

The Fairfield Herald.

VOL. 1]

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1866.

[NO. 8]

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD,
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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PASS HOUSTON.
THE BOYER BEAUTY
BY CHARLES H. DAY.

Many years ago, there stood a log cabin close by the border. It matters not what particular spot, but be it sufficient 'twas on the border.

A description of the cabin is useless—the reader, has, no doubt, read hundreds written by an abler pen.

"Pass—I say, 'Pass'" exclaims a man in the cabin door. "That man is our heroine's father. He has evidently just returned from his toils, for the peltries hang by his side.

"You, Pass! Kit—Kit—P-n-s-s!" screams the old man. "There comes the little jade!" he continues, as the young girl came toward the cabin, bounding over stolen and fallen timber like a frightened fawn.

"Hallo, pop!" laughs the girl.

"Where been, Pass?" inquired the old man.

"Don't speak to me?" and Pass looked daggers at her father—"Didn't you just call me a jade?"

"Oh, I take that all back?" laughs Mr. Houston.

"All—every word? I knew you would?" and she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him.

"Why don't you give Frank some of your kisses, and not be throwin' 'em away on me?"

"Oh, pop, I'll be angry again if you don't stop!"

"Pass," said Mr. Houston earnestly.

"Um?" rejoined Pass, and she looked up into her father's face.

"Pass, I must put a stop to your going alone so; that going to the North-west ar' roun' agin,—so they say."

"What do I care? Like to have 'em interfere with me?" exclaimed Pass.

"What would you do?" laughed Mr. Houston.

"What would I do? I'd shoot 'em!" said Pass, producing a pistol.

"Shoot 'em? Why, Pass, my dear, yer can't hit the broadside of the cabin."

"I couldn't? Just you see that blaze on yonder tree," said Pass, as she took aim.

"Bang!"

"There! I've hit it, sure."

"So ye 'ave, gal."

"Now, pop, you shan't say anything against my going where I'm a mind to."

And before her father could prevent her, she was off.

For an hour Pass roamed over hill and dale, now stopping to cull the sweet flowers, again climbing on to some steep rock.

Pass was startled by a voice behind. Turning, she beheld two men. From their dress she knew that they were from the Northwest.

"Say gal?" exclaimed one, approaching her, "lets have a kiss, my beauty!"

"Let me pass!" begged Pass, her lip quivering with anger and fear.

"Don't be afraid, gal," said the other ruffian. "Only jest gin us a kiss. Wal, he continued, "if yer won't gin it, we'll take it."

And he approached the trembling beauty to put his threat into execution.

"Keep off, sir!" shrieked Pass, as she produced her pistol. She had reloaded it in a few minutes before.

"At the sight of the weapon, the ruffian drew back a step.

"Oh, we're two ag'n you, gal; so put up your shooter!"

And he again approached Pass.

"One step nearer, and I'll fire."

He took the step. Bang echoed the report of the pistol, and the ruffian fell.

"Hallo, here!" exclaimed a young man, rushing upon the fleeing ruffian. "Let him go," he continued, as he turned to Pass, who had apparently fainted! Poor Pass? and he took her up in his arms and carried her toward her home. "How beautiful!" and the young man bent down and kissed her.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the little witch, opening her eyes.

The young man dropped her as if she were a hot coal.

"Oh, Frank, didn't I play possum? You great snapper thing!"

And she snatched his ears.

"What'll pop say when he hears that I've killed a man? Let's go back and take his scalp!"

The road back to Houston's cabin must have lengthened, for 'twas nearly two hours before Pass and Frank reached it, and when they did, they informed Mr. Houston that, with his kind permission, they would be fined in (as Pass says) "Padlock."

[From the Berlin National Zeitung, July 6.]
Prussian Feeling against France and Austria.

