The Fairfield Herald.

VOL. 1] WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866. [NO. 12

THE

FAIRFIELD HERALD,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Gaillard Desportes & Co

Terms.—THE HERALD is published Weekly in the Town of Winnsboro, at $3.00 *invareably in advance.*

☞ All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

Obituary Notices and Tributes $1.00 per square.

Speech by the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—There was a great crowd to-day to hear the President in response to Reverdy Johnson, who presented the official proceedings of the Convention. He said, referring with feeling to the scene represented of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was directing us aright. He said our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable; but (turning to General Grant) he continued, there are greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their co-operation in the field we now need their efforts to perpetuate peace. [Applause.]

The Executive Department tried to pour oil on the wounds and restore the Union, but it had not entirely succeeded. We have seen, he said, in one department of the Government, every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen, hanging on the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, while, in fact, it is a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume, and pretend to be for the Union, where in every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony its legislation has partaken of the character, of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one portion of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands as the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. [Prolonged cheering.] Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers and make it my guide. [Hearty applause.]

The president proceeded, and denied the charge that he had ever been tyrannical or a despot, but said that such charges were simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. [That's so, and applause.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country to call the attention of my countrymen to these proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, in whom do we find despotism exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature and the pursuits of my life have not made me in either my feelings or in my practice oppressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character, but I will say that, having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed or dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. [Great applause.] I said on a previous occasion, and repeat it now, that all that was necessary in this great struggle against tyranny and despotism was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing what the contestants were, and what the struggle was about, determined that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. I proclaim here, to day, as I have on previous occasions, that my faith is in great mass of the people. In the darkest hour of this struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving away, loomed up through the cloud, beyond which I saw that all would be well in the end.

My countrymen, we all know that tyranny and despotism, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach step by step, and violate day after day and month after month, constitutional rights and the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise power which, if allowed to be carried, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. This is truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, of the most villainous character, has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, have been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you: Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers. I consider the proceedings of this Convention, sir as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. [Great applause.]

When I look with my mind upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily and sitting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States and coextensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of persons who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat, at least, since 1787. [Renewed applause.] I think I may also say that the declarations that were there made are equal to the Declaration of Indepence itself, and I here to day pronounce them a second Declaration of Independence. [Cries of "glorious," and a most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. Yes, I will go farther and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States [renewed applause]: for in proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause, and stand united together for the restoration of the States, and the preservation of the Government, without reference to party. The question only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party consideration or influences. How many are there in the United States that now require to be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Mr Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection, ask what I have to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of the Convention I may be permitted again to ask what have I to gain, consulting human ambition, more than I have gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I have held from the lowest to the highest almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government, and surely gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold, and with that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. [Laughter and applause.] With an army which it placed in my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriation at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then, with the Civil Rights Bill following as an auxiliary [laughter] in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. It is upon that I have always relied It is upon that I rely now, and I repeat that neither the laurels nor the jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized calumniating press, can drive me from my purpose. [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the "United States." [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one I try to obey all His counsels as best I can compatible with my poor humanity; for the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself contained in your address, and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at the present period of my public life, I hold, above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of a convention, emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you, and the convention you represent, may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed.

Before separating, my friends, and all, accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations, of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gains one courage under the Constitution which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General Grant. The President then took a seat near the door opening into the Hall, with General Grant by his side, where, as the gentlemen of the Committee and members of the Convention passed out, he grasped each by the hand, and had a smile or a cheering word for all; after which they passed on to take General Grant by the hand.

The President's Tour.

It seems that Forney or some of his crew were at work in Philadelphia to twit or insult the President, on reaching that city, *en route* for Chicago. The Board of Trade refused to allow their rooms to be used for a meeting of citizens to take measures for his reception, and even the City Council took no steps in the matter. The members of the Corn Exchange also refused to appoint a committee to join in the reception ceremonies. The Richmond *Times* has the following comments on this and other Presidential tours, in which it pays the corn factors of the city of brotherly love a befiting compliment:

Presidential pilgrimages are invariably successful, and that of President Johnson to the tomb of Douglas is not likely to prove exceptional in that respect. A traveling President and his companions are everywhere greeted with the roar of cannon, the sound of martial music, the cheers of the mob and the heavie oratory of deputation of solid citizens. Emperors and Presidents have precisely the same kind of orations upon such occasions, the terrible "hand-shaking torture" being the only difference which greatness experiences when on its travels in this country and in Europe.

