

Scraps and Facts.

Mr. Snooks says the reason he does not marry is, that his house is not large enough to contain the consequences.

A Hartford author is engaged on a history of woman's progress from the earliest ages, to be entitled "From the Big Leaf to the Crinoline."

What crop is that which is none the worse for being backward? The pork-drop. If you don't believe it, try it backward.

Sheridan's "magnificent turn-out" at New Orleans has been much discussed. But his most magnificent "turn-out" is the one just furnished him by the President.

Plymouth Rock is becoming very undean and unseemly, from the habit of pilgrims spitting tobacco juice and throwing tobacco ends and the remnants of luncheon upon it. Don't!

The Orangeburg Times says that the dwelling house of Rev. A. F. Dickson was burned down on Saturday of last week. Besides the house, a large amount of personal effects was lost.

Peruvian ladies are noted for their exquisite small feet, and get them by having the little toe amputated in infancy. A Peruvian surgeon, skilled in the business, is going to San Francisco to open an office.

The Bennettsville Journal states that Nat. Williams, a negro lecturer, charged with preaching incendiary doctrine to the freedmen of the South, has been arrested at Lexington, where he was to be tried by a military commission.

The scaffold had a goodly harvest last Friday. No less than fifteen persons "suffered the extreme penalty of the law" within the limits of the United States. Two of the number were women.

The contractor for watering the streets in a New Hampshire city was busy at his duty recently during a heavy shower of rain. He was told to stop watering, and he said, "don't you see that it rains?" "I do," was the reply, "but I am all ways willing to work when the Lord helps me."

There is a well, about 30 feet deep, near Sudbury, Vermont, in which the ice formed in the winter remains throughout the summer. Other wells which have been dug in close proximity to this one exhibit no such phenomenon, and the servants are unable to explain the mystery.

The First National Bank of Washington, advertised in the City papers last week, for Confederate 5 per cent. bonds, is having received an order from England for a small amount. The price offered was two dollars and fifty cents for each one thousand dollars.

A Brooklynite tells a queer story about the lovely wife and daughter of a milkman, who took daily baths in the latest fluid to be sold at fifteen cents a quart. It didn't need any doctoring to give it "body," after that.

A few days ago, twenty-seven women, of Redfield, Iowa, decided to abate the whiskey shops of that place, and did so. They were arrested, tried and acquitted. Subsequently they were arrested and taken before another justice of the Peace, twenty-five miles distant, where they were again acquitted after a three days' trial.

The Richmond Christian Observer, of the 5th instant says: A few weeks ago at a festival for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church at Wytheville, a handsome Tea Set was purchased by many of the citizens of the place—who by a vote awarded it to the Rev. Joseph H. Martin. It was a well deserved tribute of respect on the part of the community.

The negro warriors "fired on" a strike last week at the "Chattahoochee White Sulphur Springs." Their demands were refused, and all left. The guests set to work and waited on themselves till new ones could be hired. The gentlemen washed the dishes, and at meeting, the ladies sat first, the gentlemen waiting on them. When they were done, the gentlemen sat down and the ladies served them.

The Griffin (Ga.) Star says that at the recent session of Henry County Court, the jury, composed of six white men and six negroes, tried a negro for petty larceny. The proof was indisputable, and was laid out by the State's attorney. Notwithstanding all this, the six negroes positively refused to find a verdict, and a mistrial was ordered.

The names of about five hundred applicants for a passage to Liberia, in November, are now upon the books of the American Colonization Society. These are residents of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and are nearly all of the class popularly known as "freedmen." The Society has made an earnest appeal for funds to enable them to send these applicants to Liberia.

The Weldon (N. C.) News, got a look at Gen. Canby as he passed through that place, on his way to Charleston, and made the following pen-portrait: "He is a fine looking man, possessing but little the appearance of a soldier, reminding one more of a sturdy old farmer than of a military commander. He was dressed in citizen's clothing, and had no appearance of ostentation—with a pleasant looking individual."

