

# The Newberry Herald.

Vol. VIII.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1872.

No. 33.

## OFFICIAL.

### Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, Regular Session, 1871 and 1872.

#### AN ACT TO CHARTER THE GREENWOOD AND AUGUSTA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That, for the purpose of establishing a rail road, on the most practicable route, from Greenwood, in the State of South Carolina, to Augusta, in the State of Georgia, which company, when formed, with the conditions herein prescribed, shall have corporate existence as a body politic in perpetuity.

Sec. 2. That this charter, with the rights and privileges incidental thereto, is hereby granted to and vested in J. H. Jennings, A. M. Aiken, S. P. Booser, F. H. Bradley, C. L. Blair, J. D. Talbert, W. K. Bradley, Nick Meriwether, J. D. Neill, Wm. L. Parks, J. L. White, Wm. K. Blake and G. J. Sheppard, of the State of South Carolina, and Robert H. May, Thomas Phinizy, John D. Butt, Edward Barry, Austin Mallarky, W. A. Ramsey, T. Jefferson Jennings, Jos. T. Smith and Wm. P. Crawford, of the State of Georgia, and J. A. Barker, Lawrence Cain, Everidge Cain, T. M. Talbert, of the State of South Carolina.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of raising the necessary capital stock of said company, it shall be lawful to open books of subscription in the State of South Carolina, in the Counties of Abbeville and Edgefield; and in the State of Georgia, in the Counties of Richmond and Columbia; and in such cities and towns as may be deemed for the best interest of the corporation, under the direction of the corporators, to an amount not exceeding one million dollars (\$1,000,000), in shares of twenty dollars (\$20) each, to constitute a joint capital stock, for the purpose of constructing and carrying into operation the aforesaid rail road, or any part thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said corporators, or a majority of them, to open books of subscription as soon after the ratification of this Act as may be practicable, of which twenty days' previous notice must be given in any newspaper or newspapers of the States aforesaid; and the subscription books shall be kept open for sixty days; that on each share of stock subscribed, the said subscribers shall pay two dollars (\$2) or its equivalent, in currency, to the corporators, who shall give a certificate for the same; and, on the non-payment of said instalment, the subscription shall be void, the corporators shall deposit the money received by them on said cash instalments in a solvent bank, in any of the States aforesaid, and at the expiration of every thirty days. That when the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) are subscribed, the said corporators, or a majority of them, shall give notice of the time and place of meeting for organization in some public newspaper in each of the States aforesaid. But if the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) shall not be subscribed within the first appointed time, the said corporators may, for the purpose of further subscriptions to the capital stock, keep the books open for such time, and at such places as they may deem proper: *Provided*, That the corporators shall not keep the books open for a longer period than one year, at the expiration of which time the right to solicit and receive subscriptions shall vest in the President and Directors of said company.

Sec. 4. Whenever the said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) is subscribed, in the manner herein prescribed, the subscribers, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Greenwood and Augusta Rail Road Company," and may organize as herein provided.

Sec. 5. The said company, by its name above mentioned, shall have perpetual succession of members, shall hold real and personal property, may sue and be sued, may plead and be pleaded, may have and use a common seal, which they may break and use at pleasure, and make all such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the well ordering and conducting the affairs of the company.

Sec. 6. At the first meeting of the said company, to be called by the corporators, as above stated, and at all subsequent meetings,

it shall be lawful for any stockholder to be represented by proxy, whose appointment shall be in writing, signed by such stockholder; but a person not a stockholder shall not represent such proxy. A majority of two-thirds of the stockholders present, or represented by proxy, or empowered to transact any and all business connected with the company. At the first meeting of stockholders, and annually thereafter, at such time and place as may be appointed by the by-laws, they shall elect, by ballot, to serve one year, and until another election, a President and ten Directors. No person shall be elected a President or Director who is not the owner of twenty shares, which must have been held for three months prior to his election; but this does not apply to the first election herein provided for. In the election of President and Directors, in the establishment of the by-laws, and all other Acts to be done by the stockholders, in their corporate capacity, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every paid up share of the stock subscribed by him.

