

Gen. Beauregard's Unification Scheme.

We have read with regret and indignation the severe abuse which has been heaped upon Gen. Beauregard by some Southern journals, for having dared to advise a certain line of policy, in order to secure unity of feeling and action in the population of his State.

There is nothing more base than the ready imputation of unworthy motives, to those whose lives and services constitute for them a proud record in the history of the country. Gen. Beauregard has this title and the title of unsullied character, unquestioned honor, and devotion to truth and duty and to the best interests of his countrymen.

to vindicate his right to offer them advice, even if unpalatable, in the peculiar condition in which they are placed. Standing amid the wreck of constitutional liberty, looking upon the debris of popular rights, shattered by the aggressions of the central power at Washington, and the encroachments of the combined carpet-bag and negro rule at home, and seeing the utter powerlessness of the other States to aid her, it is no wonder, and it is no disgrace to Gen. Beauregard, that he has excoigitated and submitted for judgment an extraordinary remedy for the ills of his native State.

The condition of things which he seeks to change, his own spotless escutcheon, the plausibility of the scheme which he proposes, shall be adopted, and his evident sincerity in maintaining it, all combine to require and enforce the most respectful consideration of his views. While we question their soundness and believe them the suggestions of despair, we profoundly respect the source whence they emanate, and view them as the honest and manly, though mistaken, convictions of a patriot sans peur et sans reproche.

The first objection, which it occurs to us that the policy recommended by Gen. Beauregard is liable to is, that it will be the entering wedge to a state of things which will make society intolerable. The unification scheme has, undoubtedly, its roots in the Constitution of Louisiana. But it is not there by the cordial assent of the people of the State. It is imposed upon them, as it has been imposed upon other States, by unscrupulous power, and the force of circumstances over which they had no control.

It is there as an accident, the consequence of unsuccessful war, a thing to be submitted to, because it cannot be resisted, a necessary evil, not to be cordially and hopefully carried to its logical results as a positive good. These results and the odious ramifications to which they will lead, we shall not undertake to portray or to follow out; but we see social consequences, which, to speak mildly, ought not to be desired by either race. We need not recur to old saws, such as that "familiarity breeds contempt," "man is a bundle of habits," &c., to show the evils to which unwise concessions will lead. Break down natural and proper distinctions, and the barriers to degradation, vice and immorality are overthrown. Already the view is advanced in the teeth of the plain teachings of history, and in disregard and contempt of refined acceptibilities, that intermarriage of the white and black races is not the bad thing which it is usually considered to be, but a certain means of improving and strengthening both races. Mongrelism is advocated, and the mulatto product, it is coolly claimed, is superior to the original black or the original white.

Such views need only be stated, to be seen in all their deformity, and are well calculated to arouse alarm and horror. The Louisville Courier-Journal well says, that "the question is one in which our prejudices may instruct our reason."

The war indemnity which victorious Germany imposed upon conquered France, was five milliards of francs. Reduced down to our money, this sum would amount to \$1,000,000,000. It is only about two years and a half since payment was begun, but France now owes but \$100,000,000, and this is to be paid by the 5th of next September, the third anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan. There is something marvelous in the financial administration that has enabled a nation which just emerged from a disastrous defeat from a foreign foe, was plunged into an interminable war, and has since been constantly occupied with excited and acrimonious political struggles, to discharge so enormous a debt in such a brief space of time. What has been achieved in France, and the rapid reduction of our own national obligations, will forever stand as monuments of the powerful and elastic recuperative force of an industrious people.

Our people are paying the penalty of progressive greatness, in having fastened upon them, year by year, still heavier appropriations for the public service of the country. While the national debt still remains unshorn of any of its features as a national blessing, the appropriations yearly increase in amount. The appropriations for the current fiscal year foot up to more than \$18,000,000 that can be vouched for over those of last year. For this year, Congress has appropriated \$172,290,700.82, against \$154,216,751.52, which was deemed sufficient for the fiscal year of 1873. The principal increase is in the War, Navy and Treasury Departments; and not the least item in the general total is the increase of \$1,757,000 in the appropriations to members of Congress, this additional sum being needed to pay for the "salary-grab" and "back-pay steal," and for a few more salaries, owing to an increase in the number of members of Congress.

