

Knoxville and Chronicle.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1875.

WHOLE NO 1892

EXCITEMENT AT ATHENS.

A Colored Man Taken from Jail and Shot.

A hasty note was received yesterday on the eastern bound noon train, from a gentleman in Athens, saying that that unusually quiet town was in a high state of excitement growing out of the fact that a negro man, confined in the jail there on a charge of having attempted to violate the person of Mrs. John B. Howard, a paragraph concerning which appeared in the CHRONICLE yesterday morning, had been taken out and shot seven or eight times. He was found dead yesterday morning on a hill near the railroad depot.

The Post of yesterday referring to the matter says:

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

While Mrs. Howard, wife of John R. Howard, Sr., who lives two miles south of Athens, was on her way to town Wednesday forenoon, she was halted in the road by a big burly negro, who seized the bridle of her horse and demanded her money. The lady told him she had no money, when he tore off her riding skirt, searched her pocket and satchel, and tried to pull her off the horse, at the same time cursing her and using the vilest language. She succeeded in making her escape from the villain, and as soon as the assault was made known, a party started in pursuit of him. He was tracked through some of the adjoining fields, and was arrested an hour or two afterwards near the Athens depot, by Marshal Standifer. Upon being taken into the presence of Mrs. H. she at once identified him. The negro gives his name as Zack Gordon, and is a stranger at this place, having been here only a few days. He is now in jail, and will probably receive proper attention in the course of the ensuing week. The punishment for such outrages should be swift, sure, and thorough.

The negro subsequently confessed that he had been in the Tennessee penitentiary, that his object was robbery in the assault above, and that he threatened other violence.

Later Intelligence.

Since writing the above we have received the following special dispatch from Athens, giving full and reliable particulars of the affair:

ATHENS, TENN., Aug. 6, 1875.

Special to the Chronicle.

The negro, Zack Gordon, who committed the assault upon Mrs. Howard last Wednesday, was taken from the jail at this place between one and two o'clock this (Friday) morning by a body of armed men, who overpowered the Sheriff and Jailor, carried to the open field north of the depot and shot to death. The Sheriff estimated the number, who immediately surrounded the jail, at from twenty-five to fifty. It is supposed the crowd in the vicinity was much larger. The affair seems to have been conducted in a very quiet manner, as the citizens residing near the jail knew nothing of it until after daylight this morning. The negro was a stranger in this neighborhood, and had arrived here a day or two before the outrage for which he was arrested, and for which he has been killed. He stated in the presence of the magistrate that he was an escaped convict from the Tennessee penitentiary, where he had been sentenced from Maury county for horse-stealing. The outrage was the most bold and daring ever committed in this county, having occurred on a public highway, within a little over a mile of town, and on a road where people are generally passing. The lady assaulted is the wife of one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. There were eight holes in the body of the negro. An inquest was held this forenoon, Wm. C. Owens acting as Coroner. A number of witnesses were examined, and the jury found that he had come to his death by gun or pistol shot wounds inflicted by unknown parties. There was some excitement this morning, but the town has been unusually quiet throughout the day.

JOHN WEBB.

His Wife Visits Him in Jail.

John Webb, the unfortunate man who is to expiate the terrible crime of murder on the gallows at this place next Friday, was visited on Sunday by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who held services and conversed with him on the subject of religion. He gave respectful attention to what was said, but manifested little concern for his future and eternal welfare. He still protests his innocence of the crime of which he was convicted.

Yesterday his wife arrived here from Missouri, and soon after sought an interview with him. Sheriff Swan readily acceded to her request and granted her permission to visit the jail. The meeting is said to have been very affecting, and the prisoner manifested more feeling than at any time since his arrest. She reminded him of their situation in Missouri, where their home might, but for his course, have been a happy one. She told him how, when he left their home had been sold, together with all they had, and how she had struggled to support the children. Her tale of woe was a thrilling one and brought tears to the eyes of all present.

She has the appearance of an intelligent and a kind hearted woman, and her journey here, which she accomplished under the greatest difficulty, being without means to travel comfortably, is another evidence of woman's constancy to an object that once commands her love. She is entitled to the sympathies of a Christian public.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6.—The East end bridge and bath house of the Mansion House have been swept away. The railroads are flooded.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 6.—The Wabash is a few inches higher than the great inundation of 1828. The river is three miles wide opposite the city and is slowly swelling, the indications are that we shall have no inter-course in any direction, and no mails for four days at least, there being no less than thirty bridges, trestles and embankments completely gone.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—A special from Chillicothe says: The rains continue and the flood is gaining strength. A canal broke below the city and swept five thousand bushels of wheat into the river. The people living in bottom lands are moving their families, fearing inundation. At fronton the Ohio is rising five inches per hour, and is also rising rapidly at Cincinnati, where it has already invaded the lower stories of the houses on Water street, and bids fair to go as high as it ever was before.

