the Confederate steamer *Shenandoah*, was killed late in January, by a fall from his horse.

A deplorable state of feeling still exists in a portion of Arkansas. It is high time that the vengeance of the law reached the murderers who dominate certain localities.

Pittsburg managers refuse front seats in the theatres to ladies who do up their hair *a la mode*.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

The latest style wedding and visiting cards and envelopes, tastily printed, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office.

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.

Old type, equal to Babbitt metal, for a variety of purposes, can be purchased at the PHOENIX office at a much less figure than is charged for the latter.

Accounts due the PHOENIX office must be settled promptly, as further indulgence cannot be given. We must have money to carry on business.

The teacher of a school in this city, while giving her pupils subjects for their compositions, gave "Newspapers" to one or more. One of the scholars proposed that she be allowed to write about "The PHOENIX." Just here, the teacher inquired, "Children, can any of you tell me what a phonix is?" Scarcely had the question been asked, than the answer came from all parts of the room, "Mr. Selby's paper!" The teacher explained the difference between the fabulous and the real bird; and, of course, complimented the children on reading the papers.

The water will be shut off South of Senate street, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

We are indebted to the committee for a card of invitation to the anniversary celebration of Phronokosmian Literary Society of Newberry College, at Walhalla, Friday evening, March 21, 1873.

The Spanish adjuncts to a lady's costume are becoming fashionable. Witness great high-backed combs, long scarf veils worn on the back of the head, and immense fans of plain black silk.

On the 6th of March, 1797, the Bank of England suspended specie payment; and we have just learned by telegraph that some American bank robbers have attempted to force it into another suspension, by relieving it of about \$1,000,000.

Yesterday was rated as the coldest of the season. Brick-layers and carpenters were forced to cease operations, and the school-rooms were sparse of children.

The following speaks volumes. Let others do likewise.

OFFICE S. O. LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1873.

Senator T. J. Robertson will please accept our thanks for a large contribution of books for the use of the inmates of this institution. J. F. ENSOR, Superintendent.

MARCH.—This being the third month of our year, was so named according to tradition, by Romulus, in honor of his father Mars, and was the first month of the Roman year, and till the alteration of the style in 1752, the legal year in England commenced on the 25th of this month.

THE HIBERNIC.—This popular and beautiful panorama of the Emerald Isle was unrolled again last night, at Irwin's Hall, before an appreciative audience. The views are all excellent and life-like, and brought back to the memory of many who were present the scenes of their childhood. The exhibition was interspersed with humorous and witty phrases of Irish character, songs, dances, &c. A grand matinee will be given this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Mr. McEvoy will give every one attending the Hibernian on this occasion a present of a beautiful song book, containing over seventy songs and recitations. The admission to the matinee is reduced to fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children. There will be no exhibition at night, owing to the short time allowed by the railroad schedule; and the proprietor not being willing to create dissatisfaction by curtailing his entertainment in any of its parts. So, if you wish to see the Hibernian, the matinee this afternoon is the last chance. During the progress of the entertainment, views are given of all places of historic interest in Ireland, accompanied by full and interesting descriptions, which are at once recognized by all who are acquainted with the scenes and history of that famous country.

A countryman, with nearly a smooth face, entered a barber's shop, in this city, the other day, and "axed" the price of a shave. He was told the charge would be two dollars, as the barber's time would be taken up in hunting for the whiskers. The customer was turned over to "Dummy," who, with inarticulate sounds and forcible gesticulations, tried to induce the customer to take his seat; but, no; said he, "I'm afraid of that man; he shan't shave me; he don't talk like other folks; he might cut my throat; no, sir! no man can shave me that can't talk so I can know what he means." Here "Dummy" made for the customer, to show him to the chair, but the whiskerless youth made for the front door, and the last we saw of him he was looking for a barber who "could talk like other folks do."

SUPREMACY COURT, March 1, 1873.—*Joseph B. Hall, et al. vs. James Bobb and Charles T. Lowndes.* This case was heard and considered with that of *Wm. A. Beall against the same defendants*, and must follow the decision therein made. The motion is dismissed. Opinion by F. J. Moses, C. J.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Two extra trains on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad collided at a point about seven miles above this city, yesterday. One train was backing out behind an outgoing train, when the cars of the latter broke loose on an up-grade, and came crashing into the cars of the other train. Several cars were badly damaged, but no person was hurt.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—Quite keen.—The air. An exchange asks, "Where does the cotton go?" We know where a good deal of it goes, but don't like to tell.

A young gentleman has recently procured a local habitation in Texas, who now advertises for a name, if any one have such a thing to spare. He lost his during a prolonged residence among the Indians, by whom he was kidnapped a number of years ago. No parties called Smith need apply.

Colfax buried his little hatchet when he went into the railroad business.

A wicked bachelor says that the bonnet of the period looks like the plume hat of a dancing dog.

Scandalous.—The friendship of two young ladies is always a plot against a third one.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Thomas Woodward—Notice. Meeting Richland Lodge. Oliver Ditson & Co.—Music.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, March 4, 1873.—*Columbia Hotel*—R. N. Lowrance, W. & A. R. R.; Jas. J. Ryan, Baltimore; W. C. MacMurphy, Charleston; Joseph Day and wife, S. H. B. Thayer, Boston; Mrs. O. L. Keene, Jacksonville; John A. Jackson, Richland; Benj. Hernandez, Charleston; Joseph Buxbaum, Philadelphia; W. T. Butt, R. Walton Robertson, Augusta; J. W. O'Brien, Charleston; Mrs. K. D. Fedeneck, A. J. Fedeneck, Orangeburg; John F. Marsh, Massachusetts; J. F. Bramlett, Greenville; Rev. A. M. Folchi, Charleston; C. J. Jaeger, Newberry.

Handira House—J. T. Grasty, Md.; M. S. Steele, Ga.; E. A. Bronson, Barnwell; Mrs. W. M. Nicholson and daughter, Chester; Mrs. Harvey Smith, Chester; E. H. Thode, Charleston; J. L. Black, S. C.; J. W. Jones, Laurens; E. P. Johnston, Ala.; M. T. Simpson, Cross Hill.

AVERT THE DANGER.—The "aetheral mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a fearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health or comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure," fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaints, &c., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures. M1431

CREDIT MOBILIER—HOW THEY PRONOUNCE IT.—The Boston *Herald* says: Our Washington correspondent, in order to acquaint the public with the most approved methods of pronouncing the name of the somewhat famous Credit Mobilier, sends the following as a trustworthy guide. You pay your money and you take your choice: John B. Alley—Credit Mo-beel-yia. Judge Poland—Credit Mo-bil-air. Oakes Ames—Credit Mo-bil-ya. Gen. Banks—Credit Mo-bil-ly-a. Sidney Dillon—Credit Mo-bil-ear. Senator Stevenson—Cred-dy Mo-bill-eo.

Raleigh *Era*: We are informed that Gen. Colston of *militaire* accomplishment and renown, and at present in charge of a military school in Wilmington, has been offered by the Khedive of Egypt charge of the military academy at Cairo, and besides a place on the staff of Gen. Stone, an old Federal soldier who is serving in the military of that country, the two positions being worth about \$4,000 in gold.

Dr. J. S. Barnwell, of Beaufort, S. C., is now visiting the Northern cities for the purpose of bringing the facts of the advantages of sericulture before the manufacturers interested in silk, with a view of establishing a silkworm nursery at Beaufort. In colonial times this was a business of great profit in South Carolina.

A Georgia cow had 120 six and eight penny nails and eighty broken nails in her stomach, and yet she had never known a nail in all her life-time.