Heretofore, the popularity of a President has had very little to do with the manner of his reception when on a journey. A few months before he was defeated by as overwhelming majority, President Van Buren was honored by prodigious demonstrations of popularity during a tour through the Northern States.

President Tyler, also, when the North was lashed into a whirlwind of fury against him, in consequence of the vetoes of 1841, was everywhere received with demonstrations of the most unbounded respect during his trip to Boston, where Mr. Legare, a member of his Cabinet, died during the Presidential visit. Although President Tyler possessed really very little popularity, the demonstrations in his favor were as warm as those which greeted Andrew Jackson, after he had crushed all opposition, and was the popular idol of the American people. Even where the President was not popular, the sanctity and elevation of the office have aroused the enthusiasm of the masses. While there is every assurance of the happy successful issue of the President's visit to Chicago, the poison of radicalism has engendered such swinish rudeness among the corn factors of Philadelphia, that they have refused to do honor to the President when he passes through that city, and other rude and vulgar men may disgrace themselves in the same way.

Such exhibitions, licking butter knives spitting on a parlor carpet, and insulting women, merely brand the perpetrators as unmittigated hogs and blackguards. They utterly fail to annoy the distinguished official at whom the vulgar insults are aimed. He very properly attributes such conduct to ill breeding and ignorance, and pities the brutal creatures, whose manners have been so much neglected.

The conduct of the Philadelphia corn factors and dealers will be in striking contrast to that of the citizens of all the other cities, towns and villages through which the President will pass. The Philadelphians were once remarkable for their politeness, urbanity and respect for the amenities of social life. Since they were possessed, however, of the unclean spirit os radicalism, and took to reading the *Press* newspaper, they have become deplorably demoralized and ill-mannered.

POPPING THE QUESTION IN PERU.—The suitor appears on the appointed evening, with a gaily dressed troubadour, under the balcony of his beloved. The singer steps before the flower-bedecked window, and sings her beauties in the name of her lover. He compares her size to that of a palm tree, her lips to two blushing rosebuds, and her womanly form to that of a dove. With assumed harshness the lady asks her lover, "Who are you, and what do you want?" He answers with ardent confidence: "the dove I adore! The stars live in harmony of love, and why should not we, too, love each other?" Then the proud beauty gives herself away; she takes her flower wreath from her hair and throws it down to her lover, promising to be his forever

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A certain Captain Rogers laid an egg the other day on the table in the editorial room of the New Haven *Register*, measuring nearly eight inches in circumference. We want to buy that man, as an example to our hens.

Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Only three deaths from Cholera yesterday. Disease ceases to excite apprehension.

The Presidential Party in New York.

NEW YORK, August 30.—In response to the Mayor's address yesterday, the President, in a voice evidently affected by emotion, remarked as follows:

"To make a reply to what you have just give utterence to, under the circumstances, would be more than I could undertake. I am overwhelmed at the reception you have accorded to me. (Applause.) Language is inadequate to give expression to my feelings. I accept your invitation, and I now beg you will in return accept my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. Such an invitation from this great metropolis ought to encourage, and it does encourage me, in the faithful discharge of my duty. (Cheers.) It is particularly acceptable at this time, fresh as we are, from the battle-field; but there is still a greater battle before us. (Cheers.) In reference to what I have done it is before you, and it is for you to determine what my conduct has been. (Applause.) In conclusion, let silence speak for me, what I ought to say and what I intend to do. (Cheers.) In accepting these resolutions, accompanied by sentiments so gracefully uttered, I again return you my sincere thanks."