A few weeks since Austria refusing to cede Holstein for a fair equivalent to this Government and placed that duchy at the disposal of the Bund. To day she de-pairs of her German allies doing her any good, and appeals to France clamoring for protection, and offering to give up Venice, the subject of her dispute with Italy. These sorry tricks are quite worthy of an effete diplomacy, the sole wisdom of which consists in aping the Pope, and acting as though nothing had occurred in the last 300 years to change the aspect of the world, and Hapsburg retained her domineering position at the head of the Holy Roman empire of the Germanic nation. To treat with Italy was below the dignity of a crowned Kaiser in 1859, and is likewise accounted to be so in 1866; and, as Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, Venice is now handed over to the same kind protector of Hapsburg, bitterly hostile as Francis Joseph may be to him who was the primary cause of his Italian humiliations. Prussia, too, does not deserve the honor of having any overtures addressed directly to her by the scion of the German Emperors. She, too, is a rebel against the hereditary claims of Hapsburg. She, too, can be accused only through the Emperor of the French. Good heavens! it is possible that the most inveterate champion of the nationality principle, the gradual realization of which entails ruin upon Austria, is regarded by the Kaiser as the best counsel to compound with the creditors of his bankrupt concern. In the same way as he attempted at Villafranca to obtain the establishment of a mischievous Italian Confederacy from Louis Napoleon, the Emperor Francis Joseph now flings Germany at the feet of the foreigner, in order that he, the foreigner, may cripple her existence and solder the letters of some new Federal Constitution round her mangled body. Let Germany be organized to suit the interests of France—the Emperor Francis Joseph does not care, so long as he can prevent it from being misinterpreted as Prussian auspices. We doubt, however, whether the objects the Emperor Joseph had in view in taking this desperate step will be attained. We doubt, too, whether the Emperor of the French, eager as he was to undertake the proffered mediation, looks upon his mission in the light his client wishes him to do. Napoleon III. is as little inclined to maintain the Treaty of 1815 in Germany as in Italy. Less narrow-minded than the majority of the French, he never underrated the immense advantages a Prussian alliance would have for him. But the alliance of Prussia, a country identified to day with the unity of Germany, can be only secured by France, if the proposals do not in any way call to mind the unavailing tendencies of former times. For France to enter again upon the path of conquest, and aspire to the acquisition of German soil, would involve her in another century of bloody strife with this nation. The French will hardly like to meet us on the battle field when our only wish is to rival them in promoting the arts of peace. The French Government, moreover, will scarcely overlook the important fact that its relations with Prussia at the moment are far different from those it had to Italy on the day of Villafranca. Prussia is an independent power, whose pleasure must be consulted. Prussia has a victorious army, which, after the most brilliant successes, casts from it the idea of a humiliating compromise. Prussia boasts a determined people, whose resources are not sensibly impaired, after reducing Austria, and whose patriotism might be roused to an unexpected pitch were a new enemy to appear in the field. It would be ridiculous to conclude an armistice after a decisive battle, and renounce the immediate fruits of a great victory. We are glad to learn that Gen. Gablenz, who came only to beg for a respite without offering anything in return, has been refused a hearing. An armistice can be concluded only on the basis of preliminaries of peace.

SALE A PROTECTIVE FROM WEEVILS.
—This is probably known to many, but as others may be benefited by the information, as derived from an intelligent planter, a quart of fine salt sprinkled into ten bushels of wheat will keep out weevils. Also to sprinkle cornfield peas with a moderate quantity of salt will protect them in a like manner. Salt can in no way be injurious to the use of either article. Seed beans are often attacked by weevils. A slight rubbing of them with almost any kind of grease will prevent it.

WHY NOT?—Grant having been elevated to the position of General in the army of the United States, and Farragut to that of Admiral, Sherman and Porter were, in due course, nominated and confirmed yesterday—the former as Lieutenant General and the latter as Vice Admiral. Having thus given Grant a higher position than ever was held by Washington, and Farragut a rank equal to that of Horatio Nelson, it would now be interesting to know what necessity existed for the creation of these high offices. —*Los Stevens* now be confirmed as Duke of Lancaster, and Butler as Marquis of Spoons. It will never do to stop with a beggarly General and a Admiral in the march of progress. —*New York News.*

Terrific Riot at New Orleans.

AUGUST, July 31.—Hahn's Convention broke up in a fearful riot at New Orleans yesterday. The citizens, aided by the civil authorities, surrounded the Mechanic's Institute, where the Convention was in session, protected by a large mob. On attempting to enter the building, the police were fired on. A general fight ensued, in which many negroes were killed and several wounded.

Mayor Monroe and the police finally succeeded in breaking up and arresting the members of the Convention. Hahn badly wounded. Dr. Dorrice and Hudson killed.

It is reported that President Johnson telegraphed Sheridan to sustain the civil authority. The members of the Convention are now under arrest, and quiet prevails.