An Englishman has devised a plan for supplying the residents of crowded cities with fresh country air, imported at so much per cubic foot. A network of underground tubes, radiating from some place beyond the reach of the foul exhalations of the town, is to run through the pestiferous alleys and stifling back streets of the great cities, and the emanations of the wind-blown houses and cellars need only turn a faucet, and the breath of the daisies and the odour of new-mown hay will rush in to revive and strengthen them.

"If confiscation is ever begun in the South, it will end in the North." At the Chicago Labor Congress a proposition to call upon Congress for twenty-five millions of dollars, was advocated upon the ground that "workers who have produced all the wealth in the world, are to receive but a share of their own money." This reasoning, says the World, is the backbone of Thaddeus Stevens' scheme of mild confiscation. The same sort of reasoning would distribute all the railway shares in the North among the navvies whose labor built the roads.

Since the trial of Surratt, his quarters in the jail have been moved, and he now has one of the rooms of the second story, fronting South, which he occupies in common with Henry Johnson, who is charged with the killing of Thomas Smoot, for seducing his (Johnson's) wife. Surratt has of late much improved in his health, and is well fast in this room, each having a cot on which they sleep. They have some books and papers, and when not reading, conversation is engaged in. Surratt alludes but seldom to the charge against him, but speaks of general topics. He seems to think much of his former associates, and is especially friendly to the late President. He is well liked by the other prisoners, and is reviving old broken fortunes and repairing the ravages of war.

The New York Weekly, and the National Intelligencer, state that "Judge Magrath, of South Carolina, the United States District Judge of that State in 1860—a violent secessionist, and the man who 'adjourned' the Federal Court in Charleston forever," on the ground that "the election of a sectional President by a sectional majority was a sufficient cause for the freedom of South Carolina to assert their inalienable rights of self-government, and for the State to resume her unquestionable sovereignty, and support the hands which bound her to a hated Union." This is an old and very popular view. It was during the trial, of General Sikes, his chief clerk, his confidential adviser, and the warm defender of his course.

In 1849 a Colonel in the Austrian army caused a young Countess to be publicly whipped for concealing one of the revolutionary party. She died shortly after, leaving a son, two years of age. The son grows up, and with the purpose of avenging his mother, perfected himself in the use of the Turkish sabre. When he thought the time had come, some few weeks ago, he went to the country seat of the Colonel, then Baron Pranger, and slayed him in the face. A change of course, sent him to the gallows as a traitor to his Turkish allies. They met, and after informing the Baron of his origin and purpose, the son of the outraged Countess proceeded to slice and hack his ancestral enemy into small pieces. He is said to feel better now.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

EDITORS: JAS. E. WILSON.....JAS. F. HART.
YORKVILLE, S. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1867.

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job-work, are in advance.

The paper will be discontinued on the expiration of the time for which payment has been made. A subscriber finding a (X) cross-mark on the wrapper or margin of his paper, will understand that the time paid for has expired.

POLITICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

As we occasionally receive communications on the state of the country, in a political point of view, which we invariably decline, we wish to define our position in this matter.

Such communications are not declined in any disrespectful spirit towards their authors. We have no desire to choke down the aspirations or sentiments of any man. But the ENQUIRER is not intended to be the medium through which the people may learn the "views" of this, that or the other politician. It is a private concern, the province of which does not choose to become a ladder by which others are to climb into office at their expense. We have a right to publish or not to publish such communications; but as we could not fairly admit one and refuse others, we prefer to refuse all. Any other course would make our paper a mere record of private quarrels and discussions, in which our readers generally would take no interest.

To avoid making the paper a political hack, it was announced in the prospectus that the discussion of "political or vexed questions" would be eschewed. While we claim the right to express our opinions on such questions whenever we see proper to do so, as a rule, we treat of politics only as news, aiming, as a family paper, to keep our readers posted on the various political changes and events of the day.

OUR NEW COMMANDER.

