

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITOL.

Of all the old tumble down, rickety, dusty, dirty, tattered woe begone structures, which does not even have the appearance of past respectability, the State Capitol is possibly the most lamentable spectacle.

The Governor of New York, in his annual message, delivered to the Legislature of that State, a few days since, recommends, among other things, the abolition of the conspiracy statute in regard to labor, and the repeal of the excise law; protests against the action of Congress towards the Southern States; asks for a revision of the apprentice and criminal laws, and for a law to forbid injunction and receivers in cases against moneyed corporations on ex parte proceedings.

A proclamation said to have been concocted and issued by the Spanish authorities, has been circulated affirming the utter overthrow of the Cuban patriots and the cessation of hostilities, etc.

The organization of the Pennsylvania House of Delegates was attended with some difficulty, eleven Democrats and as many Republicans holding over.

The subject which now seems to rack the minds of the Legislature of this State is the election of United States Senators.

At an election of officers of the Vicksburg Hook and Ladder Company, Mr. Wm. Rockwood, was elected Foreman; J. W. Conklin, 1st, and Mr. Witherpoon, 2d Assistants; W. D. Harwood, Secretary and Treasurer.

the election occur at once, there is no doubt General Ames would be elected; but it is claimed that by the subjoined act of Congress, passed on the 25th of July, 1869, the election cannot take place until after next Tuesday week.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a senator in Congress, in place of such senator so going out of office, in the following manner: Each house shall openly, by a viva voce of each member present, name one person for senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house shall be entered on the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof; but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day that fact shall be entered on the journal.

At 12 o'clock meridian, of the day following that on which proceedings were required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of the votes in each house, such person shall be declared duly elected senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce of each member present a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian, of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized and shall have such notice of such vacancy.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

Old shoes are ground up and made into buttons, knife-handles, combs, &c. Many a man has combed his elegant whiskers with what was once part of a boot—no doubt not a few of us have written a tender letter upon what was once a piece of a nameless undergarment.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

The New York Herald has an immensely sensational story made upon the confession of an ex-Confederate, to the effect that ex-President Johnson, Gov. Hoffman, Senator Morgan and Gen. Frank Blair had conspired to force repudiation upon the country by flooding it with counterfeit greenbacks and spurious coin.

The said relator is in custody in New York, held for investigation. The following is the substance of King's (the informer) story: The first meeting of the conspirators was held in Tammany Hall. Soon after their arrival here, according to the statements given by King and his friend Phelps attended a Tammany meeting, after which those previously initiated into the secret remained behind, and subsequently some two hundred of the conspirators reassembled in another part of the Tammany building.

King further states that President Johnson was perfectly aware of the whole thing—that he was heart and soul in the conspiracy, and that his appointment of Mr. Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was in furtherance of the general object.

The new French Ministry has at length been formed. The Journal Official give the list as follows: Minister of Justice and Religion—M. Emile Ollivier. Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Napoleon Daru. Minister of the Interior—Chevalier de Valdrone. Minister of the Finances—Louis Joseph Buffet. Minister of War—Gen. Edmund Leboeuf. Minister of the Marine—Regault de Genoully. Minister of Public Instruction—Emile Alexis Segris. Minister of Public Works—Marquis de Talhouet. Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—M. Charles Louvet. Minister of the Fine Arts—M. Maurice Richard. Minister of the Emperor's Household—The Count Valliant. President of the Council of State—Eguignon de Parieu.

SIXTY-NINE DEAD.—Among the well known dead of 1869 are Secretary Rawlins and ex-Secretary Stanton, Senator Fessenden, Henry J. Raymond, ex-President Pierce, ex-Attorney General Bates, ex-Secretaries Bell, Guthrie, Walker and Toucey, ex-Governors Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Pickens, of South Carolina, ex-Governor Ritter, Admiral Stuart, Gen. Wool, F. S. Cozzens, &c. In other countries the list comprises Derby and Lord Stanley, of Alderly, General Dulce, Prince Menschikoff, Marshal Neil and Tropoling, Fud Paasha, General Lord Gough, Admiral Sir James Gordon, who brought a British fleet up the Potomac in 1814, Marshals Regault St. Jean d'Angely and Jominel. Art deplores the loss of Grisi, Berlioz and Overbeck; science mourns for Hengstenberg, Reichenbach, Jukes, and many lesser lights; and the charities of two hemispheres will feel the taking away of George Peabody. Other names are William Carleton, Professor Conington, Peter Cunningham, Alexander Dyce, Lamar-tine, and Ste. Beuve.

