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Two Names.

BY FRANK SHUBBER.

We carved our names upon a tree—
My friend and I, when we were young—
With earnest jests of deeds to be,
Of loves unloved and songs unsung.

The tree was felled, the names were rent,
The busy workmen plied the steel:
In shapely craft the parts were blent,
Each name upon a separate keel.

They sailed with topsails all ataunt:
The statelier one—the seaman's boast,
The captain's pride, the builder's vaunt—
Lies splintered on an iron coast.

The other battered to a hulk,
Yawed slowly in from angry seas,
For evermore the storm to skulk,
And lie inglorious at ease

One fell where fell a thousand brave—
One lives, if this be life, alone:
Yet sterner stuff makes earlier grave:
One broke—the other crumbled on

A Koopmanschaap Contract.

The Georgetown *Times* publishes the following circle from the well-known Chinese contractors, Koopmanschaap & Co.:

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.

Sir: We beg leave to inform you that we are now ready to accept orders for the furnishing of Chinese laborers, on the following terms:

1. Laborers from China direct at $8 to $10 gold per month for field hands, and $15 gold per month for railroad hands, and board.

2. The cost of transportation from China to New Orleans or any other Southern Atlantic port of the United States, per steamer or clipper ship, will be about as follows: Passage, $50; Provisions, $25; Consul's certificate and emigration fees, $5; Two suits of clothing and blankets, $10; Advance on their wages, $20; Commissions, charg s, &c, $20; Total (in gold) say $130. The cost of transportation by Pacific mail steamers to San Francisco, then Pacific Railroad to the Missouri River will be about the same as above.

3. From their wages there is to be deducted, in monthly instalments of $2, the $20 advance and the $10 for clothing.

4. Contracts will be made for a term of five years, to commence on the day of their arrival at the place of destination named in the contract.

5. They are to work only twenty-six days in each month, that is to say to have Sundays for themselves. Also to have one or two days holiday at their New Years, which is generally in Febuary or March.

6. The provisions generally given are per man per diem: Rice, 2 lbs.; ¾ lb. pork and ½ fish, or 1 lb. beef; vegetables, ½ lb; tea ½ ounce.

7. They are to be furnished with water and firewood, and provided with good quarters and weather-proof sleeping places free of cha.ge.

8. All tools and implements to be furnished by the employers.

9. Poll and other taxes to be paid by the emyloyers.

10. It would be very desirable for employers to apportion to each laborer a small piece of ground on which to raise vegatables, poultry, &c.

11. It must be understood that these laborers are to meet with just treatment, and if errors are committed by them, a report must be made to the Chinese foreman, before any punishment shall be inflicted.

12. One overseer should be engaged for over fifty or 100 men, who shall shall receive the some wages as the laborers. The duty of this overseer shall be to instruct and direct the men in their labors; and if he work himself, he is to be paid for this extra work at the same rate as the other men. One cook is required for every twenty-five or thirty men, at the same wages as the laborers.

13. Work to commence at 6 o'clock a. m., and continue until noon; and at 1 o'clock p. m., to continue till 6 o'clock p. m.; the laborers to have the right to take two hours in the middle of the day, during the summer months, providing they commence work at 5 o'clock a. m.

14. If any of the men fall sick or are injured so that they are unable to work, their wages are to cease till they resume work, but all medical attendence and medicines are to be furnished at the expense of the employer.

15. The time books to be made up at the end of each month, and the men to be paid as soon as practicable in the early part of the ensuing month.

16. Chinese laborers can be obtained in California at $30 gold per month for railroad or any other work, furnishing their own food and clothing or $20 gold per month, with board and [illegible] and medicines.

17. The cost of transportation from San Francisco to any part of the United States [illegible] $40 gold. Families [illegible] California and [illegible]

18. Satisfactory security for th payment of cost of transportation must be deposied with Messrs. Lee & Waller, agents of the Bank of California in New York, or with Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York, or with the Texas Land Company, New York.

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If they are protected by the laws of the country, as other voluntary emigrants, it is our opinion that any desired number can be obtained upon the foregoing terms. We are your most obedient servents

KOOPMANSCHAAP & CO.

Why the Disabilities of the Southern Men are not Removed.

