

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

No. 1981.



GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
495 Broadway, New York.
A NEW STYLE—Price \$50.

THIS Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rethreading of thread; it runs, feeds, gathers, and stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works four cent an hour. Send for a Circular.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON,
Agents, Hillsborough.
January 18. 71—

Revival of Business.

HAVING concluded to remain in Hillsborough and continue my business, my old customers will find me one door east of "The Brick House," my former shop. My work shall be well and fashionably done, and all my cutting jobs prepared so that the seamstress shall find no difficulty in making.
All work executed at the shortest notice.
JAMES S. WATSON.
February 8. 77—

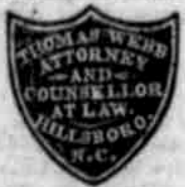
\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers about the 15th of October last, a negro man, DENNIS, who is about five feet ten inches high, and would weigh about 165 or 170 pounds. He was raised by the late Daniel Turrentine, deceased, and since the death of said Turrentine has been owned by John A. Cole, and we think he is lurking about Cole's and in the neighborhood where he was raised. We will give the above sum of fifty dollars for his apprehension or confinement in the jail at Hillsborough, or so we can get him.
MORRIS & LATTA.
Jan. 12. 73—

LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS,
For sale by J. C. Webb & Co.
ASPARAGUS—Large Green Purple.
BEANS—Early Six Weeks, Newington Wonder, Red Speckled Valentine, Brown ditto, White Cranberry, Red French, Large Lima or Butter, White Dutch.
BETS—Early Turnip Blood, Long Blood Red, Sicilian or Sugar, Swiss Chard.
BROCCOLI—Purple Cape.
CABBAGE—Early York, French Ox Heart, Early Battersea, Large Late Drumhead, Early Drumhead, Flat Dutch, Red ditto, for Pickles.
CARROTS—Long Orange, Early Horn, Large White Field.
CAULIFLOWER.
CELERY—Silver Grass, White Solid, Red ditto.
CUCUMBER—Early France, Long Green, Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
LETTUCE—Brown Dutch, Royal Cabbage, Drumhead, White Cabbage.
MELON—Nutmeg, Citron, Mountain Sweet Water, Mountain—White, Brown.
KANTHURTIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Silver Skin, Large Yellow.
PARSNIP—Curled or Doubled, Plain or Single.
PARSNIP—Sugar.
PEAS—Lancashire's Extra Early, Early France, Bishop's Early, Dwarf Sugar, Landreth's Early.
PEPPER—Large Sweet Pecking, Bull Nose.
PUMPKIN—Caskow, Common Field, Mammoth.
RADISH—Long Salomon, Long Scarlet, White Turnip Rooted, Red ditto.
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.
SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.
SPINACH—Round Savoy-Leaved, Prickly Scandol.
SQUASH—Early Bush, Long Green.
TOMATO, or Love Apple, Extra Early.
February 14. 78—

TOW CLOTH!
TOW CLOTH WANTED, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
September 16. 66—

Cheap Cooking Wines and Brandy.
MALAGA WINES,
SWEET WINES,
FRENCH BRANDY.
For sale at the
DRUG STORE.
December 23. 20—



Fire and Life Insurance.
Is your property insured?
Is your life insured?
If not, call upon the subscriber, who is Agent for the Greenborough Companies.
THOMAS WEBB.
January 6. 21—30

DRIED APPLES and Peaches wanted, the highest market price paid by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
August 18. 53—
246. STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 8. 55—

Kerosene Oil, and Lamps,
For sale by
J. C. WEBB & CO.
July 5. 47—

FRENCH MUSTARD,
For sale at the
DRUG STORE.
February 1. 78—

CHIBBIS, Leather Drinking Cups, and Pocket Traveling Flasks, just received at the
DRUG STORE.
September 1. 78—

KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON.
I HAVE now on hand for sale Twelve Thousand pounds of the above iron, which has heretofore been of such general satisfaction, and the same for which Mr. P. B. Rutlin was agent; consisting of Bar, for tire and plantation use, Square, Band, &c. &c.
The assortment will be kept complete, and sold at lowest rate.
JAMES WEBB, Agent
of King's Mountain Iron Co.
December 14. 70—

PLANTING POTATOES,
1000 BBLs. Yellow Pinkeyes,
1000 BBLs. Peach Blows,
For sale by
KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23, 1893. 74—

