

The Eagle

THE EAGLE.
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
M. J. McSwain
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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ORATION OF COL. W. S. MULLINS.
We clip from the Chesterfield Democrat of March 1st the following complimentary allusion to our well-known and talented friend, Col. W. S. Mullins:

On Thursday, the 22nd ult., the Cheraw Lyceum celebrated its sixteenth anniversary in a manner that will be long remembered by all who witnessed the interesting exercises at the Town Hall. The audience was unusually large and very select. About 8 o'clock the hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen who had come to attend and assist. The first exercise was a beautiful song, by a trained choir of ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Major McLaughlin, Principal of the Cheraw Academy. Then, after a short, appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wood, General Prince, President of the Lyceum, introduced, as the orator of the day, Hon. W. S. Mullins, of Marion.

We would first present an abstract of the able and interesting address of Mr. Mullins, but the want of space and the pressure of business forbid. Suffice it to say that the address was just what might have been expected from a man of the rich intellectual endowments and true oratorical skill of W. S. Mullins. Although the speaker consumed an hour and a half, there was not one of the large audience who would not have listened much longer with pleasure and with profit.

The Southern Home, of Charlotte, says: Mr. A. H. Brown, of Steel Creek, who published a notice in our paper of the 23rd of January, of the cure of his wife of consumption by the use of kerosene oil, has been so troubled with letters of inquiry as to the manner of its use that he requests us to make the statement through the columns of the Home. Mrs. Brown took 10 drops nightly on going to bed, in three tablespoonfuls of water. The kerosene was a pure article, such as is used for burning.

We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. J. M. Leach, in which he expresses the opinion that the tax on tobacco will be uniform, and somewhere between sixteen and twenty cents. A test vote shows that the House is in favor of this measure by a majority of eighteen.—Greensboro Patriot.

There is a great scarcity of corn in the eastern portion of this county. In consequence of the great number of defendants and witnesses who had to attend the Commissioner's and Federal Court, last summer, many farms were not half cultivated and very short crops were made.—Rutherfordton Indicator.

Court—Small court this week.—Few lawyers from a distance in attendance, and few cases were argued. No court Monday; Tuesday adjourned for agricultural meeting; Wednesday jury charged, several cases of embezzlement, but no cases of importance thus far.—Greensboro Patriot.

There are five tobacco factories at Oxford. One of these manufactures exclusively plug tobacco; two of them exclusively smoking tobacco, and two of them manufacture both plug and smoking tobacco.

The celebrated school of Messrs. Horner & Graves is in an unusually prosperous condition and the department of their scholars has never been excelled for gentlemanly propriety.

The official report of the officers of Wilmington, N. C., shows the debt of that city to be \$545,062.19.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.

[Whole No. 188.]

THE EAGLE.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.

BISHOP ATKINSON will conduct services at the Episcopal church here next Sunday and on the evening previous. Our people always delight to hear this able and venerable divine. This is not the regular annual visitation of the Bishop.

Dr. Geo. Walter Sites, editor of the Salem Press, died on last Sunday, after a long and painful illness, aged 38 years. Dr. Sites was an able, forcible and polished writer, and by his death the Conservative cause has lost one of its ablest defenders.

The School at Little River Academy is prospering finely. The departments are now complete, and no school in this section now surpasses this institution. All the higher branches pertaining to male and female education are taught. Jesse R. McLean, A. M., a teacher of long and successful experience is Principal. Miss E. P. Revelle has charge of the music department. She is a graduate of Wesleyan Female College, Marietta, Ga., N. C., and highly accomplished. The best teachers are secured in all the departments.

INDUSTRIAL TAG.—The Industrial Tag is a great convenience to merchants. It answers the combined purpose of a direction, label and business card. Call at the Eagle Office and get a supply.

Snow in Asheville 2 feet, Marion 18 inches and Shelby 14 inches deep.

Snow fell in Greensboro last week to the depth of two or three feet—the heaviest since 1857.

The colored people of Greensboro are to have a library and reading room.

A cheese factory will be in operation in Hayswood county next summer.

Governor Vance will deliver the address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College in June.

