

The Herald is very bitter upon Chief Justice Chase, whom it styles the "Great Negro Worshipper." In the course of its remarks, it says:

"These things being so, we cordially sympathize with the popular indignation at the degradation of the ermine worn by Chief Justice Chase during his electioneering tour among the canebrakes of South Carolina. If Mr. Chase feels himself unfitted for the office of Chief Justice, if he knows himself to be incompetent to discharge its duties and meet its responsibilities, he can tender his resignation, which will be at once accepted. But while he holds the office he is morally bound not to disgrace it. The office is a sublime one, and the illustrious predecessors of Mr. Chase appreciated its dignity and importance. We can imagine Chief Justice Marshall shuddering with indignation in his grave as he sees the Chief Justiceship transformed into a temporary refuge for a restless politician who uses its high prerogatives to prosecute his plans for securing a Presidential nomination, careless whether or not those plans may involve the country in a sanguinary social war. The circular letter sent to the West by Mr. Chase reveals what his purposes are, and his stumping tour among the Southern negroes develops the means by which he hopes to succeed. He intends, if possible, to be our next President and he expects to accomplish this by means of ultra radical and, perhaps, the free negro vote. This vote he desires to gain through the agitation of the negro suffrage question, as a sort of appendix to the abolition question.

We oppose this lamentable scheme, not because we believe that it has the slightest prospect of success, so far as Mr. Chase is concerned, but because of the degradation of the Chief Justice-ship in being thus dragged through the mire of politics, and because of the dreadful consequences which may follow such an agitation as the Chief Justice has commenced."

"At this crisis, and while the government is considering how to solve this difficult and important problem, Chief Justice Chase visits the South. He comes ostensibly to establish or reopen the United States courts, although his presence for such an object is entirely superfluous and unnecessary. Really, without extenuation, he comes as a firebrand to precipitate a conflict which it is his solemn duty to prevent. Without delay he sets himself up as an authority outside of the government, and, therefore, in opposition to the government; for during such crisis he who is not with us is against us. Knowing the immense gravity which attaches to his words on account of the position he occupies, he calls together two or three thousand blacks, and does not hesitate to suggest doubts of the policy of the administration towards them, adding the significant sneer that he—the great negro-worshipper—is "no longer in its councils." In the very face of the constitution he announces that he "knows no reason" why the privilege of suffrage may not be at once and universally given to the blacks, thus predeciding a constitutional question which may possibly be brought before the Supreme Court for its decision. It is bad enough for the Chief Justice to volunteer these semi-judicial opinions; but it is worse for him to volunteer them for political purposes, going into the market to bid for negro votes against the person who arrested ex-Governor Aiken, because that Southern loyalist had thirty thousand dollars worth of silver plate and twenty thousand bottles of old wine in his cellar. Is Mr. Chase ignorant of the horrors of St. Domingo? Is he unmindful of the fact that those horrors arose, not from the actual proclamation of freedom, but from the efforts to readjust the status of the emancipated blacks? Ignorantly or wilfully, he is provoking a new social war between the races of the South. His words are incendiary, and they embarrass the government. Instead of being at his post of duty at Washington, to assist in the trial of the assassination conspirators, he is electioneering among possible voters for suffrages which may yet be denied them. With all our respect for the office he holds, we cannot forbear rebuking such proceedings in the strongest terms. In-

deed, our respect for the Chief Justice's ermine renders us the more impatient with him who bedruggles and disgraces it."

PROVERBS.—PRESERVED BY JOSHUA BILLINGS, Esq.—Don't swop with your relations unless you kin afford to give them the big end of the trade. Marry young, and if circumstances require it, often. If you can't git good cloathes and edication too, git the cloathes. Say how are you to everybody. Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand. Bee charitable—three-cent pieces were made on purpose. It costs more to borrow money than it does to buy. Ef a man flatters yu, yu can kalkerlate he is a rogue; or yu are a fide. —Keep both ize open, but don't see morn harlf yu notis. If yu ich for fame, go into the grave-yard and scratch yourself agin a tunc-stone. Young man; be more anxious about the pedigre yur going to leave than you are about the wun somebody's going to leave you. Sin is like weeds—self-sone and sure to cum. Two lovers, like two armies, generally git along quietly until they are engaged.

