[From the National Intelligencer.]

Change.

[The authorship of the following poem is worth inquiry. Our recollection is that we found it, several years ago, in the Fredericksburg News, in which it was copied from some Baltim re paper, whose editor introduced it with the statement that the MS. was before him, without title, date or signature:]

We did not fear them once—the dull gray mornings
No cheerless burden on our spirits laid;
The long night-watches did not bring us warnings
That we were tenants of a house decayed.
The early snows like dreams to us descend;
The frost did fairy-work on pave and bough;
Beauty, and power, and wonder have not ended—
How is it that we fear the Winters now?

There house fires fall as bright on hearth and chamber;
There Northern star-light shines as coldly clear;
The woods still keep their holly for December,
The world a welcome yet for the new year.
And far away, in old remembered places,
The snow-drop rises and the robin sings;
The sun and moon look out with loving faces—
Why have our days forgot such goodly things?

Is it that now the North wind finds us shaken
By tempests fiercer than its bitter blast,
Which fair beliefs and friendship, too, have taken
Away like Summer foliage as they passed,
And made life leafless in its pleasant valleys,
Waning the light of promise from our day,
Till mists meet even in the inward palace—
A dimness, not like theirs, to pass away!

It was not thus when dreams of love and laurels
Gave sunshine to the Winters of our youth;
Before its hopes had fallen in fortune's quarrels,
Or Time had bowed them with his heavy truth;
Ere yet the twilight found us strange and lonely,
With shadows coming when the fire burns low,
To tell of distant graves and losses only—
The past that cannot change and will not go.

Alas! dear friends, the Winter is within us;
Hard is the ice that grows about the heart;
For petty cares and vain regrets have won us
From life's true heritage and better part.
Seasons and skies rejoice, yea, worship rather;
But nations toil and tremble e'en as we,
Hoping for harvests they will never gather,
Fearing the Winters which they may not see.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The perfect substitute for silver—gold.

Is the canon of a cathedral its greatest gun?

Where does fire go to when it goes out?

If your neighbor's offence is rank, do not let yours be rancor.

The pawn-broker's favorite time of year—the season of Lent.

Wanted—some of the beer produced when "mischief is brewing."

When a house is destroyed by fire, does it burn up or does it burn down?

The art of book keeping is taught in one short and easy lesson—don't lend them.

What length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little above two feet.

"I'll be round this way in a minute," as the second hand said to the pendulum.

The race that shortens its weapons lengthens its boundaries.

If you would woo a lady and are too timid to speak, squeeze her hand; feel your way.

What musical sign does an oath from the lips of an effeminate fop put you in mind of? A demme quaver.

Mr. H. Weisman recently married a Miss Farthing He asked for a farthing and received assent.

A lady from the country was made sea sick by witnessing one of the storm scenes at the Boston Museum.

Lip service is considered discreditable to a Christian, but it is a delightful thing between two lovers

A Yankee has just taught ducks to swim in hot water with such success that they lay boiled eggs.

We love ourselves notwithstanding our faults, and ought to love our friends in like manner.

Why do the recriminations of married people resemble the sound of waves on the shore? Because they are murmers of the tied.

A printer who became a physician gave as a reason for the change, that in printing all the faults are exposed to the eye; in physic, they are buried with the patient.

A smart young clerk, hearing it stated that "man is merely a machine," said—"Then I suppose a lawyer may be said to be a suing machine."

Josh Billings says there is nothing more touching in this life than to see a poor but virtuous young man struggling with a moustache.

"Father," said an ambitious youngster, about the size of a pepper box, "I can do without shoes, but I am suffering for a bosom pin."

"Hello, my jolly rebel, how do you feel now, since the surrender?" "Very much like Lazarus, Yank." "How's that?" "Like I was licked by dogs."

Why was the giant Goliah very much astonished when David hit him with a stone? Such a thing had never entered his head before.

A very volatile young lord, whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. "Now, my lord," said his wife, "I hope you will mend."—"Madam," said he, "this is my last folly."

Speaking of the "undeveloped wealth of the country;" a loafer said that was exactly his position; he possessed vast resources—was very rich—but his wealth was undeveloped.

A Horrible Accident.

A terrible accident recently occurred near Larimer's Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the particulars of which are given by the Harrisburg Telegraph:

We learn that a stock and oil train, coming East, was detained on the track while some cars of a forward train were being shifted. The front part of the train was composed of stock cars next, were several open trucks containing barrels of oil, and in the rear of these was a caboose, or emigrant car, in which were several drovers, owners of the live stock. While these men were scattered around a red hot stove, a third train came thundering Eastward on the same track. One of the men happened to see the impending danger, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in breaking the fastenings of a window, and, with two or three others escaped from the car as it was struck by the locomotive of the train No. 3. A terrible crash followed

In an instant the caboose was a wreck; the cars were laden with oil flew in all directions. Unfortunately one of the drovers, Mr. Edward Althouse, of Reading, had not escaped before the collision took place and he was literally covered with oil, and his clothing thoroughly saturated. The oil took fire from the stove, and instantaneously the poor man was covered with a sheet of flame. In this condition he managed to leave the wreck, and as he walked on the ground the fire blazed several feet above his head, giving him the appearance of a moving barrel of oil. As soon as he was discovered, a number of persons conducted him to a creek near by, portions of his clothing dropping from his body as he moved, and by immersing him in the water the fire was extinguished. When taken from the stream Mr. Althouse was entirely naked, and his body found to be burned in a most shocking manner. Death soon released him from his sufferings.