A special from New Albany says: The trains on the New Albany and Chicago Railroad were taken off to-day at Gasport. The track was carried from White River a distance of three miles. A heavy force of men are at work trying to prevent the hazardous bridge from bowing away.

White River at this point is 12 feet higher than ever known before. Trains south from Lafayette go no farther than Crawfordville, as the track has been washed out in many places.

A special from Athens, Ohio, says that at midnight the river attained a height of 8 inches of the greatest elevation ever known. The gas works are flooded. The people of Asylum, across the valley, have built a boat and ferry provisions over. No trains running, and no mails since Saturday.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Aug. 6.—The damage to crops, bridges and railroads in Central Illinois is immense. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, and that of Morgan county alone at one-quarter of a million of dollars.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—A bottle with the following name has been picked up on Lake Shore: "July 16th, 2 A. M. We can not stay up more than an hour longer as the gas is rapidly escaping.—U. S. G." This date is that of the night on which the balloon sailed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The Educational Association yesterday afternoon resolved itself into three separate departments—normal schools, elementary and higher education. A number of Secretaries and Treasurers of the Association were appointed. A Committee on Nominations was also selected.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 4.—The Democratic Convention is the largest since 1861. Mr. Lamar addressed the meeting at length. H. C. Herring was nominated Treasurer. The platform is mainly confined to State affairs; recognizes to the fullest extent the civil and political equality of all men, and asks the aid and assistance of the voters of all parties of both races in the establishment of a good government. After the appointment of an Executive Committee the convention adjourned.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 4.—Returns come in slowly, but enough is known to render it reasonably certain that the Constitutional Convention has been called by ten thousand majority. Datus E. Cook, who issued an address to the people favoring Congressman White's force bill, received but seven votes in his own city out of twenty-four hundred polled, eighteen hundred of whom were Republicans. Many leading Republicans supported the call, and several Republican counties have given majorities for a convention.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Tilton's lawyers have served a notice of a new trial on Beecher's lawyers.

The New York Tribune says: Information was obtained yesterday from intimate friends of Duncan, Sherman & Co., that arrangements have been in progress for several days to secure all those creditors who are traveling abroad with letters of credit and circular notes, for which they have paid cash, and who have been unable to use them since the failure of the firm. Alexander Duncan, of Scotland, father of Wm. B. Duncan, has offered to guarantee these creditors, if the Union Bank, or some other institution, in London, will undertake the payments, and it is believed that the final arrangement for this purpose will be consummated to-day. Even if the present plan should fail, some other arrangement will be made by which the desired object will be attained, and all further inconvenience to persons traveling abroad on the credit of Duncan, Sherman & Co., will be removed.

Mr. Alex. Hamilton, a son of the great statesman, is dead. Aged 90 years.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Mr. Morris, counsel for Tilton, says, undoubtedly, the new trial will be short, as they propose now to try Beecher for adultery, as he had been tried on several outside collaterals. He says there is testimony of great importance which will materially alter the complexion of things, and which will prove Beecher guilty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from the Black Hills country says Gen. Crook in his order directing the miners to leave by the 15th of August, suggests that they assemble at the Military Post about to be established at Camp Harney, on French Creek, on or before the 10th of August, and then hold a meeting and take such steps as may seem best to them by organization and drafting of proper resolutions to secure to each when this country shall have been opened the benefit of his discoveries and labor he has already expended.

It is stated that the notice of trial served on Beecher's lawyers by Tilton's attorneys is purely formal. The notice, it is said, does not indicate necessarily that a new trial will be pressed. It is a pro forma document drawn up and served because the last trial did not result in a verdict.

