

The Taxpayers' Convention has accomplished its work and adjourned. It is concluded by all parties, and by all intelligent men without regard to politics, that the Convention is one of the most important deliberative assemblies that ever met in South Carolina. The platform of the convention established the fact that the people meditate no resistance whatever to the Government of the United States; that they regard the Reconstruction measures as final; that they look to time and peaceful agencies only for the solution of any difficulties that may now or hereafter exist in the administration of the State; and finally, that certain measures of reform are essential to the peace and prosperity of the Commonwealth. Committees were appointed who were charged with the duty of reporting upon the existing public evils, and the remedies therefor. These committees were composed of the ablest citizens of South Carolina—men who have many times before been tried in council and not found wanting; the men most distinguished for learning, judgment, prudence and statesmanship, and the views have been presented with force and moderation. Let us briefly review the results of their work:

1. The plan of Cumulative Voting, to the end that the existing minority of sixty thousand may be represented in the next Legislature, has been adopted, after endorsement by pronounced and leading Republicans, and a committee appointed to press the matter upon the General Assembly when it next convenes.

2. The credit of the State has been strengthened. The sum total of the public debt is decreased to be, say \$3,800,000, and the honor and funds of the State are lawfully pledged for the redemption thereof. A plan has also been suggested for the more advantageous manipulation of the funded debt to the end that expenditures may be reduced.

3. It was solemnly declared that the Sterling Loan, or any other obligations hereafter issued by authority of the State, would not be held binding on the people, and the taxpayers were urged to resist the payment of the same by all the legitimate means in their power. A committee of five were also appointed to confer with the representatives of the Fire Loan Securities of the State with a view to an early liquidation of these obligations.

4. A pledge was given by His Excellency the Governor that he would use his influence in securing a change in the present election law, so that the ballots would hereafter be counted in public, and temptations to fraud be removed.

5. It was agreed by the Governor that the penalty for the non-payment of the November tax would not be enforced until the first of March, thus practically extending the time of payment for the benefit of the tax-payers.

6. The alleged frauds committed by the Legislature in the passage of the Blue Ridge Railroad bill were discussed, and the matter was referred to eminent counsel for further consideration.

7. The Governor admitted that the State and County officers, elective and appointed, were unnecessarily multiplied, and it was agreed to urge upon the General Assembly the adoption of some plan of retrenchment and reform. His Excellency likewise promised to remove incompetent trial justices and other officials, and to replace them with persons who enjoy the confidence of the community.

8. In view of the many frauds which have been perpetrated, the Attorney-General was requested to attach the property of persons in default to the treasury, to proceed against them by legal process, in order that a public example may be made, and to provide suitable remuneration to informers.

9. Provision was made for a rigid investigation of the affairs of the Land Commission.

10. The Governor and Attorney-General were requested to require of the Fiscal Agent of the State a bond, with sufficient security, to protect the interests committed to his charge.

11. A series of recommendations to the Legislature were adopted, looking to the passage of laws whereby honesty would be secured in the administration of public affairs, and a reduction of expense be effected in various departments of the State Government.

12. It was ordered that both the Executive Committee and the Committee of Eleven have authority to continue in permanent session after the adjournment of the Convention; to call the body together whenever the exigency may require; and to appoint sub-committees to proceed to New York and to Columbia to aid in carrying out the views of the Convention, by co-operating with the Governor, State officials and Legislature in any efforts they may make to promote the prosperity of the State.

13. And, finally, it was recommended by the Convention that all secret organizations, with a reference to their political character, be discontinued by the people of the State.

The action, of which we have given an outline above, carries with it its own best assurance. Calm, just and prudent, it has earned the praise even of those who predicted that no good would come of the Convention. It has already brought about a state of feeling that should produce the happiest results. We shall now see whether this temperate course on the part of the best men of South Carolina, speaking for the people, will have the weight it deserves with those who sway away her destinies.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE.—Mr. Ott. Trumpler, the great statistician and authority on Cotton, of Zurich, has made up his figures for the six months, 1st October to 31st March, instead of waiting as customary for the end of the Cotton year. The following is an extract from his interesting circular: "The effect of the war on the Continental consumption, except for the first three months, has therefore been of little importance. * * * The present appearance is that from now till the end of the season the consumption of Europe, except in case of an advance in price intervening, will require (including direct imports into Russia and Spain), at least 92,000 bales per week, which, with a total American crop of 4,100,000 bales, and with an importation from all other producing countries not greatly exceeding that of 1867, would leave us at the end of the season with a stock in the ports of Eu-

rope equal at the most to about 30 per cent. of the annual consumption. This you will not find excessive, when compared with that of previous years.

