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THIS
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Interview with the President.
To the Editor of the Petersburg Index:

To return to my theme, and to begin at the beginning, Mr. Davis was dressed, in a plain, neat, somewhat worn suit of black, which hung rather loosely upon his person. His dress, frock coat especially, seemed too large for him. As he leaned upon my arm I could measure by my own muscular sense, with tolerable accuracy, the great decline in his physique. All his senses seemed to me to be preternaturally acute, especially his hearing. He has lost the use of one eye; the other is quite acute. His whole being—body, soul, and spirit—seemed to me to be like an ideal sensitive plant. Not only outward things affect him deeply, but the very aroma of thought, as yet unspoken, perhaps scarcely well formed, is felt by him in some apparently mysterious manner.

His linen was white as the driven snow, his neck cloth neatly adjusted, his hands faultlessly neat, and his upper beard closely shaved; but with all this neatness there was an air of subdued dignity, of saintly, serene humility that affected you too deep for tears. There was still a leaven of the old imperialism in his voice, a chance of a tone that indicated occasional high temper and, perhaps, angry word.

To a suggestion that perhaps the ill will manifested towards him by some public men might be caused by an unforgiving spirit on their part, in view of some offence given by him: "That is quite probable. Though generally thoughtful and cautious—even tender to the failings of others—yet when they crossed my path in the shape of pretence, falsehood, craft, or cant—then these faults arouse bitter anger for the moment, sometimes utter alienation. This was all wrong. Oh! how public life blunts our perceptions as to the higher delicacies—tenderness, forbearance—putting the best construction on things; words and persons they are capable of. I have erred in this particular; but I had often great provocation—never, however, have I uttered an angry, undervaluing or denunciatory sentiment without believing that I had good cause for so doing; and in most cases my country has already, or will hereafter, find that I was right. I now feel and acknowledge that I was sometimes wrong as to the tone or coloring of a phrase while under the excitement of debate, as for instance: when Mr. Johnson, after the Mexican war, made some remarks derogatory of the West Point officers, I thought it strange that any man of sense should think that the training of officers for duty by a thorough military education would rather disqualify them for that duty, or, what was the same thing, that untrained officers did better than the West Pointers. In the course of reply I made use of this remark: 'Who would select a tailor or shoe a horse, or a blacksmith to make a coat?' This gave personal offence to Mr. Johnson, who regarded it as a sheer personality. Nothing in the world was further from my thoughts."

To the query whether he had anything to complain of in his present treatment, he replied that he had not. The present commandant of the fort was a soldier and a gentleman, who, while diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duty to the Government, was also forbearing and considerate as to all the minutiae of his prison life; and allowed him all the indulgence he required, which was simply not to be insulted in the intolerable ways and manners he had been by the creature who used every means to torment him before the arrival of General Burton. One of us told him that all the officers of rank in the old army with whom we had in any way come in contact had expressed the opinion that he ought to have been released a year ago; that some of them thought that he, as commander-in-chief of the Confederacy, was virtually included in the parole of these armies on their surrender, and ought to have been admitted to parole at once but for the assassination charge, which no one that knew him believed. Mr. Davis said: "That gratifies us much. I was brought into frequent contact both in the Mexican war and as Secretary of war under President Pierce with many officers, and did then, and do now, entertain a high sense of the chivalric honor of many of them."

"The Government may have been deceived by the testimony, which has since turned out to be sheer perjury, tending to implicate me in the assassination of President Lincoln; or it may have been subject to one of those manias which occasionally, like plagues, seize governments and communities; or what is most likely, a few unprincipled men, seeing an opportunity in the excited condition of the nation for obtaining wealth and position through the instrumentality of villains suborned for the purpose, really did impose upon the Government, and led them to believe

for a moment, in the whirl of excitement, the statements put forth in the proclamation for my capture. But gentlemen, my heart is stranger to that plot. These hands are unstained by innocent blood. No unrighteous gold has ever, during the Confederacy, rilled to these palms." He uttered the last sentence in a most solemn manner, holding up his hands and raising his face to Heaven, and with such a holy, childlike simplicity that it is impossible for any words, however weird, to convey a half idea—not an adequate one—of that touching scene.