General E. S. R. CANBY, the new Military Commander of District No. 2, accompanied by his family and several members of his Staff, arrived in Charleston on Tuesday, last week. The Charleston papers of Friday last contain the orders of General SIKES resigning, and of General CANBY assuming command. In the orders of General CANBY, he announces that "all existing orders and regulations are adopted and confirmed, and will be observed and enforced unless hereafter modified or revoked by proper authority."

General SIKES left Charleston, on Saturday last, for New York.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued his long talked of amnesty proclamation. The preamble, which is very long, recites the substance of former proclamations, and makes the amnesty proclamation of May 29th, 1865, the basis of his present action. He then declares that all yet unpardoned persons may now receive pardon, by taking the well-known amnesty oath, except those who are included within one of the following named classes:

- 1st. The Chief or pretended Chief Executive officers, including the President, the Vice-President, and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel Government; and all who were engaged therein in foreign States or countries, and all who held or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier-General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were, or pretended to be, Governors of States, while maintaining, aiding or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.
- 2d. All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, or of any persons who at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail; either engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President, or in the assassination of any other person, or in any conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGES.

We have on our exchange list several valuable agricultural journals, whose claims upon the farming community we have long been desirous to bring before our readers. They are as follows:

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, published monthly at Athens, Ga., by D. Redmond and James Canak, at \$2 per year. This established journal is, in all respects, better adapted to the wants of the cotton States than any other, as it devotes so much attention to their principal crops and soils, and their system of labor, manures, &c. Although the editor under whose management the Cultivator achieved its present high position is dead, its last number gives evidence that it has fallen into the hands of successors who will keep it fully up to its old standard of excellence. The only objection which we have against the Cultivator, is the inferior manner in which it is gotten up. Its typographical appearance and style of binding will not at all compare with its contemporaries in agricultural journalism.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER, published monthly at Richmond, Va., by C. B. Williams, at \$3 per year. This valuable journal, like the preceding, is an old establishment, dating back to 1840. It is chiefly valuable to cultivators of grain, grass and tobacco, though it contains much useful information on the raising and care of live stock, and the cultivation of orchards, gardens &c. The September number contains sixty-five large octavo pages of reading matter.

THE FARMER, published monthly at Richmond, Va., by Elliott & Shields, at \$3 per year. This is a new enterprise, started last year, and devoted to "Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts and Household Economy." It is conducted with ability. The last number is illustrated with several engravings.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, published monthly at Baltimore, Md., by Worthington & Lewis, at \$2 per year. This journal was established in 1819, and claims to have a probably larger country circulation than any publication of the kind, South of New York. So extensive a circulation, after an existence of nearly fifty years, proves that the American Farmer is well suited to the wants of its subscribers.

THE MARYLAND FARMER, published monthly at Baltimore, Md., by S. Sands Mills & Co., at \$1.50 per annum. This magazine, though last mentioned of the monthlies, is by no means last in our estimation. It is one of the most valuable of them all, and we cannot understand how so large and handsome a publication can be furnished at so low a price. This journal devotes more space to the cotton plant and its enemies, than the generality of agricultural journals, besides giving a great deal of information applicable to other branches of farming.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, published weekly at Albany, N. Y., by Lathrop, Tuck & Son, at \$3 per annum. This is an old and very popular weekly, whose columns originate much of the agricultural matter that appears in the country press both with and without credit. Its editorial and other cor-

respondence will always be found interesting, especially to the farmer.

THE FARM AND FRESIDE, published weekly at No. 402 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., at \$2 per annum. This is a new agricultural and family weekly; but it has already taken its stand among the best. We see its name below many articles in the agricultural columns of our exchanges, and sometimes recognize uncredited articles as original from this paper. The typographical appearance and style of the Farm and Freside make it an ornament to the centre table.

We can cheerfully recommend any and all of the above publications as fully worth their price of subscription. Every farmer who wants to keep up with the times, ought to take an agricultural paper, and we have furnished our readers with a very good list from which to select.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Returns from all the counties of Virginia, except eight counties, received at headquarters in Richmond, show the registration to be: white, 110,000; blacks 90,000. The counties not heard from will increase this majority. This is a great fact.