A CARD.
D. ROBERTSON, DENTIST,
HAVING located in Chapel Hill, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession.
His office is at Dr. Moore's. When requested, families will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
Dr. R. will be in Hillsborough the fourth week in each month, also Superior Court weeks, and often (without extra charge) if requested.
August 29. 62

Office News Manufacturing Company.
Raleigh, June 30, 1893.
THIS Company continues to pay 24 Cents per pound for Cotton and Linted RAGS—delivered at Raleigh, or at their Mills six miles east of Raleigh.
Address,
H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.
June 30. 45—3m

CHOICE CALF SKINS, Shoe Thread and Shoe Nails, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
December 2. 17—

RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!!
RAGS WANTED, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
November 23. 17—

SUNDRIES.
EXTRACT of Pine Apple, Extract of Banana, White Pepper, Fragrant Sachets, Fragrant Perfume, Jayne's Hair Tonic, White and Colored Tissue Paper, for sale at the
DRUG STORE.
September 1.

CRINOLINE—Expressly for Skirts, Embroidered Skirts; also, Brass and Whalebone Hoops, and Elastic Belts, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
September 16. 66—

PROSPECTUS.
Quaw's Law Practice.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully invites subscribers to the publication of his treatise upon the Practice of Law in the Courts of North Carolina, to hand in their names by the 1st January; and he solicits for the work the patronage of the Bar and the Public generally. The first volume now nearly ready for the press, is devoted exclusively to the consideration of Legislative and Executive Powers. Under the first named title, the following titles and chapters of the Revised Code, with the accompanying decisions, will be found embraced, viz:

County Boundaries; County Revenue and Charges, Court Houses, Prisons, etc.; County Trustees; Pairs; General Assembly; Inspections; Poor; Registers; Rivers and Creeks; Roads, Ferries, etc.; Idlots and Lunatics; Obedience and Retainers; Mills and Millers; Pawnbrokers; Weights and Measures.
Under the second named title, Executive Powers, will be found the following chapters and titles of the Revised Code, viz:
Attorney General, etc.; Attorneys at Law; Courts, County and Superior; Court Supreme; Guardian and Ward; Administrators; Auctioneers; Clerks; Constables; Coroners; County Boundaries; County Trustees; Deeds; Entries and Grants; Fairs; Infantry Band, etc.; Patents; Pilots; Processions; Registers; Revenue; Rivers and Creeks; Roads; Sheriffs; Rangers; Standard Weights; Weights.

The design of the work is, under these various titles, to present the student and practitioner with an intelligent and connected view of the Statute Law of North Carolina, applicable to each, together with all the decisions of the Supreme Court thereon up to the last term, and to accompany each chapter with the appropriate Forms for proceeding.
It is also proposed to add, in the Appendix, a number of Forms and Precedents usually required in Conveyancing and Office Practice: the whole being intended as a guide to the practice of Law in N. C., and manual for the use of the student and lawyer.
The book will resemble in appearance and execution "Cantwell's Justice," and will be delivered, postage prepaid, to subscribers, for \$5 per copy, cash; payable on delivery. **EDWARD CANTWELL,**
Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 27. 64—

HAWK'S
History of North Carolina.
THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1683 to 1729.
It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this issue, say \$2 15 in cloth binding, \$3 in library sheep, and \$3 25 in half calf. It will be sold only for cash.
Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise free of postage, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for \$4 cloth, \$4 50 for sheep, or \$5 half calf. A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to sell again.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1888. 65—pd

JONES'S KEROSENE LAMPS.
A NEW lot of these improved lamps, which do not go out when exposed to a current of air, and by a process of radiation save at least one third of the oil over the common lamps. Also, the common Kerosene lamps. Jones's lamps are kept only by us.
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
October 6. 60—

50 CANS of LIME for sale low for Cash. Also **COFFEE, Sugar, and many other desirable articles.**
JAMES WEBB.
June 26. 84—

FOR SALE,
A LOT in the town of Graham, immediately in front of the Court House, on South Street, lying between the store houses of McLean & Hanner and A1 bright & Dixon. Terms to suit the purchaser.
THOMAS WEBB.
January 26. 23—