I could relate to you cases of great suffering and trial to which they were subjected, and in no case did any of them ever flinch. I will relate one case of an extraordinary kind. (I must suppress this story for the present; it shall be published hereafter with some accompaniments, if I live.) Besides, Bishop, Pio Nonò was the only Prince in the world that really wished well to our cause, and sent us his blessings. I cannot help linking the Catholics. The happiest hours of my life were once spent in a Catholic monastery. By the way, Bishop, I see our church in the North is establishing sisterhoods in imitation of the Catholics. How do they work? "So well," said the Bishop, "that I intend introducing them into my diocese as soon as possible. Indeed, there are many good things and good people among the Catholics; but I think Mr. Davis, that our church is good enough for us." Ourselves: "Gentlemen, it is to me incredible how to reconcile it to reason, in a mad-house world like this, where not only physical disease afflicts more or less nine-tenths of the whole population, but where moral and mental depravity affects the whole race, and when the Heavens seem to have sealed and appointed for their mission, as so few. Oh! it is terrible that they should waste their strength by imposing one on another, and, worst of all, stir up strife and bloodshed in carrying out their great commission. Let us all love one another, dear Bishop, and bear each other's infirmities, and particularly and especially at this great juncture of our country's history, let our moderation be known to all men."

The coming of the little child into the inner chamber, and climbing in his father's arms, who had just leaped upon the sofa, gave occasion to Mrs. Davis to make some remarks about her other children, particularly those in Canada. Bishop Green then remarked that he would not have ventured to introduce the subject, but as Mrs. Davis had done so herself, he felt bound to say, as a bishop of her own chosen church, he did not think she acted entirely wise in sending her children to a convent to be taught. Mrs. Davis replied: "I was in Georgia and had no money. No institution of my own church offered to teach my poor children. One day, the Sisters of Charity came to see me, and brought up five gold dollars; all the money they had in the world; they almost forced me to take the money, but I did not; they then offered to take my children to their school, in the neighborhood of Savannah, where the air was cool, and they could be comfortably cared for during the summer months. Then came offer from a convent school in Canada, whither, when I got permission from the Government, which was not without great trouble and difficulty, I took them. It is true I do not wish them to be Roman Catholics, but, then, persons good as they can possibly become, and become, are and have been, and doubtless will be, Roman Catholics. These good people were the first to offer me their help. I will never cease to be grateful to them for it." Mr. Davis then added: "Bishop, there never was more unanimity in any nation of the world than there was in the Southern Confederacy. It would be invidious to single out any class of our people for special praise. The churches and ministry were all, or nearly all, entirely devoted to our cause; but as I said before, if it would not be regarded as invidious, I would say that the Catholics of the South were conspicuously devoted to our cause."

In writing these letters I do not pretend to give words or ideas just as they were uttered. I only give their substance, with such additions of my own as will serve to make them intelligible, and especially to give such an idea of Mr. Davis's character as may serve to remove some hateful prejudices entertained against him in the North. In the South I believe we are nearly unanimous in our estimation of his moral worth and high standard of intellectual excellence. We also know the mercifulness and benevolence of his disposition. Many of you, good people of Petersburg, know what a great number of Confederate soldiers liable to be shot for desertion, but having some mitigating circumstances in your cases, he spared. Some of you know the case of a foolish young officer who made a proposition to assassinate President Lincoln, which, after reading, was marked on the back in Jefferson Davis's handwriting, "ATROCIOUS," and referred to the Secretary of War, who had the officer court-martialed and dismissed the service for the "atrocious" proposition. This poor boy, to expiate his folly, fell as an unrecognized volunteer at the head of a brave band at the first Wilderness fight.