The Registrars have been through Mendenburg county on their first round, and the whole number registered is 1,664 whites, and 1,488 blacks. The Charlotte Democrat thinks it likely the second round will increase the white vote.

The Baltimore Sun says a letter received in Washington from an influential and distinguished citizen of Ohio, representing that a majority for the Republican ticket, that the Republicans will carry the Legislature, and that negro suffrage will be defeated by forty or fifty thousand.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says that Sumner has addressed a letter to an important personage in Washington, earnestly warning the Radicals against Grant. The letter charges duplicity and conservatism upon the General, and hurls several Latin and Greek denunciations at his head for abetting the displacement of Stanton by accepting the Secretaryship. Grant is said to be exceedingly annoyed at the insinuations of Sumner and Greeley, and in consequence of the Tribune's impudent assaults upon him, cherishes an antipathy towards all newspaper men, which has proven fatal to the enterprise of the correspondents who visit him.

California has put the ball of reaction in motion. At the election in that State last week, the Democrats succeeded in electing the Governor, two Congressmen, and nearly the whole of the Legislature.

The Atlanta New Era has been officially informed that registration in Georgia, so far as heard from, is something over 183,000.

The Conservative Convention of Alabama, which was in session for several days at Montgomery, adjourned on Thursday last. The Convention adopted a series of resolutions, acknowledging the control of the Federal Government and the perpetuity of the Union, but asserting the supremacy of the constitution over Congress, which was but a part of the Government. All the new rights of the colored people were also acknowledged, and co-operation in their improvement promised, but they were asked to trust that they knew to be honorable, and "deal cautiously with strangers who bear no evidence that they were honored where they were better known."

Gen. Sheridan turned over the command of the 5th Military District to General Griffin, on the 5th instant, and left New Orleans the same day.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

The Laurensville (S. C.) Herald tells about a squash in that district, which measures seven feet and six inches in circumference, and weighs one hundred and seventy-six pounds. The seed from which this mammoth was produced, was procured from the Seed-Home of J. J. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

A New Hampshire farmer says that he knows by his experience that the manure from fifty hens, carefully saved, properly composted, and judiciously applied, is more valuable than fifty dollars worth of any of the manures that can be bought in the market.

A dispatch from Savannah, Geo., dated the 5th instant, says: "Reports of the Sea Island crop are discouraging. From the South Carolina coast it is reported that the rain and warm have made great havoc. On the Georgia coast the worst has only appeared on two islands. The other islands only appear a fair crop. The estimate of the crop is only 30,000. The rains continue, and the reports from the interior are that good fair crops are expected of Uplands. The quality of the new cotton received so far is as good as usual. No new Sea Island has been received yet."

The first bale of new cotton from South Carolina, has been received in New York. It was classed as middling fair, and was purchased by the Wamsutta Mills, of New Bedford, Mass., at 32 cents per pound.

Gloomy accounts in regard to the cotton crop in the west continue to reach us. The Shreveport (La.) Southwestern, of a late date, says: "During the past week we have received letters enough on this subject to justify any reasonable man in opening a second-class postoffice. Although they come from all points of the compass, their contents amount to about the same, and are to the effect that the cotton crop is a failure. On the part of our correspondents to overwhelm us with gloomy accounts of the Cotton crop. They open black, get blacker, and close the blackest of anything in the letter line that we have seen yet, the worst, except rain, and cold, and late planting. Out of thirty letters lying before us, not one speaks hopefully of the prospects. Some think they will make one-third of a crop, while others would be satisfied with seed."

A Vermont farmer has produced an apple some five inches larger round than the trunk of the tree that bears it.

The grain crops promise abundantly all the world over. The London Mercantile Journal surveys the various grain growing countries of Europe to ascertain the prospects of immense supplies. No deficiency is apprehended in England. In Paris, the stock of flour is the largest ever held, amounting to 800,000 cwt. The last harvest in the South of Russia is most abundant; the export from that section are expected to reach 2,000,000 quarters.

