

A BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.—Queens and literary women are very seldom handsome, but there are some exceptions to the general rule:

The Empress of Austria is one of the most beautiful of European Princesses, and famed for her kindness of temper, notwithstanding her rather haughty bearing. She is tall, slender, graceful, with very white skin, a good deal of color, large, limpid blue eyes, and an auburn head of light hair, which she wears in eight massive braids, wound round and round her head, forming a magnificent diadem of hair, such as very few women could match from their own resources. She is also said to be highly accomplished. She speaks all the principal tongues of Europe, and is particularly fond of the English language, which she speaks as perfectly as though it were her native dialect. She is an excellent musician, paints and draws extremely well, and is one of the boldest and most skillful horse-women of Austria. She possesses a stud of very valuable horses, and a pack of splendid hounds; and she is said to take the warmest interest in the racing and hunting of all Europe, and to know by heart the names of the horses of the turf, biped or quadruped, of all the countries of Europe.

THE EDITORIAL TREAD-MILL.—The Home Journal thus describes the editor's burdens:

"It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and heart—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or to stop for calamity or sorrow. The judge may adjourn his court, the school and the work-shop may close shutters, the mourner may veil his features, and turn friend and stranger from the door; but the journalist must forget before to-morrow the sorrows of to-day, must write gaily and freshly as a newsmonger on the trifle of the hour, whatever burden has been laid upon the same hour by Providence, or his brains as a man. It sometimes tries and mocks as the world that reads what is thus written would never dream of. The public looks upon the editor's labors as the Indian did upon the man that was cutting hay. He finally gave as his opinion that it was 'easy to see the white man mow.'"

The United States in suppressing the war of secession, says the Evening Post, (a Republican journal,) acquired no new rights over the territory and people of the insurgent States. They merely regained what was formerly their own, and what had been temporarily wrested from their grasp by a most extensive and formidable conspiracy to transfer eleven States from one Union to another Union. They put down the savellers; they defeated the parties engaged in civil war; they reduced the armed hostility; but they made no conquests, because there was nothing for them to conquer. The lands they recovered from the domestic enemy were already theirs in the eye of the law; the people they vanquished were already their own people, who had in vain tried to cast off their allegiance; and the States they recovered were already States of the United States—nothing more and nothing less.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT. Several members of the House, including the Speaker, have arranged for a "talk" with the President, with reference to his views upon the unqualified suffrage bill just passed by that body. The old man's reply will not be extremely favorable, I fancy. When he addressed the colored delegation who waited upon him last fall, he told them plainly that they must creep before they could walk—that their new-found freedom did not place them immediately in possession of all its blessings, and that they must first show themselves worthy of them before they could expect or hope to attain them; the prejudices of the whites must be softened down and dispersed by a well-ordered and praiseworthy life.

[Washington Despatch.]

ANOTHER CRUSADE.—Now that the more than thirty years war upon slavery is over, it would seem that we are to have a fresh one against polygamy, as another of the "twin relics of barbarism." The work is yet unfinished, according to the Cleveland Leader, a Republican paper, which says:

We are now ready to give a quietus to polygamy, even if it does not adopt the same suicidal policy which so speedily killed its twin sister. But it seems probable that, having put down a rebellion for slavery, and put down slavery too, we may be called on to put down a rebellion for polygamy. The signs of preparation for a struggle with the United States authorities are far more manifest in Utah than they ever were in the South, and there can be no question that all that is wanting to precipitate the contest is an immediate occasion for conflict.

The people of Columbus, Georgia, propose raising subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the Confederate officers and privates from that city who fell in the late war.

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Thursday, Feb. 8, 1866.

Constitutional Amendment.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a Constitutional amendment, providing for representation according to the whole numbers of persons in each State. It is as follows:

ARTICLE.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Before it is confirmed, it must be ratified by three-fourths of the States.

Ex-Governor Perry

Left this place on Tuesday last for Washington City. He has gone there, not on any business of an important public character, but mostly on matters of private concern, he has informed us; and will be away for some two or three weeks. He was accompanied by other gentlemen from Greenville.

Much good may result to the country at large from his visit to the Capital, as he is one of the few of our men who can mediate between the two sections, commanding as he does the esteem and consideration of both Seceder and Union man; indeed, we have thought that the interests of the South strongly demanded his attendance in Washington upon the first assembling of Congress last December, notwithstanding there was no probability of an early admission of the members from the South, as he might have effected considerable results in the conciliation of the disintegrating elements of the land.

Freedmen.

We have taken especial pains to inquire, and have been informed that the Freedmen throughout the District are entering into and making contracts very readily for the year; and, too, are working as assiduously as could be expected of them. We knew this, that the signs are in their favor; for we have much fewer idlers and wood-choppers about the streets than formerly; and the pig-styes and chicken-roosts do not complain as they have been wont to do.—The masses of them seem to have some faint idea of their real condition, and are acting accordingly, blank forms of contracts being in demand.