You all remember the case of Webster the spy. I found the poor fellow ironed in the Libby, when I went over

to see about the case of a young idiotic Irishman, well known here, who was to be shot the next day. Webster told me a plausible story. I carried that story to the authorities and begged for a respite. It was granted; and it was not until I entirely failed in finding any good cause for a further respite that he was executed. Other cases I will mention hereafter.

JOHN D. KELLEY.
An Act.
TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PENITENTIARY.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of commencing the establishment of a penitentiary in this State, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, and drawn and expended by certain Commissioners hereinafter named.

II. That a Commission, consisting of three persons, to be styled Commissioners of the Penitentiary, shall be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, whose duty it shall be to select and procure a proper site, at some point, if practicable, where water power may be made available for manufacturing purposes, within the enclosure, on which to erect suitable penitentiary buildings, with sufficient space to enlarge and improve the same from time to time, as may be necessary.

III. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to erect as soon as practicable, a suitable temporary enclosure and temporary cells, for the safe keeping of not less than one hundred convicts; and, upon completion of said enclosure and cells, or any part of them, to receive and detain, under regulation to be hereafter prescribed by the Governor, such convicts as may be committed to them by sentence of any of the Judges of this State.

IV. That upon notice that an enclosure and cells are prepared for the reception of convicts, it shall be the duty of His Excellency the Governor to appoint a keeper, assistant keeper, and such other officers, guards and overseers as shall, from time to time, be necessary, to assist, govern and direct the labor of said convicts, and to make all such regulations as shall be requisite for their safe-keeping and subsistence, and for directing their labor, either within or without the enclosure, to getting out material and constructing, as far as is practicable, the necessary permanent buildings and enclosures, and to such other available branches of industry as will best contribute to the support of the institution.

V. That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, under advice and with the assistance of His Excellency the Governor, to procure plans, specifications and estimates for such permanent enclosure and buildings as shall be deemed necessary for early use, and report the same, together with a full account of their transactions under the authority hereby conferred upon them, to the General Assembly, at its ensuing regular session.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

W. D. PORTER,
President of the Senate.
G. H. SIMONSON,
Speaker House Representatives.
Approved: JAMES L. ORR.

Dissolution of the Kingdom of Hanover.
On the first of September, a deputation from the Kingdom of Prussia waited upon the King of Prussia in Berlin, and presented him an address, appealing to him not to extinguish the royal house of Hanover. The address concludes as follows:

It cannot be agreeable to your Majesty to de throne a Prince whose dynasty has been connected with the country for nearly a thousand years, and who equally wears his crown by the Grace of God to de throne him simply because taking a different view of the Federal law, up to that time valid, to the view entertained by your Majesty's advisers, he considered himself legally prevented from unhesitatingly adopting your Majesty's German policy, and thus by an unfortunate concatenation of circumstances was ultimately forced to employ his army against your Majesty's troops, whom they had previously never opposed, but by whose side they had often victoriously fought in joyful brotherhood of arms.

Your Majesty, the fate of this Prince, nearly related to your illustrious house, has, by the inscrutable will of God, been placed in your Majesty's hands. At the pier of King Ernest Augustus, your Majesty's lamented royal brother, once promised to be in him a faithful support. We trust your Majesty will redeem this promise of your royal predecessor, and the irrevocable conquest of many thousands of true and thankful hearts will then offer to your Majesty far more imperishable laurels than the subjection of a weak enemy can afford. With deepest respect, &c.

King William's reply is interesting as a resume of the reasons which controlled his actions; in making war, and which impels him to de throne the King of Hanover. It is as follows:
I am glad to see you here gentlemen,

for I can but respect and honor the feeling with which German men faithfully adhere to the dynasty whose connection with them has lasted for centuries, and has ripened the fruits of mutual attachment and devotion. I should esteem the Honoraries less if they had taken no step, evincing their warm adherence to their native ruling house, to which I am nearly related. I am induced thereby to explain to you at length the reasons which have caused me, greatly against my original intention, and after repeated strong contests with my desire, to permit the independence of my former allies in the Germanic Confederation to have recourse to the annexation already in process of execution, and therefore, not to be recalled.