GENERAL SIKES' VERSION.

General Sikes, in a communication addressed proper to issue a proclamation, wherein he sets forth that "impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering, for a time, the proper enforcement of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and whereas as reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere," warns "all persons against obstructing or hindering in any way whatever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws; and solemnly enjoins the commanders of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to the laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement of such laws, decrees, judgments and decrees; and enjoins upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, and mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States."

It is certainly a sad state of affairs, when the President finds it necessary to issue a proclamation for the purposes of restraining his subordinates from violating the laws; and invoking the people to stand by, and aid him in upholding the laws, and the rights of their liberties and their welfare.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

Another Submarine Cable.

The submarine cable between Key West, Fla., and Havana, was successfully laid during the month of August last. It was made in England, and is warranted to last fifteen years. This important work, which places the West Indies in telegraphic communication with the principal cities of the United States, was much needed.

Life Insured by Marriage.

Dr. James Stark has brought before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a paper of Statistics relative to the comparative longevity of married and unmarried men in Scotland, prepared from the nine years' average of the deaths in that country. From his calculations, it appears that at every age from 20 to 85 years, the number of deaths among married men is greater than among the married. Taking 100,000 of each class between the ages of 20 and 25, 1,174 bachelors and 997 married men died in the year 1863; which shows a mortality of two to one against the former. Of the same number from each class between 25 and 30, 1,360 bachelors died during the same year, and 865 married men, or a little more than three of the former to two of the latter. The difference in the death rate continues to decrease as they grow older; but still there is a difference in favor of married men, even to the advanced period of life between 80 and 85. Beyond this period no statistics are given, either because so few live beyond that age, or because the calculator could find no bachelor so old.

The above facts contain a solemn warning to bachelors, old and young. They prove that their way of life is not favorable to a green old age. But as they always have a chance to improve, it is to be hoped they will take warning and procure a "life-preserver," each for himself, and that without delay. The ladies are too kind-hearted to allow them to perish in the above wholesale way, simply for want of a help-meat, or as it is sometimes put, a "help-eat-meat."

Proclamation by the President.

On the third instant, the President thought proper to issue a proclamation, wherein he sets forth that "impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering, for a time, the proper enforcement of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and whereas as reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere," warns "all persons against obstructing or hindering in any way whatever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws; and solemnly enjoins the commanders of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to the laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement of such laws, decrees, judgments and decrees; and enjoins upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, and mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States."

German Immigration.

At the last session of the Legislature of S. Carolina, an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made, and a Commissioner appointed, for the purpose of procuring measures to secure immigration to that State. The Commissioner dispatched several agents to Europe to forward the scheme. Capt. Melchers, one of the agents, an intelligent German, of Charleston, writes from Oldenburg, under date of the 19th of August, as follows: "A number of emigrants are getting ready to sail on the 1st of October. The bark Guss, Captain Wieting, will positively leave on that day, and a sufficient number of emigrants offer, that should an entire vessel to Charleston in November or December. Some of the papers and ship-brokers are totally opposed to our scheme; others are in our favor, especially the Bremen Mercantile Agency, and among the brokers Mr. G. F. E. Edler, of Bremen, who has promised to send us a cordial recommendation to our friends in Charleston as may have occasion to send for any of their relatives and acquaintances. If the State of South Carolina will guarantee 5 per cent. interest for five years, on a capital of from 4 to 500,000 dollars, this sum might be raised in Bremen for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers to Charleston. I have seen several Bremen merchants who have made this proposal. It would no doubt insure a current of emigration to Charleston, Social Equality.

Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, in a recent speech before a mass meeting of blacks, expressed the following admirable views on social equality: "Make me equal before the law; that is, confer on them equal civil and political rights; but they cannot make them equal of equal status, or of equal wisdom, or of the same color. No more can they make them socially equal. Social equality depends on agreement. The laws cannot force it. I am no more equal, socially, unless I agree with you in the matter. No man has a right to demand it against my consent; and this rule is universal and all pervading among men. Your race is no exception to the rule. The honest, industrious and frugal among you do not admit to social equality with the dishonest, idle and wasteful of your own color, or do white people. Social equality is simply a matter of private agreement, and is not to be controlled by any public law. Whenever the blacks desire social equality, and the white people agree

to yield it, we shall have it, and not before. It takes two to make a bargain, and I ask nothing in saying that neither whites nor blacks in the South want to make this bargain now. I have no idea to make it. It is this: there will be a social equality in the South between the races, quite as soon as the same thing occurs at the North; for I happen to know that the Southern people have a much higher appreciation of the black man's honor, and character than the Northern people have."

Political Meeting at Belton, S. C.

A large number of the citizens of Anderson, and surrounding districts, gathered at Belton on the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of hearing discussed the political issues of the day. The assembly was addressed by Maj. John B. Moore, Col. Warren D. Wilkes, J. Scott Murray, Esq., Gov. Orr, J. P. M. Epping, United States Marshal, and others. The Intelligencer furnishes the following in reference to the speeches of Governor Orr and Marshal Epping:

Hon. J. L. Orr was then introduced, and, addressing the whites, advised them to register, and make a Convention as it was fully intended to attempt to defeat that object. There were 60,000 negro voters against 30,000 white, and the Convention would look to the interest of the black man, it could not be expected that one of them would vote against it. He then administered the freedom oath, which they readily accepted, and save their money, and reminded them that if they attempted oppression of the whites now, while in the majority, it might be visited upon them in the future, when the balance of power would be different, as no negro would vote to be brought to this point. He disabused their minds of the idea that they would obtain lands from the Government, and showed that this was not even desirable upon their part. The Governor presented every phase of the issues before the people, with great force and ability, to the satisfaction of his hearers. We regret that fuller notes of this speech are not at our command.

The regularly invited speakers having concluded, it was requested that J. P. M. Epping, of Charleston, be allowed to occupy the stand. That gentleman made a short speech, endorsing for the most part, the speech of Gov. Orr, but advised the blacks to adhere to the Republican party, and recommended to them the Union League. He favored high taxes upon land, but told the negroes they were to have no land given to them. He mentioned them again, and said that he had declared that they would get 32,000 whites against 4,000 blacks, and that the conflict would be short, and result in their extermination.

A Conservative Negro on Radicals.

James P. Fickling, a colored candidate for Congress in Georgia, prefers to test his chances for election to the Southern white men and conservative colored men, rather than the Radicals. His address to the people of his district shows that he takes a clear view of things, and sees through the hypocrisy of his Radical friends. The following brief extract describes their object and the means by which they hope to gain it, as clearly and conclusively as we have yet seen it described.

They know that we are in the alphabet of letters, and their object is to take advantage of our general ignorance and universal credulity, and by pandering to our evil passions, and the vices incident to ignorance among all races, they expect to alienate us from the only true friends we have on the habitable globe, and to bring us in political and social strife against our former masters and protectors.

An Embarrassing Request.

The Richmond Dispatch tells the following distressing story, which shows how ridiculously the ladies will sometimes bother their bachelor friends: "An inveterate bachelor residing in this city received a letter from a couple of nieces a few days since, in which, among other things, was the following request: 'Send immediately the Men we love.' The ladies were so much perplexed, and so much at a loss to account for such an unusual and astounding request. In the first place, it was the first intimation he had ever had that his nieces did love a man, and in the next, if he did, he had not the slightest idea who that man could be. He at once wrote, enclosing that portion of the letter, a request for an explanation. Yesterday he received a response, in which the pretty nieces, with many apologies, explained. They intended to write, 'Send us The Land We Love.' General D. H. Hill's popular monthly. The substitution of men in a letter, for land, was a slip of the pen. 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