Col. John L. Bridges, of Edgecombe, has been invited to address the National Agricultural Convention, which assembles in St. Louis in May.

Fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco was sold at Morehead's Warehouse in Greensboro on Wednesday, prices ranging from \$4 to \$75 per hundred.

The regular meeting of Wilmington Presbytery commenced its session at Brown Marsh, Bladen county, on Thursday, 7th inst.

Sheriff Robinson, ex Sheriff Powell and Mr. Bladley Williams, of Sampson, who were arrested by the United States troops for an alleged conspiracy against the government, have had an examination and been released.

Peter Leach, sentenced to six months imprisonment for robbery in Robeson county, and John Brown, convicted of rape, have been sent to New Hanover county jail. The latter has appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Rev. D. E. Jordan, the Presbyterian minister at Oxford, who is a gentleman of culture and ability, has been offered the position of editor of the N. C. Presbyterian to supply the vacancy created by the death of the lamented Sherwood. We learn that he has declined to accept.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learned that the Board of Directors have received propositions for the hire of convicts, authorized by act of last General Assembly, from Dr. Wm. J. Hawkins, of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R.; R. Y. McAllen, of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R.; and W. McL. McKay, of the Western R. R.

Three colored prisoners, confined for various offences, escaped from the jail in Statesville on a night last week by removing with some instrument the brick wall near an upper story window, and letting themselves down by means of their blankets. They have not been captured.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.—On last Friday night and day following the heaviest snow storm prevailed in Statesville that has occurred there for many years, the snow having fallen to a depth of sixteen inches on a level, and several feet in drifts. West of there the storm was much more severe, the railroad cuts being filled to a depth of four and five feet.

Greensboro is about to organize a fire department.

Warrenton is organizing a colored book and ladder company.

Wake Forest College has 100 students.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in Raleigh on 9th of May.

The stockholder of the North Carolina Railroad will meet in Raleigh on the 28th inst.

The steamer Caswell has commenced running between Newbern and Kinston.

Mrs. Menninger, the wife of the Secretary of the State, co-widowed Tim Lee, the sheriff of Wake, last week for talking about her.

There was a very heavy storm of wind and rain at Lumberton on Friday night. Many trees and several small buildings were blown down.

We learn that all the U. S. troops, now stationed at this place and Ratherton, are to be removed to Lexington and Charlotte on Monday next.—Cleveland Banner.

At the various sales of real estate, which took place at the Court House during this week, there was probably as much as five thousand acres of land sold in different tracts, the most of which was bid off at very low figures.—Rockingham Observer.

RATHER SEVERE.—The Raleigh Era, edited by Lewis XIX, is rather severe on Andrew Jackson Jones, Ex President of the Western Railroad. Lewis should not speak as plainly concerning the crimes of his erring brethren. His party is made of such as Andrew Jackson Jones.

Suit is to be commenced by the government, in a short time, against the Piedmont Railroad, running from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., to recover the road from its present owners, the government claiming to be the owner thereof. The road was built during the war by the Confederacy of the Baltimore Gazette.

Pop Oxendine was tried on two indictments at this term of Robeson Superior Court, one for receiving stolen goods, and the other for breaking jail, on both of which he was acquitted. At the suggestion of the Solicitor, he was released after giving bond in the sum of \$200 for his good behavior.

ANOTHER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA OUTLAW REVERTED KILLERS.—Wilmington, N. C., March 9.—We have to-day a seemingly well authenticated report that Boss Strong, one of Lowery's gang of outlaws, was killed last night by James McQueen at Andrew Strong's home, five miles from Moss Neck.—McQueen made this statement at Shoe Heel this morning, and a posse left there to recover Strong's body, preparatory to claiming the large reward offered.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Robeson county held a meeting at Lumberton Monday, over which Colonel N. A. McLean presided, and Messrs. D. C. McLean and W. S. McQuinn acted as Secretaries. The resolutions presented by the Central Executive Committee for the government of the party, so far as they relate to county organization, were adopted.