Sec. 7. That, for the purpose of acquiring such lands, or right of way, as they may require for the location and construction of the said rail road, with such depots, warehouses, stations, wharves, and other necessary establishments, or for extending or altering the same, the said company shall have every right, privilege and power heretofore granted to, and which now is or has been used or enjoyed by, any rail road company heretofore incorporated in either of the States aforesaid; and shall, also, be entitled to the use and benefit of every process and proceeding provided by law for enabling rail road companies, in either of the States aforesaid, to obtain such lands, or rights of way, as they require, in cases in which the consent of the owners cannot be obtained. And the said company shall have the same exclusive right of transportation on their rail road which is possessed and enjoyed by any other rail road in either of the aforesaid States. And persons trespassing, intruding, or willfully destroying any of the property of the said company, shall be liable to all penalties to which persons willfully destroying, damaging or obstructing any other rail roads, or parts or parcels thereof, are made liable by any law in either of the States aforesaid. And the said company shall have the same presumptive right and title, and to the same extent, to lands through which their rail road may be built, in absence of any agreement with the proprietor or proprietors of such lands, which is possessed or enjoyed by any other rail road, in the States mentioned above, as to the lands through which their rail road may have been, or may be, constructed, in absence of any contract with the owners thereof.

Sec. 8. That it shall be lawful for the said company to increase their capital stock to any amount not exceeding two million dollars (\$2,000,000) by receiving subscriptions for additional shares, on such terms and conditions as they may think proper to prescribe; and also to borrow money for the purposes aforesaid, on such terms, and at such rates of interest, as they may think proper.

Sec. 9. Subscriptions to the stock of said company shall be payable by instalments of five dollars (\$5) on each share, after paying first instalment as aforesaid, and at intervals of not less than ninety days, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the by-laws. Public notice of the time and place of payment of each instalment shall be given at least twenty days beforehand; and, in case any instalment or any share remain unpaid for the space of thirty days after the time for payment thereof, the share shall be forfeited and vested in the said company, and the defaulting stockholder released from all obligations to pay the amount unpaid on the forfeited share. The shares of the capital stock of said company shall be personal property, and shall be assignable and transferable, in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

Sec. 10. The President and Directors of the company shall have authority to execute all the powers hereby granted to said company, subject to such limitations and restrictions as may be imposed by the by-laws. There must be an annual meeting of the stockholders, at such time as may be appointed by the by-laws, at which the President and Directors shall make a report, in writing, of the affairs and condition of the company, which report shall be published in a newspaper of each of the States aforesaid. Other meetings may be called by the President or Directors, when they deem it expedient, and, also, when twenty stockholders, representing three hundred shares, shall demand the same in writing. The corporators,

herein appointed, shall give a written account of all funds received by them, and of the disposition of the same, at the first meeting after the ratification of this Act. It shall be lawful for the stockholders at any meeting to remove the President and Directors, or any of them, from office, and elect others in their stead. The President and Directors shall have authority to draw out the money deposited in bank by the corporators, for subscription to the stock of the company: *Provided*, That the same is only used for the interest of said company.

Sec. 11. This Act shall be in force for the term of forty years from the ratification thereof, and shall be deemed and hereby declared a public Act: *Provided*, That the work for the execution whereof the said company is formed, shall be commenced within two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and be completed within eight years thereafter: *And provided*, further, That said rail road shall be subject to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to declare the manner by which the lands, or the right of way over the lands of persons or corporations, may be taken for the construction and uses of railways and other works of internal improvement," ratified September 22, A. D. 1868: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt the said company from the payment of taxes.

Approved March 13, 1872.