At the time I just entered upon my present position, I stated that the intentions I entertained for the benefit of Prussia and of Germany, were based upon effecting none other than moral conquests. This expression has been laughed at and derided, even scoffed at in many quarters, and yet I give you now the firm assurance that my plans have never gone beyond this object; and that when as a man seventy years of age I pass to conquests effected by force, I do this only constrained by the force of circumstances, by the incessant attacks of my pretended Federal allies, and by duty towards that Prussia which has been entrusted to my charge.

N. B. Forrest.
A writer in the August number of the Land we Love, in an article on the character of Lieutenant General N. B. Forrest, gives the following estimate of him:

His character as a whole was a union of that of Lannes and Suchet. With the impetuosity of the first he united the cautious calculation of the second. He well weighed the probabilities and counted cost of every plan. When the time for action came he was as terrible as a thunderbolt. With the qualities of the marshalls in the respects named, he united to the fixedness of purpose, the tenacity of Massena. His doggedness of resolution was proverbial. It was like the grasp of death. An undertaking was never abandoned unless forced by orders—a battle never over until the doubts, even the panic of others, had no effect on his own obstinacy. His purpose; but falling back upon his own iron self-reliance, he was every inch a man in the darkest hour of the storm. It was then, in the midnight darkness of trial, that his genius, like stars in the night, shone most brightly.

He was accustomed to look upon nothing as impossible. Bad roads and the waste of waters could be overcome by "It shall be so!" Small numbers, with rapid marches and concentrated efforts, could destroy indolent superiority. He was passionately fond of artillery, and would stand behind a working battery, enjoying its exercise with all the glee of a delighted child. Not unfrequently has he been known to direct a section or a battery in person, superintending the minutest details. Personal daring in a leader, the army never doubted the fortune and game of its possessor, he felt, with the strongest point he had to gain. With it he appeared to wear a magic girdle. Not like Atrides—

"Beyond the missile javelots sounding right,
Saw his standard; and from the tumult far
Inspired the ranks, and rite the distant war."

Hence, in this respect, he is without a peer in the annals of the revolution. Leading a charge in person was his favorite pastime. The glory of his single combat he too often courted—often than wisdom justified—riding like a young Bedouin, an excellent pistol shot and skillful swordsman, with a frame of great muscular power, he has, with his own right hand, won more success than any other officer of the war.

Judge Advocate Holt—His Defense

Judge Advocate General Holt is so long with the lash of the press, consequent upon the exposure of his infamous transactions with Johnson and his tribe that he has come out in an elaborate defense, which appears as editorial in Forney's "two papers, both daily." His whole vindication against the charge of subornation of perjury, with a view to the sacrifice of an imprisoned man, consist in an assault on the veracity of the witnesses whom he himself introduced to prove Mr. Davis' guilt! According to the rules of court, a party is not allowed to discredit his own witnesses in order to escape the most convincing proofs of his atrocious guilt. Mr. Holt is compelled to turn against his confederates in crime, and claim that they are unworthy of belief! That such is their character, is undoubtedly true, for they have confessed it themselves. They have confessed that when they swore as Mr. Holt wanted them to swear, they swore to unmitigated lies, and were well paid for it. But even a perjurer may tell the truth; and while those wretches cannot be heard against Mr. Davis, their testimony is competent against Mr. Holt. The whole theory of "States' evidence" implies that a criminal may testify against his accomplice. Mr. Holt cannot, therefore, shake off his accessories in this manner. Their testimony against him will need something much better than his denial to refute it—for his own character is under as black a cloud as theirs. Men will judge of their statement by the

moral probabilities of its truth; and these are so strong and irresistible, that the name of Holt will henceforth rank among worn out and disgraced things.

