

The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME VIII.

MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

NUMBER 28.

THE TELEGRAPH:

Published every Saturday,
AT MONROE, OUCHITA PARISH, LA.
G. W. McENERY,
Editor and Proprietor.

AGENTS:
Pettigill & Co., New York.
Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore.
Thos. McIntyre, New Orleans.
John Schardt, Travelling Agent.
All other agencies are hereby revoked.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements sent to this office without otherwise ordered, will be inserted until forbidden to the contrary.
Editorial business notices will be made, free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.
An extra charge of 25 per cent will be made on all cuts above one inch in width, and upon all double-column advertisements a similar charge will be made.

TARIFF OF ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square (one inch of space or less), for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time under one month. For longer periods as follows:

NUMBER SQUARES.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One	\$3 75	7 00	13 00	25 00
Two	7 50	12 00	20 00	40 00
Three	11 00	17 00	28 00	50 00
Four	15 00	22 00	36 00	60 00
Five	18 00	26 00	43 00	70 00
Ten (1/2 col.)	30 00	48 00	75 00	100 00
Fifteen (1/2 col.)	45 00	60 00	100 00	140 00
Twenty-one (1/2 col.)	55 00	75 00	125 00	200 00

Cards of a personal character—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.
Obituary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.
Any person sending us five new cash subscribers, at the same post office, will be entitled to a copy of THE TELEGRAPH gratis, for one year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year	\$4.00
One copy, six months	2.00
One copy, one month	.50
One copy, six months	2.00

ADVANCE RATES.
The subscription price of the TELEGRAPH was reduced from five to four dollars, but subscribers who have not yet uniformly been allowed a discount of one dollar. Subscribers delaying payment one month after it is due, are required to pay four dollars. There will be no deviation from this rule.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. G. Cobb,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Aug. 19, 1872. 64-17

Robt. J. Caldwell,
LAWYER, MONROE, LA.
Jan. 25, 1872. 10-17

A. L. Slack,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner for Texas. Office Wood Street, Monroe, La. Prompt attention given to collections in North Louisiana. Aug. 25, 63-517

L. N. Folk,
SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draftsman. All orders left with Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La., will meet with prompt attention. Terms, Cash. May 11, 1872. 24-17

T. W. McEnery,
DR. RICHARDSON & McENERY,
Having associated in the practice of medicine, offer their services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Office on Jackson Street, adjoining Methodist Church. Feb'y 5, 1872. 17

Dr. J. Calderwood, DR. THOS. F. ABEY,
Dr. J. Calderwood & ABEY,
MONROE, LA.
OFFICE in rear of Barnhardt's building, Second street, between DeSard and the Railroad. Jun 5, 1872 d&w

Richardson & McEnery,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in all the Parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. June 23, 1872. 40-17

W. W. Farmer,
Morrison & Farmer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin and Caldwell, in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Courts. Will also attend to all business entrusted to them in the State and Federal Land Offices. 44-17

Dr. Wm. Sandel
TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe. March 11, 1872. 25-17

John McEnery, S. D. McENERY,
J. & S. D. McEnery,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. 117-17

Dentistry.
D. S. L. BRACEY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having an experience of fourteen years in the practice, he feels confident of giving satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Is willing to warrant all work done near the Courthouse and next door south of the Ouachita Telegraph office on Grand street, Monroe, La. 47-march1873

Frank Moore,
PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will find it to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send numbers, description as to improvements, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent clients in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office rear room of Richardson & McEnery's Law Office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La. August 6, 1870.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROSS BROTHERS,
NEW BRICK BUILDING,
(First Door from River)

DESIARD STREET, MONROE, LA.

Having determined to keep pace with the best Retail houses in the South, and having supplied themselves with a stock of Merchandise accordingly, GROSS BROTHERS inform the Public that in their New Brick Store they have a stock of Goods purchased of First Hands and in selecting which great care has been taken.
Their assortment of Dry Goods is full and complete, and embraces—

BOYS' AND GENTS' CLOTHING,

Latest Styles and a large variety;

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From infant's size to the largest worn;

FANCY NOTIONS,

Of Superior Quality

And too numerous to mention.

GROCERIES,

In this department purchases have been made in large quantities, and comprises

FARMERS' SUPPLIES,

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, AND

ALL FANCY ARTICLES.