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, he was greeted with three times three cheers. Loud calls were then made for Secretary Seward, who said:

"I feel that I am at home, and I thank you for the welcome you have extended to me. (Applause.) I feel more than that for I have brought with me to you, the President of the United States—united by the arms of our heroes, by the virtue of one citizens, and by the wisdom and energy of our Chief Magistrate. If anything is wanting, it is the certificate which we look for at the coming polls, to hear us out in our opinion, that the United States should consist of thirty five instead of twenty-five States. (Great applause.) In the city and State of New York the people should be faithful, first to their wives, then to their children, then to their city and State, and then to their country. To this duty I am here, and if persons were to interfere with me in faithfully carrying out this principle I could over balance them and still be faithful to the country." (Applause.)

The President, Secretary Seward, General Grant, Admiral Farragut and Secretary Wells, were quartered at Delmonico's, while the remainder of the party were provided at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The President received many visitors last evening

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, August 29.—The money market unchanged; Consols 89¼ for money and 89⅝ Fives 72¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Sales of 10,000 bales of cotton at 13¼@13½. Breadstuffs has a declining tendency. Provision market unchanged, except Lard, which is advancing.

The Presidential Banquet.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The banquet to the President last night was a splendid affair. Among those present were Grant, Farragut, Seward, Wells, Russian, Mexican and Brazilian Ministers, A. T. Stewart, Astor and upwards of two thousand citizens. The President spoke at length, and said in the course of his remarks that the Government went to war for the express purpose of preserving the Union of the States, and the Government had established the great fact that the States have not the power or the right, either by forcible or peaceful means to separate from each other; but the Congress has practically assumed, and up to the present time, carried out the doctrine, that the Government was dissolved, and these States were out of the Union. We denied the right to secede, even peaceably, and now we find when these States seek again to renew their practical relation with the Union by sending representatives to Congress, there are men in that body, who, in violation of our great charter of liberty refuse to admit them. The question is, will we submit—will the American people submit—to this practical assertion of the doctrine they repudiated and overthrew by the war? That issue is before you. If we submit to this, we give the lie direct to every position taken by us since the war commenced. He asked in the spirit of christianity and sound philosophy, if we are prepared again to see one portion of the country arrayed against the other in deadly conflict, or shall we make every effort to unite the whole country in harmony and brotherly affection."

Referring to the Philadelphia Convention he said the best evidence that can be shown of loyalty, are loyal professions and loyal actions; and when those gentlemen met in Convention from the North and South come forward and profess devotion to the Union and Constitution, and when their actions and professions correspond, who shall dare to doubt them? Have we reached that point that all confidence is lost in men? If we have, I tell you that your Government is not as strong as a rope of sand; it has no weight, and will tumble to pieces. The adhesive power of this Government is in confidence which the people feel in each other. He said the South had accepted the arbitrament of the sword, and wanted to return again to the Union. He did not want to see them come back degraded and debased, but wanted them to come with all their manhood. They have again taken up the Constitution, and ask that its laws be enforced. What was the cause of distrust or lack of confidence in them? There is no cause. He also said Gen. Grant and himself had fought for the Union at one end of the line, and now they were fighting for it at the other, and, if Grant was not in the field, he was doing equally good service. (Laughter and applause.) Said, our three thousand million of debt could be paid only by the consolidation of our nationality and the perpetuity and union of the States. In conclusion, he said the demonstration in New York confirmed him in his opinion that the people will take care of the Government, and those who would attempt to check their purpose had better stand out of the way. For himself he had reached the summit of his ambition, with but one exception. He said there is but one thing wanting. Would you hear it? (Cries of "yes.") At this particular crisis and period of our history, when the States are in peril, if I can be the instrument in the hands of the people of restoring this Union and making it complete, causing the Government to recommence its glorious and mighty career of prosperity and greatness, I will be willing to exclaim as Simeon did of old when he saw the babe in the manger, "I have seen the glory of thy salvation, let thy servant depart in peace." (Enthusiastic applause.) That being done, my ambition is complete. I ask nothing more I would rather live in the affections and hearts of my countrymen, as having consummated that great end than be President of the United States forever. (Here the audience broke into an irrepressible burst of applause, and on the call of Gen. Sandford, gave three cheers for Andrew Johnson, the restorer of the Union.)

After a drive through Central Park, the President and Grant took a boat at Manhattanville for Albany.

From Boston.

BOSTON, August 30.—At a Railroad mass meeting, in Portland, on Monday, General Banks intimated that the President was a prospective traitor, and Gen. Grant was a time-server. He said that the first act of the rebels after their secession to power would be to remove Grant from office, and place one of their own Generals in his stead.