CREVASSE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans Times of April 30th, publishes advices from the river, which states that the country, on the way down from Tunica Landing to Bayou Sara, east side of the river, was completely inundated for 35 miles, causing great suffering. The flood had forced the abandonment of Morganzia. The levee was giving way at different points every day, and the whole country is liable to be flooded. The Red River was very high, and the back water from the Atchafalaya came up within a mile of the Morganzia.

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Newspapers generally will please notice.—Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country.

June 9

JUST PUBLISHED,

Master William Mitten:

OR

A youth of brilliant talents, who was ruined by bad luck.

By the author of "Georgia Scenes."

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGES octavo—well printed with neat paper covers.—Written in Judge Longstreet's best and humorous style. Price \$5, for which we will send a copy, post paid, to any part of the Confederacy. The usual discount to the trade.

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June 9

GOV. BROWNLOW ON FUGITIVES.—Gov. Brownlow says, in a letter to his paper, that there are quite a number of Tennessee refugees, South, on the opposite bank of the Tennessee river, in North Alabama, anxious to return home, and they are coming home in a few days. "Among those further back in the interior I hear of Judge Ridly and John Bell. I have written to the latter to come home, and told him that he would not be molested. He was never in arms, and was foolish for going South. Many leading men in the rebel service are writing back to know if they can be allowed to come home and do some amnesty swearing! They all want some store cloth and something to eat and drink."

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—We notice among the recent arrivals in this city Mr. Nathaniel Heyward and Mr. James B. Heyward, known as among the most extensive and successful rice planters in the State. We are glad to learn that they have proceeded to their plantations, via Hilton Head, for the purpose of making contracts with those whose labor they have heretofore controlled, in conformity with the new order of things, and we cannot doubt that their example will be influential in determining others to the same course. They have our best wishes for their success.—*Charleston Courier.*

Books Wanted.

PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR POSSESSION, or on their premises, Books taken from Mr. Bonney's store-house, (Drakelord's old store,) in the month of February last, will confer a favor on the party owning them by giving notice of the fact, or returning them to the undersigned. The servants of many families in Camden, and on the adjoining Plantations have Books in their possession which are of no use to them, while the retaining of the books destroys the value of a large number of expressive ranks. Among the books wanted to complete sets, are several old volumes of Greek and Latin and Standard works in quilt binding, also a Roman Misal, (illuminated) for which a reward will be paid.

M. BISSELL,
for JOHN RUSSELL,
Charleston.

SOLDIERS' BOARD OF RELIEF.

To the payers of the Tax in Kind to the Soldiers' Board of Relief.

YOU ARE IN ARREARS FOR THIS TAX, AND have not paid it yet. The persons for whom it was intended, by law, are now suffering. This Board earnestly implores you to pay the same forthwith.—They have considered the reasons assigned by many persons for not doing so, to-wit: That the enemy under Gen. Sherman and Gen. Potter, and the cavalry corps of the Confederate States, have eaten up, or destroyed, all their corn, and other provisions; that you have not enough for your own use, and are now borrowing from others, to enable you to live, and this Board have concluded that these reasons cannot stand, and are not proper.

The Board cannot release this tax, without repealing the act of the Legislature which imposes it—this the Board has no power to do. The laws of the State are in full force and vigor, and unrepealed, and it is the duty of every citizen, stronger now than ever, to obey them. When might becomes the practical law of the land, no man is safe in person or property.

If your corn and other provisions have been taken from you, then you can purchase more. If you ask where, we answer by the information before the Board, that an unlimited amount of corn can be had around Sumter Court House at seventy-five cents in specie. If you have no specie, then use other property to get it, and thus buy the corn, or give a satisfactory note, payable next winter in good money. You can do this, better and more effectually than the poor wife or widow. You have property, or you would have no Tax to pay. Use it to raise the amount of your tax. This aid is intended for destitute women and children. They have no property and cannot help themselves. You can help them by doing your duty under the law. They cannot raise specie to buy corn—but you can, by doing your duty.