People must not misunderstand the motives of Congress in refusing to grant a general amnesty, and preferring to pass bills every now and then, giving pardons to specially-named individuals. This course is pursued for a purpose baser and more vile than mere polatics. Not alone that they are thus enabled to drum up recruits for the Republican party in the South by excluding all who lean to the Democratic party from the privilege of amnesty. The chief object is to keep open the door for corruption and bribery. A general amnesty would yield no money; individual amnesties can be, and often are, made a soarce of revenue to the men who deal them out. I cannot say positively that any member of Congress has been paid directly for securing the insertion of a name in an amnesty bill, but I can say that persons have paid as high as $100 for that privilege. The money is paid to the influential friends of radical members of the Reconstruction Committee; and I take it that the state of affairs is not entirely unknown to those members. Men come here from the South to get their disabilities removed. They want to be eligible for office of some kind. They are very soon directed to some one who can have their names inserted in the next bill, and for this insertion they are willing to pay liberally. Their money is taken—nor do I believe it all goes into the pocket of the men who first received it. These are facts of which every member of Congress is aware. Time was when the mere suspicion of this truth would have called for a searching investigation. But corruption stalks so shamelessly abroad, and so permeates every department of the Government now—from the Executive who sells his Cabinet positions to the highest bidder, to the bureau chiefs who extort dollar donations from the starving clerks under them—that it is dangerous to start an inquiry, because it is impossible to tell where it will stop or to what it will lead. One of these days the people will wake up to the fact that greater crimes may be committed against a nation by thieves disguised in the livery of loyalty than by brave men wearing openly the uniform of rebellion.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Important from Cuba.

HAVANA, January 2.

Intense excitement prevails here in consequence of an announcement in the Havana journals this evening that the revolution had terminated. According to the published statement, the editors of the journals have seen a copy of a circular signed by the members of the Cuban Junta in New York, ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms for the present, and giving as a reason for the abandonment of the insurrection the failure of a recent filibustering expedition and the inability of the Junta to send more men; and further, the disheartening action of the American Government in permitting the gunboats to sail from New York. The circular severely attacks the course of Grant. The Junta advises the Cubans to submit to the Spaniards in order to save further bloodshed.

The Voce de Cuba announces the surrender of 1500 insurgents at Tuans, and the Diario announces that ex-rebel General Coca offers to raise a body of guerillas, to fight against the insurgents.

One of the Spanish gunboats arrived to-day, having become separated from its companions off Charleston. The rest are expected to arrive to-morrow.

A fire to-night destroyed [illegible] in Monte street.

A [illegible] announcement has been made from the interior [illegible] the news is [illegible]

may be considered substantially ended; but the intelligence needs confirmation.

Sour Cream and Buttermilk.

There is no end to the nice articles of food (says a lady correspondent in the *American Agriculturist*) that may be made by using sour cream, sour milk, and buttermilk, in a judicious way. There are several things in their use about which care should be taken. 1. Cream that is to be used in cooking should be wholly separated from the milk. 2. It should be thoroughly soured. If in any receipt milk or buttermilk is to be employed with the cream, it should also be entirely sour, as the mixture of sweet and sour milk, or cream, tends to make the article heavy. 4. The amount of soda or salaratus should only be just enough to sweeten and lighten the the cream, as any more than this imparts the green color and soapy flavor which are so disagreeable and unwholesome in articles of food.

When once a recipe is found to be good, no changes should be made, as the chances are ten to one that the experimenter will have a failure, and lay the blame upon the use of cream instead of her own carelessness or ignorance.

I annex a few recipes which have been well tried and proved, and are thought by all my friends who have made use of them to be among their best recipes:

Buttermilk Muffins.—One quart of sour buttermilk, one teacupful of sour cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make as thick as pound-cake. Bake in muffin-rings, placed upon tins in the oven, from twenty to thirty minutes, according to the temperature of the stove.

Buttermilk Griddle-cakes.—One quart of sour buttermilk, a little salt, one teaspoonful of soda, and flour enough to make the cakes as thick or thin as you like them. Bake upon a griddle.

Europe and 1869.

European affairs during the past year have been singularly interesting and not a little instructive. We have had already to talk of the ending of the Cuban difficulty, of the Suez Canal, of the Ecumenical Council, of the Irish Church, of French reforms, of the Alabama claims, of the deaths of great men—such men, for example, as Earl Derby and others of the same or equal standing in almost all lands, and to-day we present the situation as it existed in England, Ireland, Germany, France, Russia and Turkey towards the latest days of December.