A Bill to Secure Advances for Agricultural Purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, shall make any advance or advances, either in money or supplies, to any person or persons who are engaged or are about to engage in the cultivation of the soil, the person or persons so making such advance or advances shall be entitled to a lien on the crop which may be made during the year to the extent of such advance or advances. Provided, An agreement in writing shall be entered into before any such advance is made to this effect, in which shall be specified the amount to be advanced, of in which a limit shall be fixed beyond which the advance, if made from time to time, during the year, shall not go, which agreement shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyances in the District in which the person to whom the advance is made resides, within sixty days from its date.

Sec. 2. That if the person making such advances shall make an affidavit before any person competent to administer an oath, that the person to whom such advances have been made is about to sell or dispose of his crops, or in any other way is about to defraud the lien herebefore provided for, accompanied with a statement of the amount then due, it shall be lawful for him to issue his warrant directed to any of the Sheriffs of this State, requiring them to seize the said crop, and, after due notice, shall be the same for cash, and pay over the net proceeds thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary in extinguishment of the amount then due: Provided, however, That if the person to whom such advances have been made shall, within thirty days after such sale has been made, give notice in writing to the Sheriff, accompanied with affidavit to this effect, that the amount claimed is justly due, that then it shall be the duty of the said Sheriff to hold the proceeds of such sale, subject to the decision of the Court, upon an affidavit which shall be made up and set down for trial at the next succeeding term of the Court of Common Pleas from the District in which the person to whom such advances have been made resides, in which the person making such advances shall be the actor.

The Constitutional Amendment.
THE GUARANTEES DEMANDED BY CONGRESS PRIOR TO THE RESTORATION OF THE LATE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article to be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for Electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives, in Congress, Executive or Judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature (hereof, if denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the proportion of the whole number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a two-thirds vote of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.
The Emperor Continues Very Ill—Sympathetic Whispers and Surmises—Popular Superstitions—Apprehensions of some Pending Catastrophe.
PARIS, August 17, 1866.

The Prussians and the needle gun are now thrown in the shade, the French having other things to think of. The Emperor is seriously ill. The papers say nothing—but can such things be kept secret? It is stated by those who belong to the entourage of the Emperor, that the malady under which he is laboring leaves us but little hope that science will be able to get the better of it. Ever since the *Moniteur* informed the public that His Majesty had been obliged to give up taking the waters at Vichy, his health had been gradually declining, and a proof that there is more than meets the eye is, that the Camp of Calons, which was to have been visited by the Emperor, has been suddenly raised. His Majesty is suffering from diabetes, accompanied by attacks of fainting fits, which sometimes last for a considerable time.

We are informed that such is the certainty with which a catastrophe is expected at St. Cloud, that the officers on guard at the palace, on being suddenly ordered out to present arms to the Empress of Mexico, exclaimed—"He is dead! He is dead!" fancying that His Majesty was no more. There is now a general anxiety in the public mind. Both friends and enemies of the present dynasty look with awe at the probability of a general upset. Napoleon the Third's Government has been one of such a personal character, that it would seem that he, once away, the whole machinery must come to a sudden stop.

Superstitious people, whose number is legion, in the city of free thinkers, attach much importance to a dreadful catastrophe, which took place on the fete day of the Emperor. Whilst the fireworks were being let off on the banks of the Seine, the crowd was so great on the Place de la Concorde, that several accidents took place. The public journals inform us that several persons have since died of their contusions, and many others lie in a very precarious state in the different hospitals of Paris.

Those superstitious people of whom I speak, bring to our recollections the dreadful catastrophe which took place on the Place de la Concorde, during the festivities on the occasion of the wedding of Louis XVI., with the unfortunate Maria Antoinette of Austria, and that which took place the year before the death of the Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Philippe, who met with his death from having sprung out of his carriage, when driving on the road to Neuilly, in 1842.

Legislature Items.
The State accepted, by Joint Resolution, the donation of public lands by the U. S. Government, for Agricultural purposes and the Mechanic Arts. The Governor is authorized to appoint an agent to receive scrip, and to sell the same, paying the proceeds into the Treasury.