A Factor Account.
FIFTY OR SIXTY KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The Radical Convention attempted to convey to-day, which caused a terrible riot. The Convention met at 12 o'clock, twenty-six members present. Large numbers of negroes formed in procession, with drums beating, and marched to Mechanic's Institute, where the Convention was in session. The most intense excitement prevailed. Indiscriminate firing occurred in several streets, and a number of negroes were killed and some whites wounded. The police surrounded the Convention building and endeavored to maintain order. On the meeting of the Convention, the populace surrounded the building, and an immense mob of negroes were both inside and outside. The police and people finally became masters of the situation and the building was closely besieged.

The police attempted to enter the building, when they were fired upon. The firing then commenced from the mob outside on the mob inside. And finally the parties inside surrendered in a body.

Some fifty or sixty were killed in the fight. Ex-Gov. Hahn was dreadfully cut up. Dr. Dorrice and John Henderson were killed. The President of the convention and members thereof were arrested, one by one and confined. A little more order and quiet now prevails.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, August 2.—John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, died here yesterday, after two months illness.

State Convention of Pennsylvania.
HARRISBURG, Penn., August 2.—The State Convention of soldiers favorable to the election of Clever as Governor, met here yesterday and numbers nearly eight hundred. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Johnson's restoration policy, and the course of Senators Burdette and Cowan. Mr. Clymer, Gen. McCandless, Wm. H. Wallace, Gen. Miller, and others addressed the vast assemblage.

Chatham.
NEW YORK, August 2.—There were 19 cases and four deaths by cholera reported in Brooklyn from noon yesterday to noon to-day. 127 of these cases were in jails and Penitentiary.

The Atlantic Cable.
HEART'S CONVENT, July 31.—The President's reply to the Queen was acknowledged on Osborne Palace, at 5 P. M.—one hour and eighteen minutes after its receipt there. It passed through the cable in eleven minutes. A royal salute was fired by the Great Eastern, and the American flag was hoisted on the telegraph building.

Missouri State Convention.
ST. PAUL, August 1.—The Democratic State Convention to day elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and passed resolutions in favor of the immediate admission of the Southern States to the Union.

Wisconsin State Convention.
MADISON, August 1.—The Wisconsin State Convention to day elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The delegates include Senator Doolittle and Postmaster General Randall.

The Atlantic Cable a Success.
NEW YORK, July 29.—The Atlantic Cable is a success. The following dispatch has just been received:

"HEART'S CONVENT, July 28.—We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. All well. Thank God, the Cable has been laid and is in working order."

"HEART'S CONVENT, July 28.—We are in telegraph communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect order. England and America are again united by telegraph. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable since the splice on the 23d inst. off Valentia."

(Signed.) **CYRUS W. FIELD.**

"HEART'S CONVENT, July 27, 9-10, A. M.—The Great Eastern has just anchored opposite the telegraph office. The cable was spliced two hours since on the Midway, and will be here in three or four hours. The whole distance 1,669 nautical miles—cable paid out 1,864 miles—the slack is a little less than twelve per cent of the absolute distance."

"HEART'S CONVENT, July 27, 9-10, A. M.—C. W. Field says the weather was rough, with rain squalls and fog nearly all the time. He had sent a telegram to London a day or two since, and got a reply in eight minutes. Field says there have been riots on account of the government to allow reform meetings inside of the park. A daily paper has been issued on the Great Eastern."

"HEART'S CONVENT, July 27.—To His Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.—Sir: The Atlantic cable was successful-

ly completed this forenoon. I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our own country and the Eastern hemisphere. Yours, faithfully,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.—*Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Convent.* I heartily congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea and in the air promote harmony between the Republic of the West and the Government of the Eastern hemisphere.
(Signed.) **ANDREW JOHNSON.**

[SECOND DISPATCH]
**HEART'S CONVENT, July 29.—To His Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.—Sir: The telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. I remember with gratitude your services in the Senate of the United States in the winter of 1857, and recollect with pleasure the speech you then made in favor of the telegraph bill. That you may never have reason to regret what you have done to establish communication across the Atlantic is a sincere wish of your friend,
WEDNESDAY, July 29.—To Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Convent. Acknowledgment and congratulations. If the Atlantic cable had not failed in 1858, the European states would not have been led in 1861 to the great error of supposing that civil war in America would either terminate African slavery or divide the Republic. Your great achievement estimates, I trust, an effective treaty of international neutrality and non-intervention.
(Signed.) **WILLIAM H. SEWARD.****

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Later from Europe.

