

Whea, Bolivar!

The Thompson contempt case came to an inglorious end, yesterday morning. Soon after the House assembled, at 11 o'clock, the Speaker called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to produce the body of James G. Thompson before the bar. In walked the elephant, escorted by Mr. Clyde, with his pretty blue stick, and composedly took a seat at the head of the aisle. Then came up the great conundrum propounded in the words of Humbert, of Darlington, "What for you bring this man here before the House for?" Davis, of Charleston, thought it was, that being adjudged to be in contempt, he should be retained in custody, and committed to the County jail, until such time as he should repent of his sins and apologise. He offered a resolution to this effect, as a substitute for Leslie's, which was to discharge him. The House having had enough of his smart tricks, which were too much for it, did not think it prudent thus to prolong his opportunities. Bampffield, of Beaufort, expressed himself as not an admirer of James G. T. He had always regarded him a failure as a man and an editor. (But he evidently considered him a first class elephant.) He had committed an infamous wrong, such as were becoming only to Democratic journalists; but the House had sought the wrong mode of redress. The Legislature was an irresponsible body, so far as courts are concerned, and could not prosecute them. But, on the other hand, it has no right to assume to act as judge, jury and counsel all in one, and arbitrarily ride rough-shod over the liberties of a citizen. A remedy was within the power of any one who was aggrieved. He might indict, and, if possible, convict and send to the penitentiary. Holding out the prospect of this dubious alternative, he would advise that Bolivar should be severely let alone. It would be better not to stir him up any more. Hirsch, of Williamsburg, obeyed the Oiceronian maxim and went for a solution of the trouble to the fountain-head, the Constitution of the State. Tipu Sultan was not amenable to the punishment of the House, because his offence was not in violation of its order and was not committed in its awful presence. Besides, the liberty of speech and freedom of the press were somewhat in the way. The offender might be liable to certain other proceedings, but perhaps it was indignity enough to have been arrested, taken through the streets and brought to law ignominiously. (Here Bolivar raised his ears, and smote a smile in token of strong dissent.) Pinckney, of Charleston, remained inconsolable. The imputation of being an animal still stuck in his craw, as his question, "what part of the animal kingdom do you belong to?" addressed to Hirsch, indicated. The puzzle was at last solved, by a vote of 88 for discharge to 14 against it. Whereupon the Speaker announced that the agony was over, and the editor-prisoner might consider himself free once more. The inevitable Clyde appeared, and Mr. Thompson, bowing his acknowledgments, walked out smiling and triumphant, the observed of all observers. Humbert's conundrum remains unanswered, but the legislative mind is satisfied to grope in the dark upon it, and Mr. T. will not be arrested for contempt again. That foolishness is played out.

The Treasury Case—Argument of Mr. Porter.

The argument against the adoption of the address to the Governor for the removal of the State Treasurer, was continued before the joint assembly, yesterday morning, by Hon. W. D. Porter, of Charleston. His speech occupied two hours and thirty-five minutes, and was highly impressive, both in its matter and in the manner of its delivery. The Treasurer certainly has been well defended. His able counsel have spared no labor of research or study in presenting the most favorable views that can be taken of his conduct in the particulars in reference to which the charges against him have been made. Mr. Porter addressed himself, in the first half of his argument, to the establishment of the proposition that the charges and specifications warranted impeachment, and not the form of procedure known as address for removal, and that the adoption of the address as a remedy for misdemeanors justifying impeachment, would be a proceeding altogether anomalous. He urged that the General Assembly could not ask the Governor to remove