Referring to the facts thus stated, Messrs. Barber, Simpson & Co., of England make the following remarks:

"Great Britain is now consuming about 58,000 bales weekly, consequently the consumption of Europe, irrespective of Spain and Russia, is at the rate of nearly 93,000 bales per week; but the consumption of these last named countries is rapidly increasing. We are without any exact information regarding Russia, but we know that Spain is consuming about 4,000 bales weekly. Europe requires, at present prices, about 100,000 bales every week; and, even with an American crop of four and a quarter millions, we shall not have more than sufficient for our want."

Southern Baptist Convention.
ST. LOUIS, May 13.

Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, addressed the Southern Baptist Convention in this city, urging the Union of the Northern and Southern Baptists.

In the Southern Baptist Convention yesterday the Committee on Missions to China made a report and adopted resolutions that the general aspect of our missionary work in that empire commends it to the sympathies and prayers of the entire Baptist brotherhood. Also, in view of the recent massacre of missionaries at Tsin-Tsin, and the impression that a general rising Chinese against foreigners was likely to occur, and would be connived at if not encouraged by the Chinese officials, the board correspond with the Government authorities in relation to the safety of our citizens, as guaranteed by treaty between China and the United States. The report of the Committee on the Colored Population has been adopted.

It recommends that pastors and conductors of Sunday schools, when they need, be furnished, as far as possible among themselves, and that general and ministerial schools be provided. The report of the Committee on the Religious Interests of the Chinese, of whom there are some 3,000, recommended that efforts be made to teach them in the English language, through Sunday schools.

The report of the Committee on European Missions states that a Christian mission will be planted in Northern Italy; that the opening of Rome has permitted the preaching of the Gospel, the conversion and baptism of several prominent young men, and the organization of a Christian church, after the model described by St. Paul, in that city, and that Dr. Cole, a devoted missionary, has gathered a class of candidates for Gospel ministry, and initiated an extensive plan of colporteur and mission work throughout the entire length of the Italian peninsula.

In the Convention, resolutions were adopted that the Foreign Mission Board be desired to consider the expediency of appointing a general superintendent of every European mission, and that our churches be urged to take measures to provide for the support of the young brethren already gathered by Dr. Cole at Rome, the sum of \$200 annually being requisite for each young man.

A resolution was adopted by a large majority expressing earnest sympathy with the Baptists in England in their efforts for the liberation of religion from the State influence.

The committee on Enlargement of the Work of Foreign Missions reported that the number of laborers in the foreign field had more than doubled during the year, and recommended that the same line of policy be authorized by the Convention for the ensuing year.

A large number of delegates to the Convention have preached in various churches here to-day and attended various Sunday schools of their denomination.

A GOOD SIGN.—The Mobile Register is the leading journal in the South among those that are called "Bourbons." It has hitherto seemed to us to be impracticable—quite as truly so as the Montgomery Mail or any of the few papers that wish the Democratic party to deny the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. But now it has reached the point indicated in the following paragraph:

"We are inclined to think, and we regret to say it, that the weight of Democratic opinion is against our doctrine, that the boldest fight we can make in 1872 is the safest one, and that we should endorse no crime of the Jacobins against the free institutions of the country, even so far as acquiescing in them; and, further, that our strongest and best battle-cry is that of Douglas—this is a white man's Government, made by white men, and dedicated to the uses of white men forever. But despite the pressure of the apparent majority against these views, we must persist in holding to them to the end. As a member of a great party we have a duty to perform and a right to exercise, in urging it to take the highest ground of principle in its line formations for a pending battle; but we have no right to dictate our own judgments at the cost of forsaking our friends and retiring from the contest, if they are not implicitly followed."

The New Orleans Picayune says: An old man was arrested yesterday, charged with abusing his family. The complainant was his daughter, a pretty girl of some fifteen years of age. She cried a good deal, and the unusual agitation enlisted warmly the sympathies of the court. So when the case came on for trial, he inquired of her quite tenderly if she knew why her father abused her. "He didn't abuse me," she answered, innocently; it was John he struck."

"And who is John?" asked the court. "He's an acquaintance." "A lover, perhaps?" "Yes, sir; that is, if he gets the place." "What place?" "Why, father's, John's trying to get it, and when the old man heard it he got angry." "And this you call abusing the family?" inquired the court, indignantly. "Well, it's almost the same. John will be one of the family," argued the pretty pleader. "But he ain't yet." "Well, it ain't my fault," and the fair complainant looked around with an air that evinced she had nothing more to say.