The year that is gone has been a big year for Europe and the world. On this Continent we can boast of much. But no one can deny that the Old World has made big and glorious strides toward the great future. Two things command attention—the Suez Canal and the Ecumenical Council. We do not despise French and English reforms; but we cannot refuse to admit that the Suez Canal and the great Catholic Council have been the events of the year.

The Suez Canal is only a partial success and the Ecumenical Council promises to be a big failure. The canal is in harmony with the spirit of the age. It helps us on in our grand world efforts. The Council is altogether a question of the doubtful future. This, however, must be said; the Old World marches on and success gives her hope. The hope is not the less all on the side of the peoples. More and more does Europe imitate America, and the universal impression is that the people are winning as against the privileged classes. So far as the last year is concerned the gain has been on the side of the people and in favor of general justice. A *coup d'etat* after the fashion of that of 1848 is less possible than ever. The world must march on until we arrive at the time when the thinking sons of men shall be able to boast of a grand federation.—*Herald.*

Among the schemes of the Radicals, which are to be pushed in January, is one to increase the power of the party in the Senate, with a view to effect changes which [illegible] cally against [illegible]

Improving our Native Chestnut.

The largest nuts of any particular species always command a better price than smaller ones. The European chestnut is far inferior in quality to our native sorts, and large size is really its own recommendation for cultivation in this country, for the trees are neither as hardy nor healthy as our native varieties. By little care in making selections, there can be no doubt but what we should find that native sorts almost, if not quite, equal in size to the foreign would be produced.

Every one who has ever taken the trouble to examine the nuts of different trees in the same forest, must have notteed the great different trees in the same forest, must have noticed the great differance in form, color and size; and as these characteristics can be readily perpetuated by the usual methods budding and graftiong, there is no good reason why we should not have permanent varieties of the native chestnut, as well as of apples and pears. We would however recommend growing seedlings from the very largest nuts to be found, and then again selecting from these when they comr into bearing.

About twenty-five years ago, a gentleman in Washington, D. C., sent Mr. Chas. Downing a few specimens of very large native chestnuts. a fw of which he planted; and a tree grown from one of these nuts is now standing upon the lawn of the Downing place at Newburgh. This tree has fruited for several years past, and last season Mr. Downing sent us some of the nuts, which were very large and fine, showing that they had not degenerated, but were equal, if not superior, to the original.—*Hearth and Home.*

REDUCING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The wide-awake Washington correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette writes:

Nothing is more simple than the process by which Mr. Boutwell is enabled to issue his bulletins every month telling the people how the national debt is being reduced. I have suspected all long, but never knew until to-day, what was the *modus operandi.* Adapted to private business, it would enable the worst bankrupt in the United States to "stand erect," as Mr. Micawber did after he had given his I O U to Straddles. The secret is this: An order has been given to the accounting officers of the treasury to allow no claims what ever against the government—to pay nothing, to repudiate everything. There are just two exceptions made to this general rule—the bondholders and the officeholders. These gentlemen are paid to the uttermost farthing. All other classes of government creditors are denied even a hearing. And so, for the sake of appearing to pay off the public debt, hundreds of millions of just and equitable claims have been repudiated.

Now, why not go a foot further, and say to the bondholder that we can't redeem his coupons? Is the debt of the bondholder hedged round by any sacred obligation that does not apply equally to the man whose claim is not in bonds but in quartermasters' vouchers? But the fact is, the debt is increasing daily, notwithstanding Mr. Boutwell's lying bulletins. All the claims now being denied will have done in some form or another, and bury the whole mass of claims, whether in the forms of bonds or of anything else, in a common grave, to the "music of the Union"—which is the latest name for the Rogue's March. "Equal and exact justice to all men" is the bogus motto of the Rebublican party. Equal and exact justice to all creditors should be the rule of conduct of every honorable man. If the government undertakes to repudiate one part of the debt, let the people finish the job and repudiate the rest of it.

The President of the United States has been selected to decide between Portugal and Great Britain as to the ownership of the island of Belania, and the piece of territory, opposite, on the west coast of Africa, claimed by both. It is stated that these positions are valuable only in connection with facilities for carrying on the slave trade.

The leading New York hotels are considering the propriety of cutting down their prices thirty or three per cent. They could well afford to put them down fifty per cent, and nearly all the hotels in the country would join them. [illegible] day of the [illegible] has gone by.

Modern Weddings.