#### AN ACT TO CHARTER THE LITTLE RIVER AND CHERAW RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That for the purpose of establishing a rail road from Little River to Cheraw, a charter with all the rights and privileges incidental to the same, be, and is hereby granted to Thos. C. Dunn, L. D. Bryan, J. T. Walsh, Joel Allen, J. E. Dusenbury, F. A. Kechev, John Douglas, William F. Johnson, C. P. Townsend, J. W. Thomas, Abel Quick, F. A. Miles, G. J. Stuart, Samuel Jackson, Jacob Allman, and their associates and successors, who are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Little River and Cheraw Rail Road Company.

Sec. 2. That the said company is hereby authorized to construct a rail road from Little River to Cheraw, by such route as shall be found most suitable and advantageous and crossing the Counties of Marion and Marlboro', between the Great and Little Pedee Rivers.

Sec. 3. That the capital stock of said company shall be one and a half million dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to two and a half million dollars if found necessary, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and for the purpose of raising such capital stock, it shall be lawful to open books of subscription, at such times and places, and to keep them open for such periods of time, and under the direction of such persons as may be determined on by a majority of said company.

That subscriptions to said capital stock may be made in land, at a rate per acre to be agreed upon at the time of subscription; and that each and every person subscribing land, shall execute a deed to the said company, and that all amounts subscribed either in land or money, shall constitute the Joint Stock Capital, for the purpose of constructing and carrying into operation the rail road provided for by this Act; and the said Rail Road Company shall have power to mortgage its property and franchises, and issue bonds on such terms and conditions, and for such uses and purposes of said corporation as the Board of Directors thereof may deem expedient.

Sec. 4. That the said rail road shall be subject to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed September 22, 1868, entitled "An Act to declare the manner by which the lands or right of way over the lands of persons or corporations may be taken for the construction or use of railways and other works of internal improvement." *Provided*, however, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt the said company from the payment of taxes.

Sec. 5. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 9, 1872.

#### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ANDERSON FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the Anderson Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, organized and existing under the laws of the State of South Carolina, be, and is hereby, incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Anderson Farmers' and Mechanics' Association," and may organize as herein provided.

Sec. 2. The said company, by its name above mentioned, shall have perpetual succession of members, shall hold real and personal property, may sue and be sued, may plead and be pleaded, may have and use a common seal, which they may break and use at pleasure, and make all such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the well ordering and conducting the affairs of the company.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of the said company, to be called by the corporators, as above stated, and at all subsequent meetings,

it shall be lawful for any stockholder to be represented by proxy, whose appointment shall be in writing, signed by such stockholder; but a person not a stockholder shall not represent such proxy. A majority of two-thirds of the stockholders present, or represented by proxy, or empowered to transact any and all business connected with the company. At the first meeting of stockholders, and annually thereafter, at such time and place as may be appointed by the by-laws, they shall elect, by ballot, to serve one year, and until another election, a President and ten Directors. No person shall be elected a President or Director who is not the owner of twenty shares, which must have been held for three months prior to his election; but this does not apply to the first election herein provided for. In the election of President and Directors, in the establishment of the by-laws, and all other Acts to be done by the stockholders, in their corporate capacity, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every paid up share of the stock subscribed by him.

Sec. 7. That, for the purpose of acquiring such lands, or right of way, as they may require for the location and construction of the said rail road, with such depots, warehouses, stations, wharves, and other necessary establishments, or for extending or altering the same, the said company shall have every right, privilege and power heretofore granted to, and which now is or has been used or enjoyed by, any rail road company heretofore incorporated in either of the States aforesaid; and shall, also, be entitled to the use and benefit of every process and proceeding provided by law for enabling rail road companies, in either of the States aforesaid, to obtain such lands, or rights of way, as they require, in cases in which the consent of the owners cannot be obtained. And the said company shall have the same exclusive right of transportation on their rail road which is possessed and enjoyed by any other rail road in either of the aforesaid States. And persons trespassing, intruding, or willfully destroying any of the property of the said company, shall be liable to all penalties to which persons willfully destroying, damaging or obstructing any other rail roads, or parts or parcels thereof, are made liable by any law in either of the States aforesaid. And the said company shall have the same presumptive right and title, and to the same extent, to lands through which their rail road may be built, in absence of any agreement with the proprietor or proprietors of such lands, which is possessed or enjoyed by any other rail road, in the States mentioned above, as to the lands through which their rail road may have been, or may be, constructed, in absence of any contract with the owners thereof.