"IS THE YOUNG MAN SAFE?"
If to feel safe insures safety, there is probably no class of persons who are more secure than our young men. But it is a sad thought that this dream of security becomes confident as insecurity becomes imminent. And no darker shade can be pointed out in the picture of society at the present time, than that which is seen in the condition of multitudes of the young men who throng our cities and villages—and alas, our prisons and penitentiaries.
We may well rejoice that so many have entered upon the path of safety during the past year. But what are they to the four or five millions of young men who are yet out of that path, wanderers from their father's house? That irrepressible outgrowth of the father's emotion in view of the ruin of a beloved son, which so much excited the friends of David, was but the precursor of many a similar scene in the households of our own day. "And the king was much moved, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept; and as he went, thus he said, O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" Nor did it bring calmness to his agitated soul to know that his friends were ashamed at what they regarded as an exhibition of his weakness. He still "covered his face, and cried with a loud voice, O my son Absalom, my son, my son!"
While such scenes are so common and so heart-rending, it is improper for us to invest the question of David with a new meaning and a new emphasis, while we solemnly ask, "Is the young man safe?" Is he safe in respect to his principles? It has become quite fashionable in some quarters to separate principle from practice. According to many, and many who profess, *par excellence*, to be the friends of the young, a young man may believe what he pleases, or discard all belief, receive the truth or receive a lie, and yet be equally safe. The confessions of many and many a young man in our prisons, and well-known facts in innumerable cases, most conclusively prove that those subtle and ever changing systems which teach what the carnal mind and the conscience ill at ease so greatly relish—that character and conduct here are not followed by destructive consequences hereafter, has been the license for many a downward career. And nothing can be more natural. Once quiet the conscience with the delusion so welcome, that all is well for eternity irrespective of principle and character, and all other restraints are but the feeblest protection. Principle, and principle based upon God's truth, and consonant with an enlightened Christian conscience, is indispensable to safety. And even principle alone is not enough.

"Is the young man safe?" in respect to his habits? Unsafe habits are numerous, and sometimes in their first appearance, very harmless and even very plausible. Habits of irreverence for the name, the day, the name, and the truth of God, are the almost certain precursors of habits that degrade us in the eyes of all virtuous men. A bad habit, once confirmed, is a dire calamity, as well as a personal degradation. How often have slaves to lust struggled in vain to get free. Young men should take warning. They should realize that the temptations of youth have, in late years, greatly multiplied. Yet greatly as this increases their danger, they should know that temptation, in itself, is not a necessary evil to the tempted. If firmly met and resisted, it may be a blessing. John Bunyan could say of his temptations, "I have found a nest of honey in the carcass of the lion that roared upon me." It is not the temptation that in itself creates the danger, but it is the wayward heart that yields to it, and thus leads one into unsafe habits.

"Is the young man safe?" in respect to his companionship? "He that walketh with wise men, shall be wise; but the companion of fools shall be destroyed." The young man Absalom, long before his sad end, associated himself with fools. And so do all young men before they are pure enough long to withstand the deadly influence of intimate association with the principles and habits of the profligate or sceptical.

That was a most instructive confession, made by a young man some months ago, when arrested for a crime against his country's laws. In bitterness of soul he exclaimed, "Oh, I have lived too fast." In an evil hour he ventured first to select the "fast livers" for his companions, and then he was easily deceived into their mode of living. And well did the eloquent counsel for the prosecution, in his concluding plea, say to the jury, "Ah, gentlemen, the pivot on which all this sad drama turns, is condensed into that single confession, 'I have lived too fast.' Momentous words. They should fall from this court-room like a tocsin on the giddy whirl of young men below. The multitude who have watched with varied emotions, but all with intense interest, the progress of this trial, should carry it forth, and spread it in all the popular resorts of youth, 'I have lived too fast.'"

"Is the young man safe?" in respect to his soul's dearest interests? How often does the unexpected death-bed extort, from the lips of the dying youth, the late confession of the young English nobleman: "My life has been a lost life. I thought religion was a melancholy thing. Here I am dying, and I find it is the only thing worth having." In numberless cases, young men find out this when they can only bewail their destitution of this "only thing worth having," in fruitless and hopeless lamentation. The great mass of young men are building their hopes upon the shifting and drifting sand. The great business of life is neglected, and the soul is lost. "O that they were wise, that they would consider their latter end." O that they could be made to realize that there

can be no real safety out of the "Ark of safety." O ye fathers and mothers, can you answer the question, "Is the young man safe?"
L. T.

From the Indian Land Chronicle.