"Die in the Last Ditch."—In the days of the Confederacy we heard a great deal about "dying in the last ditch." It perhaps may interest your readers to know the origin of the expression. From a book entitled, "The Great Iron Wheel Examined," by W. G. Brownlow, of Knoxville, published in 1856, I make the following extract:—*Charleston News.*

"This is no time for frank and patriotic men to remain neutral upon a subject alike affecting the interest of the Church and the country. I volunteer to show my hand upon this great question, not caring a dime whether it array the entire North against me or not. * *

"I am not, and never have been, interested in the slave traffic, or immersed in the cares, advantages or disadvantages of the institution of slavery, and therefore I claim to be a disinterested looker on. A native of Virginia, I have lived half a century in the South, and seen the workings of the institution of slavery in its best and worst forms and in all the Southern States. I have gone among the free negroes at the North, and in every instance I have found them more miserable and destitute, as a whole, than the slave population at the South. In our Southern States, where negroes have been set at liberty, in nine cases out of ten their conditions have been made worse; while the most wretched, lazy and dishonest class of persons to be found in the Southern States are free persons of color. I, therefore go against the emancipation of slavery altogether, unless they can be sent to Liberia at once. I take my stand with the friends of the institution of slavery in the South and in defence of the rights of the South. Connected with this question, I will go as far as the next man—even *dying in the last ditch.*'

Twelve Rebellions in the United States.—Since the organization of the federal government twelve attempts have been made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782—a conspiracy of some of the officers of the federal army to consolidate the thirteen States into one, and confer supreme power upon Washington; the second, in 1787, called Shay's Insurrection, in Massachusetts; the third in 1794, called the Whiskey insurrection of Pennsylvania; the fourth in 1814, by the Hartford convention; the fifth in 1820, on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union; the sixth was a collision between the legislature of Georgia and the federal government, in regard to the lands given to the Creek Indians; the seventh was in 1830, with the Cherokees in Georgia; the eighth was the memorable nullification ordinances of South Carolina, in 1832, the ninth was in 1842, in Rhode Island, between the suffrage association and State authorities; the tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the federal government; the eleventh was John Brown's raid; the twelfth, secession in 1861.

A great many fools strut in a dignified way through life and get credit for wisdom they are far from possessing. In a recitation room in a late school not a thousand miles from Chicago, one of the professors, to test the ability of the student he was examining, propounded this question:

"Mr. — —, what do you think should be done with a man who had committed suicide?"

The student was puzzled; he rubbed his head a moment as if to brighten his ideas, and then responded:

"Well, it is my opinion as a professional man that he ought to be made to support the child!"

A Bavarian Israelite, writing to the "*Israelite Indeed,*" has a statement upon the process of the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, which is worthy of note. He says:

"The regathering of the Jews is now beginning to take place. Not only many single families emigrate to Palestine, but there have been formed a number of societies in almost every land on this continent, to prepare an emigration on a large scale, provided with all possible means, money, implements, and tools of every kind, to commence the cultivation of the long desolated land, at once, with the utmost vigor There are men of considerable wealth among them, and not one without some means, enough at least to defray the expenses of a journey, and to purchase a plot of ground. I am happy to stat that I am one of the leading members of a society forming here in Bavaria, which numbers already over nine hundred heads of families, besides a number of young people who would not form an alliance with the other sex, until settled in the Holy Land, upon the soil of their rightful heritage."

He also adds: "The Gentiles hereabout—that is, the Petty German Pretestant Kingdoms and the principalities—are even more astir about Palestine than the Jews."

The Fashions.—The New York Tribune has the following concerning the spring modes:

Suits will be worn this spring as much as ever. That is, dress, cloak and bonnet of the same color, if not of the same material. It is a quiet, ladylike and useful fashion, adapting one set of garments for the street, and preserving all others from its defilements. The short petticoats and looped frocks are still the mode.

For the house almost all dresses are cut gored. While hoops are popular no other methods insures graceful folds to the drapery, and it is economical as well.

Flounces are again fashionable, one deep one being considered most stylish. Skirts in tunic form, very long behind, are much worn, and the premeditated extravagance of double skirts threatens to be popular. Round waists are much more worn than points, the belt matching the trimming in hue. Fanciful jackets for neglige, of velvet, silk, or alpacas, very jaunty and pretty, have the most secure hold on fashionable protection.

