

Selected Poetry.

PRAOTOB WHAT YOU PRAEOA. Tell me not of garbled sermons— Elegance of thought and style. Heard from out your modern pulpits Man from error to Legido.

DREAMLAND. A kiss for his lips and one for his brow. And two for his darling eyes.

When morning reddens the eastern sky. And the lights of dreamland pale. Will he waken from sleep with a heavy sigh.

Thoughts Upon Snuffago.—From a Letter of Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina.

EDMUND BURKE ON SUFFRAGE. Before quitting this branch of my subject, I take the liberty of recalling your attention to the opinions of another great English author, whose genius and character I am aware you hold in the highest esteem.

"It is one excellence of our Constitution, that all our rights of provincial election regard rather property than person. It is another, that the rights which approach more nearly to the personal are most of them corporate, and suppose a restrained and strict education of seven years in some useful occupation."

"Nothing is a due and adequate representation of a State that does not represent its ability as well as its property. But, as ability is a vigorous and active principle, and as property is sluggish, inert and timid, it never can be safe from the invasion of ability, unless it be, out of all proportion, predominant in the representation."

"The theory of Mr. Burke, is to say the least, antipodal to that which has made servile ignorance and pauperism 'predominant in the representation' over both ability and property."

"There is no qualification for Government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. Wherever they are actually found, they have, in whatever state, condition, profession or trade, the passport of Heaven to human place and honor. Woe to the country, which would gladly and impudently reject the service of the talents and virtues, civil military or religious, that are given to grace and to serve it, and would condemn to obscurity everything formed to diffuse lustre and glory around a State. Woe to the country, too, that, passing into the opposite extreme, considers a low education, a mean, contracted view of things, a sordid, mercenary occupation, as a preferable title to command."

"In all considerations which turn upon the question of voting, or continuing the State solely and exclusively in some description of citizens, prudent legislators will consider them for the general form and principles of their commonwealth."

wealth render it fit to be cast in an oblong shape, or to remain always in a state of flux. A plebeian oligarchy is a monster, and no people, not absolutely domestic or predial slaves, will long endure it. I hold it to be absolutely impossible for two millions of plebeians, composing certainly a very clear and decided majority in that class, to become so far in love with six or seven hundred thousand of their fellow-citizens, (to all outward appearance, plebeians like themselves, and many of them tradesmen, servants, and otherwise inferior to some of them,) as to see with satisfaction, or even with patience, an exclusive power vested in them, by which constitutionally they become the absolute masters, and by the manners derived from their circumstances, must be capable of exercising upon them daily and hourly, an insulting and vexatious superiority."

Such were the opinions entertained by Mr. Burke in regard to a plebeian oligarchy, and its power to govern a plebeian people. If he described such a government as a monster, and declared that none but domestic or predial slaves "would endure it," what language would he employ in designating the Southern "reconstructed" governments, in which recently emancipated African slaves constitute the oligarchy, while their old Caucasian masters have become their disfranchised subjects.

CHASE AND HIS DAUGHTER.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier has this bit of gossip:

"Those who have attentively listened to Wendell Phillips, during the recent meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, held in this city, will remember that he hinted at the possibility of the impeachment failure, and that a woman would be the cause of it all. Now, people do not generally suspect, and still it is a well known fact, that Mrs. Senator Sprague has, from the very start, embraced the cause of the President, and prevailed upon her father to act in his high capacity with a sole regard to justice and law, irrespective of party ties. The lady's great capacity, her winning manners, her thorough acquaintance with the political situation, have, on many occasions, surprised men occupying prominent positions in Washington, and often she has succeeded in coming out victorious from private political discussions in which she participated. Of course with Mr. Chase's standing ambition to occupy the first office in the land, it was not difficult for him to heed the advice of his gifted daughter, and the result shows that thus far she has been successful. There is no more popular man in the land to-day than Chief Justice Chase, who, by following the true course of justice, regardless of party, is urged by those previously opposed to him for the Presidential nomination. If, then, this coup d'etat, so well organized by Mrs. Sprague at her Washington parties, where Democratic leaders are among the visitors, leads to a successful issue, woman once more will have saved the State. Cavour, it is said, won Napoleon over to the Italian cause by the art of Mad. Castiglione, and the unity of Italy was secured. Can it be by winning her talented father over to the sound doctrines of the Democratic party, Mrs. Sprague has pointed out the road to prosperity and political reconciliation for this now distracted Republic? I am told that she actually controls the entire affair, and that her husband, the Senator, purposely 'guilty' to show his independence. But her aim to make her father President seems to be the all controlling idea of her mind, and in this effort she has at this hour the heavy support of millions of men."