When public journals praise everybody how can the people decide who is meritorious? The Wilmington Star pertinently asks will the system of puffery, now so common, never be abandoned? Or, is every Congressman, every member of the Legislature, every constable, every captain of street carts, to be "able and efficient?" And are we for all time to come to be "pleased to see on our streets," or "in our sanctum," anybody and everybody "without regard to race, color or previous condition?"

The New York Herald contains a full account of the hanging of Jim Brown, colored, for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and Mrs. N. Dozier, two aged white ladies, near Suffolk, Va., on the 1st of June last. The following are the concluding paragraphs:

On a green sward, in the rear of the Court House, in full view of the main thoroughfare of the town, almost in the very heart of it, the gallows was erected. A large party of little school girls picnicked in sight of it, while the boys played base ball and performed mock executions in its very shadow. The morning of the last day broke bright and clear, and Jim Brown awoke about 6 o'clock, apparently refreshed by a sound sleep. It is stated that he disposed of his head to a doctor for whatever necessities he should need in jail, and his body to another man, who was one of his captors, for some similar consideration. The crowd present was immense, numbering 5,000 people, of all ages, sexes and colors. A number of Norfolk policemen, who came on the excursion from that city, volunteered their services to keep order; but some of these gentlemen, who were drunk, kept the crowd in a roar with their antics. Far from being solemn or impressive, the occasion was one of gayety, festivity, drinking and profanity. An itinerant root doctor drove a thriving trade on the outskirts of the crowd. A prize candy merchant was equally successful, and the peanut and ginger-oake woman voted it the best paying day for many a year. As soon as the murderer's ablutions were performed, he began coolly and calmly to make his toilet for the scaffold. With the aid of the polite and smiling little Sheriff, the dressing was completed by placing over Jim a long, flowing, ghastly, white robe or shroud.

At 11 A. M., the condemned man was conducted from the jail to the gallows. He appeared to be very much excited, his pulse beating 140. He mounted the steps to the drop in a tremulous manner, falling on his knees when he reached it, muttering a prayer and greatly agitated. The Sheriff then pinioned his arms and legs, and he stood looking to the Northwest, with his eyes half closed.

Precisely at twenty minutes after 11, the swinging doors of the drop fell with a crash, and the body of Jim Brown was launched into the yawning abyss of the scaffold, where for a moment it spun round and round. The fall was about three feet and a-half, and the neck is said to have been broken.

While Brown was expiring, a negro, who was in the upper branches of an adjoining tree, and stooping eagerly forward to see the suspended man, lost his balance and was precipitated to the ground with such force as to break his neck, and he was carried home a corpse. The execution was witnessed by a son of Mrs. Dozier, one of the murdered ladies, and by the condemned man's wife. The day wound up with a great deal of drunkenness, several fights, two runaway horses, smashing buggies, and other incidents.

THE DIVISION OF SPAIN INTO STATES.—The following is the scheme proposed to the Spanish nation by Senor Castellar: Spain will be divided into fourteen States. The territory of Madrid will be neutralized within a radius of two leagues, which will take in Carabanchel, Leganes, Porsuels, Paencarral, Guamarin, Hortaleza, Vallecas, Getasa. The capital of New Castille will be Toledo; of Old Castille, Burgos; of Galicia and Asturias, Pontevedra; of Estramadura, Trujillo; of Lower Andalusia, Jerez; of Upper Andalusia, Grenada; of Valencia and Murcia, Alicante; of Catalonia, Barcelona; of Aragon, Caspe; of Navarre and the Basque provinces, Vittoria; of the Balearic Islands, Palma; of the Canaries, Santa Cruz; of Puerto Rico, San Juan. It is probable that the constitution will include a Federal Congress, with 406 Deputies, a Senate with 52 Deputies. It is calculated that 1,753 Deputies and Senators will cost nearly 18,000,000 reals.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONSTER AIR-SHIP NOW CONSTRUCTING FOR PROFESSOR WISS.—In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, the New York Graphic, patron of the enterprise, gives the following details as to the dimensions, material, outfit, &c., of the balloon to be used in the great trans-Atlantic voyage. They are from specifications made by Mr. Donaldson:

There will be two balloons, the largest of which will be 318 feet in circumference, 100 feet in diameter, and 110 feet in height. When inflated and ready to start, the extreme height of the apparatus, from the crown of the balloon to the keel of the life-boat, will be 160 feet.