At the rate of two persons only to each acre, Europe and America alone contain land enough to support more than four hundred times their present population with an abundant supply of food. Add to these Asia, and Africa, and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and how many times must the population of the earth be multiplied before the earth will be 'replenished'!

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN S. C., MAY 18, 1871.

The Work of the Convention.

We publish elsewhere, a synopsis of the work of the Tax payers Convention, which adjourned, subject to call, on Friday last.

If the promises of the Governor and other officials mean anything, then we think we see a new era in the affairs of State, and a break in the clouds which have so long clouded our horizon. One of the best things which was promised, is the removal from office, of incompetent officials and the substitution of men who will take a pride in doing their work well, and at the same time mete out justice to all, alike. If this promise is carried out, there will be a much more healthy state of things than now exists, and less seeming of opposition to the laws of the land. It will be, also, an evidence that the desire of pushing matters to extremes, has abated, and that the dawn of reason has set in. This anxiety to exhibit power and vent spleen upon an unfortunate people, in the selection of extremists and corruptionists for office, has been the main cause of trouble in this state, since the inauguration of the Radical party.

The action of the Convention will have a great moral effect upon the people of the entire nation, who will perceive from the acknowledgments of Governor Scott and his co-officials, that the charges made by the opposition, were founded, in fact, though in some respects they might have been exaggerated, and by means of the correspondents of the most influential journals of the country, having extended far and wide, the action of the Convention, and the promises of Governor Scott, and others, we will have some guaranty that those promises will be performed; for their action will be closely, watched and upon the first symptom of bad faith, it will be exposed and held up to public scorn. The Radicals in this State have disgusted the Republicans of the North, and it is time they were seeking to amend their ways in order to prevent utter repudiation by them, for should this happen there would be such an exodus of carpet-baggers and their satellites, as has not been seen since the world was formed.

Altogether, we approve of the action and deportment of the Convention; its moderation, dignity and statesmanship are alike to be commended, and from the almost unanimous sentiments of the members, it is apparent that the white people of the entire State, with few exceptions, comprehend the situation, are equal to the emergency, and above all, are, as in times gone by, a band of brother's. The time of cool deliberation and calm counsel again prevail among those of character and intelligence in South Carolina, and though they are bound by the chains of a common misfortune, yet there is no fear that at their hands, our beloved Palmetto State will suffer any detriment.

The State's Indebtedness.

The following table shows the present indebtedness of the State, exclusive of liabilities as endorser of the Railroad bonds:

The total obligations of the State, on which its name appears, may be thus stated:
Amount of bonds and stock outstanding on the 1st of October, 1867, exclusive of war debt.....\$5,042,211.23
Amount issued for Confederate war purposes, outstanding 1st October, 1867.....2,241,480.00
Total on October 1st 1867.....\$7,649,655.23

Bonds issued by present administration as follows:

Under Act approved August 26, 1868, for redemption of bills receivable.....\$500,000
Under Act approved August 1868, for payment of interest on public debt.....1,100,000
Under act approved September 15, 1868, for funding bills of Bank of the State of South Carolina.....1,258,550
Under Act approved February 17, 1869, for relief of the Treasury.....1,000,000
Under Act approved March 27, 1869, for Land Commission.....200,000
Under Act approved March 1, 1868, for Land Commission.....500,000—\$4,558,550

Total indebtedness by State as principle.....\$12,207,605.23
Deduct amount issued for Confederate war purposes.....2,241,840.00
Actual amount of indebtedness as principal exclusive of Confederate war debt.....\$9,965,765.23

The Carolina Spartan publishes a card from John Faut, Orange Mack, Ransom Lewis, Dennis Williams, Coleman Wofford, Aaron Wallace, Jack Moore, Riley Floyd, Wm. Nash, Andy West, Samuel Durrah, Bailey Forrest, David Hill, colored citizens of Spartanburg, in which they assert that, believing that the Democratic party can only bring peace and order to the country, we take this method of saying that we withdraw from the Radical party, and will hereafter, support the Democratic party.

The remains of Bishop General Polk are to be removed from the Churchyard of St. Paul's in Augusta, Ga., where they now lie unmarked, to Louisiana, where a monument will be erected over them.

For the Journal.

Memorial Day.