Having been in this business upwards of Sixteen Years, GROSS BROTHERS feel themselves competent to make purchases in a way to give the Customer the full benefit of his money. Their assortment is full and complete, and of such varieties, both in kind and quality, as will meet the demands of this market.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,

and will be sold as Cheap as by any house in the South. A liberal share of the patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited, and an invitation extended to all to call and examine for themselves the stock of

GROSS BROTHERS,

Brick Building, DeSard Street,
MONROE, LA.

November 16, 1872. 9-17

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Potatoes, Peas, Eggs, Chickens, Butter, Beans, Wax, Hides, Tallow, &c. bought and sold by the undersigned, on Grand street, near Male Academy. An assortment of Family Groceries kept constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to supplying families in town with Produce from the country. Orders solicited.
TOM HACHINE, Grand Street,
Feb'y 13, 1872.—17

GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
DEALER IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
MONROE, LA.

Corn, Oats, Hay, Bran, Pork, Bacon and Flour sold on consignment. 25-17

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS

DAN T. HEAD, L. D. McLAIN,
HEAD & McLAIN,
TRENTON, LA.,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

HARDWARE, IRON, CASTINGS,

BAGGING, TIES, WAGONS,

CARTS, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS,

COOKING STOVES, FURNITURE,
AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES

Of all kinds.

Liberal advances made on Cotton, in cash and supplies. Trenton, Sept. 29, 1870. n21y

T. C. STANDIFER, THOS. McGUIRE,
STANDIFER & McGUIRE,

RECEIVING & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,

And General Dealers in

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE

TRENTON, LOUISIANA.

October 1, 1870. n24

ADOLPHUS F. JACKSON,

HEAD & McLAIN,
TRENTON, LA.

Having connected himself with the above house, will be pleased to have his old friends and acquaintance call on him when they visit Trenton, and will be pleased to serve them in any way possible with the advantages of a large amount of General Merchandise, feeling confident that he can make it to their interest to do so. Oct. 9, 72.—17

KELLOGG'S DESPERATE THREATS.

The New York World advises our people in the following words:

This is the first instance in the history of our thirty-seven State Governments in which a governor has been constrained by his fears and necessities, to issue a menacing proclamation requiring the payment of taxes. It betokens an already empty treasury and no means to fill it. Kellogg has been but little more than two months in his bogus government, and in spite of the ready advance of their taxes by his few adherents he is constrained by his distresses and apprehensions to flourish and crack his lash over the shoulders of the tax-payers. By fulminating this unexampled proclamation he advertises his weakness and fears. He can borrow no money, for his government is so notoriously illegal that no lender would expect payment. If he should undertake to sell property for taxes, there would be no buyers, because an illegal Government could not give a valid title. Hence he is reduced to the necessity of resorting to bluster and threats. Having already got all he can collect from the few property holders among his own partisans, he tries to intimidate the weak-minded of his opponents, and scare them into furnishing the money without which his usurpation must soon collapse and perish. His proclamation is like a signal gun at sea fired by a pirate ship that is about to be engaged in the waves.

The advantages of the people of Louisiana for escaping the payment of taxes to support this usurpation are great and manifest. Its opponents comprise five-sixths of the property holders of the State. They alone possess the means of buying property offered to be sold for taxes, and their hostility to Kellogg and his crew will prevent them from ever bidding a dollar on such property. No man will bid on that of his neighbor, and he feels assured that in return no neighbor will bid on his. As for buyers out of the State, they would be repelled by the inability of the Kellogg Government to give a legal title, and by the indignant hostility of every neighborhood against such mercenary interlopers. If the State governments could support themselves, like the Federal Government, by indirect taxation, this form of resistance would not be easy. When duties are laid on imported goods, or an excise on whisky and tobacco, every purchaser pays the tax, and the people can protect themselves only by refusing to consume the taxed articles, as our patriot forefathers did in the Revolution. But happily this mode of taxation does not prevail in our State Governments. State taxes are direct; they are laid on property, not on consumption; they are paid immediately into the hands of the collector, not mixed up with the prices of commodities. There is no other penalty for non-payment than the distraint and sale of property, and property cannot be sold when there are no buyers. Kellogg's supporters are chiefly the negroes who pay no taxes themselves, and are too poor to purchase the property of their white neighbors even if they could get the fee simple and a good title by paying one year's taxes.

It is obvious that the Kellogg Government must come to an early end if the united property-holders of Louisiana passively withhold the supplies, and keep scornfully away from all auction sales advertised by Kellogg's collectors.