FOR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
THE ARMISTICE.
The Herald has the following dispatch from the cable:
LONDON, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday, has been signed by Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and other German States. The propositions embrace a lasting peace over the whole Continent of Europe.
THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The Tribune's special, dated Friday night, says: "In the House of Commons, Mr. Stansfeld said: 'The Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation growing out of crises connected with the war between the North and South. If the American Cabinet shall present any claims, the English Government intends appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the neutrality law.'"

The Atlantic Cable.
WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company—limited—opening the Atlantic Cable on the 28th of July, 1866, publishes the following schedule of charges:
NEW YORK, July 31.—Provisional charges for the transmission of messages through the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, from any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain: For 20 words or less, including address of sender and receiver, 20 pounds in gold; for every additional word not exceeding five letters, 20 shillings sterling per word.
From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe, for 20 words or less, including address of sender and receiver, 20 pounds sterling in gold; for every additional word not exceeding five letters, 21 shillings in gold per word.
From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia or India, for 20 words or less, including address of sender or receiver, not exceeding in all 100 letters, 25 pounds sterling in gold. For every additional word not exceeding five letters, 25 shillings per word. The letters in all words, after the first 20, will be counted and divided by five—each five or fractional remainder will be charged double the foregoing rates.
All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.
Messages destined to places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the Company at Heart's Convent, and will be observed until further orders.
(Signed.) **MARSHALL LEFFERTS,**
Consulting Engineer, New York.
ASHBY BAY, July 30.—The reply of the President of the United States to the Queen of England was received here at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and will be delivered to the Queen probably about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Greenwich time.

Great Tornado at Havre de Grace.
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BRIDGE.
HAVRE DE GRACE, July 26.—A most terrible tornado visited this vicinity about 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The threatening masses of clouds which hung around the horizon from northeast to west during the afternoon, rapidly concentrated north of this point, and at the above named hour the storm burst upon us with irresistible fury, uprooting trees, prostrating houses, and doing much other damage.
The magnificent new bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, spanning the river at this point, some twenty-five feet above tide water, encountered the greatest violence of the storm. The structure trembled for a few minutes and then was hurled from its piers into the river with a terrible crash.
The spans, each two hundred and fifty feet long, the labor of months, were thus rendered a complete wreck in a few moments. The river and bay was soon strewn with the debris for miles. Only one span on the Cecil side remains. Several of the workmen were carried into the river with the falling spans, but were rescued.
But for this disaster the company confidently expected to have had the bridge ready for travel in ninety days.
To day several tugs are traversing the river and bay, saving the wrecked material, and the disaster though so serious, will be promptly met by the energy of the company.
The tornado lasted about fifteen minutes, and swept over a belt of country about ten miles wide.
This bridge was intended to be used by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and also by the Chesapeake and Ohio, which have been using large ferry-boats to transport their cars across the river. The bridge was a massive affair and almost completed. Very little remained to be constructed but the draw.
The heavy blocks of stone which formed the piers were blown down as so many pieces of wood. Almost everything composing the once massive structure

Later from Europe.
LONDON, July 29.—The steamship Cleopatra with Queenstown dates of the 23d has arrived.
The Chinese news about the armistice is anticipated by the cable.
LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for a suspension of hostilities caused great rejoicing in all the markets.
The prevailing opinion is, especially among the Germans, that peace will almost certainly be concluded, and that consequently there will be no resumption of hostilities.
The Italian answer had not yet been received.
LIVERPOOL, July 22.—In the great naval fight off Lissa, the Italian iron clad "Italy" was sunk by a collision at the commencement of the battle. An iron clad boat blew up all on board and killed every man belonging to the King and Italy." From the crew.
Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.
A Vienna dispatch says the Italian fleet had been driven back and was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.
It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from German Confederation.
The Observer states that Parliament will be required almost at the last moment of the session to give its concurrence to the Confederation of the North American provinces, including the plan for the maintenance of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Arms for the Juarezites.
NEW YORK, July 30.—It is reported that a steamer sailed on Monday last for Matamoros with a large quantity of arms and ammunition for Juarez's army. Gen. Wallace and Brigadier General Stevens, late of the Federal army, were passengers.