Sec. 8. That it shall be lawful for the said company to increase their capital stock to any amount not exceeding two million dollars (\$2,000,000) by receiving subscriptions for additional shares, on such terms and conditions as they may think proper to prescribe; and also to borrow money for the purposes aforesaid, on such terms, and at such rates of interest, as they may think proper.

Sec. 9. Subscriptions to the stock of said company shall be payable by instalments of five dollars (\$5) on each share, after paying first instalment as aforesaid, and at intervals of not less than ninety days, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the by-laws. Public notice of the time and place of payment of each instalment shall be given at least twenty days beforehand; and, in case any instalment or any share remain unpaid for the space of thirty days after the time for payment thereof, the share shall be forfeited and vested in the said company, and the defaulting stockholder released from all obligations to pay the amount unpaid on the forfeited share. The shares of the capital stock of said company shall be personal property, and shall be assignable and transferable, in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

Sec. 10. The President and Directors of the company shall have authority to execute all the powers hereby granted to said company, subject to such limitations and restrictions as may be imposed by the by-laws. There must be an annual meeting of the stockholders, at such time as may be appointed by the by-laws, at which the President and Directors shall make a report, in writing, of the affairs and condition of the company, which report shall be published in a newspaper of each of the States aforesaid. Other meetings may be called by the President or Directors, when they deem it expedient, and, also, when twenty stockholders, representing three hundred shares, shall demand the same in writing. The corporators,

herein appointed, shall give a written account of all funds received by them, and of the disposition of the same, at the first meeting after the ratification of this Act. It shall be lawful for the stockholders at any meeting to remove the President and Directors, or any of them, from office, and elect others in their stead. The President and Directors shall have authority to draw out the money deposited in bank by the corporators, for subscription to the stock of the company: *Provided*, That the same is only used for the interest of said company.

Sec. 11. This Act shall be in force for the term of forty years from the ratification thereof, and shall be deemed and hereby declared a public Act: *Provided*, That the work for the execution whereof the said company is formed, shall be commenced within two years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and be completed within eight years thereafter: *And provided*, further, That said rail road shall be subject to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to declare the manner by which the lands, or the right of way over the lands of persons or corporations, may be taken for the construction and uses of railways and other works of internal improvement," ratified September 22, A. D. 1868: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt the said company from the payment of taxes.

Approved March 13, 1872.

As illustrative of the practical utility of advertising in a popular newspaper, we need only refer to the results of a single advertisement in the City Items column of our Wednesday's issue of the Banner. A well-known boot and shoe merchant on the Public Square, in a spirit of waggery and by way of attracting attention to his house of business, inserted the following among the new advertisements on Wednesday's Banner:

"CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED. —I will give 75 cents in the dollar for old issue of Confederate money, and 50 cents for new issue, provided the money died on the hands of the owner. J. M. Winstead, No. 19 Public Square."

He had scarcely opened the shutters of his store on that morning ere a procession of the holders of Confederate currency, loaded down with shipplasters, commenced crowding in. They came from all quarters, in all shapes and sizes, age, sex, and complexion, like swarms or suddenly disturbed spirits rising from the dead, to the tramp of Gabriel's horn. The scene was as good as a play. The photographs of the countenances of those who got the first intelligent glimpse of the "sell" they were gullible as to perpetrate on themselves, would have made the fortune of a comic almanac. Every caller who presented his little roll was blandly offered in return the same sort of currency. When "old issue" was presented, seventy-five cents to the dollar was offered in new issue. When new issue was presented, fifty cents in the dollar in old issue was offered. Though badly plagued, every victim took the joke in good part, and "acknowledged the corn." The first caller was a veteran dealer in short currency—one of the most active of street operators. He approached the shoe store with a sombre cast of countenance, indicative of stiffness in the market, was introduced to our mercantile friend, when the following colloquy ensued:

Seller Short—"Air you the man that wants Confederate?"