The great balloon will require 4,316 yards of cloth. The material is unbleached sheeting, of a thick, close quality, of the brand known as "Indian Orchard," purchased from Eldridge, Durflam & Co., 310 Broadway. The crown of the balloon will be doubled for a distance of 50 feet from the top, with 150 yards of the same material, and a third thickness will be added of "Manchester Mills," bleached, of which 250 yards are required. There will be 14,080 yards, or eight miles of sewing, in which 10,137,600 stitches will be made. The stitching is now being performed at the show-rooms of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, (corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street,) by a force of twelve seamstresses. The thread used is silk and cotton, the top spool being silk. The valve of the balloon will be three feet in diameter, and made of Spanish cedar, with a rubber-coated clapper closing on a brass plate. The valve fixtures and top of the balloon are the essential parts of the apparatus, and are being constructed with special care to guard against any accident of derangement. The net-work will be composed of three-strand tarred rope, known as "marlin." The width of the net will be 212 meshes, and its breaking strength will be 58,300 pounds. 500 pounds of "marlin" will be used. From the netting, 53 ropes, 3/8 inch in diameter, of Manila, will connect with the concentrating rings. These ropes will each be 90 feet in length, or 4,770 feet in the aggregate. The concentrating rings will be three in number, to guard against breakage, and will be each 14 inches in diameter, each ring being of wood, iron band, and trailing rope, and will bear the strain when the anchor is thrown out in landing. From the concentrating rings, 24 Manila 1-inch ropes, each 22 feet long, or requiring 528 feet in all, will depend, and form the frames for an octagonal-shaped car. They will be kept in place by light hoops, made of ash.

The lower ropes will be connected with net-work, and over the net-work at the bottom of the car a light pine door will be laid loosely, so that it can be thrown out if required. The car will be covered with duck, of which fifty yards will be needed. Attached to the side of the car will be a light iron windlass, from which the boat and trail rope can be raised and lowered as may be desired. From a pulley attached to the concentrating rings, a heavy Manila rope will fall down through the car, and thence to a sling, attached to which will be the life-boat. This boat will be of the most approved and careful construction. It will have water-tight compartments, sliding keel, and will be made so that it will be self-righting. The boat will be provided with a complete outfit of oars and sails, and to it will be lashed instruments, guns, lines, &c., and provisions for thirty days, all in water-tight cases. The trial rope, by which the aeronaut can maintain any desired altitude without resorting to ballast, will be of Manila rope, 1 1/4 inch thick, and 1,000 feet long. The car will be fully provided with instruments, provisions, &c., independently of the boat. It will be so constructed that it can be taken apart piece-meal and disposed of as ballast. It will carry about 5,000 pounds of ballast, which will consist of bags of sand, each carefully weighed and marked. Among the instruments to be carried in the car, there will be a galvanic battery, with an alarm, two barometers, two chronometer watches, a compound thermometer, a wet and dry bulb thermometer, a hygrometer, compound, quadrant chart, parachutes with fire-balls attached, and so arranged as to explode when striking the water, so as to indicate the direction traversed, marine glasses, two vacuum tubes, a lime stove, &c. A number of carrier pigeons will be taken along and despatched at intervals on the route, with intelligence of the progress of the expedition.

The smaller balloon will be forty feet in height and thirty-four feet in diameter, and will be made from 408 yards of "Manchester Mills." Its net-work will consume twenty pounds of forty thread cotton cord and six pounds of Italian hemp. It will be attached to the concentrating wings of the large balloon, and will be used as may be required to test the upper currents or assist in feeding the large balloon. The balloons will be coated with a varnish made of boiled linseed oil, beeswax and benzine, and of these ingredients 1,000 gallons will be used.

The capacity of the great balloon will be 600,000 cubic feet of gas, but it will be inflated with but 400,000 cubic feet, which, at the height of one mile and three-quarters, will expand sufficiently to fill the balloon. The lifting power of illuminating gas is about thirty-five pounds to the 1,000 feet, so that the balloon will have a lifting capacity of 11,600 pounds. The pressure will be one and a half pounds to the square inch. The weight may be summed up as follows: Balloon, 4,000 pounds; net and ropes, 800 pounds; car, 100 pounds; boat, 1,000 pounds; drag rope, 600 pounds; anchor and grapnels, 300 pounds; sundries, 300 pounds; total, 7,100 pounds. Then 4,500 pounds will be allowed for passengers and ballast.