YESTERDAY Billy Carroll, acting for Tom Allen, forwarded \$500 forfeit money to Frank Queen, of the New York Clipper, accepting the challenge of Mare. Allen's proposition is to fight for \$2,500 a side, within fifty miles of Cincinnati, on the 5th July, 1870, and if any party is arrested in any other State, that party forfeits the money. The fight is also to be, as alleged by Carroll, for the championship of the world.—[St. Louis Republican, Jan. 1.]

A BLUSH.—Goethe was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said to the mother: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter! That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her much better than any ornament of gold or pearls; those may be hung on the neck of any woman; those are never seen connected with moral purity. A full-blown flower sprinkled with purest dew is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

THE FARM.

The Ramie (Bombyx mori) must, as a plant, never be confounded with the China grass, (Bombyx nivea.) The former is a more vigorous grower and produces a staple far superior to that of the China grass, for the following reasons: 1. It naps better with cotton, wool and silk, than China grass. 2. It can be worked by itself better than China grass, being more supple, and softer and stronger. 3. It is the link in textiles between silk and Sea Island cotton, ranging in price higher than the latter.

Regarding its adaptation to the cotton growing States, my experience has gone so far as to enable me to assure your readers of the following facts: 1. Our river and creek bottoms are the land on which to cultivate it with greater profit than any plant we have now in cultivation. 2. The soil must contain a great deal of moisture, yet no standing water must be suffered on the ramie-field. 3. The composition of the soil does not make so much difference provided moisture is present. 4. On the heavy soils in Louisiana it produces such a rapid growth that four cuts of five feet height can be made by proper management be relied on. On sandy land, moderately rich, three cuts can be made as far North as the cotton does well. Hill-sides I could not recommend, except they are very rich and have a moisture-retaining sub-soil.

The ramie is a perennial, and once planted will continue to produce its crop for many years. It ought to be planted in rows four feet apart, and in the rows eighteen inches. The ground ought to be subsoiled to the depth of fourteen inches, or deeper, before planting. The cultivation is very simple, and consists the first year in keeping out the weeds and stirring the soil with a cultivator after each cut. In the fall after the last cut of ramie is taken, a furrow ought to be thrown upon each side, as a sort of protection for the roots during the frozes of winter. The first work in spring, say February, ought to be the harrowing of the rows and the working of middles with a cultivator. After the second year weeds are not much trouble. Early planting will bring about half a crop the first year. The second year the stand will be very close in the rows, which is very important, because the slender, long stems have the finest and most silky fibre.

The market for this fibre is open. The first small lot sent this summer to England brought an order for twenty tons, with the statement that any amount could be used provided the manufacturers could be sure of the supply. What has kept the ramie back has been mainly the want of plants and their high price. This can be easily understood when we consider that in 1857 the first plants (about 3,000) were brought to New Orleans, and of this number only about one-third fell in the hands of spirited experimenters.

There has been a great deal of speculation and exaggeration on the part of those who have had a few plants and wanted to make fortunes on them in one year. I sold mine at half the price at which they were sold in New Orleans by speculators; yet the people preferred to buy the plants there, and I had to supply the dealers. I could now supply over a million plants until next March, and am determined to put the price so low that they will be within the reach of all, G. HENNEKER, Summit, Miss.

From an exchange we learn that careful estimates place the sugar crop of the United States at 100,000 this year, against 80,000 in 1868.—Although the average was much larger this year than last, the season thus far has been less favorable.—The sugar crop of Cuba is put down at 3,313,000 boxes of 450 pounds each, a reduction of about one-eighth as compared with the crop raised just before the revolution in the island began.

The best sugar manufactory at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is an entire success, and they are now in shape to turn out one thousand lbs. of superior sugar per day. The product of this factory is already in the market, and is highly spoken of. Parties in Ripon have visited the works, and steps are being taken to organize a company and put up a factory at the latter place.

The sugar harvest of Louisiana is generally finished, and the yield, according to the New Orleans Crescent, will not much exceed that of last year. Whatever of increase there may be will be due to the larger area of cane planted. The product per acre is not equal to that of the last crop. The sugar, however, is of excellent quality, though the prices are not what were expected from the disorder and waste in the Island of Cuba.—Despite the destruction of many plantations in the process of the revolution, the imports from other countries continue to increase in such ratio as to keep down the prices of the home product.

Mr. Alex. McCrae, of Liverpool, under the head of American Sumac, calls the attention of the people of this country to a very valuable product of our soil which is almost totally neglected. He says: Very little progress has been made in this valuable product, and we are without any supplies. The low price quoted in American cities for this most saleable article evidences that the ablest care is not administered in the gathering and manufacture, which is a pity, when a remuneration of \$120 a ton or more awaits it in this. Everybody knows what Sumac is. In some portions of the South it grows spontaneously in abundance. In very good soil it grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, and in large thickets. In the fall it has thick clusters of berries of a red color, and sticky, with a kind of gray tar, to the touch. Whether it is only the berries or

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