an executive or judicial officer for any offence which is not a ground for impeachment. If there are such grounds, the officer must be impeached. Where conscious guilt is alleged in reference to the head of criminal offences, the mode of punishing which was well defined. No one can suppose the Treasurer could defraud the State of perhaps a million of dollars, well knowing what he was doing, and not render himself liable to impeachment. He referred to Blackstone as of the highest authority in the discussion of elementary principles, and quoted from his writings a passage which exactly fitted this case, to the effect that mal-administration of officers in high trust and employment is one of the first and principal misdemeanors, and punishable only by parliamentary impeachment. If the Treasurer did what the first specification of the first charge alleges, he was guilty of a high misdemeanor. And yet the address carefully abstains from charging against him any criminal intent, and does not require a verdict either that he is guilty or not guilty. It is asked that he be removed simply on want of confidence. This a phrase which has no application to the case, and belongs only to the British Parliament. It pertains to the removal of the ministers, who have no term of office, and go out of their own accord when beaten on a test question or leading measure. Such a proceeding, if imported here and misapplied, might work serious mischief in times of high political excitement. It might be used to strike down an able and independent Judge, and be the means by which the brightest jewel in the crown might be trampled under foot. Mr. Porter concluded this division of his speech by laying down the proposition, that whoever votes for the address votes for all the charges and all the specifications contained in it; he votes that the Treasurer committed frauds, well knowing what he was doing, although he has already voted that no criminal intent was entertained by him in so doing. Mr. Porter next showed the character of the office which the Treasurer holds. It is administrative or ministerial. He is bound to obey and execute the law, more especially where the rights of third parties are involved. An Act of the General Assembly embraces in itself the supreme legislative and executive authority. The duty it imposes can only be got round by its being repealed by joint resolution of the houses, approved by the Governor, or by injunction of the Court of Common Pleas. Neither had been done. An injunction had been sought of the Attorney-General, but had been refused, because similar objections had been set at rest by the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States. The Treasurer had no option but to obey the law, and it would be a monstrous thing to convict him for it. Mr. Porter held that the Act to reduce the volume of the debt, was an offer on the part of the State to holders of its bonds, to consolidate them at fifty cents on the dollar, which, accepted, became a contract. Every such holder was in position of having made such contract, and could enforce it. Nothing was excluded from the Act but the fraudulent conversion bonds. Whatever is not excluded is included. The hypothecation bonds were so included. This the Legislature knew full well, when it passed the funding Act. They placed heavy penalties of fines and imprisonment on whoever would refuse to discharge any duty devolving on him in connection with it. The Treasurer was precluded from exercising his own judgment, if he had desired or chosen to do it.

We find that we cannot follow the speaker in all the points he made. He discussed the funding bill at some length, maintaining that it was the best thing for the State that could have been done, although it worked injustice particularly to the owners of the old bonds. He referred to the interest account of the period from 1869 to 1871, and read a statement of Mr. G. M. Walker that, upon examination in the Treasurer's office, he had found a balance of interest unpaid in those years of \$617,925.97. Finally, he said that he would not stand here to defend the Treasurer, if he thought that there was any taint of fraud, or anything wrong in what he had done. He believed that he had done well, done his duty, and deserved thanks for it. In behalf of the Treasurer, he stated further, that he had not intended any disrespect in anything he had said or written. He earnestly hoped that the joint assembly would arrive at a just conclusion in this matter, and decide it in reference to the common benefit and good of the State.

OUT OF A JOB.—The disruption of the late Congress has left a large number of its members out of a job, and their great intellects are much exercised as to how they may turn some more honest pennies to keep the wolf away. A private secretary of the President says that no less than forty-nine ex-Congressmen have filed applications for office. Nearly all of them want to be ministers plenipotentiary, but failing, they are content to be made judges, marshals, postmasters and the like. The President is anxious to reward their devotion to his political fortunes, and to retain their valuable services to the Government, but there is a limit to the number of offices to be filled, and the President has not enough to go around among the host of the disappointed.

The Peo Des fresbet is still very high, having fallen only about two feet. It is still above the usual high water marks.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875. SENATE.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that he had approved Acts to authorize Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company to construct a private railroad; to confer rights of legitimacy upon William H. Prait, of Anderson County; to confer rights of legitimacy upon certain children herein mentioned; to change names of William George Palmer and Frances Clementine Palmer, of Anderson County, to William George Garrison and Frances Clementine Garrison, and make them lawful heirs of Henry Garrison and Frances Garrison; to incorporate the town of Westminster, in County of Oconee; to amend charter of Home Insurance Company, of Charleston; to amend and renew charter of town of Abbeville; to alter and amend Section 148, of Chapter CXXII, of Title V, Part III, of General Statutes, relating to trial of civil actions; joint resolutions to relieve A. Hendrix, of Pickens County, from payment of taxes due on property destroyed by fire; to authorize County Commissioners of Lancaster to levy and collect special tax of two mills on the dollar, for payment of past due indebtedness of said County; to provide for payment of certain moneys to S. W. McKenzie.