"The young village maid as she carefully dresses, Her long flowing hair for some festival day, Will think of thy fate till neglecting her tresses, She mournfully turns from the mirror away." Moore, has beautifully embodied above the sentiment expressed by our women, in their celebration of "Memorial Day," the past week, keeping alive that "unbought grace of life; that cheap defence of nations" which alone sustains the soul of honor, however may be our material surroundings, and at no time in the history of a people have such sustaining influences been more needed than among us now.

It would seem that all else is falling from us, but these recollections of the devoted offering of young and noble lives, in that cause they believed so high and holy—it has been said, "Woe indeed unto a people, when purity in woman is not respected by its men, and high and noble courage in its men uncared for by the women."

It will not do to dismiss with a cold look, or an ill concealed sneer, as unsuited for the work-a-day world; the tone of sentiment that pervades an act of this kind.

The wisest and most practical men who have ruled the destinies of nations, know that the hearts of all men are held by the vein of sentiment that runs through them, and devotion in any cause can only be got by reaching it.

The first Napoleon made a hero of a French peasant by holding before him, as he waded through the snows of Russia, or staggered over the bloody fields of Europe, the star of the "Legion of Honor."

Latour D'auvergne, a private of Brittany, was killed while performing an act of great gallantry; it was ordered, that whenever the roll of his company was gone over, his name should be called—the first grenadier stepped to the front, gave his salute, and made answer, "Dead, dead on the field of battle"—is it not likely that each time they heard it, though daily repeated for years, a thrill went surging through those wild hearts, like the blast of a charging trumpet, catching by some mysterious transfusion, the spirit of the dead soldier whose name was invoked.

We thank our noble women for what they have done, and trust they will never let such memories die, and give in conclusion, what one woman (so well able to do it) pictured to herself, as the greatest consolation the warrior could give himself, when going to meet death upon the battle field.

High hearts shall burn in the royal hall
When the minstrel names that spot,
And the eyes I love shall weep my fall,
Death, death I fear thee not.

7th CAVALRY.

Episcopal convention.

The third day of this Convention was devoted chiefly to the balloting for Assistant Bishop, which excited great interest. The Reverend C. P. Gadsden, W. B. W. Howe and W. P. DuBose were the prominent names. Finally the Rev. W. B. W. Howe of Charleston, was elected. The Charleston Courier says:

"Twenty-three ballots are cast without result, when one who had been largely receiving the suffrages of his colleagues, magnanimously announces his declination in favor of his reverend brother, whereupon the Rev. Wm. B. W. Howe was unanimously elected.

"The Assistant Bishop elect is well known to our community and the Church throughout the State as the loved and esteemed rector of St. Philip's. His works in his parish, and his walk and conversation among all our people, speak his record. Apart from attainments specially theological, he is distinguished by a mind enriched by liberal and discursive culture, a spirit catholic and full of charity, great common sense, and that rare attainment which does not deny a right heart and sound mind to a non-acquiescence in any one's own peculiar views of truth. We wish him God speed in his high and sacred office."

A MODEL COUNTY TREASURER.—The Grand Jury of Orangeburg County, at its late sitting, made the following Presentation:

WE have examined the County Treasurer's Office and we find that the new Treasurer, F. H. Green, complains that he is somewhat embarrassed in the discharge of his duties in consequence of the incomplete transfer of the books by the old Treasurer, V. A. Sasportas. The Agent of Mr. Sasportas, however, H. B. Johnson, explains that he is now busily engaged in the preparation of the books and papers for transfer.

Our attention was called to the fact, that in the books of Mr. Sasportas, the one third which was ordered to be taken off was not noted on the books as so deducted in many cases, which we regard, at least, as negligence.

We are also informed by a competent witness upon his oath, that T. K. Sasportas told said witness that "he had bought county orders."

We are further informed, by competent witnesses, whose sworn statements we have in our possession, that T. K. Sasportas, the County Treasurer, bought county orders from them, in some cases, at a discount of twenty-five per cent discount.

These facts in regard to the County Treasurer are of such a serious nature that we present them to the Court as sufficient grounds for his incitement.

We also have evidence before us that county and school orders have been bought to a large extent by other county officers, and in one case, more than half of said orders have been paid, while, at the same time, we have no evidence of any teacher having been directly paid by the Treasurer, and we are informed that many teachers have repeatedly presented their orders for payment.

THE NATION ON THE KU-KLUX BILL.