Captain Dunderberg, of the ship Ellen Everett, which arrived Tuesday from Yarmouth, N. S., reports that on July 11th, in latitude 49° and longitude 44° 15', the officers of the Faraday boarded his vessel and informed him that they picked up the defective part of the cable about four miles from that point a few days previous, and had set a number of buoys. On account of a boisterous sea they were compelled to drop the cable again. Some defect exists in the cable and it has not parted as reported.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 6.—The boiler of a steam threshing machine on Ben Harlan's farm in Murry county exploded, killing Harlan, his engineer, and a colored man, and wounding seven, two of whom will probably die.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 6.—Henry Smith was killed to-day by a stray bullet from a picnic party target shooting on the opposite side of the river.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—The National Educational Association adopted resolutions against the use of public lands for the benefit of corporations or sections, and urging Congress to provide better facilities for bureau education.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—At an interview last evening Mr. Duncanson said he believed arrangements would be completed to-day in London whereby Morgan & Co. will protect travelers' drafts issued by Duncanson, Sherman & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—An explosion occurred this morning at the Arsenal. About twenty were slightly injured, and some fatally. There were none but boys present. One killed.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—McCree's majority will reach 45,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 7.—A large mass of soft rock fell in the Hoosac tunnel. Smaller pieces are still falling which prevent the approach of workmen to examine extent of the damage.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The telegrams from Oldham announce that the strike is universal. There are 18,000 operatives idle, and the feeling against the employers is very bitter.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says: "The current crop just reaching maturity has been saved by fine weather, and we may yet have a moderate harvest in good order. The upward movement has stopped, and prices have relapsed, partly in consequence of foreign arrivals, which are unusually fair, but current rates scarcely reach the average, and are still below those of last year. The harvest in France is progressing rapidly, but general reports indicate less than a fair average yield, although in Paris and Marseilles prices have fallen two shillings. The Belgian and German markets show a similar change. Official accounts of the crops in Austria and Hungary show here is more likelihood of a deficiency than of a surplus."

Nothing is published or current here concerning the steamship Faraday. No London papers except the Shipping Gazette announced her arrival at Deal. Inquiry fails to develop the information, negating the strong probability that the Faraday has failed to repair the Direct Cable, as heretofore rumored in London.

A special dispatch from Madrid to the Times says the Alfontist troops continue successful in their operations against the Carlists. They have gained several important victories in the past week. The Carlist forces are evidently approaching dissolution. Gen. Lizarraga, with 3,000 Carlists, is in the midst at Fero de Urgel.

Spanish funds have risen, owing to the improved prospect of the projected Constitution, which declares the State religion to be Roman Catholic. The nation is obliged itself to maintain its worship and its ministry. But no body shall be molested on the Spanish territory for their religious opinions or in the exercise of their respective worship, so long as the respect due to Christian morality is paid, nevertheless, all other public ceremonies or demonstrations than those of the State Religion are prohibited.

Del Castillo, President of the Constitutional Committee, declares the meaning of this to be that Protestants may have churches with open doors, and celebrate worship inside, but there must be no manifestation in the streets. It is believed that the Cortes will be summoned to meet soon, when the proposed constitution will be submitted thereto, consequently political agitation is re-commencing.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Berlin special says the Turks are collecting a large force to crush Herzegovina with one blow. Ten thousand troops arrived in Dublin yesterday to attend the O'Connell Centenary.

The officials of the Union Bank say that no arrangements have been made with that institution for the redemption of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of credit in the hands of travelers. Negotiations, therefore, have been pending since the failure, but have not been completed, and the longer they are postponed there is less probability of a successful result. Letters received here from Americans in Paris say that over 1,000 holders of the suspended firm's letters of credit have been heard from in Germany alone, and that many of them are utterly destitute of funds and have been compelled to apply to the local authorities or to the American consuls for relief. One lady, a teacher of Massachusetts, had but thirty francs in money when she heard of the failure. The American and English people where she was staying subscribed sufficient funds to pay her expenses to Hamburg, from which place she took steamer passage home. Appeals for aid from persons holding these letters of credit come in from all directions. Documents stating these facts and denouncing the firm are preparing for publication.

A Triple Calamity.

Through the Lansing papers we learn the particulars of a terrible calamity that befell a family residing at Viroqua, Wis., resulting in the death of three little children, all under six years old. The oldest, a girl about five, and her younger brother found a hen's nest under the barn. The girl reached her hand under to get the eggs and was bitten twice by a huge rattlesnake. With a scream she withdrew her hand, when the brave little fellow said he wasn't afraid of the old hen's picking him, and thrust his hand under with the same result. The mother was attracted by their screaming, and dropped a boiler of water on the floor, which she had just lifted from the stove, and hastened out to see what was the matter, and to her horror she found both of her little children had been fatally bitten by the reptile, which had taken possession of the hen's nest. She seized her little ones in her arms, and ran into the house, and on entering, discovered that her baby had fallen into the boiling water. In half an hour the three little ones were relieved of their terrible suffering by death.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Jefferson County's Tribute.