The Speaker of the House attended, when the following Acts and joint resolutions were duly ratified: To provide for filling of any vacancies that may occur in certain State offices; to declare certain holidays; relative to certain school officers in County of Darlington; to renew charter of Cannonboro Wharf and Mill Company; to vest all right and title of the State in and to certain property subject to escheat, in certain persons therein mentioned; to provide for enumeration of inhabitants of this State; to repeal so much of "an Act as provides for granting of charters to military companies;" joint resolutions giving J. Hammond Fordham, Coroner elect for Orangeburg County, further time to execute his bond; to provide for re-assessment of real estate in County of Greenville, in year 1875; directing and requiring County Commissioners of Charleston to devote one mill of tax levied and collected for fiscal year 1874-75, to the payment of the past indebtedness of said County.

The two houses having met in joint assembly, it was called to order by the President of the Senate, who announced that the joint assembly was now ready for hearing argument of counsel for defence in case of Treasurer F. L. Cardozo. Hon. W. D. Porter thereupon appeared, and resumed the argument. At its close, the President inquired if it was desired to submit any further argument to the joint assembly. Mr. Melton, on the part of counsel for the defence, stated that they had nothing further to offer.

The further consideration of the case of Treasurer Cardozo was made special order for to-morrow, at 1 P. M. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The matter of contempt of J. G. Thompson, editor Union-Herald, was resumed. The Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to produce before the bar of the House the body of J. G. Thompson. After discussion, a motion to discharge the prisoner was agreed to. Bills to incorporate town of Fort Motte, in County of Orangeburg; to amend an Act to incorporate town of Ridgeville, in County of Colleton; to authorize County Commissioners of Fairfield to close a certain road; to amend an Act to incorporate the sections therein named; to regulate appointment and salary of Trial Justices in and for County of Chester; joint resolution to amend a joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution to levy and collect a special tax to pay past due indebtedness of Spartanburg County," approved March 8, 1875, were read their first time and titles changed to Acts.

The Governor has approved an Act to provide for holding a certain election in Barnwell County. The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the point of order, that the "Act to provide for the settlement and redemption of certain claims against the State," had become a law by the failure of the Governor to return the same, with his objections, within the time limited by the Constitution, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration; that the question being more parliamentary than legal, and neither the State Library nor any other examined by them containing the books which the committee deemed requisite to enable them to form a satisfactory judgment; and, further, considering the promptness with which the committee was required to report, a vote was taken on the matter referred, which vote was equally divided in opinion. The committee, therefore, recommend that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the same be determined by the judgment of the House. The recommendation contained in the report was agreed to.

The Senate here joined the House, and heard Hon. W. D. Porter, counsel for Treasurer Cardozo. A resolution was adopted, that when the House meet to-morrow, to consider the Treasurer Cardozo matter, they continue in session until the question is settled.

The evening session was taken up in discussing the decision of the Chair relative to the liquidation bill becoming a law—the Governor having failed to send his disapproval within the time prescribed—three days. The Chair was sustained by the following vote: Yeas—Allman, Barker, Bates, Boston, Brabham, Brayton, Bridges, Bright, Coker, Coleman, Collins, Crews, Couch, Davies, Davis, Doilly,

Dennis, Farrow, Freeman, Galther, Gantt, George, Graham, Greene, Guffin, Hayne, Henderson, Harriott, Holland, A. H. Howard, Hudson, Humbert, Hunter, Jackson, Jefferson, A. E. Jones, Paul E. Jones, Jordan, Keith, Leslie, Milton, Morgan, Mouloughin, Nesbitt, Pinckney, Ramsey, Richardson, Richmond, Rush, A. Simmons, H. Simmons, A. Simkins, P. Simkins, J. A. Smith, Steele, Sumpter, Thomas, Vanderpool, Weldon, Williams, Wolfe, Wright, Young—63. Nays—Andrews, Austin, Bampffield, Barnwell, Beatty, Bomar, Bradley, Barokmeyer, Cannon, Coit, Copps, Cosgrove, Crittenden, Ferguson, Gailard, Gibson, Goggins, Grant, Green, Hamilton, Hirsch, R. G. Howard, Lewis, Livingston, Meatzes, Miller, Muller, Myers, Orr, Peterson, Redferne, Robertson, Scott, Sessions, Simons, Simpson, Sloan, R. M. Smith, Spencer, Tinsley, Trenchholm, Vandiver, Wallace, Wideman, Willis, Woodruff—46.