It was decided that one delegate from each township be appointed to attend the Greensboro Convention, and that this delegate be empowered to select one alternate. The following appointments were made by the chairman:

M. N. McIver, J. H. McEachin, T. A. McNeill, Calvin Black, R. B. Gregory, D. C. McIntyre, Captain Robert Lilly, Col. M. McRae, Captain J. S. McArthur, A. C. Oliver, E. C. Atkinson, John A. Collins, W. S. McQuinn, Col. E. Wishart and W. J. Rogan.

The heaviest snow known in this section fell Friday night, commencing with a light rain about 8 p. m., and by morning was 14 inches deep. Much timber was broken down and the shade trees in our streets were torn limb from limb. Several persons came in from Mr. E. M. Lynch's, 6 miles, on horses, and had to cut their way with axes through the broken and bent timber, coming through the fields, when possible. They were near five hours coming the 6 miles. Saturday morning the cry for wood was distressing to teamsters, but more so to those who had neglected to lay in a supply.

Yesterday being sales day was quite turbulent; towards evening the cloud was dark, but we believe it ended in all thunder and no lightning. The Sheriff sold but little property, which went at the usual low rates.

The County Treasurer offered for sale the entire list of delinquent lands for taxes; but the only three parcels were purchased by citizens, the balance was bought in for the State. No delinquent, captives were offered, not because there was not any quantity of them, but they were too high for the law to reach.—Horry News, 5th inst.

An Act for Exchanging the Stocks of the State for Bonds with which such Stocks were Obtained and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact That the Public Treasurer and Attorney General shall advertise for six months in such newspapers as they may select, and invite proposals for an exchange of the stocks of the State in any denomination for the bonds by which the State acquired such stocks; or any other bonds of the State (not special tax) where the stock is not specially pledged for the redemption of bonds issued to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms be accepted which may be most advantageous to the State; Provided, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than par value, or for less than three bonds of same nominal value, issued in aid of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1863; and provided further, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless in the same offer it is proposed to take twenty shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad, ten shares in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and twenty shares in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company (Eastern Division), and to pay therefor two bonds of one thousand dollars each of the State, issued to the North Carolina Railroad under acts of 1848-49, chapter eighty-two, or 1854-55, chapter thirty-two, one bond of one thousand dollars, issued to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, under acts 1854-55, chapter two hundred and thirty-two, or acts of 1856, chapter seventy-four and seventy-six, and two bonds of one thousand dollars, issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad (Eastern Division) acts of 1866-67, chapter one hundred and six or in the aforesaid proportion.

Sec. 2. That any Railroad or other corporation, which has heretofore received bonds of the State in exchange for bonds of said corporation or portion holding such State bonds shall be entitled to a surrender of a bond of equal amount issued under the acts of the General Assembly or Ordinances of the Convention, authorizing such exchange, and upon a return of all bonds issued under any particular act or ordinance, the corporation shall be entitled to a cancellation and surrender of any mortgage executed to the State for securing payment of such corporation bonds, or State bonds; coupons on said bonds may be exchanged in like manner and cut off and retained on either side to make equality.

Sec. 3. To facilitate the exchange proposed in this act, the State does hereby relinquish all claim for stock in the Western Railroad above one million one hundred thousand dollars, and surrenders to the said Company two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars coupons now in State Treasury withheld on a former exchange of Company bonds for stock in said Railroad; and also the State does hereby relinquish all claim to stock in said Company above six hundred thousand dollars upon the return to the Treasury of the five hundred thousand dollars of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Company bonds, and coupons heretofore issued to said Western Railroad Company; Provided, That any person acquiring a share of State stock in said corporation, shall be entitled to all rights and privileges with the private stockholders in voting, and in the election of the directors whose number shall be determined by the stockholders of said Company. The State also relinquishes all claim to stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad above four millions of dollars.

Sec. 4. That as soon as the proportion of shares of stock for which the State appoints one director in any corporation is exchanged, the right of the State to appoint such director shall cease and determine, and one director to be selected by lot shall be deducted from the number appointed on the part of the State; and upon acceptance of this act by any corporation, and such guarantees given for its fulfillment as shall be deemed sufficient by the Treasurer and Attorney General, all former rights to representation by the State either by directors or proxy shall cease and determine.