At a meeting of the members of the bar and citizens of Jefferson county, to take appropriate steps in memory of Andrew Johnson, Judge James P. Swan was called to the chair and W. S. Bewley, Esq., was elected secretary, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been made known to us that Andrew Johnson, the Great Commoner of America, has passed away and will be known in the walks of men no more; and

Whereas, He has achieved by his honest integrity and unconquerable purpose a place and name in his country's history with which he has so intimately connected during the last quarter of a century, of which we are citizens of the State of Tennessee are justly proud; and

Whereas, The success attained by the life work of Andrew Johnson furnishes the best evidence of our fathers in establishing a government of the people, for the people, and by the people; and

Whereas, In his last dying moments, his devotion to country, constitution and the flag of the nation, was such that his last request was bury me amid the folds of the stars and stripes. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Andrew Johnson, the people of Tennessee and the United States have lost a politician of strict integrity and unquestioned honesty, a statesman of extensive and varied information and profound wisdom, and one of the ablest defenders of the constitution of the country and the liberties of the people.

Resolved further, That a committee of citizens from Jefferson county, be sent to attend his funeral services.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and that we truly tender them our condolence in this, the hour of their and their country's loss.

JAMES M. MEEK,

O. G. KING,

JAMES H. CARSON,

J. C. CAWDOOD,

JOHN N. YOE,

Committee.

Appropriate remarks were made by Dr. J. C. Cawood, A. A. Caldwell, O. C. King, John M. Meek and others.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to attend the burial services of Andrew Johnson:

Col. John Talbott, S. D. Williams, G. W. Bowls, John S. Jarnagin, Dr. J. C. Cawood, E. A. Sawyers, L. M. Dyer, Sam. G. M. Gass, John H. Caldwell, J. H. Carson, Dr. N. Laugford, Dr. Wm. Helm, A. J. Mountcastle, W. Cochran, R. J. Anderson, J. A. M. Dick, J. M. Scott, Alfred Carter.

Meeting adjourned sine die.

W. S. BEWLEY, Sec'y.

Aug. 3, 1875.

The Storms in Indiana.

The Indianapolis Journal of July 31 has reports of the conditions of the crops in every county in Indiana with which communications could be had by telegraph, with mail reports from others, and also special dispatches from a considerable portion of Eastern Illinois. From these reports it appears that the injury done by the recent storms is wide-spread and remarkably uniform, even in widely-separated localities. In all, except a few northern counties the damage to the wheat has been very great. Most of it is cut and in shock, but there has been no opportunity to house or thrash it, and it has sprouted, rendering it altogether unmerchantable, and much of it unfit for any use whatever. The oats and flax have been beaten down by the heavy rains, and the ripened seed-balls of the flax are bursting, while the oats are in such condition that the greater part are only fit for feeding to stock. Until quite recently the promise was good for an unprecedented yield of oats, but the destruction wrought by the later rains will make the crop almost an entire failure. Early in the season corn promised well, but the excessive wet weather has damaged it greatly. Much of that in the bottoms is overflowed, and will be almost if not entirely ruined, while even that upon uplands has suffered severely, not only from the direct effects of too much rain, but from want of cultivation, which the rain has precluded. In many sections potatoes are rotting in the ground, and this crop will fall much below the average yield. In a few of the northern counties in Indiana there has been a gratifying exemption from the general disaster, and the farmers are harvesting good crops of wheat, while other crops give flattering promise of a good yield. With these exceptions, and that of some of the southern counties, in which the wheat harvest, coming earlier, before the setting in of the late continuous rains, enabled the farmers to secure it in tolerably fair condition, the outlook is a gloomy one for the producer. In this state of affairs the consumer is to be congratulated upon the fact that almost unprecedentedly heavy crops have been harvested in the trans-Mississippi States.

A Husband Tread.

A citizen who was driving along the Jackson road the other day, says the Vicksburg Herald, saw a man up a tree near the road-side, and halting, he enquired: "What are you doing up there?" The man made no reply, and the citizen continued: "What's the cause of your being up there?" At that moment a woman rose up from the fence corner, rested a club on the fence, and remarked: "I'm the cause, stranger, and if you'll wait till he comes down you'll see the worst." He came down here that ever laid out doors!" The citizen drove on, and she turned to the man up the tree and continued: "Polhemus, I can't climb, and you know it; but if you'll drop down here for two minutes I'll give you a quitclaim deed of the farm!"

Manure in Gardening.