A female fire company extinguished the conflagrations in Lewisburg, Pa.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING MUNICIPAL CANVASS.—NEW SCHEMES AND COMBINATIONS.—Because the city politicians are in a state of semi-queosence, it does not at all follow that the canvass for the municipal election, in October next, languishes. On the contrary, new combinations are developing daily, and the henchmen of the various aspirants for municipal honors are doing their level best to "make hay" for their respective candidates. The situation remains pretty much as it was a month ago, except that a number of new combinations and parties have appeared in the field. The most important of these is the Black Man's party, a new organization, under an old name, of which Major Martin R. Delany is the acknowledged head. The aim of this combination was to run in a colored man for Mayor, but the sharp Major, in a published letter, throws no end of cold water on the scheme.

A new move will probably be developed in a short time, caused by a new deal in the Custom House and the appointment of General Worthington as Collector. It is thought that ex-Collector George W. Clark, who has once been Mayor of the city, liked the place so well, that he is willing to sacrifice all considerations of personal feeling or convenience, and accept the position again; and it is stated by the knowing ones, with many profound winks and nods, that he will make a strong fight for the regular Republican nomination, with a good chance of success. The quid nuncs say that he has the influence to support him, and that with the regular nomination and a strong Aldermanic ticket at his back, the ex-Collector will most assuredly go in to win.

Per contra, the supporters of Mr. E. W. Mackey aver that he is confident of obtaining the regular Republican nomination, and is equally confident of success in the election. Major T. G. Bong is still spoken of in connection with the office of Mayor, and his friends and supporters claim that the movement in his behalf is gaining strength daily.

The present incumbent, Mayor Wagner, it is stated, expects to receive the regular Conservative nomination, and claims that he will be supported by a large colored vote. There are numerous other candidates in the field, but these only have an eye to the office in perspective, and do not propose to make a fight unless there is division in the ranks of the contending parties. The aspirants for Aldermanic honors are almost as numerous as sands upon the sea-shore, and the struggle after the imaginary municipal leaves and fishes promises to be unusually severe. All the old hacks are in the field, of course, and very few new men are spoken of. By the "old hacks" is meant the men who have been pulling at the wires in the Republican conventions ever since Republican conventions had an existence in this community. All parties seem loth to begin the canvass, but confine themselves to laying the plans of the campaign. The active, open canvass will begin about the middle of August, and from that time out the fight will be to the death.

Charleston News.

A GEORGIA COLORED MAN ON A EUROPEAN TOUR.—A well-known colored man—Henry Gwinn—left Savannah some time during the month of May, for a European tour, intending particularly to pay a visit to the great Vienna Exposition. At the time of his departure, Henry was employed at the Pulaski House as chief waiter in the ladies' saloon. He was owned, previous to the war, by Rev. Peyton L. Wade, of Screven County, Ga., upon whom he waited constantly as body servant, carrying on that gentleman's correspondence regularly. The Liverpool Albion, speaking of Henry, says: "A fine specimen of the American cotton plant, grown in Early County, South-west Georgia, and several beautiful samples of the cleaned fibre, were exhibited in the Exchange News-room, yesterday, by Mr. Henry Gwinn, of Savannah, who is passing through Liverpool with the plant and samples, en route to the Vienna Exhibition. Mr. Gwinn, who does not look like a 'person of color,' was formerly a slave, and was owned by a Georgian clergyman, but received his freedom as a reward for long, faithful and invaluable service. Mr. Gwinn comes to Europe with a good supply of excellent letters of introduction, including one to the Hon. Mr. Jay, United States Minister at Vienna."

LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.—The state of public feeling in portions of Texas, on the subject of lynch law, may be inferred from the tone of the following special telegram, sent from Waco to the Galveston News, under date of June 30: Last night, about thirty men rode up to Mat. Wallace's, about three-quarters of a mile from the public square, called him out, took him about fifty yards, and hung him to a tree. The limb being low, they tied a rope to his feet and attached it to another tree near by, to prevent him from touching the ground. He died from strangulation. Wallace was a brother-in-law of Bill Posey, and had been attending to Posey's affairs, which he was fast converting into his own, thinking Posey would hardly dare return to these parts, but he reckoned without his host. The deceased was considered a very bad man, and was considerably mixed up with all the cattle stealing going on in this County. He lately "shook" Posey and his crowd and moved near town. It is generally thought that Posey's gang "tired" him, while it is supposed by others that he was hung by the men who have been robbed of horses and cattle. The verdict of the jury reads that he came to his death by unknown hands.