Buyer—"How much have you?"

Seller—"Well, say \$200,000—but the trouble is, it's at home."

Buyer—"Oh! well, that's all right, bring it in to-morrow."

Seller Short manifested a little uneasiness at this proposition. The golden opportunity might vanish like the baseless fabric of a dream. "No," he said, "I guess I'd better go home to-night and bring it in—I'm a little afraid, your orders will be filled."

Buyer—"Well, to make it a trade, I'll just give you ten dollars now to stick to the contract."

With that "Buyer" spread a crisp tendor Confederate note in his visitor's palm. The latter put on his gold-rimmed spectacles and inspected it. His venerable features wrinkled, and he held it a little closer to the glasses. Then he just ducked his head a trifle and peered over the rim of his spectacles at the imperturbable vag across the counter, whose features preserved a most funeral gravity. "Seller Short" then began to smell a mouse. "Confound your ugly picture," was his only ejaculation, and taking his cane from under his arm, he stalked rapidly for the door.

The next caller was a noted stock raiser, of broad acres and beautiful meadows and sleek, fat

cattle. He dropped in leisurely, as if it was the merest accident in the world. Ogling his eyes in every direction, to be very wary of prying eyes and impertinent suspicion, he shuffled up to the man of boots and shoes, and leading him confidentially by the button into a corner whispered:

"Do you really want Confederate?"

Boots-and-shoes remarked that he really did—oceans of it. Fat-cattle said he had "right smart" and could get any amount of it—when would he want it? Any time would suit boots-and-shoes—any time during the week, in fact, he would give him until Saturday.

[Fat-cattle is out now after that currency, and will possibly monopolize all of it to be had in his district.]

One unusually sharp operator, evidently conceived the idea of a gigantic "Ring," as he slipped around to Boots-and-Shoes' desk, and proposed to "go in" with him. He thought he could control a large sum in notes, and perhaps a few Confederate bonds. He seemed quite confident of a big thing—nay, even jubilant. He always had been satisfied there was something behind this Alabama Claims excitement. England's up to it—don't you see? That's what's the matter with Gladstone. Bismarck hadn't thrown a "bomb" into the United States Congress for nothing, etc., etc.—"booming" away like a bumble-bee at a window, and accompanying all these startling suggestions with sundry confidential winks, and nudges, and twitches at the coat-sleeve of Boots-and-Shoes, and nearly smoked him blind with agitated and spasmodic puffs at a long-john cigar. At last he said, in a stage whisper to Boots-and-Shoes: "As you are in the business, however, I'm not disposed to intrude, I'll not be in your way—what do you say if I sell out to you?"

"I'll take all you've got," said Boots-and-Shoes.

"What!" screamed the seller, agast—"take all I've got! Why, I've got \$500,000 dollars."

"All right—I'll take it all."

Seller's eyes stuck out far enough to hang a hat on. "But," he stammered breathlessly, "what do you propose to pay in?"

"We propose to pay in funds that are satisfactory, else it's no trade."

Seller meditated. The war excitement; the European complications; the unsettled state of the money market; rumors of war—possible revolution, even an Armageddon; down goes greenback, up goes Confed. Well, he would, may be part with his Confederate currency, at 50 per cent. discount—but his cotton bonds—never! He would go and think about it. And he went.

A Robertson County visitor banded in \$800, and received just four of his one hundred dollar bills in return.

"What the h—l's this for?" he asked.

"Why, ain't that fifty cents in the dollar?"