JOHN MITCHELL IN CORK.—A large audience assembled at the Theatre Royal, last night, to hear Mr. Mitchell's lecture, which was looked forward to with a great deal of interest. For half an hour, the house waited with the greatest patience, whittling away the time by facetious remarks and ironical entreaties for cheers for Judge Keogh; then it was whispered around that Mr. Mitchell had been taken very ill and could not possibly come down. After preparing himself for the lecture, it appeared he fainted, and any movement on his part would, it was learned, be very dangerous. At this crisis, some members of the committee were despatched to Sunday's Well, and Mr. Mitchell, making a great effort, rose from his sick couch and accompanied them back to the theatre. At 9 o'clock, the curtain rose, and Mr. Mitchell was seen sitting in an arm chair, looking very ill and physically prostrate. Mr. Mitchell was greeted with tremendous cheering, renewed again and again, the entire audience rising and waving hats and pocket-handkerchiefs. When the excitement had subsided, Mr. Haly, T. C., moved that Alderman Dwyer take the chair.

Mr. Mitchell's lecture was read for him, as has been announced, by another gentleman. In the course of the lecture, he said: "The Prime Minister has dared to say that my alleged disability rests upon two distinct grounds—one, that I am now a felon, and this is the only legal ground alleged; the other is, that I broke my parole of honor, a matter which has nothing to do with the law of the case at all, and is only dragged in to cover me with execration, and to bring my constituents into contempt for having elected such a person. The London Times, indeed, has discovered a third disgraceful crime of which I have been guilty, viz: that I was a Southern Confederate during the war in America. As to this last charge, I own the effort to impeach me; I was a Confederate, and so were all the best men that I met in America. [Hear, hear.] My three sons served in the Confederate army, and two of them fell in battle. I am not such a craven recreant as to affect to be ashamed of that cause. As for the other far more dreadful crime charged against me, namely, that I broke my parole of honor in escaping from a penal colony, I might, perhaps, content myself with referring to the authority of Mr. Martin, member for Meath; of Mr. Smyth, member for Westmeath, and of Mr. Smith O'Brien, [cheers,] who have all indignantly vindicated me against that ruffian charge. Does Mr. Disraeli imagine for a moment that if I had done the shameful deed he attributes to me, I could now stand up and look my countrymen in the face?"

Mr. Mitchell went on from this point to defend his action in escaping from the penal settlement, as already given. He said: "The events passed more than a quarter of a century ago, and the only narrative of all the details is that which I have given myself in a journal which I kept at the time. That journal, however, was published in America, and its circulation was prevented in this country by the interference of Dublin Castle, so that probably not one in forty of those now present ever saw it. I hold that volume now in my hand, and shall presently read the page of it referring to my escape. But, first, I point your attention to this fact, that I was three years at large in Van Dieman's Land, confined there only by the promise which I had given, although there was no day or night when I might not have quitted the colony with ease and security, if I had condescended to escape clandestinely, and, therefore, dishonorably."

[Cork Examiner, February 27.]

Even in its most unfavorable aspect, the New Hampshire election must be regarded as a sort of stand-off, with the advantage on the side of the Democrats. Neither party can claim a victory. In spite, however, of an Administration opposition of men and money, of the loss of the prohibitionist vote, and of the desperate efforts of the Republican managers, the Democrats remain masters of at least a good portion of the field of battle. The third term and Grantism have at the same time received a rebuke which renders it certain that New Hampshire cannot be carried for Grant in 1876. Admitting, then, that Grant will be the Republican standard-bearer in 1876—an event more than probable—New Hampshire may be confidently counted upon to cast her vote for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be.

The two Masters Pigg, of St. Louis, had their name changed to Peakes.