In the last number of the Nation we find the following:

Affairs in south Carolina continue to have more interest than those of any other section of the South. This is partly owing, it must be admitted, to fresh outrages on the part of the Ku-Klux, in spite of the President's warnings and the legislation of Congress. What is curious, however, and at the same time very encouraging, is the fact that the leading men of the State, with the possible exception of Governor Scott, have no faith in the remedies prepared at Washington, and, better still are earnestly endeavoring to restore peace in other and more rational ways. Judge Orr looks upon the Ku-Klux Bill as a grave political blunder, in a national point of view, and says it will catch no Ku-Klux, and correct none of the evils it was aimed at. Senator Robertson, a native of South Carolina, though a Republican, voted against the Bill in his seat in Congress, believing in the policy of conciliation.

Alluding to the recent outrage in Chesterfield County, the Nation says:

As in numerous other instances, there was the most conflicting testimony, even among Republicans, as to the character of the deceased, and the probable motive for killing him. The Hon. B. F. Whittemore asserted that Melton's only offence was that he was Tax-Collector for Chesterfield County, and a Republican; but another informant, himself a Republican, and who knew Melton, told the correspondent that he "was a man of bad character, and his so-called Republicanism had nothing to do with the murder. He was ignorant and dishonest, and no more fit for Tax Collector than a horse."

Melton came he added, from North Carolina, where he broke jail while confined for sheep stealing, and when he became Collector, "abused his official powers awfully," especially exciting the enmity of the negroes. If they did not combine to kill him, it must have been another dishonest officer named Donaldson, against whom Melton and his wife were witnesses, who procured his death. Doubtless, if we knew the truth, a great deal of the Southern violence now too hastily styled Ku-Klux, would resolve itself into the work of Vigilance Committees or hired assassins.

THE NEW MOTIVE POWER.—SPRING POWER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.

Mr. Cayce had his miniature spring power street-car in operation, running it over a track built over a trestle-work in the centre of the building. The whole of the power is confined on one shaft, and each of the springs may be wound up in detail by the gravity of the machine, or by a crank, the turning of which requires very little exertion. The model shows that the combination of springs will not require more space than is surplus about the street-car now in use. It is nothing more, really, than putting the watch spring to an enlarged use, the springs being of fine steel, and giving a power which is under the full control of the conductor of the car. The power once collected, is discharged by the conductor with perfect ease and in the amount required. In using the crank, the springs may be wound up in the aggregate or separately. By one of the most important features of this great invention is the fact that while going down grade it is laying up strength, by winding up, for the level or up-grade track. Some gentlemen were in doubt about the power of continuity in the car, but this self-providing resource, together with the immense combination of strength which can be had by multiplying springs, appears fully adequate to any probable need it may have in running over city railway tracks. The small car which operated yesterday, after only a part of its capable strength had been turned on, and loaded with two half-grown boys, pulled strong against a gentleman before he let it go, and ran over the track with such force that it was all he could do to stop it at the other end and prevent it from running off at the abrupt terminus. The practical experiment of yesterday was calculated to impress all who saw it with strong faith in the invention.

Nashville Banner.

The New York Herald, nominating Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman for this Presidency says:

The Southern policy of conciliation and reconciliation, emanating from General Sherman, is better than the policy of the bayonet adopted by General Grant. "Universal amnesty" is good, and "universal amity," we believe will follow it. The victorious party in a foreign war can afford to be generous. How else, looking to the South, can we heal the wounds still left open from the war?—General Sherman, then, is the proper man for the Democratic party. Put him in the field and in front against General Grant, and not only will the Union supporters of the war be divided between them, but the courtesies of brother soldiers will prevail in the campaign between the two parties. The violent hostilities between the two parties and two races will disappear in the South, for, as many of the blacks will be drawn to Sherman and the Democrats, the bitterness of the whites against them will change into a better feeling, and the present danger of a war of races will be removed.

On the Ku Klux question, General Sherman will neutralize the popularity of General Grant on the Joint High Commission; and on the war and the issues of the war the two parties, with Sherman opposed to Grant, will stand substantially on the same footing before the people. Thus, then upon the great financial questions of the day the Democracy, under the banner of Sherman, may, North and South, secure the balance of power in the election. In short, if for the great Presidential battle of 1872 Gen. Grant is the only man for the Republicans, Gen. Sherman, of all men, is the man for the Democracy. Let them try him, and the party will at once rise to its feet, "like a giant refreshed with new wine."—North and South, East and West. Try him, for the field is open for Sherman, and the coast is clear.