A servant girl in Newark, named Bridget Keagan, was arrested, on Thursday, for pilfering, and when searched, six pounds of butter, with a piece of ice and seven pounds of sugar, were found secreted in her bosom.

Local Items.

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

Some people say that dark-haired women marry first. We differ; it is the light-headed ones.

It is said that pounded ice, dipped in the white of an egg, will settle the stomach when all else fails.

"Cholera bomb shells" is the scathing sarcasm launched by impecunious urchins at the luscious water-melons.

Young man, bear in mind that though some of the city sanctuaries are closed to-day, there's a place below always open.

Yesterday was pay-day at the garrison, and it is presumed that fully \$7,000 was disbursed in various ways by the boys in blue.

Broken spouts are common throughout the city. There is a penalty attached to wasting of water, which careless citizens should be reminded of.

Business improves, despite the dull season. Numerous jobbing merchants, in water-melons, ornament the sidewalks with their tempting stocks.

The Morris cotton gins are all the go. Mr. Morris is a practical man, and superintends his business—lending a helping hand when necessary.

Any individual having a file of the South Carolinian, for the months of June, July and August, 1862, will confer a favor by making it known at PHOENIX office.

It is absolutely necessary that something should be done relative to the city fire alarm. The bell requires renewing; or, as some have suggested, a filing out of the crack.

A black and tan pointer slut has taken up her abode on the premises of a citizen, who is anxious to get of her. Information as to her whereabouts can be obtained at this office.

The Southern Express Company has considerably reduced its rates of freight over the lines of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroads, and all points between Augusta and Richmond. A fastidious citizen of Zanesville, Ohio, objects to the boys bathing in the reservoir which supplies the city with water. Bathing is nothing; the water supplied to our citizens looks as though something worse than bathing was done in it.

Messrs. R. O. Shiver & Co. have adopted a novel plan for displaying their different styles of wall papering—covering the side-walk in front of their immense establishment. See what they have to say relative to "Seasonable Goods."

By a card in another column, it will be seen that Major Gulick, by authority of the Comptroller of the Currency, will proceed to organize a new National Bank in this city. It is a profitable business, and those who are fortunate enough to possess surplus funds will, doubtless, invest.

Advertisers, who bring funeral, marriage and other small notices to this office, must come prepared to pay for them. It is unreasonable to ask us to charge these petty amounts, and our experience teaches us that we ultimately get paid for one out of three. Our terms are published.

An excursion for the merchants of Augusta, over the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, has been arranged by Mr. John Jenkins, agent of the road at that place. The excursion train left the Union Depot, yesterday, at 5:40 P. M., and will return next Friday afternoon.

Mr. Emile Ponceguon died at his residence, in Charleston, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the seventy-fourth year of his age, of apoplexy. He resided in Columbia during the late war, where he made many friends. Mr. P. was a native of Bermuda, whence he fled in early life. He was a wealthy and a liberal man.

How any man can help believing in the doctrine of punishment after death, when he considers the mosquito, how it bites, is more than we can understand. This diabolical insect is brought to mind by the mention of a Michigan man, who has invented a machine, a sort of trap, for its deadly extermination. It is said to do its work very thoroughly, and has to be re-set only after the capture of each mosquito, so that its owner can pleasantly spend his nights in attending to it.

CORNER'S INQUEST.—Acting Coroner Trezovant held an inquest, yesterday morning, over the body of Thomas C. Johnson, who was found dead at his residence, on Pickens street, at an early hour in the morning. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that the liver was nearly double its proper size. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the liver and stomach, caused by the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

PHOENIXIANA.—Good wine needs no push.

The proper port in a storm—Patric Bay.

The milk-man's watering place—The pump.

The lawyer's best case—The case in hand.

The grangers are now busy in their grain.

Woman should study to be smart, but never shrew-ed.

Uncle Sam's salute to Captain Jack—"You be hanged!"

Slaying time in New York—All the year round.

"Corner statutory" is the latest term for loafers.

Jeff. Davis has been inundated with visitors during his stay in New York, to preclude the possibility of his again firing the Southern heart.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," and, if you inquire at the Patent Office in Washington, you will find that invention is also too often the mother of necessity.

The Casabianca of the period is thus poetically described:

He came—the image of his sire.

With all the charms that youth can lend—

And sat beside the kitchen fire,

While maumma did his garments mend.