A Washington letter says: "The opinion of leading members of Congress is that the depositors of the Freedmen's Bank have now a very slim prospect of receiving even a tithe of their dues. The resignation of the present commissioners is caused, as stated by them, solely by the failure of Congress to provide such additional legislation as was necessary to the proper winding up of the concern. A member of the Senate Finance Committee, in speaking of the subject today, said the entire responsibility for the defeat of the requisite legislation rested with Mr. Rainey, the colored Representative from South Carolina. The Senate Finance Committee unanimously reported a bill giving authority to compound debts, to sell the real estate belonging to the concern, and to bring criminal suit against the dishonest officers of the concern, and suits against those indebted to it, and who would not pay, although able. This bill passed the Senate without the least objection. It would have passed the House with no more trouble than for the protest of Mr. Rainey against it, who assumed to speak for his race. The Senator said that he had no doubt Mr. Rainey had been imposed on by some of the dishonest men who would have been in some risk of being punished if the bill had passed; but this did not alter the fact that his injudicious interference would be the means of taking from his race a large proportion of what otherwise might have been saved from the wreck of their hard earnings. The Senator said that he had no question now that the remaining assets of the concern would to a very great extent be frittered away. As to the Government making good the losses of these poor, deluded people, which many of them have been led to think will be done, he said that was, of course, a very ridiculous idea. The Government would have no more right to reimburse the Freedmen's Bank depositors for their losses than it would the depositors of any other broken bank."

FRENCH CONSTITUTIONS.—The Wallon Constitution is the nineteenth that France has enjoyed since 1791. The Gazette de France enumerates these constitutions, which have succeeded one another at longer or shorter intervals during eighty-four years. The list is an interesting and instructive one: The Constitution of 1791, which attempted to combine the maintenance of the monarchy with democracy; the constitution of 1793, establishing direct government; provisory or revolutionary constitution of 1793, which served until the re-establishment of peace rendered possible the application of the constitution of 1793; dictatorial constitution of the year III; consular constitution of the year VIII; modified constitution of the year X, which established the consulate for life; imperial constitution of the year XII; project of a constitution proposed to Louis XVIII by the Senate in 1814; constitutional charter of 1814; additional act to the constitutions of the empire conceded by Napoleon during the "hundred days;" charter of 1830; constitution of 1848; constitution of January, 1852; constitutional Senatus-Consultum of November, 1852, re-establishing the empire; Senatus-Consultum of 1870, which organized the so-called liberal empire; law of February 17, 1871, by virtue of which M. Thiers became "chief of the executive power;" law of September 2, 1871, called the Rivet constitution; law of March 13, 1873, upon the relations of the public powers; finally, the constitutional laws of February 28, 1871, or the Wallon constitution.

THE LAURENS RAILROAD.—We paid Mr. Peake a visit at Helena, and found him in his "house" on the track—a neat coach, fitted up in comfortable apartments, and in which he will push along behind the work. Our reception was cordial and pleasant. Mr. Peake has all the ties, and timber enough for four miles of work. Fifteen car loads of material arrived Monday evening, eight of which were iron. The work of laying the iron commenced Tuesday. The first trestle is about reached. The timber is up for the first trestle, and, with his competent force of trestle builders, he will soon be across. The piling of the second trestle is nearly finished; the third trestle will be small, and, when finished, the work will go forward rapidly. Much of the timber to be used is all heart and neatly sawed, and now that the weather is fine, the first installment being paid in, the material on hand, and the hands at work, we have no doubt this handsome piece of road building will be pushed to completion about the first of September, when all doubt of the Laurens Railroad will be at an end. We congratulate President Magrath on securing so efficient an agent as Mr. Peake, one who is firm, yet kind, and to the workmen, courteous to all, and withal industrious, prompt and prudent in the management of his work. [Newberry Progressive Age.]

THAT BEAUTIFUL GIRL.—Diseases of the blood are legion, the whole body suffers from the slightest impurity, as is seen by thousands every day. Look at that beautiful figure, a young girl, whose graceful form bespeaks a face as fair as she is beautiful, with blotches, boils, pimples and sores. These are nature's beacon-lights, to warn you that your blood is full of fever and humor. And you would be wise to heed the admonition in time. Get a bottle of Heintz's "Queen's Delight," and purify your blood.

Flora Temple is thirty years old, and her kind-hearted owner is doing all that he can to smooth her pathway to the glue-factory.