The Governor is authorized to pledge the faith and credit of the State for Bonds, amounting to \$300,000, provided \$300,000 bushels of corn may be delivered in the State for that sum.

The Governor is also authorized to appoint an agent to make the purchase, his salary to be \$1000 and traveling expenses.

W. P. Price, member from Greenville District, resigned his seat on the last day of the Session, and writs of election will be issued to fill the vacancy.

The Act authorizing the establishment of a Penitentiary authorizes the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to locate the same, and to erect certain buildings. No compensation was provided for the Commissioners.

The President and Directors of the Blue Ridge Railroad are authorized to reduce the Stock held by the State in that company in the same proportion that the Stock of other Stockholders may be reduced, in order to procure additional subscriptions to finish the Road to Knoxville. We trust this may enable the Company to complete this great enterprise. The State has every thing to gain, and nothing to lose by this arrangement.

The Attorney-General and Solicitors were instructed to investigate the cause of complaint of James Brown, relating to the Railroad bridges over the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, and to report the result of their investigations to the next General Assembly.

greenbacks. Leo & Spencer, North Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, have offered their services, free of commission, for receiving and forwarding corn designed for the poor in any part of our State.

The Treasurer is authorized to sell the coin received for tax, and credit the proceeds to the credit of the State.

Tax Collectors are authorized to make the Fourth of November next to make their returns, provided they pay into the Treasury the amount which has been received or may be received by the 1st of October.

Contrary to the usual method of appointing public officers (in the report of the Committee on Offices and Officers,) many Magistrates have been appointed for various Districts by joint resolution of the General Assembly; Managers of Elections, and Commissioners of Free Schools for several Districts were appointed in the same way.

The State Printer was chosen only for the extra session. At the regular session, a State Printer will be chosen, to do work until the regular session, 1867.—*Carolinian*.

An Act
TO DECLARE THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS LATELY KNOWN AS SLAVES AND AS FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all persons hitherto known in law in this State as slaves, or as free persons of color, shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be plaintiffs, and give evidence; to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and personal property, make wills and testaments, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property, and of all remedies and proceedings, or the enforcement and protection of the same, as white persons now have; and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty for the commission of any act or offence than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences.

II. That all Acts and parts of Acts specially relating to persons lately slaves and free persons of color contrary to the provisions of this Act, or inconsistent with any of its provisions, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal so much of the eighth section of an Act entitled "An Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy," ratified the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as enacts that "marriage between a white person and a person of color shall be illegal and void."

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

W. D. PORTER,
President of the Senate.
G. H. SIMONSON,
Speaker House Representatives.
Approved: JAMES L. ORR.

HATS OFF!—We just now have a visit from five glorious named veterans, P. C. Seagle, R. Gilbert, John S. Smith, A. Sain and John Justice, all from Lincoln county, on their way to Raleigh, to avail themselves of the State's liberality, and Gov. Worth's consideration, to procure a leg apiece. They were in General Robert D. Johnson's Brigade, and under the load of that brave and dashing officer faced danger in every battle in Virginia, until compelled by loss of limb to retire. It was sad to see, but glorious to hear, these maimed and battle scarred heroes recount their marches, and encounters with the foe—and how painful it is to know that such blood was spilled, and such sacrifices made, and such hardships endured with such a result? Oh! how bitter to feel that an outraged and oppressed land is the home for such heroes "in heart and hand."

With the proud consciousness of duty nobly performed, these men are now quietly pursuing the even tenor of their way, as becomes good citizens—and having taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, who can doubt their fidelity to it? This simple acquiescence of these brave and true men will weigh more with the honorable than the combined oaths of all the Radicals in the land.—*Charlottesville Times*.

GRANT'S POLITICAL VIEWS.—The New York Herald—rather shabby authority—says in regard to the political position of General Grant: "He has his private views about politics and politicians and keeps them to himself. We believe, however, that he has no such hesitancy in endorsing the constitutional amendment now before the States, and in advising the South to adopt it and settle the whole business."