A FATAL DUEL.—A dispatch from Mobile, Ala., says: "T. J. Chandler, this morning at daylight, fought a duel with L. Holcomb. At the second fire Chandler received a ball through the chest, living about twenty-five minutes. Holcomb was formerly a soldier in the Federal army, and Chandler in the Confederate army. The duelling originated in disputing whether Columbia, South Carolina, was burned by General Sherman's order or by orders of Confederate Generals."

ure was swept away. The violence of the storm was beyond description. Nothing in comparison with it has ever been experienced in this vicinity. It was not long in duration, but the damage done in that short while was immense. It will take millions of dollars to cover the loss.

Congress—The Closing Scenes.
The National Intelligencer, of Monday, gives the following graphic sketch of the closing scenes in Congress:

After midnight, in the all night session of Friday and Saturday, a wild scene was presented in the House. During the earlier hours of Friday night, the customary feasts had been prepared by various subordinate officers. In the rooms of the postmaster and door-keeper, extensive hospitalities had been displayed—lavish lunches, with every desirable portable with which to wash down the clamoring viands. Such good cheer had evidently put the House in a good humor, and for several hours perpetrating practical jokes, introducing ridiculous resolutions, making funny motions, pelting one another with paper balls, tickling the nostrils of unconscious sleepers, and playing all sorts of pranks peculiar to school boys on the eve of holiday, were the order of the night. Even voting by tellers was turned into a joke, the members passing in squads so as to defy a count, some of them passing six or seven times upon the same motion, and voting indifferently on both sides as often as possible.

At one time, the hall had the appearance of a vast restaurant and dining-house. A distinguished member from Ohio, and another from New York, were complacently devouring an early breakfast spread in grand array upon their respective desks. A military member from New Hampshire had dropped his head upon his knees and made the hall resound with stentorian sounds. Others were reclining in their chairs or spread over their desks, fast asleep in the embrace of Morphoeus. The sofas were all occupied. Radicals and copperheads for the time forgot differences, and were earnestly intermingled some were laid out like bodies at the Morgue, some gracefully disposed in easy attitudes, and others dozed like victims of a severe cold. The scene truly ludicrous, but grand, humor prevailed, and all business was postponed or voted down, except the reports of the conference committees, the presentation of which was the signal for arousing the slumbering heroes of the House long enough to vote.

The Intelligencer gives the rump Congress the following parting, but well-merited kick to its members:
The rump Congress has adjourned. Its action of eight harrowing months, boiling like an impending pestilence, has at length gone past, and is of the dismal things that were. Convolving clouds have darkened our sky; the lightning of a fell revolutionary purpose have flashed across the gloom, and the bolt has not yet descended, and the wild sweep of the storm of civil war is, thanks to God, for a time arrested.
This Congress will ever be most conspicuously infamous in the category of the worst organizations having governmental functions that have dishonored and shamed enlightened society in all the world's history. Its dispersion from the Capitol to widely separated and remote localities is a welcome relief to apprehensions arising from the bodily presence of concentrated mischief, such as in the material world takes to itself the form of the "plague that stalketh at noon-day."

The New British Premier on President Johnson and the Fenians.
The Earl of Derby, the new British Premier, in his opening speech to Parliament, says:
"Passing from Europe, I cannot but turn for a single moment to congratulate the world upon the cessation of that fearful struggle which for several years [deolated] the United States of America, [hear, hear,] without remarking that though the position of a neutral is always one of considerable embarrassment, it is always one which is looked upon with much jealousy by both the contending parties in a war, and more especially in a civil war; and although our exercise of that neutrality may have been questioned by one side and the other—as I believe it was—I do earnestly trust that the restoration of peace and the wise course which the President of the United States appears to be taking, in seeking to reconcile and bring back to the Union the vanquished members who seceded from it, may terminate any feeling of irritation which yet prevails among the citizens of the United States against this country, and that nothing will interrupt the friendly and harmonious relations between the two countries between whom subsist so many ties which ought to bind them together in indissoluble union. [Loud cheers.] My lords, it was also that with no little gratification that I have observed that, although undoubtedly the latitude which is given in the United States to all expressions of public feeling, and to any thing short of an actual violation of the law, may have led many persons in this country to be somewhat impatient at the progress which that absurd and mischievous conspiracy, called Fenianism, was allowed to make in America; yet,