THE "WORLD" REPUDED.—A good deal of feeling has been excited in Democratic circles here by an editorial in the New York World acquiescing, to some extent, in the doctrine of universal or negro suffrage. The Chase men are, of course, well pleased with the article, and think that it argues well for the prospects of the Chief Justice at the 4th of July New York Convention. The disposition among members of the House and of Democratic leaders here seems to be to declare against negro suffrage anywhere unless it shall be established by the will of the people. That is, the absolute right of the States, North and South, to control their own State organizations upon this subject is to be fully recognized.—Washington Telegram in Sun.

Radical commandments.—Love of office with all thy soul, and heart, and strength, and the negro as thyself; on these hang all the law profits.

Successful Rescue of Burglars.

On Thursday last, while Deputy Sheriff Silas H. Snyder and two assistants were coming to Orangeburg, with three prisoners under arrest for burglary, the party was attacked on the Belville road, near the suburbs of Orangeburg, by a party of negroes, led by Jake Hanton and Joe Brown, who were friends of the prisoners. Joe Brown being also one of the parties named in the warrant, not yet arrested. In the melee which ensued, the prisoners escaped; but two of the rescuing party were badly wounded. Mr. Snyder and his assistants came at full speed to the Sheriff's office, and an armed party immediately set out to retake the prisoners, and take the rescuers into custody. This party found and took into custody J. H. Hanton (wounded), Adam Bookhart (wounded), and Orin McCord (unhurt), who were identified as three of the rescuing party. In attending to Jake Hanton, who was thrice shot, Orin McCord, with one of the Sheriff's party was sent to a branch in the road for water. On reaching the branch Orin attempted to wrench the pistol from the hands of his guard, who shouted for help. Orin then upon broke and ran, and though called upon to stop, would not do so; and would have gotten away, had not the guard shot at and wounded him, so that, after running some two or three hundred yards, he was overtaken.

On the approach of the wounded prisoners, who as rescuers of accused felons, became liable to an arrest for felony themselves, intense excitement was manifested by a number of negroes in town, led on by evil minded men among them; but the admirable self-possession of Deputy Sheriff B. M. Shuler, who called upon the leading negroes to assist him in preserving the peace, operated to quiet the excitement, until the prisoners were carried to the Keeper's quarters in the jail. Afterwards, however, Randolph, who had appeared on the scene of action, came very near being successful in raising a disturbance in the town; but Town Marshal, Mr. John Williamson, promptly attended to the matter, and through his instrumentality, Randolph's noisy crowd was dispersed, and the imminent danger of a serious difficulty in the town, was averted.

In the early part of the affair, the Sheriff, telegraphed to Columbia for troops, and on yesterday morning, Lieut. Connor, of the 5th Infantry, arrived with a detachment of 36 men of the same command. A party was mounted and dispatched as soon as possible, after the alleged burglars and their rescuers, under the Deputy Sheriff, and we trust the violators of the law will be promptly overtaken, and meet their trial in due time.—Orangeburg News.

THE DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN CONGRESS.—The Radical claim for Schuyler Colfax that he is the best Speaker Congress ever had. The New York World says: "Under his administration of the Speakership he has allowed scenes which have made our Congress a National shame and a hissing at home and abroad. He has permitted the Farnsworths, Ashleys, Stevenses, Kelleys and others to denounce the President, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, in terms which would even disgrace a Chicago newspaper. He has permitted Butler to call Bingham a murderer, which, however true, is not parliamentary, while Bingham was allowed to go on in the same way. The recent wrangling between Donnelly and Washburne, in the worst style of the lowest brothel, all passed directly under the ruling of the Speaker.