Sec. 5. That as soon as may be practicable, the Public Treasurer shall receive the bonds offered in exchange, and in the presence of the Auditor and Attorney General, shall cancel the same. It shall also be his duty to transfer the stocks and execute such conveyances of the other interest herein before mentioned as shall be deemed necessary, such conveyance to be in a form to be approved by the Attorney General.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to make a minute of what shall be done by the Treasurer in the premises, and to make therefrom such entries in the books of his office as may secure a just accountability on the part of the Treasurer because of the transaction herein before mentioned.

Sec. 7. The Public Treasurer shall make special reports upon the subject of this act to the General Assembly at every session.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified the 1st day of February, A. D. 1872.

1812 AND 1872.

Sixty years ago, the British war ship, Leopard, fired into the American vessel, Chesapeake, and the British government asserted the right to board and search American ships and crews, and to seize British subjects. This arrogant claim that once a subject, always a subject of Great Britain; that allegiance existed when protection was renounced by the citizen, or refused by the government; and the boarding, searching and firing into vessels on the high seas in a time of peace acrossed the patriotism and martial spirit of our people and the cry "To Arms! To Arms!" rang from Maine to Georgia. Our nation was then comparatively young and weak, and our oppressor was the "Mistress of the Seas," and boasted that her flag had braved triumphantly the battle and the breeze for a thousand years. Mr. Madison was then President, and the clarion voice of Clay was lifted in the House of Representatives, invoking his countrymen to the banquet of death, rather than the submission to wrong and tyranny. Congress declared war. Our naval heroes, Decatur, Perry and others on the ocean wave, and Scott on land at the North, and Jackson with his Kentucky and Tennessee boys at the South, defended the honor of the Stars and Stripes with undying and unshaken valor and intrepidity. From the crimsoned field of Bridgewater, to the plains of New Orleans, strewn with English dead, one universal voice sounded— "Strike! till the last man lie in ashes, Strike! for your altars and your fires— God and your native land!" American patriotism, statesmanship and heroism on sea and land, was vindicated, and they who had declared that "the United States could not be kicked into a war with Great Britain," stood rebuked as disloyal slanders.

How is it with this progressive nation in 1872? We are bullied by England and the administration would now gladly see the Alabama claims in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. Grant will never be the reason that we elect a red cent. No Jackson proclamation for reprisals will ever appear. John Bull will never be seized by the horns, so long as he shows a disposition to butt or push. Spain, too, now in the slippery pantaloons of nations, a fourth or fifth power, can fire into and board our vessels with impunity, and, as an old Tar lately declared, after a full inspection of our war vessels—"D'ow us out of the waters of the Gulf in a month!" Can such things be and not excite our special wonder? Can our once glorious eagle be hawked at and killed by every monger on? Soaring amid the rolling clouds, he falls headlong from his pride of place, his plumage stained with his own blood, and the fatal steel impelled and feathered from his own broken pinions. He lies prostrate, and pecks the dirty earth, with a knowledge that he is too feeble to bury his beak and talons in any more warlike enemy than a few half-starved, half-civilized Indians and a number of hopeless old men and women in the Carolinas, and other Southern Provinces once known as States. "How art thou fallen from Heaven, Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground which did weaken the nations!"

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says: "Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has just completed his Compendium of United States History, designed for schools, colleges and general readers. The volume will comprise about 5000 pages, and will be divided into two books—Colonial and Federal History. It is being printed by a house in Columbia, S. C."

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT.—The following are the Candidates now in the field for the Presidency: 1st Judge Davis of the Supreme Court, the workingmen's Candidate. 2nd Gen. Thos. A. Davis upon the Candidate oath and pledges. 3rd Judge Black, of the Prohibitionists. 4th Victoria C. Woodhull proclaims nobility.

Only eighteen candidates for Congress in the Richmond, Va., district. It is stated that a majority of the city council of Richmond, Va., are committed to vote against annexation with Manchester.

The editors of the Richmond "Waig" and "Enquirer" were placed under \$1,000 bonds to prevent a duel Wednesday.