THE NEW SWISS EXODUS.

The Swiss immigrants who now begin to arrive in this city may be regarded as the advance guards of a movement which is probably destined to add to our already diversified population an immense number of the most hardy, frugal and industrious people in the world. At present these immigrants arrive in small parties of from fifty to a hundred. A company of forty-four arrived a few days ago en route to join a large colony of their countrymen which has been established in Grundy county, Tennessee. Other, but smaller, colonies have been formed in other parts of that State and in Virginia.—These colonies are all doing well, and the immigrants appear to be satisfied with their condition and prospects. The knowledge of their prosperity will no doubt exercise an important influence on their countrymen, and tend to swell the tide which is now for the first time beginning to flow from Switzerland to the United States. So far the Swiss manifest a decided preference for the Southern States, where they are heartily welcomed as a valuable addition to the population.—N. Y. Bulletin.

George Francis Train has at length been declared insane, and Judge Daly, of New York, is now considering what disposition to make of him. It is only lately that Train's insanity has become pronounced. For years he has kept himself before the public by eccentric and erratic actions, particularly by urging his claims to the Presidency, but there has hitherto been a method in his madness, which was the means of much money-making. Very recently he has become violently blasphemous and an apostle of free love.

Lieutenant Fred. Grant has been assigned to duty on General Sherman's staff, at Chicago.

DETAILS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERY.

London papers of the third and fourth are at hand with the following details of the great forgeries on the Bank of England:

It was discovered on Saturday that bills to an enormous amount had been forged upon all the principal houses in the city of London, and that these bills had been discounted at the West End branch of the Bank of England in Burlington Gardens, which does an entirely different kind of business from the patent establishment in the city. It is intended for convenience of gentlemen and ladies and West End tradesmen who might find it inconvenient to journey to the city in order to transact their occasional business. It is not, therefore, ordinarily concerned with large bill transactions of the city commission, and in consequence is less bound by strict regulations in dealing with any business of that nature which might accidentally be brought to it.

The conspirators must have been aware of this, and they laid their plans for approaching the Bank of England by this weaker portion of its defenses. Warren, an American, who managed the plot, was in a hurry and took care to gain good feeling before he ventured on his ultimate enterprise. He behaved for some time past like an ordinary customer of good resources. He drew upon his balance and renewed it, but always at a good figure. After a while he deposited some bills; they were good and genuine bills; still he was careful not to be hasty, and he continued his transactions with the bank until he had acquired a reputation of a person engaged in a legitimate commerce and thoroughly trust-worthy.

At length the moment came for the presentation of forged bills. They were discounted without hesitation, and the authors of the fraud had to all appearances succeeded safely in pocketing about £100,000. All these arrangements were masterpieces of ingenuity and patience, but the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labor. In the first place, many large firms, upon whom the bills purported to be drawn, are in the habit of using a peculiar kind of paper, with certain water marks and printed matter. All this would have to be imitated, and as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several such imitations. There remained the drawing of bills and the affixing of signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feints in successful forging. Some bills were backed by several acceptors, so that there might easily be as many as half a dozen single bills; yet the bills were so perfect that not one of them was questioned on the ground of the acceptance not appearing genuine.

But the men who had exerted a skill, foresight and perseverance sufficient to insure unhesitating acceptance of forged bills could not escape on a trivial blunder which revealed the plot. They presented two bills on which the date of acceptance had been omitted. Inquiry was of course made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated. It was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whole series were then found to be forgeries. How much further the plot would have been carried it is impossible to say. Advertisements published caution bankers, brokers and all other persons against dealing in a number of United States five-twenty, ten-forty and funded loan bonds amounting to \$237,000, they, it is alleged, having been acquired out of the profits of the forgery. The loss of the bank of England is stated at £50,000. The Rothschilds is mentioned as one of the firms on which forged drafts were drawn, but no other names are given.

RESISTANCE TO TAXATION BY THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOV. McENERY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Office,
New Orleans, March 29, 1873.

Dear Sir—I respectfully suggest that, with as little delay as possible, there be called in your parish a mass meeting of citizens to perfect a complete and thorough organization, with a view to resistance of collection of taxes by the Kellogg Government.

I will remain at my post at the Capitol and exercise, so far as practicable, the powers and functions of my office, and I appeal to the people of the State to rally to my support, and give me effective aid in my efforts to uphold their rights and liberties.