Mr. Hardaway, in his paper on Market Gardening, read before the Georgia State Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, said that to succeed in raising fine vegetables, manure must be used lavishly. "Last spring," he adds, "a farmer friend came to look at my garden, and after wondering at the quantity and size of the vegetables, he particularly admired a very large bed of turnips, and they look like dwarfs, compared with yours. He was amazed when I informed him I had put fifty-two wheelbarrows of manure on that single bed. It is astonishing how much one acre can be made to produce. As much as eighty-two tons of beets have been gathered from one acre." Mr. George W. Gift is said to have raised one thousand bushels of turnips to the acre, for the Memphis market, and it is stated in one of the Northern agricultural journals that five hundred bushels of Irish potatoes were raised on one acre. Seven thousand cabbages can be easily grown upon one acre. Mr. Gregory, a well known market gardener and seedsman, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, has sold in the Boston market as much as thirty-four tons of squashes per acre, and as high as one hundred and forty dollars per ton, the usual average price being about thirty-five dollars per ton, being one thousand and one hundred and ninety dollars per acre. Mr. Gregory also says it is not uncommon for the gardeners near by to raise from seven hundred to nine hundred bushels onions per acre, and prices generally average about two dollars and fifty cents per barrel. This is the result of the intense system of manuring. Mr. Peter Henderson, the great market gardener, puts as much as one ton of guano to the acre, and sells as much as one thousand dollars per acre.—Rural Carolinian.

Destroying Weeds.

July and August, says the Rural New Yorker, are probably the best months in the year for destroying weeds. The summer heats are at their fiercest and all annual weeds cut down at the root speedily wither and die. The tougher perennials have made their growth for the season and are nearly perfected in their seed. The root then has least vitality, and if the life be cut off a feebler effort is made to reproduce it especially if the weeds grow in a tough sod of grass. We have known frequent mowings of thistles in such that it would produce out every spear of thistle until the field was ploughed again.

In the growing corn August is, of all months, the time to destroy Canada thistles and quick. Keep the plant down as much as possible early in the season, then, as the corn begins to tassle out, go through with a light hoe and cut out every spear of thistle and pull up every blade of quack with all the root that can be got attached. The quack should be put in heaps and burned, but the thistle roots will seldom if ever start again, and pulling up at this season will, nearly or even entirely, be final and certain destruction. The cost of doing this is not large varying with prices of labor and abundance of weeds; but we are satisfied that it is always a profitable operation on all land foul with thistles. We have repeatedly had the cost more than repaid out of the crop, but in the succeeding oats and barley, besides leaving the land cleaner for years thereafter.

The friends of Mr. Moody are now organizing a movement in Chicago for the completion of his church, pending his return from Europe. The Chicago Tribune says:

"We do not believe that any form of testimonial would be so pleasing to him as the completion of his unsectarian mission church, about which cluster his fondest associations, or that anything would suit him better than to resume his labors where he inaugurated them. To do this the more effectively the material should be placed in his hands complete. The evangelizer of Great Britain should not be greeted with the sight of a half-story church, standing in all its deformity just as it was when he left here. All the churches, evangelical and unevangelical, liberal and dogmatic, should unite their efforts to accomplish this result, and we have no doubt that the unconquered public will also cheerfully lend a helping hand in so good a cause."

A Strange Dream and its Fulfillment.

[From the Boston Journal.]

An Amesbury man had a singular dream, under the following circumstances: His father and mother had recently died, within three or four weeks of each other, and one night in a dream he saw his mother standing by his bed, and a little distance away he saw a cot bed with a peculiar coverlet, on which lay a man with his back turned toward him. His mother called him by name and said: "Here are seven dollars." He attached no significance to the dream until, when he went to the Post-office, he received a letter stating that his brother, who was on a Western railroad, had been badly crushed, and requested his presence immediately. On arriving at his brother's home he was struck with surprise when he found him lying on a cot bed, with the same kind of a coverlet he had seen in his dream, and his back turned toward him. The brother died, and the gentleman was still more astonished when, on setting his affairs, the first bill presented was just \$7 in amount. Strange as the story may seem, it is told by the man himself, and he is a gentleman whose veracity no one would impeach.

Withdrawal From the Episcopal Church.

The Leesburg (Va.) Mirror states that on Saturday last the Rev. F. M. Maury resigned his charge at Middleburg, Loudon county, and declined to officiate on Sunday. His resignation is not merely a severance of his pastoral relations with the Middleburg parish, but is a complete and final withdrawal from the Episcopal Church. His reasons for this action, it is learned, will be shortly set forth in a letter to the Bishop.