We have read reports from different parts of the State, and also from other States, and it is cheering to learn that the former slaves are going to work with a zest worthy of a more enlightened class. The opinion formed of the Negro, that they could not, in their new condition, be induced to labor, is, we think, being gradually dispelled; as they seem to have more thought and reflection than has been generally accorded them. This reflection, no doubt, has been forced upon them by the stern necessities of their condition; but, then, it matters but little what may goad them to their duty, so it is done.

Every encouragement should be offered and held out to this class of our population to stimulate them to work, as they cannot be expected to be anything but a disadvantage to themselves and to the community as long as they remain unemployed. They should be well paid, and good care be taken of their children; an interest should be manifested in their contentment and prosperity, and they should be, like children, borne with in little and even in more considerable misdemeanors. They should also, as opportunities admit or present themselves, be taught to spell, read and write; for no State or nation can make any progress, or even maintain its ground, whose masses are so profoundly ignorant and unlettered. If these things are done, the condition of the blacks, ere many years roll by, will be materially improved, and especially will this be so as light and intelligence breaks in upon their dark and contracted understandings.

We were pleased to meet on our Streets, on Monday last, Mr. W. L. KING, Traveling Agent of the Charleston Courier, who was on a hurried visit to our Town, and his stay was necessarily short. Mr. S. J. DOWNEY has been appointed local agent for the Courier.

Public Officers of Greenville District. The following are the public officers of Greenville District, as appointed by the Legislature, at its last session.

District Judge—W. H. Campbell.
Coroner—Henry M. Smith.
Magistrates—James Birnie, vice T. Q. Donaldson, resigned; Wm. E. Farle, vice John W. Stokes, resigned; Burrell J. Stewart; Alfred Taylor; Samuel E. Mays, vice J. H. Cleveland, resigned; John S. Ashmore; P. N. Asker, vice John Charles, resigned; Daniel W. Holland.

Commissioners of Roads—Lower Board—J. Dunklin Sullivan, A. W. Peden, Wm. C. Trowbridge, T. Henry Stokes, Nelson Austin, James McCullough, G. W. Parkins, James H. Ashmore, John Charles, William Goldsmith, A. M. Hamilton. Upper Board—Solomon Jones, Samuel B. Mays, A. T. Reese, E. S. Irvine, Wm. Cunningham, Stephen Marchbanks, Davis W. Hodge, John Germany, Lorenzo McMakin, Wm. McKinney, Sr.

Commissioners of Free Schools—Dr. D. D. Moore, James T. Blakely, A. W. Peden, Dr. James Harrison, Dr. Wm. H. Austin, Wm. West, John L. Westmoreland, B. P. West, Dr. James M. Sullivan, John L. Williams, Wm. Dickson.

Commissioners of Public Buildings—C. J. Elford, Hamlin Beattie, A. McBea, W. A. McDaniel, T. M. Cox, J. A. David.

Commissioners to Approve Public Securities—R. B. Duncan, C. J. Elford, G. F. Townes, John W. Grady, Hamlin Beattie, T. Q. Donaldson, John W. Stokes.

Coroner.

In all casual or violent deaths occurring within fifteen miles of the residence of Mr. HENRY M. SMITH, Coroner of Greenville District, this officer should be sent for, as a Magistrate has no right to officiate in such cases within that distance of his residence, except in case of his absence or sickness.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Meeting of Physicians.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Practicing Physicians of Greenville District was held in the Court House at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 5th February, 1866.

On motion, W. A. HARRISON, M. D. was called to the Chair, and W. R. JONES, M. D., requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of J. H. DEAN, M. D., it was Resolved, That a Society be organized under the name of the Greenville Medical Society.

On motion of H. G. WOODRIF, M. D., a Committee of Five was appointed to draft a Constitution and By Laws for the Society; which Committee will report at the next meeting. Committee—Dr. J. H. Dean, W. R. Jones, M. B. Farle, W. H. Austin and J. H. Hewel.

On motion, the Practicing Physicians of the District were requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Court House on the first Monday in March, prox., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the District papers.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.
W. A. HARRISON, Chairman.
W. R. JONES, Secretary.

NEGRO CONTRACTORS.—The Columbus (Miss.) Sun states that the planters in that vicinity have employed colored men to hire laborers for them with good results. Almost every negro contracts, and all the the farmers say they are getting as much labor from the blacks, as freedmen, as formerly when they were slaves.

The special correspondent of the Louisville Courier, telegraphing from Washington on the 18th ult., says:

Southern members are fully recognized by the Executive Departments of the Government. They have the franking privilege, and are notified to appoint to fill the vacancies in the regular army.

The New York Tribune has ordered printing paper from Belgium, where it can be purchased for 7 cents per pound in gold. It can be laid down in New York for less than 15 cents, while the present price there is 20 cents.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Alexander H. Stephens was elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, on the 30th. Mr. Stephens did not consent to the use of his name. Herschel V. Johnson was elected on sixth ballot as his colleague.

An exchange truly says that "you may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from its readers; but just let a line or two not suited to their taste slip in, (though by accident,) and you will be sure to hear of it."

WASHINGTON, January 23.

Congressional Proceedings.—In the Senate, the bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was passed.

The House adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill excluding from the right of suffrage parties in this District who were voluntarily in service in the late Confederacy.