It is impossible that the Kellogg usurpation can continue beyond the meeting of Congress in December next, and if our liberties are worth anything at all they are worth a struggle against tyranny and usurpation from now until Congress shall definitely act in our case.

Let there be unanimity among the tax-payers of Louisiana, and the foul usurpation now headed by Wm. Pitt Kellogg will be blasted, and in due time Louisiana will be blest with the government of her choice.

JOHN McENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

Dr. Deems authorizes the announcement that Commodore Vanderbilt has given \$500,000 to Bishop McTyre, of the Southern Methodist Church, to establish a University in Tennessee.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee or Conference, passed both Houses of Congress. This bill increases the salaries of the officers of the government to the following sums per annum: President, \$50,000; Vice President, \$10,000; Members of Cabinet, \$10,000; Justices of Supreme Court, \$10,000; Speaker of the House, \$10,000; Senators and Members of Congress, \$7,500, including the 42nd Congress. The vote on the adoption of the report was as follows:

YOTE IN THE SENATE.

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Blair, Bayard, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hall, Hamilton (Texas), Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill (Me.), Woodward, Nye, Osborne, Pool, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and West—36.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Cassery, Chandler, Corbett, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Ferry (Mich.), Hamilton, Howe, Kelley, Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Scott, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Thurman, Windom and Wright—27.

YOTE IN THE HOUSE.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Higby, Banks, Bingham, Blair (Mo.), Bowman, Bowles, Buckley, Burdell, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cobb, Caldwell, Carroll, Coghlan, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, Dix, Dose, Duell, Dake, Eldridge, Elliot, Foster (Pa.), Garfield, Garrett, Gots, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harner, Harper, Hays (Ala.), Harris (Miss.), Hazleton (N. J.), Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lowe, Lamson, Lampert, Lansing, Leach, Maynard, McHenry, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, McNeely, B. F. Myers, Morey, Morris, L. Myers, Nugley, Niblick (Fla.), Packard (Ind.), Parker (Mo.), Peck, Perce, Perry, Peters, Platt, Price, Prindle, Itaney, Randall, Rice (Ky.), Robinson, Rogers (N. Y.), Rogers (N. C.), Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Stevens, Sutherland, Sloss, Sherwood, Storm, Snyder, Sypher, Snapp, Taffee, Thomas, Townsend (N. Y.), Tutbill, Twitchell, Vaughn, Voorhees, Waddell, Whiteley, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Ind.), Winchester, Young—103.

Nays—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Arthur, Archer, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Bell, Bied, Blair (Mich.), Burchard, Bright, Buffalo, Burnell, Campbell, Clark, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Crobs, Cox, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Eames, Ely, Farnsworth, Foster (O.), Flanklinburg, Foster (Mich.), Frye, Goodrich, Hale, Hambleton, Handley, Harris (Va.), Havens (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Day (Ill.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hibbard, Hale, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg (Conn.), Kerr, Ketchum, Klinger, Lewis, Lynch, Marshal, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McIntyre, Merriam, Merriek, Monroe, Niblack (Ind.), Orr, Packard (Pa.), Palmer, Parker (N. H.), Pendleton, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rusik, Sawyer, Seafold, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocomb, Smith (O.), Smith (Vt.), Smith (N. Y.), Spear, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Terry, Townsend (Pa.), Upton, Waldron, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Wilson (O.), Willard—95.

Thursday the Judge of the so-called Superior Court rendered his decision in the injunction suit against the State Auditor, forbidding him to issue the certificates for the thirty per cent. excess over the face value of the warrants issued to the members of the Bayonet Legislature. This thirty per cent. was intended to cover discount on the State warrant, so that the legislators should receive par for their salaries, whilst all the other creditors of the State were paid in the warrants, or more than thirty per cent. less than par. It appears that the act authorizing this impudent stand (not a poor imitation of that of the Congress of the United States in their recent act, voting themselves a double salary) became a law by the failure of Kellogg to veto it. Unwilling to meet his Legislature in fair contest, Kellogg shuffled upon his pet Judge the responsibility of defeating this act, knowing that the said Judge, being a holder of warrants, and being paid his salary in warrants, without allowance for discount, would not be inclined to regard with favor this preference given to members of the Legislature to themselves. This calculation proved a just one. Hawkins maintained the injunction, declaring the act of the Legislature unconstitutional as to the thirty per cent. increase, that it was a disgusting attempt of the Legislature to depreciate the credit of the State. He was very severe upon that body of patriots, by which his court was created, quite as illegally and unconstitutionally as any of its other acts.—Piscayune.