An Anecdote of the Late Senator Johnson.

[From the New York Herald.]

The news of the death of Senator Andrew Johnson spread rapidly through the city, and created a general feeling of regret. Political differences were forgotten in the many kind and noble actions that were credited to the deceased. Nearly every one who had ever been associated with the ex-President had something kind to say about him or some little anecdote to relate. Illustrative of good traits in his character, one gentleman told quite an interesting little narrative of an incident which took place when the ex-President was Military Governor of Tennessee. A young boy had been captured by the Federal troops on suspicion of bushwhacking, and was incarcerated in the penitentiary at Nashville. It appears that the charge was groundless, as the boy was a member of a regular command, commissioned by the head of the Confederate Government. The boy found his prison life very irksome, and having bored a hole through the wall of his cell he jumped to the ground. The drop was too great, however, and he shattered his leg very badly. He was recaptured and returned to prison, where, after consultation, the surgeons decided it was necessary to amputate the limb. The boy objected and finally became very sick as mortification set in. In the meanwhile the boy's mother hearing of the whereabouts of her son, traveled 50 miles to reach him, but was refused admission to his cell. After some useless application to the officials, she finally made her way through the guards at the Capitol and entered the presence of Governor Johnson. The Governor was surrounded by army officers high in rank at this time, and was attending to some important business, immediately when he saw the afflicted mother he arose and courteously offered her his seat. After hearing her story he gave her a pass, which admitted her to the penitentiary. A short time afterwards, when the facts of the case became known, Governor Johnson pardoned the boy, and gave him up to the care of his mother. He was then very sick, but she managed to move him to her home, where he finally recovered. He is now well and enjoying perfect health. The gentleman who told the story was a brother of the boy, and was evidently much moved by the news of the death of his mother's and brother's benefactor.

The Virgin Mary's Wedding Ring.

An old Monkish legend relates the story that Joseph and Mary used a wedding ring, and that it was set with onyx. The legend says that it was discovered in the year 996, when it was given by a jeweler from Jerusalem to a lapidary of Clusium, who had been sent to Rome by a Marquis of Etruria to make purchases for her. The jeweler told the lapidary of the preciousness of the relic, but he dispised it, and left it for several years among other articles of inferior value. However, a miracle revealed to him its genuineness, and it was placed in a church, where it worked many curative wonders. In 1475 it was deposited with some Franciscans at Clusium, from whom it was stolen; and ultimately it found its way to Perugia, where a church was built for it and it still performed miracles. None spoils this pretty story by saying the miracles were trifling in comparison with its miraculous powers of multiplying itself. It existed in different churches in Europe at the same time, and each ring being as genuine as the others, it was paid the same honors as the devout.

On the Ocean Beach.

Pretty young lady in elaborate bathing costume, kicking around on the beach, about ten feet from the water, in bare feet:

"Oh lo-o-h! I'm so 'fraid of the water!"

Girls of other girls in like toggery, twenty feet away:

"Ah! he-he-he—he's a coward—te-he-he-he!"

Pretty girl, No. 1, moving a foot nearer the water:

"Aw, pahaw! come on now, I'll dare ye all!"

The rest, advancing to where No. 1 stands:

"O-ho! who's afraid—who's afraid?"

And there the dear, brave little angel stands, until a wave breaks a little higher than usual on the beach, and a tiny bit of foam touches the end of their aristocratic toes, when they all screech out, run into the bathing house, make their toilets, and, appearing at dinner, tell the yawning young gentlemen that they've been having a swim—just too awful jolly and nice for anything."

And the yawning young gentlemen believe them!—Chicago Journal.

A writer in Scribner's tells the following: One of the most pathetic instances of pure Orientalism that ever came to my knowledge is related as a positive fact. While the children of the Aboel school were playing together at recess, two small girls fell into a pleasant dispute about the size of a certain object—playing perhaps. "Oh, it was very little!" and the other asked, "How little?" Then the missionary looked out of the window and heard her answer: "Why, a little was a thing." Then the other pressed her still further: "Well, how little?" to which the girl replied, unconscious of the poetry or the pathos of her comparison, "As little as was the joy of my father on the day I was born!"

A New Way to Pay a State Debt.

The penalty of the law against profane swearing—two dollars fine—was enforced in Richmond twice on Saturday, and the Whig thinks that if every policeman and constable in the State would but use ordinary vigilance, and report every violation of the law aforesaid, it is manifest that in the course of a year or two a sufficient sum would be realized to pay off the State debt.