President Johnson en route for Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—The Democrats and conservatives, who support the President's policy, express great indignation at the course pursued by the municipal authorities, for refusing hospitalities to the President and party. By this action, or refusal to act, our officials have placed themselves in an exceptional position—all other cities having tendered authorities.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The President was met by delegations and crowds of persons at Burlington and Trenton, N. J., where demonstrations of respect were paid. He arrived here this afternoon, and while crossing the river, thundering salutes were fired. At the pier he was received by the different municipal committees and citizens, among whom were A. T. Stewart, Jacob B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, Moses Taylor and others. He was then escorted to the City Hall, where Mayor Hoffman welcomed him formally to the great metropolis, to which he replied in felicitous terms. Subsequently, the heads of the city departments were presented, and shortly afterwards the President was escorted by Broadway by a military and civic procession, and finally to his lodgings, corner 14th street and 5th avenue. There the military passed in review before the President, officers saluting and colors and martial music.

This evening, the President and party with participants in a festival banquet at Delmonico's, and afterwards proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The march of the procession was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of spectators, the number exceeding, if possible, that which filled that great thoroughfare on the occasion of the funeral honors to the late President. The civil and military authorities co-operated with the citizens and travelers's committee with remarkable unanimity, and thus gave to their distinguished guest the grandest reception ever accorded to any public personage during our day, and the genuine enthusiasm manifested seems to mark it also as a spontaneous ovation of the people to the champion of their rights and liberties.

European Dispatches by the Cable to the Associated Press.

PRAGUE, August 27. The treaty of peace made by the plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now en route to this city of exchange.

MADRID, August 28.—One of her Catholic Majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing the Chilean privateer Tornado, off coast of Spain.

LONDON, August 28, Noon.—John Bright delivered a speech in Birmingham last night before a mass meeting of people favorable to the reform movement, which excelled all his former eloquent efforts, creating most enthusiastic excitement among the immense audience. The meeting was the largest held of late years, and the interest manifested by the people exceeded all former demonstrations in favor of reform since 1832.

MOSCOW, August 27.—At the banquet given to the American Embassy, the speech of Mr. Fox, in response to a toast, was eminently laudatory of the government of the Czar, of the system adopted by him which has bound his subjects so closely to his interests.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Cornelius Wendell has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, vice DeFreer removed. Richard W. King has been appointed Collector at the port of New Berne, N. C.

Dean Richmond died yeterday in New York.

Rev. Jas. Pierpont died suddenly in Boston yesterday, aged 81.

The Presidential Party on their Way to Chicago—Reception along the Route.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Large crowds gathered at the railroad stations in Baltimore and on the line of the procession, to get a view of the excursionists, who were greeted by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with deafening cheers.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 28.—Here, the at other places on the line of the road, as President has been greeted with hearty good feeling, and was formally received. After his brief remarks, by request, the President appeared on the rear platform of the train, when the surging crowd pressed forward and many shook his hand. The cars and workshop windows and balconies were crowded with spectators, repeatedly cheering, and occasionally a band of music playing, amidst the most extraordinary excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—President Johnson arrived this afternoon, and was received by Col. Page on behalf of Merchants and Mechanics, irrespective of party as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and the chosen protector of their rights and liberties, that through him the Union of all the States would be restored, and peace reign in fact as well as in name.

The President said he knew how to appreciate a reception from the people of Philadelphia; he trusted peace had come, and permanent peace, and that war had ceased forever. We had war enough, and his efforts had been to restore peace and permanent organization of the Government.

The President's remarks were greeted with great applause. Grant was also cheered. The President was then escorted by military under Gen. Meade, and the civic bodies, merchants, &c., to the Continental Hotel, where he subsequently addressed the vast crowd. He will be serenaded at 11 o'clock to night.

From Hayti.

BOSTON, August 28.—Advices from Hayti to August 5th, have been received. A very destructive fire occurred at Cape Haytien on the 26th July, the damage being estimated at about $700,000.

The insurgents had advanced upon Cape Haytien, but were repulsed by the Government troops, under Gen. Montez. At last accounts they were in full retreat into San Domingo.