Sleeves are still very small, shaped at the elbow, and permitting only the narrowest undersleeve. Narrow collars, and deep cuffs in linen, and deeply pointed collars in lace are the rule.

The First Colored Jury in Georgia.—A novel proceeding was before Judge Davis (Freedmen's Court) yesterday afternoon. To wit:

It was an action of debt. Rev. Peter Johnson *vs* Rev. Richard Colter. The plaintiff demanded twenty-seven dollars for board. The defendant filed an off-set of ninety dollars for labor. In their sworn statements they differed widely—so much so as to confuse the Judge, who generally is not at a loss to decide. They both being preachers and members of the same church, and entertaining, as he said he did, an exalted opinion of persons occupying their position; and fearing he would be compelled to doubt one, if not both of them, if he heard the case, he summoned three colored men of good standing in the church—Jacob Ross, Frank Beall and Toby Lamar—who, after hearing the case, gave their opinion that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of six dollars

We attach importance to this item as being the first verdict rendered by a colored jury in the State of Georgia.—*Augusta Transcript, 23d.*

Appalling Tragedy.—The Overland Mail Stage on the Denver City and Atchison route was the scene, on the 11th instant, of a singular and desperate tragedy. O the five passengers, one was a German named Fred Henshild, who, at dead of night, when all but himself were asleep, rushed upon them with knife and pistol, with the apparent intention of murdering every one, including the driver. Mr. Lewis A. Rice, of Colorado, was killed by the first shot, and in the fearful struggles that followed, another of the party was seriously wounded. Henshild was shot on the spot.

Meeting of the Medical Practitioners of Spartanburg Dist.

Mr. Editor: The Medical Practitioners of this District met at Dr. Russell's Office, in the Village, and unanimously adopted the following

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The exegencies of the times—the depressed state of monetary affairs—the high prices of provisions and all the necessaries of life—imperatively demand that we increase our rates of charge.

The credit system has long been indulged by physician of this country, and to an extent unknown in any other business. In our relations with the merchant, farmer and mechanic we are debarred from trust or credit. So that our very living now depends upon demanding the same rule of "the cash system," which is required of us. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That the following Medical Fee Bill be adopted as our standard rates of charge.

2d. That settlement must be made in some satisfactory manner when the case is dismissed; and that for advice or medicine obtained at the office, payment must be made immediately.

Medical Fee Bill
Of Physicians in Spartanburg Dist.

For visit and advice (Medicines extra) in the day,	$1.50
For visit and advice, after 10 o'clock at night	3.00
Verbal advice and prescription at the office	1.00 to 5.00
Written advice and prescription at the office	5.00 to 10.00
For detention for more than one hour	1.00 an hour
Midwifery—natural labor	10.00 to 20.00
" complicated "	20.00 to 50.00
Consultation Fee	10.00
Mileage, 50 cents in the day, and $1. at night.	
Student's fee for use of book and instruction per year	100.00

Resolved, That all the regular physicians of the district are respectfully invited and requested to meet at Dr. Russell's office on Sale-day in March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, to consult in reference to our mutual interests, and the welfare of our profession.

L. C. KENNEDY, M. D, President.
Wm. T. Russel, M. D., Secretary.
Feb 8 2 8w

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

T. M. Petty, and wife Amanda, Applicants,
vs
Nancy Patton and others, Defendants.
Petition for sale of real estate of Margaret Hindman, deceased

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the legal heirs and representatives of JANE HINDMAN, deceased, names not known, NANCY PATTON, legal heirs and representatives of FRANCIS TAPP, deceased, names not known, THOMAS LUCAS, and MARY ANN PETTIT and her husband. Pettit, defendants in this case, reside without this State; it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of MARGARET HINDMAN, deceased, on or before the 20th day of April next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, A. D., 1866.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.
Feb 1 1 3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
In the Court of Ordinary.

Maria E. Gennings and Culpurnia Gennings, Applicants,
vs
J. C. Gennings, Wm. H Gennings, et al Defendants,
Petition for sale of real estate of William Gennings, deceased.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the legal heirs and representatives of SIMPSON GENNINGS, deceased, names not known, and JOHN CALVIN GENNINGS, defendants in this case, reside without this State; it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of WILLIAM GENNINGS, deceased, on or before the 20th day of April next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, A. D., 1866.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.
Feb 1 1 3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

S. N. Evins, Administrator, Applicant,
Mary Dodd and others, Defendants.
Petition for proceeds of sale of real estate to be paid over to the Administrator to pay debts, settlement of estate, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that MAIDEN GREEN, and the legal heirs and representatives of FLOYD TANNER, deceased, names not remembered, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that they appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden at Spartanburg Court House for Spartanburg District, on the 27th day of April next, to shew cause if any exists, why the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of W T. TANNER, deceased, should not be paid over to S. N. Evins, Administrator, to be applied to the payment of the debts of said deceased; and also to shew cause, if any, why a final settlement of the personal estate of said W. T. TANNER, deceased, should not be made

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, A. D., 1866

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.
Feb 1 1 8m