Mr. Error: From very ancient and unquestioned authority, we have this excuse for neglect of duty: "As thy servant was busy here and there, he was gone." A great many people in our world are busy here and there, about any thing, but the very thing which they ought to mind. At this very moment a great portion of the Representatives of the nation are so busy here and there, that the interests of their constituents are permitted to "slide," with the snug salary of three thousand a year, and some of them with as much more to cover traveling expense, they are so busy here and there, that they cannot find time to attend to the interests of the Nation. Some of them are busy in pushing through Congress military contracts, amounting in the aggregate to six millions, when it is generally understood that one million would be ample compensation. Five dollars per bushel for Oats—fifty-five for peanuts—one hundred and twenty-five for muskets, one hundred per barrel for Flour, and all other articles in like proportion, would seem to simple people largely remunerative, but are looked upon as small matters, by those busy people, who have friends and partners interested in military contracts.

Some are busy in pushing through Congress, mail contracts in the direction of the Pacific, at a ruinous expense to the commonwealth. Some are busy in pushing a Railroad to the West, to the bankruptcy of the country, and rather than fail, favor a gigantic system of log-rolling, in favor of three roads, to the tune of three or four hundred millions. Busy men these, quite too busy here and there, to stop and count the consequences.

Some again are busy in pushing forward a pension bill, requiring annually the proceeds of one hundred millions of dollars. Some are busy here and there, in laying plans for the acquisition of Cuba, beginning with the small instalment of thirty millions.

With Naval and Postal contracts—civil and military expenses and a boundless system of pipe-laying, connected with a Presidential election, we are in a fair way to have a permanent protective tariff fixed home upon us. The West is now in a position to obtain whatever she may demand, and aspirants, from whatever quarter they may come, must court the West if they would succeed; and these people, who are busy here and there, understand it perfectly.

But it is said the South will not consent to an increased Tariff. This has been said too often to obtain further credence. But the "last leather will break the camel's back." No danger of the Camel's back. The people who are so busy here and there, will take special good care of the Camel's back, so that a Black Republican President may ride in safety, and if we believe some people, Faustian the first, who is now at leisure, may get up behind.

These busy people, who have contrived to run up an annual expenditure of seventy-three millions in time of peace, when two-thirds of that amount sufficed in time of war, are now turning their attention to a system of retrenchment. They close the small leakage, and allow the larger to flow at will. They pounce upon the salaries of a few clerks—strike at the privileges of Deputy Post Masters, and seriously threaten an increase of postage, with curtailment of privileges. Truly they must be busy here and there if they suppose that this will do much towards cleansing the Augean stable.

But there are others busy here and there, besides members of Congress. Some farmers and some mechanics, with others of different professions, are busy here and there, and by neglecting their several callings, will be apt to "come out at the little end of the horn;" notwithstanding that he who "has a trade, has an estate," though he possess neither house nor land. Now they may be very busy, but if their wives and daughters, instead of practising like industry and good management within doors, are busy here and there, "what is brought in at the door goes out at the window."

The man of wisdom passed by the field of the slothful, and, "lo! it was all grown over with thorns." This was natural and no more than was to be expected. But many a farm is overgrown with thorns, and thistles, and briars, and the fences broken down, whose owner is not a "slozzard." He may be very industrious, busy here and there, but not in the right place. He may be attending to other people's business—he may be working "head-work"—out on a "horse-swap," or watching some speculation. So the mechanic or the professional man may be very busy, but not in the right place. He is busy in gathering up and circulating news—inquiring into the condition and standing of his neighbor. He may have got a little commission, which draws off his attention, or he may be in search of one. In either case, he is busy any where except at his bench, or in his office. He may by industry and diligence provide abundantly, but his liberality is dissipated by an extravagant family, so that while they are busy here and there, it is gone.

Many enter upon the pursuits of life, giving great promise of success. But they are fond of chat—of company—of fun and frolic, and so, instead of attending diligently to their calling they are busy here and there, and all is gone. So in domestic affairs, the lady of the house is sprightly and lady-like, yet no useful industry is going on—no order—nothing tidy—nothing in the right place. She has no time to bestow upon the household, being busy here and there.

So it runs through all orders of society,

Some are sweating and toiling, laboring night and day—answering to swell their gains, and accumulate wealth. They extend their business—multiply their cares, and have a "great many irons in the fire"—in a word, while they are busy here and there, all is gone.
SPECTATOR.

THE PROGRESS OF CALIFORNIA.