Washington and Lee University has been the recipient of \$70,000 by the will of Gen. R. H. Bailey, of New Orleans.

Richmond is still agitating the question of a new hotel. Parties in New York propose to furnish the additional sum required for the erection whenever an amount not less than \$100,000 is subscribed in Richmond. Miss Cameron's book, "Salted with Fire," is creating a sensation.

LEGALITY OF INVESTMENTS IN CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of Virginia, in the case of Walker's executors vs. Page, &c., maintains the legality of investments in Confederate bonds made by fiduciaries during the late war. The case referred to was an appeal from the Circuit Court of Richmond. A bill was filed in that Court to set aside a sale made by G. W. Randolph, in May, 1863, of the lands of infants, attacking the doctrine of investments made of the proceeds in Confederate bonds not under an order previously made, but sanctioned afterwards, were not legal investments.—The Circuit Court on this Bill decreed that the sale was void, and the investments made of the proceeds in Confederate bonds not under an order previously made, but sanctioned afterwards, were not legal investments.—The Court of Appeals reversed the decree of said Circuit Court, and decided "that the Courts of this Commonwealth had the authority to make investments of the funds under their control in Confederate bonds is no longer an open question. It is definitely settled by legal enactment, by repeated decisions of this Court recognizing the validity of such decrees and investments, and by the Supreme Court of the United States."

The President of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, in S. C., in his last Annual Report, shows a grand total profit of \$290,505.83, from which amount, after deducting expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, including dividends, taxes, insurance, interest, repairs, improvements, and fifty additional loans, he is enabled to carry to the credit of profit and loss account, \$187,631.48, this on a capital of about \$700,000, without omitting dividends, or assessing stockholders.

The cotton consumed 3,080,123 pounds or 6,845 bales, of 450 pounds each, costing \$527,625.74, and from which was manufactured 8,954,875 yards of Graniteville cloth, a material the value of which, from its very general use and well known excellence, may be readily estimated.

The figures of the Baptist Church in the United States for 1871 show: Associations, 820; churches, 18,397; ordained ministers, 12,043. The increase of the year is 47,603; decrease, 14,925. The decrease of the year has been:—By letter, 51,639; by exclusion, 18,515; by erasure, 2,947; by death, 14,014; total decrease, 87,175. Net increase of the year, 57,148. Present total membership, 1,489,191. As compared with the returns of last year, the present exhibit shows an increase of 21 Associations; 652 churches; 1,195 ordained ministers, and 69,698 church members.

Chicago is indomitable even in her misfortunes. She claims to have packed twice as many hogs the present season as Cincinnati, who has hitherto borne the proud title of Porkopolis, and three times as many as St. Louis, her omolous rival in all material greatness. Her number of slaughtered swine has been 1,075,167. The imagination loses itself in the sublime contemplation of the cords of ham, acres of chops, miles of sausages, and leagues of triebina.

Jews.—From the latest official statistics of the attendance at the high schools in Prussia, the ratio of Jewish pupils strongly preponderates over those of other creeds. In Silesia, the number of Jewish pupils in the high schools is eleven times greater than that of the Protestants and eighteen times that of Catholics; and in the eight provinces it is nine times greater than that of Catholics and Protestants together.

"What do you mean, Colonel," said S. S. Cox to Fisk, "by the place where the woodvine twines?" To this interrogatory Fisk responded: "You see, I was before that learned and dignified body, the Committee on Banking and Currency, and when Garfield asked me where the money got by Corbid went to, I could not make a vulgar reply and say up a spout, but observing, while peddling through New England, that every spout of house or cottage had a woodvine twining about it, I said, naturally enough, where the woodvine twines."

The speaker of the British House of Commons has a magnificent residence finished and kept in repair at the public expense, and containing one hundred rooms. He receives a salary of \$25,000, and on retirement, is always created a Viscount, and has a pension of \$20,000, which on his death passes to his eldest son.

How to Repair Ragged Shingles.—Moisten one of the torn edges and lap the edges. Lay them between two sheets of writing paper and rub the lapped edges with the thumb nail until warm by friction. The bill will be stronger in the fracture than elsewhere.