One of the organs of the Episcopal Church in the North comments with deserved severity upon the use, or rather abuse, of the churches of that denomination in the matter of fashionable weddings in which the temple of God is converted into a species of theater, with the altar in lieu of footlights, and a gapping crowd of people for spectators. Some local belle is to be married, and forthwith the whole affair is advertised in a way which is shocking to every one who has any delicacy or refinement the trousseau is put on exhibition, the bride and groom interviewed; the bridesmaids' names, personal appearance, age, means, and dresses given at length; the ceremony is actually rehearsed, with only the usual squabbling incident to private theatricals, and what should be a dignified and solemn event, becomes a disgusting spectacular affair, in which nobody is especially interested except the silly principals and the ragamuffins who block up the doors and sidewalks. Sensible people have long seen the absurdity and bad taste of marriages of this kind, and it is only proper that clergymen should refuse to allow their churches to be desecrated in this way. The bishops of the various dioceses will, no doubt, take action in the matter before long, and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed by ministers of other denominatons, even if the shoddy families who pant for notoriety at every stage of their career, and with whom privacy is a synonym for annihilation, are compellad to have the knot hymenial tied by Henry Ward Beecher, whose religion is essentially of the blue-light order, and whose scruples seem of a kind most easily quieted.

Excitement and Short Life.

The deadliest foe to man's longevity is an unnatural and unreasonable excitement. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which can not be increased, but which may be husbanded or expended rapidly, as he dems best. Within certain limits he has his choice, to live fast or slow, to live abstemiously or intensely, to draw his little amount of life over a large space, or condense it into a narow one; but when his stock is exhausted he has no more. He who lives abstemiously, who avoids all stimulants, takes light exercise, never overtasks himself, indulges in no exhausting passions, feeds his mind and heart on no exciting material, has no debilitating pleasures, lets nothing ruffle his temper, keeps his "accounts with God and man duly squared up," is sure, barring accidents, to spin his life to the longest limit which it possible to attain; while he who lives intensely, who feeds on high seasoned food whether material or mental, fatigues his body or brain by hard labor, exposes himself to inflammatory disease, seeks continual excitement, gives loose rein to his passions, frets at every trouble, and enjoys little repose, is burning the candle at both ends, and is sure to shorten his days.

Healthfulness of the Apple.

No vegetable is more extensively used as an article of food, or more extensively relished, than the apple. Every farmer should have an apple-orchard. To lay in a good supply of apples every autumn bespeaks a good house-keeper. There can be no more economical investment in all the line of culinaries. An apple—a good mellow one—is digested in a single hour after it is eaten, and also aids in digesting other food, while fresh pork takes from five to six hours to digest. No more healthful dessert can be used than a stewed, baked, or even a raw apple. It may be taken at breakfast with simple coarse bread, and [illegible] a healthy result upon the system by removing constipation, [illegible] acidity, mitigating [illegible] producing a much happier effect upon the body [illegible] would be an excellent [illegible] and whole [illegible] of sweet [illegible] of [illegible] are so [illegible] would be [illegible] and doctors and apothecaries' bills greatly diminished.—*Good Health.*

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, January 1.—New Year was observed here as never before. Calls were general. General Canby, the Governor, and Mayor gave public receptions. The army officers attended in a body, in full uniform, also a large number of citizens. Ex-Governor Wells gave a reception, which was well attended by officers and citizens. The colored societies celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation and called upon Governor Walker, who made them a speech. He said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I am glad to see you to day," and then reverted to the occasion which they celebrated. He told them they were his peers before the law, and vested with the same rights and privilege, and he, as Governor, whuld see that these rights and privileges were secured to them. He would stand by and protect them as far as the power laid with him. He appealed to them to show by their action that they appreciated these rights, and what had been called an experiment in regard to colored people would prove most successful.

He was followed by General Imboden, who spoke in the same manner. The speakers were received with loud cheers.

AN OLD WHEAT GROWER'S EXPERIENCE.—Major Philip says in the *Maine Farmer.*

"For the first eight or ten years that I farmed it myself, I was much perplexed by wheat being smutty, and tried the various remedies then in use, but with no success. I took some six bushels, which was quite smutty, and went to a neighboring town to mill. There I saw one of the most successful wheat growers in Franklin County, and he gave me the following remedy: "Take a large tub, sufficient to hold the amount wanted to be used; put in the wheat and wash clean; then drain off the water, and fill again with clean water, so as to cover the wheat. Then dissolve two ounces of pure vitrol to each bushel, and turn into the tub; stir altogether and let the same stand twenty-four hours, and then sow the seed."