N. B.—Down goes Robertson—"but, see here, don't you go and tell any of our fellers about this, ef you do I'll never buy another pair of boots of you as long as I live." [Robertson stood treat.]

One old lady from the country came in with \$200. The merchant handed her back a \$100 bill of old issue Confederate, but on nice crisp paper. "But, is this good?" she asked. "Well," was the rejoinder, "one's about as good as the other." The old lady hurried it into her reticule and darted into a dry goods store adjacent and bought a bolt of calico, and presented her Confederate bill.

"Ah," said the clerk, "you've been in at Winstead's—that ain't worth a baaboo." Back she went to Winstead's and cancelled the trade. Two hundred dollars of it, she said, was better than one hundred, bad as it was.

Along toward noon visitors began to slack off. The supply was being exhausted or else the "sell" was becoming generally realized. Still an occasional straggler would rally to the front and return in good order, though financially demoralized. Just about this period of the comedy, who should loom up on the horizon but Senator Bayne. The Senator's stride in at the door and promenade up to the counters was never more consequential and statesmanlike.

Hailing imposingly just to the leeward of the stove, he took a majestic pinch of snuff out of a blacking box in his left palm, and before applying it to his sensational proboscis, beckoned with the pinch to the proprietor and then threw himself outside of the snuff, and—sneezed.

The proprietor of the establishment deferentially approached.

"Can't we go above?" said the Senator, elevating his eyebrows, his hat-brim and his blacking-box towards the ceiling with a jerk, as if to indicate the propriety of a

private conference on the second floor.

"O yes," said Rheumatix, and he hobbled off up stairs, followed by the Senator.

On the second floor the Senator observed that there were a number of cord-wainers hammering away at shoe-pegs. The presence of these plebeians slightly disconcerted the Senator. He took refuge in the blacking-box, sneezed twice, elevated his eyebrows with another jerk at Rheumatix, and his hat-brim, and his blacking-box in the direction of the other ceiling:

"Can't we go up higher?"

"Oh! yes," said Rheumatix, hobbling up the second flight of stairs—"we can go out on the roof if you like."

But they stopped on the third floor, and set on a goods-box, when the Senator said:

"I have a little Confederate currency left on my hands, which is of no service to me. Sir, I am willing to dispose of that Confederate at your own terms."

"How much?"

The Senator counted out \$15 in small bills. He was running light, he said, as he spread them on the box, "but we won't bicker about the small change—take 'em all for \$50."

Rheumatix examined the bills with his closest scrutiny—feeling them with his thumb—throwing aside the suspicious ones—putting them back again—smelling them—holding them up to the skylight—and finally took a list of them on a paper collar box and added them up. He handed the sum over to the Senator and asked him if that was the correct calculation. Senator said it was all right. He wouldn't cheat him, and he didn't expect to be cheated. Rheumatix handed him a fifty dollar C. S. bill of the new issue.

The Senator realized the situation for the first time, but it never changed a muscle of his imperturbable features, or threw him off his center of gravity. He majestically handed it back to the donor, with the request that he would send it to Mr. Boutwell, with his respects, and ask him to pay the national debt with it. Thereupon he took a decisive and peremptory pinch of snuff, adjusted his cuffs, shook his locks to the breeze, and solemnly descended to the street, and sternly wended his way to the Rialto.

The telegrams and letters of inquiry from a distance, proposing an exchange, would fill a cellar full of bandboxes. At a rough estimate, there may have been as many as two hundred and fifty visitors, with sums varying from \$250 to \$250,000 and upwards, since Wednesday morning.

The different phases of financial shrewdness developed; the frugality so slyly unlearned; the long-headed monetary sagacity lying low and keeping shady, and coming all of a sudden to the surface to meet with its final reward, would have furnished a study for the sagest of political economists. The fact was developed also of the existence of numbers of old codgers who had been nursing these antique promises to pay for many moons, no doubt cautiously hid away in all sorts of nooks and old crannies and secret pigeon holes. *Eh! Bien!* So long as there's life there's hope. Let them hold on to it a few more centuries. It will all come up right one of these odd days. (?) The worst sold chaps were those speculative cusses who went on the market to buy it all up. This set came very near making a Black Friday of the whole business, trying to look up the circulating medium. In such a possibility, the crash of empires and the wreck of worlds that might have resulted, who can conceive? As we go to press the market is flat with but little inquiry.