The annual message of Gov. Weller, of California, is before us; and from that document, as well as from the State Register for the present year, just issued, we learn that the material prosperity of the Golden State has considerably increased, in spite of the comparative anarchy, lynch law and vigilance committees which have existed in some portions of it, at intervals, for the past few years.

The population has been steadily increasing—so that, from the estimate of 1846, of 26,000 people, it has grown to 538,000 in 1858. On the other hand, the assessed value of property has fallen off two millions since last year, and sixteen millions within the last four years. This depreciation is put down chiefly to the discovery of gold in the Fraser River region. The agricultural prospects of the country are rich and promising in the extreme. California has over forty-one million of acres of land adapted to agriculture, thirty millions fit for grazing, and five millions in swamp and overflow lands. Of this, there are now in cultivation 7,567,734 acres—an increase over 1856 of 244,771 acres—and in grazing 1,159,813 acres. The statistics of agriculture show—says the Governor—that the number of sheep now in the State is not less than 650,000; being more than double the number we had in 1856. The increase in horses during the period is 43,000, and in cattle, 120,000. The exports of hides during the past year amounted to \$516,712. The crop of wheat for the year 1858 is set down at 3,586,669 bushels, and that of barley at 5,382,717. This is 218,798 more bushels of barley than the amount raised in the whole Union in 1850, according to the census.

In vine growing and the manufacture of wine and brandies, California is far in advance of any State in the Union—her climate and soil both being peculiarly adapted for that purpose; and it is evident that her people are determined to avail themselves of these natural advantages, for it appears that vine growing has increased a hundred and fifty per cent. in two years. Last year three hundred and eighty-five thousand gallons of wine and ten thousand gallons of brandy were manufactured in that State—the number of vines altogether amounting to four millions, whereof two-thirds are grown in the county of Los Angeles alone.

The yield of gold fluctuates but little from the average of the past five years. The latest reliable return we have is up to December 1857, and that shows the yield to have been \$65,530,000; being nearly five millions less than that of 1856, and three millions more than that of 1855. The total gold yield of California since 1848 to the close of 1858, is estimated at \$600,000,000, and that is probably correct. The yield from Australia since 1851 is about 490,000,000. The Governor remarks as to the mining prospects of the country:

"The prosperity in the gold mining may be found in the vast increase in the number of mills and ditches. There are now five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five miles of artificial water course constructed for mining purposes, at an expense of thirteen and a half millions of dollars; and this will be very much extended during the present year, as there are thousands of acres of rich mineral lands undeveloped for want of water. These ditches are mainly constructed by the miners, and are still owned by them—very few having as yet fallen into the hands of capitalists. The quartz mining has become more permanent, and has increased in importance during the past year. The improvements in machinery, which are constantly being made, will soon place this interest amongst the first in the State. In April, 1858, the number of mills is stated at 138, with an aggregate of 1,521 stamps—the cost of erection \$1,763,000. On the first of November, 1858, the number of mills in operation was 276, with an aggregate of 2,610 stamps. The cost of machinery is estimated at \$3,275,000. In addition to this, there are 519 arrastras, some of which are connected with the quartz mills. To prove the extraordinary richness of the quartz in some localities, it is stated on reliable authority, that from sixty-three tons, taken from a vein in Nevada county, \$22,000 were obtained.

The State debt of California is only \$4, 150,000; the expenditures for the last year were \$962,585, and the receipts \$1,215,128. The criminal statistics, as may be supposed, present no very commendable features. The State prison at St. Quentin contains eight hundred and eighty-five convicts. To this fact the Governor refers in the following language:

"This large number cannot fail to excite attention both at home and abroad. We would suffer much by a comparison with other States in this regard. The discovery of gold on this coast drew a large number of young men upon us from the Atlantic States—many of them ardent, inexperienced youths, who had been tenderly raised under the parental roof, but who, finding that gold was so easily obtained, forgot the lessons which they had been taught, and became addicted to the vices (drinking and gambling) which in the early settlement of the State prevailed to such an alarming extent, and are now paying the penalty in the prison. As many of them there are under fictitious names, their disgrace is unknown to distant kindred and friends. But a majority of the convicts are foreigners born. Our proximity to the former penal colonies of Great Britain forced upon us a large number of the most desperate and hardened villains who ever degraded human

nature. The South and Central American States, and indeed every portion of the inhabited globe, contributed their share towards swelling this immense army of ruffians.
New York Herald.