"In following out the directions given above, I the first year prepared six bushels to sow a certain piece of ground, and there was not enough by aboat one peck. I went and got that, washed it and sowed the same, but without being soaked in the preparation of vitriol. The result was, the last sowed grew at least one-fourth smut; while that prepared with vitrol grew not one head or kernel of smut, that could be found. I have followed the foregoing rule myself for the last thirty years, and have induced many others to do the same, and always with the same result.

The particulars of Mr. Stanton's death are as follows: On Thursday he complained of his sickness; but his family were not alarmed as to a fatal result, as he has apparently been in a worse condition previously. Shortly after midnight his symptoms became alarming. Surgeon-General Barnes was present on his accustomed visit, but found it impossible to afford relief. Rev. Dr. Starkie, of the Church of the Epiphany, Protestant Episcopal, of which Mr. Stanton was a member, was summoned, but shortly afterward the sufferrer lost conciousness and was unable to converse with any one. The pulsation of the heart ceased for a few seconds and then returned, his breathing being very faint. It was until half an hour before his death that his family could realize that he was dying. About three o'clock he expired. Surgeon-General Barnes [illegible] that he never saw a man die [illegible] so little, breathing away without a struggle. He died of congestion of the heart. At his bedside in these last moments were, his family, consisting of Mrs. Stanton his eldest son Edwin L. Stanton, Ella, his eldest daughter, about twelve years of age, Lewis, his second son, nine years of age, and Bessie, his youngest child, five years of age.

Washington negroes have another grievance against Washington Radicals. The former attended Stanton's funeral in large numbers and had a good place in the procession; but the latter didn't allow the fact to get into the papers.

President Grant's recommendation for the repeal of the civil tenure law has fallen flat. There has been no response to it whatever in the Senate, and it is said that body is not more favorably inclined to surrender its control over the officers than it was last [illegible]

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun telegraphs to that paper that the Western movement to remove the capital is likely to fall through. The demonstration in Congress has been postponed till after the recess; but its projectors now admit that they have no strength in either house. Senators Drake and Schurz, of Missouri, are both opposed to the plan to place the capital at St. Louis. The former senator declared to-day that there were not ten members of the Missouri Legislature who would vote to cede to the Federal Government the jurisdiction over territory within the State sufficient for the location of the capital. Our Western members say that they would like to have the capital go West, but they do not favor any change just so long as the public debt remains a national burden.

A USEFUL TABLE.—To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the ollowing table is given by an agricultural cotemporary:

5 yards wide by 978 yards long contains 1 acre.

10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains 1 acre.

20 yards wide by 240 yards long contains 1 acre.

40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains 1 acre.

80 yards wide by 60½ yards long contains 1 acre.

70 yards wide by 69½ yards long contains 1 acre.

220 feet wide by 198 feet long contains 1 acre.

440 feet wide by 90 feet long contains 1 acre.

11 feet wide by 393 feet long contains 1 acre.

60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains 1 acre.

120 feet wide by 363 feet long contains 1 acre.

240 feet wide by 181½ feet long contains one acre.

THE LATEST BOURBON MANIFESTO.—Henri Bourbon, Count de Chambord, represents the legitimate line of the Bourbons. He is one of the two pretenders to the French throne. The pretender is the Duke de Chartres, grandson of Louis Philippe. Count de Chambord sees the changes which are taking place in France. He could tolerate the empire and Cæsarism; but he cannot tolerate the empire and liberty. Napoleon's reforms have frightened him. Hence the Count's loud talk about hereditary rights. For seventeen years the Count has been watching the empire. Now that the empire enters upon a new phase the Count feels called upon to reiterate hereditary claims. If France prefers to remain a monarchy, why should not France be as happy with a Bourbon as with a Bonaparte? This manifesto of the Count reveals one of the difficulties of the hour. Napoleon cannot live always. So soon as he is dead the Bourbons, younger and older, will have as good a chance as the son of the Third Napoleon. But France must be allowed to judge for herself.—*Herald.*

THE CHATHAM ROAD.—A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal*, writing from Fayetteville, says:

When this Chatham Road will reach Jonesboro' is, as yet, very uncertain, and the general impression is that it will be years before it penetrates to Cheraw, the originally intended ultimate terminus, if indeed it ever reaches there at all, notwithstanding the assurance of Dr. Hawkins, potential as he has always been been considered in rail road affairs. This gentleman, I understand, has declared his determination to build his road through to Cheraw under any circumstances, and has asserted his ability to do it without aid from either North or Seuth Carolina. In view of the pushed states of affairs, it is safe to assume that if the road is completed at all during the next fifteen or twenty years, it will be without the assistance of either of these Commonwealths, as the Legislature of South Carolina has lately refused to aid the enterprise, and it is well known that North Carolina bonds are fast reaching the present standard of those issued by our late Confederacy.