Dan Rice, the famous circus man, has been thrown, financially, and his personal property in Erie County, Pa., is advertised for sale by the Sheriff. So says one of our exchanges.

It is said that the Washington Chronicle has changed hands and will soon be published in the interest of the anti-Grant Republicans.

How Grant Went Into and Got Out of "The Wilderness."

Jim Nye, the Senator from Nevada, made a grand spread-eagle speech, recently, showing forth the glories of General Grant. He dwelt with special delight on his hero's campaign in Virginia. The correspondent of the New York World gives an account of the speech, and on this particular point takes up the orator, and shows how Grant got into and out of "The Wilderness." We quote his interesting historical facts: Nye launched into a fulsome eulogy of Grant as a soldier, and he was particularly vociferous on Grant and his campaign from the Rapidan to Richmond and Appomattox Court House. It is not for the poor purpose of answering Nye, but to anticipate the thunders of speakers who will be listened to far and wide next summer, when they speak of that hideous campaign, that I revive the true record of it here. "Grant has been in the wilderness before," declared Nye, "and he will come out of it as he did before." How did he come out of it? Let us see.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000. Lee's reinforcements up to the same date were 18,000.—Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000. Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000. Returns to respective governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors de combat was 117,000.

Up to the same date, the number of Lee's army that had been put hors de combat was 19,000. Grant had more than three men for every one that Lee had—222,000 to 70,000. Grant lost more than six men for every one that Lee lost—117,000 to 19,000.—Grant lost as many men as all Lee had and 12,000 over half as many more besides—117,000 to 70,000.—Grant having in the first instance more than twice as many men as Lee—125,000 to 52,000—yet had to be reinforced by more men than all Lee ever had—97,000 to 70,000. These enormous armies did not suffice to overthrow Lee. This line, which was fought on all summer, was abandoned. All that summer and the fall succeeding, and then the winter, and last the spring were spent, before, by this system of exchanging six dead or wounded northern soldiers for every one dead or wounded southern soldier, the exhaustion of Lee and his army became complete at Appomattox Court House. This being the way in which Grant got out of the military wilderness, we may imagine over the vast stretches of the country he will, if he does escape from the wilderness of popular doubt and disfavor that now environ his path to reelection.

BETTER THAN ENJOYMENT.—Never quit your hopes. Hope is often better than enjoyment. Hope is often the cause as well as the effect of youth. It is certainly a very pleasant and healthy passion. A hopeless person is deserted by himself, and he who forsakes himself is soon forsaken by friends and fortune.

A bill is before the S. C. Legislature to charter a railroad from Laurens to Asheville, North Carolina, by the way of Greenville.

NEW TRIAL.—Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the murderer of Mr. Crittenden, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of California.

The Washington telegrams announce that Gov. Holden has declined the mission to Peru tendered him by President Grant.

Chatanooga has five temperance societies. The other houses sell whiskey.

LOVE AND MATHIMONY.—Love fails where we espay all faults. Faults are thick where love is thin. Hot love is soon cold. Love demands faith and faith steadfastness. Love and a cough cannot be hid. Marry in haste and repent at leisure. Love knows not labor. If thy estate be good, match near home and at leisure; if weak, far off and quickly. If marriages be made in heaven, some had few friends there. Marry, marry, and what about the housekeeping? Who weds ere he be wise, shall die ere he thrives. It is a sad house where the hen crows and the cock is mute.

The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities.—You must originate, and you must sympathize; you must possess, at the same time, habits of communicating and listening. The union is rare, but irresistible.

Girls, remember that the man who bows, smiles, and says many soft things to you, has no genuine love; while he who loves most sincerely struggles to hide the weakness of his heart and frequently appears decidedly awkward.

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have strong muscles, we must labor. These include all that is valuable in life.

Women are called the "softer sex" because they are so easily humbugged. Out of one hundred girls, ninety-five would prefer ostentation to happiness—a dandy husband to a plod.

Why are persons with short memories like politicians in office? Because they are always forgetting everything.

Why is a salt herring like an umbrella? Because it keeps one dry.

Water reddens the rose, whiskey the nose, and tight boots the toes.