OTTY MARRIAGE.—Subscribe for the FRENCH—don't borrow. Reading matter on every page. Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. Sun enters Aries, and spring begins this evening, and lasts 92d. 20h. 26m. More rain, yesterday, and in regular rotation, we may expect wind to-day. Enclose the postage with your subscription—Daily, six months, 25 cents; Tri-Weekly, 15; Weekly, 10 cents. The Union-Herald man is once more free—the House having released him from his peculiarly perplexing predicament. Persons who desire to contribute for the relief of the sufferers by the late tornado, are informed that there is a list at this office. The inspection and review of the troops at this post by Major-General McDowell, will come off to-day, at 1 o'clock. Senator John J. Patterson will accept our thanks for bound copies of the Congressional Record and other public documents. Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from FRENCH office. Try us. Major-General McDowell, commandant of the Department of the South, arrived at the Wheeler House, yesterday. Capt. B. B. Keeler accompanies him. The drawing of the Greensboro lottery, which was to have come off on Wednesday last, has been postponed until Monday next, owing to delays in receipt of tickets. Messrs. J. C. Squier, Winnsboro, E. R. Wallace, Union, D. Bieman, Wall-halla, and Julius Poppe, Anderson, are authorized to dispose of tickets for the real estate distribution in this city. Just received by C. J. Laury, opposite FRENCH office, twenty barrels choice red Northern apples, and twenty fifteen-pound pails extra gilt edge butter, at forty cents per pound. Neighbor Hoffman is in receipt of more good things—bananas, oranges, lemons, apples, (Gilliflowers and other kinds,) nuts, confectionery, etc. We could string out the list materially, but deem the above sufficient. The House, last night, by a vote of 63 yeas to 46 nays, sustained the decision of Speaker Elliott as to the liquidation bill becoming a law—the Governor not having sent in his veto within the prescribed three days. It is highly probable that the Courts will have to decide this vexed question.

PHENIXIANA.—A dark subject—the Civil Rights Bill. A heavy robbery—stealing railroad iron. How to invest in a lottery—get married. The pole that's north theories are hung on—the North Pole. What State is round at both ends, and high in the middle? Ohio. A bow that is much prized by the fair ones—the elbow.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, March 19, 1875.—Wheeler House—W S Turner, Augusta; F Bausman, Pittsburgh; J M Walker, W A Wright and wife, N C; P Daffie, Charleston; A O Shaffer, Walterboro; F W West, N C; Major General McDowell, Miss McDowell and maid, Captain B B Keeler, U S Army; O H Glidden, Charleston; J O Whitaker and wife, Dr Pratt, Mass; S Angle, N C; W S Carrington, Richmond; G A Kaminer and wife, Gadsden; J H Bryson, city; O E Smith, Ga; W P Ball, Md; A Bolter, Ohio; J Sumeran, Ga; Mrs A Denzler, Va; W M Graham, Sumter. Mansion House—Henry Heine, Fairfield; J F Baker, Kentucky; E S Fel-wiler, Virginia; Mr Duffie, city; S E Coughman, Lexington; Judge John S Green, Geo L Turner, city; Howard Esmond, Troy; John McCarley and son, Newbury; S J Perry, city; W T Turner, S C; S H Potter, U S A. Hendrix House—E J Coughman, Lexington; John A Glenn, Kershaw; H B Flannigan, N A Feays, Fairfield; J R McEaren, Statesberg.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—For the week ending February 28th, the Messrs. FAIRBANKS manufactured 1,121 Scales. Notwithstanding this large production, they are only keeping pace with their orders. When times are hard, exact weight is in keeping with the closest economy; and while manufacturing generally is dull, the demand for "Fairbanks' Standard" is on the increase.—Evening Post, March 3.

AGRICULTURAL LIENS.—If you have not already ordered your Agricultural Liens to secure advances, do so at once. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., keep on hand four different kinds, and if neither of these meet your views, they are prepared to print, at the lowest prices, any special form to order. If the Planter or Farmer has not yet bought the Rural Accountant, a book for simple farm accounts, let him do so at once. They also have a New Agricultural Lease which gives the Landlord a lien on crop of tenant. This is very valuable. F12f