If you told Mr. McKain, our collector of State Taxes, that you had lost some property by the enemy and therefore could not pay your Taxes, he would tell you that was no excuse, and you must pay up. In short the proposition is this, because you have lost some property, you ought not to pay a tax on any. This is a mistake, and cannot be admitted. Nor would the Legislature relieve you from paying the Tax, on that plea. The Board earnestly prays you to use all possi-

ble means at your command to procure this corn and pay your Tax. Seven hundred and eighty-five children and three hundred and forty-six widows, wives, and aged mothers and fathers, have to be supported by this Tax. It will be a small amount to them at best. Aid them by paying your tax, and you relieve the distressed and suffering.

The Board willingly will do all in its power to aid you, and therefore proposes to receive from you, now, one half of your tax, and the other half in October, out of the growing crop; also to commute the Syrup Tax into corn, and receive one bushel for two gallons.

By order of the Board:

JNO. M. DESAUSURE,
Chairman.

June 2—1

Two Hundred Dollars Reward in Specie.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES ON THE NIGHT of the 5th inst., two (2) fine BAY MARES, one a large bay mare, will fold in the first of the fall, 7 years old, color a deep bay, black legs, main and tail, very small fore top, too short to be kept or placed under the brow band, no white about her, unless saddle marks; a small scar on the right hind leg at the knee or hock joint, outside of the leg, recently done by ploughing; a very heavy made animal, with great muscular power, fine action, gentle and kind in harness or under saddle; gates, walk trot and lope.

Also, one BAY FILLEY, 4 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, dark bay color, black legs, main and tail; a very handsome animal, beautifully formed with rather a heavy main and tail. No particular marks, except a small scar on the left hip, near the root of the tail, in the shape of a half moon, caused by a kick. These two animals are very much attached to each other, and when separated, restless and uneasy.

I will pay the above reward in specie or its equivalent for the recovery of my mares, or one hundred dollars for either of them. Any information as to the thief will be duly appreciated, and any information as to the mares can be given to James B. Curston, Esq., or Dr. R. B. Johnston, Camden, S. C., or Hon. James A. Witherspoon, Lancaster C. H., Capt. Thos. Taylor, Columbia, S. C., or myself.

R. M. MILLER,
Pinerville, C & S. C. R. R.

May 21—4

No. Co.
Columbia Phoenix will copy four times, once a week, and send bill to this office. To be paid in specie.

Rail Road Mill.

A STEAM MILL FOR GRINDING MEAL AND GRAINS, is now in successful operation at the old Depot. Grinding done at all hours of the day. A share of patronage is solicited.

J. JOHNS, Agent.

May 5

WILL STAND.

THE THOROUGHBRED CANADIAN HORSE BUCKHILLIARD, at the residence of Benjamin Cook, 10 miles north of Camden. Fee \$15; 50-cent funds. Groom, \$1.00.

May 8

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A LOT OF PLOUGH IRON. APPLY AT THE ON, & CO.

May 24

Carriage for Sale.

A FOUR SEAT CARRIAGE, FOR TWO HORSES in excellent order, for sale or exchange for Corn. Apply to B. P. COLBURN.

May 26

Kirkwood Flour and Grist Mill.

THE ABOVE MILL IS PREPARED TO GRIND Wheat, Corn, Rice and Rye. Toll one-tenth in all cases. B. P. COLBURN.

May 26

For Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS BACON IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Apply at this office.

May 31

PONEY WANTED,

A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a mule. Apply to B. P. COLBURN.

May 31

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER KEEPS CONSISTENTLY hand a fresh supply of Meal and Hominy, or Corn. Apply at Mr. McCreigh's shop on Broadway street. J. F. SUTHERLAND.

May 12