She turned the pockets inside out,

And forth came miscellaneous things;

And all the region round about

Was strewn with marbles, fish-hooks, strings.

A dirty handkerchief, some gum,

Fragments of cake, a dozen nails,

A photograph that had become

The worse for wear—but language fails.

So thought the matron, in dismay;

And, with intention to destroy,

Thrust in the stove such cards as they

Who play at euchre would employ.

But quick, the boy, through smoke and flame,

Grabbed them, nor cared for burns a speck;

And like young Cassa—what's his name?

Trod bravely on the burning "deck!"

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. L. Solomon—Notice.

B. Scherwin—Selling Out.

E. H. Heinisch—Drugs, &c.

R. C. Shiver & Co.—Seasonable Goods.

The Morris Cotton Gin.

D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Auction.

W. B. Gulick—New National Bank.

Meeting Independent Fire Company.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 14.—Wheeler House—J. W. Vance, New Orleans; R. L. Dannenberg, Baltimore; J. B. Joey, N. C.

Phil Dannenberg, Winnsboro; Wm. P. Etchison, J. R. Mears, Charleston; Geo. Bankroft, Marion, Ala; H. L. Darr, Sumter; T. R. Lamar, Sparta, Ga; J. W. Rigby, A. J. Twigg, Augusta; H. W. Harding, Clinton, N. C; Wm. Eberhardt, City; E. S. J. Hayes, Lexington; W. M. Shipp, N. C; W. P. Bynum, Charlotte; John H. Dillard, Greensboro; R. J. McDowell, Rufus Barringer, Jos. H. Wilson, Charlotte; Miss Moore, Wilmington; H. A. Smith, Winnsboro; W. M. Jacobs, Augusta; B. J. Hayes, Lexington; M. London, Wilmington; Lt. Robt. London, U. S. A; J. L. Breeden and lady, Bennettsville; S. A. Durham, wife and two children, Miss A. L. Durban, S. C; Thos. Thomson, Abbeville.

Columbia Hotel—H. Heins, Ridgeway; J. T. Hester, D. Barrow, N. Y.; M. H. Downing, Sumter; J. H. Reddick, Marion, Ala; J. Dougherty, Jr, W. D. Kennedy, G. A. Seymour, Charleston; J. F. Barton, Newberry; J. W. Biles, Florida; E. M. Cayless, city; W. J. Acker, Washington; W. J. Sprinkle, Charlotte; F. S. Garrison, C. P. Graham, Arkansas; S. Kahn, Pa; D. H. Willard, Washington; J. H. Stelling, G. & C. R. R.; S. C. Gilbert, W. H. Evans, G. E. Reab, Charleston; E. H. Brooks, D. F. Walker, A. L. Miller, Ga; J. D. Gardner, N. C; Rev. C. B. Northrop, Charleston; T. J. Goodwin, J. T. Darby, Fort Motte.

Heidric House—J. S. Cathcart, Winnsboro; J. M. Seely, Ky; S. Williams, Geo. Hughes, S. C; J. M. Amble, Pickens; P. Skiff, Charlotte; J. A. Cannon, Perryville; C. C. Tracy, West Tenn.

THE PETERSBURG APPEAL ON THE NORTH POLE.—The Dispatch's question: "Now, tell us, Mr. Appeal, whether you believe in the North pole? For our part, we would have no hesitation in speaking just as disrespectfully of it as Sydney Smith's friend did of the equator."

The Appeal's reply: "Now, we tell you, neighbor, upon conditions of profound secrecy—grave-yard talk—that we have precious little faith in anything North of Mason and Dixon's line. If the North pole was not so 'far North,' we might entertain a shade of belief in and respect for it. But, as at present advised, we must confess that we regard it as a first class fraud. And we sincerely trust that the first man who discovers it may be swung to it until he is dead, dead, dead, according to the formula of the law. We are very much of the opinion of the Virginia statesman, who held that there was nothing true North of James River. That from that stream, as one progresses North, he finds everything and everybody to grow, personally, socially and politically, rotter and rotter. So you may judge, brother, how things would appear, and in fact be, when the traveler reached the North pole."

In a recent case of assault with intent to kill in Indiana, it was shown that the affray came about from a father insisting on remaining in the room with his daughter and her beau. The jury cleared the young man, knowing that nothing could be more vexatious than for a fellow to sit up Sunday night with a handsome girl and her old dad at once.