Submarine Telegraph to the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Official information has been received from Madrid of the conformation of the Royal order granting to Major-General Wm. F. Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, the right to establish lines of submarine telegraph between the United States and the West India Islands by way of Cuba.

Secretary McCulloch on the Finances.

Secretary McCulloch, being on a recent visit to his native New England, was invited to dine with the solid men of Boston The letter failed to reach him till after his return to Washington; but on the 18th instant he responded, showing why he could not accept, and speaking of the national finances as follows:

"Although it was hoped that ere this the currency of the country would have been brought nearer to the specie standard, I am sure the people have cause for congratulation that our finances are in so healthy a condition as they are.

"Since March, 1865, the war has been brought to a successful conclusion; immense armies have been disbanded; every soldier has been paid before being mustered out of the service; all maturing obligations of the Government have been satisfactorily provided for, while the national debt is nearly $250,000,000 less than estimated it would be at the present time, and the reduction of it has averaged for the past year, more than $10,000,000 per month. If no other nation ever rolled up a debt so rapidly, none certainly ever commenced the reduction of its debts so soon after its creation. If our currency is depreciated, we have so far escaped the financial troubles that usually occur among nations at the close of expensive wars, and which there was reason to apprehend would happen to us at the termination of the great war in which we have been engaged. If the business of the country is conducted upon a changing and uncertain basis, it has been subjected to no severe revulsions. If our taxes are heavy, our resources are almost unlimited, while the disposition of the people to bear cheerfully their burdens is a surprise even to those who have the greatest confidence in the honor of good faith of a free people. In my opinion, the people of the United States are to make republicanism illustrious among the nations by establishing the fact that the securities of a republican Government are the safest of all securities, and that the people who impose taxes upon themselves are the most jealous of their national credit.

I do not, however, disguise the fact that great financial difficulties are still to be overcome; that our present prosperity is rather apparent than real; that we are measuring values by a false standard; that we are, in fact, exposed to all the dangers which attend an inflated and irredeemable currency, which diminishes labor—the true source of national wealth—and stimulates speculations and extravagance, which lead invariably to thriftlessness and demoralization. Before the country becomes again really prosperous, the specie standard must be restored, prices reduced, industry stimulated, the products of the country increased, the balance of trade between the United States and other nations cease to be against us—all the great interests of the country cared for and protected by wise and impartial legislation, and all sections of the country to be brought again into harmonious and practical relations with the General Government.

That the country will be again thus really prosperous is as certain as anything in the future. That it should be so at an early day, and that, too, without a financial crisis, it is only necessary that there should be proper legislation by Congress, economy in the public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of those who are entrusted with the management of the public revenue.

Trusting that you will pardon me for writing so long a letter in acknowledging the receipt of your very courteous invitation. I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

HUGH MCCULLOCH.

The Canadians have finally recovered from their scare about the Fenians. They retain, however, a deep-seated conviction that an invasion will take place next month. The time fixed is the 20th or 25th of september, when a great influx of strangers will result from the holding of an agricultural exhibition at Toronto. The *Herald* says that evidences of an intended movement against the Provinces are not wanting on this side of the border either. The Fenian ordnance stores are rapidly increasing, and money is forthcoming liberally. Gen. Sweeny, this morning, denies that he made overtures for a fusion with the Stephens faction. Mr. Stephens says that he is willing and anxious to restore unity and harmony among the adherents of both wings. It is rumoured that Col. Roberts has preferred charges against Sweeny for misappropriation of the Fenian funds formerly in his possession. The latter issued an order on the 25th which looks like a preparation for war. He orders the reorganization of the military branch of each Circle, and for that purpose he calls for the appointment of several competent military men. About two thousand persons attended the Fenian pic nic at Bellevue Garden, near New York, on the 25th. Mr. Stephens delivered an address on the character of the Irish people and the influence of the Fenian movement.

IRON-CASED HORSEMEN.—The Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* writes that many officers and men in the Prussian cavalry were victims to terrible sword cuts, which, coming down upon the shoulder, cut clean through the shoulder-blade and often deep into the body—awful memorials of the strength of the arm of the iron-cased Austrian horsemen.