THEIR HEARTS.—During the late civil war it was considered necessary in Cythiana to keep a few soldiers at that place. One night two of them happened to stray into the church of the colored people just as the minister was concluding an invitation to any one who was inclined to "come in and join the church." After he had finished, these two soldiers got up, walked forward, and presented themselves for admission; whereupon the preacher said:

"Breddren, dis is a cullud church, and I dunno as I's any 'thority to take in white folks."

At this point an elderly uncle rose in the congregation, and ejaculated:

"Take 'em in brudder Jilson, take 'em in; dar skins is white, dat's fact, but dar hearts is jis as black as our'n, suah."

At Jonesville, Wisconsin, a girl frightened her serenaders away by falling out of the window.

A Stradivarius violin of 1708 is offered for sale in Paris—only 8,000 francs.

Spotted Tail, Colonel Mosby and the London Times have declared for Grant. Two of these have no vote.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square—one inch—for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements ten per cent on above.

Notices of meetings, obituaries and tributes of respect, same rates per square as ordinary advertisements.

Special notices in local column 20 cents per line.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be kept in till forlorn and charged accordingly.

Special contracts made with large advertisers, with liberal deductions on above rates.

**JOB PRINTING**  
Done with Neatness and Dispatch.  
Terms Cash.

**An Extraordinary Story.**  
A MAN MARRIED TO ANOTHER MAN SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO, AND NOW ASKS FOR A DIVORCE.

The Carlinville correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat relates the following story, the circumstances of which, while they are exceedingly sensational can be vouched for by persons residing in that city:

One of the most remarkable divorce cases on record has begun, and is to be tried at the August term of the Macoupin county Circuit Court. The parties have lived together for seventeen years known to the world as husband and wife. The reputed husband now files a bill, alleging the so-called marriage to have taken place in Macoupin county in 1855, and praying for a divorce on the ground that the person to whom he was then formally married is not a woman, although previous to and at the time of said reputed marriage he was induced to believe the person aforesaid to be a woman. If the allegations of the bill and outside parties are true, the trial will show the extraordinary case of two men having lived together for this long period of time, in the character of husband and wife, an instance, in other words, in which a natural canon has been able to personate the female character and as such to go through the solemn external forms of marriage, and then continue for many years to deceive neighbors; and even intimate friends as to his real sex. The complainant alleges that his ignorance of the laws of this country (he being a German), and the advice of supposed competent parties, prevented him from filing a bill for release long ago from the bondage of this pseudo marriage. As the parties have accumulated considerable property, it will be a point of great interest for the court to decide upon its equitable division, in case of a dissolution of the curious co-partnership.

**The Fine Art of Smiling.**  
Why do we not always smile when we meet the eye of a fellow being? That is the true, intended recognition which ought to pass from soul to soul constantly. Little children in simple communities do this involuntarily unconsciously. The honest-hearted German peasant does it. It is like magical sunlight all through that simple land, the perpetual greeting on the right hand and on the left, between strangers as they pass by each other, never without a smile. This, then, is "the fine art of smiling," like all fine arts, perfection of art, the simplest following of Nature.

Now and then one sees a face which has kept its smile pure and undefiled. It is a woman's face unusually; often a face which has traceless sorrow all over it till the smile breaks. Such a smile transfigures; such a smile, if the artful did not know it, is the greatest weapon a face can have. Sickness and age cannot turn its edge; hospitality and distrust cannot withstand its spell; little children know it and smile back; even dumb animals come closer and look up for another.

If we were asked to sum up in one simple