as soon as the law was plainly about to be violated, vigorous and decided measures, as I acknowledge with the utmost gratitude, were taken by the Government of the United States to prevent a violation of their own laws and the rights of friendly States by a lawless band of marauders. [Cheers.]
"I should hardly have referred to those American Fenians, numerous as they are, but whose organization has been that of a vast number of dupes, headed by two or three arch impostors, out of whose credulity they have obtained large sums of money for the avowed prosecution of a scheme so utterly visionary that how any sane man could have entertained it is a matter of astonishment—I should not, I say, have noticed these Fenians, supported, as they were, by a number of those loose characters who, on the disbanding of the United States army, were naturally ready to join in any desperate enterprise which promised them a share in the plunder, if it had not been for the purpose, in the first place of acknowledging the vigorous measures which, on the recent raid, for I call it nothing else, were taken by the United States Government, and in the next place, of pointing out, as a subject of highest congratulation, that the inroad of these marauders called forth throughout the length and breadth of the British provinces a unanimous shout of loyalty and enthusiasm, and a resolute determination to maintain the Government to which they belong, and the throne to which they owe allegiance—a loyalty and determination shared alike by natives of all provinces and of all countries who had taken up their abode in Canada, and shared above all by persons of every shade and denomination of religion." [Cheers.]

The Great Battle of Sadowa—One Hundred Thousand Men Killed and Wounded.
Everything that reaches confirms the belief that in the battle of Sadowa the Austrian army has been nearly ruined, as a military force, for the present campaign. The heavy loss of the men shows forth in every man who remains. They held their ground with obstinate fidelity, and, finally, the deadly fire of the needle-gun with devotion of the soldier. As long as preserved a hope of victory, they fought with a spirit worthy of better leaders and better causes.
Our correspondent, writing three days after the battle, when the confusion was beginning to subside, when the men were finding their way back to their regiments, and regiments, or what was left of them, were again being united into brigades and divisions, gives the loss of the Prussian army as possibly more than two-thirds of its whole number. "It may be true," he says, "that 80,000 men were killed, wounded, taken prisoners, or drowned, and that 150,000 were taken, abandoned or thrown into the river on the retreat." Adding to these losses the number of men who must have thrown away their arms in the retreat, we must doubt whether 100,000 effective men were to be found in the army of the North three days after the battle.
The retreat was, indeed, melancholy and disastrous. As at Leipzig, we hear of pontoons laden with hundreds swept down the river and overturned with their living cargoes—of artillery and horsemen crashing down upon and through the struggling infantry, jamming them into the narrow roads and landing them over the bridges into the waters. In about all that is most horrible in warfare was concentrated into this contest. A long struggle, lasting the entire day, the moving down of whole regiments by the firing of the enemy, the burning of villages, the horrible incidents of a flight through an inundated country, and, finally, the long suffering of the disorganized march that succeeded, from a combination of all that the imagination is shocked and saddened.

It is difficult to bring one's self to believe that such horrors have been enacted in our own time and in a region so near and so familiar. We had heard and read of such fields of slaughter, but they seemed to belong to an age and a state of human character which could never be revived. Nine miles of slaughter, ending with the drowning of a mass of terror-stricken fugitives, are an event which, a few years since, the wisest would have pronounced impossible in the Europe of to-day.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The first idea of a railroad to the Pacific originated more than thirty years ago, and the first demonstration in favor of the project was in a public meeting at DuBuque, Iowa, about 1838. A man by the name of Eli Whitney pointed out Congress to make a grant of one hundred millions of acres of land to him to enable him to construct a railroad to the Pacific, and offered as security for the faithful application of the lands to that object, the pledge of his honor, he being a broken down merchant at the time. His application was renewed every session, until finally it became a party measure, endorsed both by Republicans and Democrats. Finally, passing both Houses of Congress, the bill became a law, the requisite Government aid was bestowed, for its commencement and the work is now steadily progressing to completion. Such is the skeleton history of an enterprise which may be well considered as the twin brother of the great Atlantic cable.
MORRIS OF MISS. SURVIVED.—It was positively proved on the examination of Merritt, that the Secretary of War, Edm. M. Stanton, paid Merritt, between five and six thousand dollars for his services as a witness before the military commission. Dirty work, but well paid.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
An Austrian regiment of infantry contains four battalions of twelve hundred men each, making the regiment as strong as an American brigade.

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