The Piscayune of the 22nd, says:

The Secretary and Superintendent of the Orleans City Railroad yesterday threw into the middle of the river, opposite the head of Canal street, \$421 worth of counterfeit nickles, which had been passed on the car company in the last month or two.

SUSTAINING THE KELLOGG FRAUD.

From the Union Record we have the following manly counsel:

While there is no earthly means by which we can, at the present, get rid of the Kellogg usurpation, we can refuse to give it any support. We can refuse to contribute anything toward it in the way of taxes. It cannot live without our money—indeed it lives for our money. Withhold that from it, and it will soon come to grief. We notice that the movements of the tax resistance association in New Orleans has already alarmed the chief conspirator. He gives vent to his uneasiness through what is called a proclamation warning the people against refusing to pay taxes. We are not surprised at this. How natural it is for the wolf when he sees his prey slipping from his paw, to give vent to his disappointed feelings by a savage howl! So it is with Kellogg, the slightest prospect of losing his prey, brings from his ravenous lips a threatening howl. Let our people take no notice of his threats, but, in every parish in the State, meet in council; form into associations, act in concert—as one man, and resolve not to pay one cent of tribute to the vile usurpers. If we are united we can accomplish good. We cannot individually. Unless the people will come together, and agree to act in concert, there will be no alternative but to meet the demands of the Kellogg tax collectors, and let the government of our choice dissolve into nothingness. Which we cannot afford to do, if, for no other reason, because all hope of having our rights secured by Congress is not entirely gone. It is true Congress adjourned leaving us in the hands of Grant, but it did not recognize the Kellogg government. Since the adjournment of Congress, the Senate has been in extra session and it still refuses to recognize either the Kellogg or Fusion government, by not admitting either Plinckhack or McMillon to a seat in the Senate, but have expressly deferred the matter till the regular session in December next. Now if we permit the Fusion government to dissolve, and give in our voluntary adhesion to the Kellogg usurpation how can we hope to be heard in Congress at its regular session? So every consideration of self respect, manhood, patriotism and interest demand that we give no support to the Kellogg usurpation, only as enforced at the point of the bayonet!

NOT COMPLIMENTARY TO UNCLE SAM.

A Canadian expressed his opinion of annexation as follows to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

I asked one of the Canadians what he thought about the annexation project, and how he and his people would like to belong to our great and happy Republic.

"I don't want any of it in mine," he said rather abruptly.

"Is that the general feeling?"

"Yes; you can't find one Canadian in twenty who would consent to annexation. If ever we join the United States it will be at the point of the bayonet. Right now we are freer than you are, and have less taxes to pay. You can get a pint of good liquor in Canada for what a drink costs here. Everything we buy is cheaper there. Clothing, even, is thirty per cent cheaper. Why? Because you are taxed to death in your rotten Republic and don't know it. Your Congressmen and officials at Washington steal more than it takes to run our whole Government in Canada. Do you suppose outside people, knowing these things as well as we do, want to pin our destiny to such a government? The theory of yours is good enough, I know, but corruption and imbecility have crowded in until what you call the best government the world ever saw has become the worst one."

I was about to open a vigorous broadside in defence of our Institutions and Government in regular Fourth-of-July style, when I saw him spread out a daily paper and commence reading the dispatches under the head of "Credit Mobilier." I did not say anything.

A REMARKABLE HAILSTORM.

The Yazoo (Miss.) Banner gives the following particulars of the hailstorm at Yazoo City last Wednesday:

The size of the stones was so great that we almost fear to venture a description of them. Several were measured, varying from six to six and a half inches in circumference, and one was put into the scales by Dr. Gadberry which weighed three ounces. All the slate roofs and skylights were considerably broken up, and many shingles torn from the roofs of houses. Almost every pane of glass exposed to the west or northwest and many to the north were broken. Gutters were filled with hailstones which so impeded the flow of water that it caused to overflow and deluge many houses. The goods in nearly all the stores were damaged to a considerable extent. The courthouse was seriously injured. It would probably require, by honest estimate, \$2000 to repair it. Venetian blinds in many instances were no protection, the slats being split and knocked out by the immense hailstones. Many persons and some stock received considerable injury from the peltings of the pitiless stones. Such a storm was never witnessed before by the oldest inhabitant.