HELMBOLD'S GREAT SUCCESS.—In one week from the time that Dr. Helmbold put his celebrated Grape Pills on the market, no less than fifty-seven thousand and eighty-four boxes were sold in New York and Brooklyn alone! This shows the estimation in which the public holds Dr. Helmbold and his excellent remedies. His pills are already a standard article, and will at an early day, supersede nearly all the common nauseating pills put up by other dealers.—Ade.

BREAKS OF THE TYPES.—The blunders

sometimes made by printers are truly wonderful. The following are examples of what can be done in this line:

In the office of a New York paper there stood in type the report of a sermon, and a paragraph about the career of a mad dog. In "making up," these two got mixed, and the readers of the "paper the next day" were astonished at the following "melange": "The Rev. Jas. Thompson preached to a large audience last Sunday. This was his last sermon previous to his embarkation for Europe. He exhorted his brethren and sisters, and after offering a fervent prayer, took a whim to cut up some frantic freaks. He ran up Smith street to Brown, and down Carr street to College. At this stage of the proceedings some boys seized him, tied a tea-kettle to his tail, and let him go. A great crowd gathered, and for a few minutes there was a lively scene. Finally, he was shot by a policeman."

The writer of an obituary notice of an estimable lady, said that the bereaved husband was "hardly able to bear the demise of his wife." Imagine his disgust on reading in print that the bereaved husband was "hardly able to wear the chemis of his wife." The London Courier-Journal, in describing a wedding in high life, said that the bride was accompanied to the altar by eight bridesmaids. The lovely young ladies were not tight. A Providence paper once announced that Rev. Dr. Wyland, President of Brown University, "gave a billiard party." The editor wrote a brilliant party. The importance of careful punctuation cannot be insisted on too urgently. Here are a few instances which illustrate it:—"Wanted a young man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind." "A child was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed with antalets which never spoke afterwards." "The procession was very fine and nearly ten miles in length, as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry, the Chaplain."

CRITICAL PERIODS OF HUMAN LIFE.—

From the age of forty to that of sixty a man who properly regulates himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and all his functions are in the highest order. Having gone a year or two past sixty, however, he arrives at a critical period of existence; the river of Death flows before him, and he remains at a standstill. But, ah! what this river is a viaduct, called "The Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to affect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with perfect composure. To quote a metaphor, the "Turn of Life" is a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and power having reached their utmost expansion now begin either to close like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force beyond its strength, whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it to beauty and in vigor, until night has nearly set in.

THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.—The unlucky

Communist have at last been compelled to get out of Fort Vanres and let in the Versailles. The surrender was done quietly, the former leaving in the night by a subterranean passage to Montrouge, and the latter, who had already battered the fort into uselessness and dug their way to the rear, walking in Sunday Morning on the "blind side" of the work. The Communists have yet three principle forts Montrouge, Bietre and Ivry; the Versailles! also holding three—Valerien, Issy and Vanvres, not including intermediate works, however, of great strength. Meanwhile breaching batteries are being erected at all practical points on the line of the siege, and will open on the ramparts when ready. An address by Marshal McMahon indicates the early occurrence of the grand attack which has so frequently been promised of late.

We clip the following from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel:

WHAT ENERGY CAN DO.—There is a great and universal complaint of the dull time but it seems that in the dullness of dull times some men can make the world move. We have just seen a report of about thirty working days, in Charleston alone, of Messrs. Miller & Randall, agents of the Southern Life Insurance Company. This report certifies to the taking of sixty-nine applications, amounting to \$460,000 in risks, and \$20,000 in premiums. This seems to us an extraordinary exhibit, and speaks volumes for the energy and industry of our home institution and its accomplished agents. Among the policies issued, we note many of the Catholic clergy of the State of South Carolina and many influential laymen of various denominations.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENTS.—A decision

of some importance to newspapers has just been rendered in the United States District Court, at Cleveland. Many newspapers have a fashion of folding in their papers advertising sheets, circulars, or posters, assuming that by printing "supplement" at the head they evade the United States statute made and provided for such practices. Mr. A. K. Brown, of the Alliance (Ohio) Monitor, labored under this delusion, and was indicted and convicted.—Wee!ing Intelligencer.

The judge decided that a real supplement may be thus sent out; but that a mere advertisement is not a supplement in contemplation of law.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry tells us that when color on a fabric has been accidentally destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the same, after which an application of chloroform, will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is little known. Chloroform will also remove paint from a garment, or elsewhere, when benzole or bisulphids of carbon fails.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.