A POSER OF A LAW CASE.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* says the following is a literal extract of a letter received by a lawyer in that city, describing a point of law in a case in which the writer was interested:

"There has been a case of *mundamius corpus christus* here, in which I am interested, and the judge from the other County wants to *supenus a mittimus* on the affidavit. The other parties claim that where the cases are taken from one county to another, and there is a fence on the line, and where the parties are not of age, that the father of the boys living in the next nearest town having other connections, who may also swear that he is father of other boys, and that the mother is also living and one and the same person, and there the conjunction is *non compluse mentis*. I told them I would let them know in two weeks. I am quite sure I am right, but by one word you can satisfy me. Say yes, and I'll understand it."

An exchange thinks the Legislature of Alabama will have to make a law to fit that case, which he calls one of "internal suggestions and bias of jurisprudence." Just so.

THE NEEDLE GUN CHECKMATED.—John Mitchell writes from Paris to the New York *News*:

"The needle gun has met its match in a bullet proof clothing for soldiers. At the Belgian *Tir National*, or Volunteer Shooting Ground, the thing was exhibited for the first time by its inventor, a M Bernard, and in the most satisfactory manner, namely: By standing fire himself 100 yards, having previously shewn that he wore nothing under his cloak but a shirt and vest. A conical bullet struck him in the breast; it flattened itself and fell down at his feet; he picked it up and showed it to the spectators. But he would suffer nobody to examine the texture of his new cloth, not having yet secured his patent. His head and face were covered with a steel cap; and the cloak reached to the ground. Such is the story that comes to us in Belgian newspapers."

Five young men recently discovered a stone pyramid in a Kansas plain on the Colorado, 101 feet high, with a level top of 9 feet square. It was built at a very acute or steep angle, and the blocks of stone cut smooth on the surface of that angle. It had evidently once been perfect, as there was a heap of stones at the foot, once forming the apex, probably shaken down by an earthquake.

The Raleigh *Extinct* says: "Mr. R. Rogers, of Monroe, Union county, wishes information of his son, J. A. Rogers, who was a soldier in Ripley's Brigade, on Sullivan's Island. He was last heard of just prior to the battle of Averysboro, in this State, after which he was missing. Any intelligence concerning him will be gratefully received by his distressed father. Will the press please circulate this notice?

INTERESTING VISIT TO MR DAVIS.—A party of excursionists from Alexdria, who visited Mr Davis at Fortress Monroe, a few days since, gives in the *Gazette* the following account of their interview:

"Mr. Davis was all that we could conceive of—cordial and courteous—his urbanity and amiability were characteristic. He spoke freely of the past and present policy of the Government towards him and all other prisoners, and expressed his delight that all others were released. If there was to be a sacrifice, it was proper that the chief should be the victim. In regard to the Convention at Philadelphia, he said he hoped and prayed that good might result from it.

"There was nothing of complaint of the severity with which he had been treated, but he spoke confidently of the justice of his cause, and its appreciation by prosperity."

The New York *News*, of Wednesday, says: "The reports of the harvest show that the States generally have been bountifully blest. In the Northwest the grain harvest has never been excelled, while in the South enough has been gathered for home consumption and leave a margin for exportation. Arkansas and Alabama are the only States where the returns have not reimbursed the labor bestowed upon the fields. Hailstorms during the present month have inflicted some injuries upon the standing grain and some tobacco plants, but the damage has not been sufficient to materially alter the general result. A general summing up shows that the overflowing granaries of our farmers will furnish cheap breadstuffs to our own consumers, and help to feed the whole world."

There was a very irascible old gentleman who formerly held the position of justice of the peace in one of our cities. Going down the main street one day, one of the boys spoke to him without coming up to his honor's idea of deference. "Young man, I fine you five dollars for contempt of court." "Why, judge," said the offender, "you are not in session." "This court," responded the judge, thoroughly irritated, "is always in session, and consequently always an object of contempt." There was disorder in court as his honor passed on.

A radical organ in Pittsburg calls aloud to its friends, "light the camp-fires." That's no battle-cry. Soldiers kindle camp-fires to cook their victuals. Probably the Pittsburg editor thinks that his followers are getting hungry.—*Louisville Journal.*