THE COST OF INDIAN WARS.

A specimen of the manner in which the nation is fleeced, is exhibited in the war bills for the Indian skirmishes in Oregon and Washington Territories in 1855 and '56, which sum up nearly six millions of dollars. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer gives the following details:

"The highest number of men in the service of Oregon Territory at any one time were 1,845, and the average expense or charge for each day's service was \$11 21 per man. Some men were paid in three or four capacities, as officers and privates, as mechanics and teamsters, and even as physicians. One private is reported as having due him \$8, 329 for personal service, and the Commissioners allow \$2,039. Little steamboats were hired at \$300 to \$3,000 per day. Horses were shod for \$12 each. Laborers were hired at \$4 per day, and clerks at 10 dollars per day. Forage for a horse or mule is charged for at \$2 per day. Horses were bought at \$300, but many of them are charged for at \$400, and even as high as \$550. But when these come to be sold, they bring the most moderate prices, as 10 for \$605, or \$60 50 each. The general price is about \$40. Mules were obtained for \$200, \$220 and \$400 per head. Oxen at the same prices, per yoke. The average price for horses and mules is about \$350, and for oxen about \$500 per yoke. The price of hay varies from \$30 to \$150 per ton. Oats sometimes rise to \$5 50 per bushel, and wheat to \$7. Peas were procured at 50 cents per pound. The pasturage for animals cost sometimes \$1 and sometimes \$3 per day.

One of Mr. Peter's transactions gives evidence of a rapid advance towards the artificial wants of polished society, without regard to expense. He bought 150 sheets of drawing paper at \$450. He sold 75 sheets for \$11 25, so that the 75 sheets that were consumed in public service cost \$438 75, or nearly six dollars per sheet. Mr. Peter deserves credit, however, for crediting the sheets not used to the federal treasury. Had these sheets been missing, it might have thrown a wet blanket over his whole account. The screws purchased for 900 dollars sold for 60.

Perhaps it is at not all remarkable that James Tilton, Surveyor General of Washington, at a salary of 5,000 a year, is reported for pay as Adjutant General of the Territorial forces at over 4,000 dollars; that Major Rains, U. S. A., is reported for pay at \$11 25, so that the 75 sheets that were consumed in public service cost \$438 75, or nearly six dollars per sheet. Mr. Peter deserves credit, however, for crediting the sheets not used to the federal treasury. Had these sheets been missing, it might have thrown a wet blanket over his whole account. The screws purchased for 900 dollars sold for 60.

Such a wholesale system of fraud speaks volumes with regard to the character of the Indian wars in which our nation has generally been involved.

ARIZONA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, writing from Arizona under date of January 10, says:

"It has been represented to our government, by interested parties, that we have a population of more than 10,000 souls. Now I am satisfied that this is a very great mistake. I will not pretend to say how many inhabitants we have, including Mexicans and wild Indians; but I do know that there are not more than 300 white persons in the Territory, exclusive of the soldiers at Fort Buchanan, and I am positive the entire population of all classes will not exceed 500. With the exception Messilla, I am personally acquainted with nearly every white man here, and can call them by name.

In regard to the country and its prospects, the same correspondent states that it is almost destitute of timber, excepting a few stunted oak and Mesquit, scattered thinly over the plain, and entirely unfit for building purposes, and a few cotton wood and sycamore, in the river bottoms. It is true, there is some good pine in the mountains, but it requires immense labor to get it out, and the supply is by no means inexhaustible. What little had been taken from the Santa Rita mountains has sold for \$350 per thousand feet, and it is almost impossible, even at this price, to get any one to undertake the Herculean task. We have been here seven months and have not yet been able to procure lumber enough to make us a door or table. Let my interest here be what it may, I am determined that my friends who may wish to try their fortunes here shall not be deceived in regard to the character of the country. Agriculture may flourish to some extent, but Arizona is a mining and grazing country, and these interests will give it its future importance. I have no doubt it is one of the richest mineral regions in the world. Silver, copper and lead are found in abundance, and gold has been discovered in some localities.

Many passionate men are extremely good natured, and make amends for their extravagances by their candor and their eagerness to please those whom they have injured during their fits of anger. It is said that the servants of Dean Swift used to throw themselves in his way whenever he was in a passion, because they knew that his generosity would recompense them for standing the fall fire of his anger.