The discussion of the Constitutional basis of representation amendment was resumed. During the debate, Mr. Bingham, who is a member of the Reconstruction Committee, said it had under consideration another amendment to the Constitution, protecting the rights of all persons, white or black, which had not heretofore been enforced owing to the want of power in Congress.

Messrs. Straness, of Pennsylvania, and Nicholson, of Delaware, favored the admission of Southern Representatives, to participate in a debate so much concerning their interest.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

In the Senate, Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, called up his joint resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in Southern States, and made a lengthy speech advocating it. He replied, in the course of his remarks, to the recent speech of Mr. Doxittle, and denied that the latter had authority for saying that his (How's) resolution was opposed to Lincoln and Johnson's restoration policy.

The House resumed the consideration of the constitutional basis of representation amendment. Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, and Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, during the debate on the subject, spoke in favor of the admission of Southern Representatives. They could see no necessity for a constitutional amendment, which was designed, they said, as a piece of party management of the Republicans to secure the suffrage of the negroes. The House will vote on the question next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

The House of Representatives consumed the day in speech-making, the radicals insisting upon additional guarantees from the South before the admission of its Representatives.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1866.

From Virginia.—The Herald's Richmond correspondence states that one of the Virginia delegation to Congress has telegraphed to Richmond from Washington that it is the intention of President Johnson to supersede the present Virginia State Government by a Provisional one, and that this has created great consternation in financial and political circles. The President's reported determination is generally attributed to the intolerable conduct of the Virginia State Legislature.

FAT OFFICERS.—As an illustration of the advantages of holding office in the New York Custom House, it may be stated that, while the nominal salary of the collector is about \$7,000 per annum, no one who has filled it has cleared less than \$50,000 to \$100,000 per annum. There is not a place in the Custom House, even down to that of the lowest clerk, that cannot be made lucrative to the holder, if he is so minded. Deputy collectors, whose salary is \$2,500, often make \$3000, \$6,000, and even \$10,000 in their office, and clerks, who nominally obtain \$1,000 per annum, realize five times the sum.

PRENTICE CAUGHT.—Why doesn't he, (the editor of the Democrat,) if he, in his great ambition, wishes to hold the highest possible place in the world, black his face and (a white man and a talented one as we confess him to be) pass himself for a nigger as black as a thousand devils?

[Louisville Journal.]

It wouldn't do. Every other man we met would be saying, "How are you, Prentice!"—Louisville Democrat.

THE CHOLERA.—The late news from the West Indies, representing the fearful havoc being made on some of the islands by the spreading of the cholera, has again directed the attention of medical men and the authorities to that subject. Governor Fenton, of New York, has recommended that the State Assembly appropriate \$50,000 for the use of the New York Quarantine Commissioners in averting the introduction of the cholera. The Health Commissioners of New York, held a meeting last week, at which the subject of the epidemic was discussed at length.

The Postmaster General is rapidly opening post offices at the South. He re-establishes two hundred a week.

The Indiana Legislature has tabled a resolution demanding the immediate hanging of Jeff Davis.

Raphael Semmes arrived in Washington on the 25th ult., and was confined at the navy yard.

The President has received the new minister of the Mexican Liberals cordially.

It is eighteen years since a man with amidle name occupied the Presidential chair.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1866.

The following is the substance of a conversation which took place to-day between the President and a distinguished Senator.

The President said that he doubted the propriety, at this time, of making any further amendments to the Constitution. One great amendment had already been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a national guaranty thus given that that institution should never again exist in the land.

Propositions to amend the Constitution were becoming so numerous as to preclude and resolutions at town meetings called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom.

If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution, changing the basis of representation and taxation (and he did not deem them at all necessary at the present time,) he knew of none better than a simple proposition, embraced in a few lines making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embraced in the following terms:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of qualified voters in each State.

Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to the value of all taxable property in each State.

An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles. The qualified voters were, for the most part, men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and quell domestic violence and insurrection.

They risk their lives, shed their blood, and peril their all to uphold the Government, and give protection, security and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment.

Such an amendment the President also suggested would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. It would leave the State to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of Representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number which they conferred the right of suffrage.

The President, in this connection, expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge in the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, unneeded for and calculated to do great harm.

He believed that it would engender enmity, contention and strife between the two races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in great injury to both, and the certain extermination of the negro population.

Precedence, he thought, should be given to more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which was essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country and the prosperity of the people.

WORTHY OF ALL PRAISE.—A Washington telegram says that General Delafield, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, insists that upon the guns which were captured from the Confederates and sent to the Academy, no inscription shall be placed to indicate that they are trophies of war. All honor to the soldier who, in these days, thinks so justly, and dares to act so well.

[New York News.]

GENERAL HATCH.—General Hatch, formerly in command at Charleston, S. C., was before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction lately. The evidence of Judge Marvin, of Florida, (now United States Senator from that State) is said to have been of a decidedly different complexion from most of the evidence hitherto given. He did not paint Florida in the same colors that the Senator from Massachusetts did a few days since.

It is said that the floating debt of the War Department amounts to \$200,000,000.