The scandal of the hour in Philadelphia is the fall of the Hon. Wm. B Reed, and of the most prominent citizens of the City of Brotherly Love, and ex-United States Minister to China. Mr Reed, it appears has embezzled other people's money to the amount of about $200,000, and the worst feature of the case is that the funds had been entrusted to his care especially on account of his high reputation [illegible] Mr. Reed has disappeared [illegible]

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.—Although the President delays to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench occasioned by the death of Mr. Stanton, there is a growing impression that the vacancy will be given to Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania. It is also stated that there is a new candidate for the vacancy on the bench occasioned by Mr. Stanton's death. The candidate is no other than the Hon. David K. Cartter, now Judge of the Supreme Court for this district Judge Cartter is believed to have had some asperations of this nature at the time of the impeachment trial, and had then a sure thing of it, in case Mr. Wade came into the Presidential office. The failure of the impeachment put an end this business for a time. Cartter is a very Radical politician, and is backed by very strong influence. His most active friend is Ben Butler, who is said to be getting up a paper recommending him after the fashion of that by which Mr. Stanton's appointment was procured. The opponents of Judge Cartter urge that Ohio has already two Supreme Court Judges, Messrs Chase and Swayne.

VASHTI.—Miss Evans has succeeded most admirably in carrying out Voltaire's idea about language, in the naming of her last novel. We have been diligently searching for its signification far some time and have at last succeeded, through the assistance of the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger.* We plead an ignorance of "Holy writ" in the *original*, at least, though we are readers of the *Telegraph*:

We have been asked a half dozen times what *Vashti*, the name of Mrs. Augusta J. Wilson's (Evans) last novel, means. It is a Hebrew word, signifying *that drinks* or *thread.* Those who are not familiar with Holy Writ (none of the readers of this paper referred to) can obtain some light on the subject by reading the first and second chapters of Esther—the only book in the Bible that does not mention the name of God, Jehovah, E ing.

Constable Hubbard has in Uni Country four deputies, who have ma seven arrests for petit and grand l ceny. The Horry *News* says: "The seven arrests will cost "the State ov $6000, and we bet high there "will n be three out of the seven convicted.

A man is on trial in Chicago killing his adopted son. The way did it was to tie the boy's hands a feet together, and then whip him death.

The session of the Œcumenic Council, on Thursday, lasted ov five hours—the subject under discu sion: Whether philosophy was heterodox.

The Barnwell *Journal* is to remove from Blackville back to Barnwell. It came with the Court House, and now returns under the same escort.

The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* states that an effort will be made at the Œcumenical Council to issue a decree prohibiting any music but plain chaunt in the services of that church. The *Telegraph* opposes any change

A difficulty occurred between two negro men, near Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday last, when Cyrus Clanton, aged ninety-odd, received wounds at the hands of Moses Russey, from the effects of which he died.

At Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on Tuesday, Duncan McDonald playfully snapped a pistol at Thomas Corcoran, and shot him dead.

A little girl, named Annie Gillem, died of hydophobia, in Louisville Ky., a few days ago. Her sufferings were terrible to behold.

J. O. Harris, merchant; A. A. Novins, cotton broker, and H. T. Lonsdale, all well-known business men in New Orleans, died last week.

A Nashville artist has just completed a bronze bust of Stonewall Jackson, which is said to be the most striking likeness of Jackson that has yet appeared.

Calcraft, the London hangman, has been retired on account of old age. He has hanged several hundred criminals.

A Detroit belle has had her legs amputated from each knee with great success, as regards small boots.

A Nashville negress, 100 years old, says, "De Lord done forgit to call for me." She is in no great hurry, though.

Texas is filling so rapidly that emigrants have to lie out doors until huts can be built for their accommodation.

A colony is to be formed in New Jersey by Texas negroes.