"The superserviceable zeal he has officially shown to help the Radical disunionists crush out freedom of debate in the House is matter of record. This intolerance in the Speaker arises from bigotry in the man. His mind is narrow, so narrow that he cannot argue at all. His speeches are mere statements of opinion, couched in the bitterest terms, and betraying not the least depth of statesmanship nor none of fairness. His whole record has only been a record of hate."

WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic State Convention which met in Detroit on the 27th of May, to appoint delegates to the New York Convention, amongst the resolutions passed is the following: Resolved, That revolution therefore, is the logical tendency, and if not averted the necessary result of the Republican policy, to which its leaders conscientiously, and its masses unconsciously, are now rapidly advancing.

Resolved, That our first united purpose is to restore the union of the State, keep the Federal Government and each of its departments within its proper sphere, cease to respect the reserved rights of the States and people, abolish all banks and verify monopolies, abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and standing armies in time of peace, arrest extravagance and corruption that are wasting our substance, compel economy in its administration of affairs, and thus restore credit to the government and values to its currency, hold all men innocent until proved guilty, punish crime according to law, protect the foreign citizen in his right both at home and abroad, do equal and exact justice to all men, irrespective of color or race, and keep this as our fathers made it, a white man's government, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, a dispenser of blessings to all who submit to its laws.

Forney's Press has started a report that Grant did not issue the order expelling the Jews from the department of Tennessee, but it was his Adjutant General who issued it and Grant signed the order without knowing what he was doing. The Radicals certainly must feel very enthusiastic in electing this circus rider, when they know that not he but the monkey on his shoulders will rule the country.

Negro Demonstration—Riotous and Noisy Conduct—The Crowd Scattered by the United States Police Guard.

After the Democratic meeting at Gregg's Hall had concluded the quiet and orderly proceedings, and the citizens had retired to their homes, an unusual noise and confusion announced a radical (negro) turn-out at 11 o'clock Friday night. The crowd, we are told, was under the control of Manager Jim Davis, a full-blooded negro man, who, as Nash thinks, has thus in his veins blood that is better than the blood of all the Percys or all the Howards." This rampant crowd proceeded first to scrawl the Sheriff's elect—Phineas Frazer—who appeared and addressed his friends.

After haranguing the crowd with much nonsense for about fifteen or twenty minutes, he told them he had something to say about the "inner man." They upon, he trusted generously to bad whiskey, and a "high old time" did they have in the Sheriff's domain.

After being allowed to get off as easily, however, the United States soldiers in the barracks near by do not admit the New Jersey contribution to South Carolina, and behaved very badly to the Sheriff. They looted and hissed him, and stoned his "domain," and alluded to his morals in no agreeable style.

The serenaders next visited Major Miller's residence. Major M., in his remarks, made no allusion to politics but thanked them for their support. They next visited Mr. Wigg, another gentleman made a spirited speech, and received unbounded applause. He said, as reported to us, that after the election, no Democrat could look a Republican in the face—no colored man the former, that the radical majority in the Presidential canvass would swell to 900,000, and that his party would rule, and have their way in every way. In general, he vilified and abused the Democrats in every way, and charged upon them fraud and corruption in the recent canvass. But added, that in spite of all this, they (the radicals) had won a glorious victory.

Here, too, whiskey, passed or held, was distributed, and the shouting of traitor's under went to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brown, preacher of color. What he said, we have not been told, but his exhortations were, no doubt, truly pious. Here, however, the patience of a United States officer was exhausted, and the United States police guard thought it was high time to interfere. Accordingly, the crowd was charged, some pistol shots were discharged, and the thing was done. The crowd, some being broke and fled, and fifteen were found under an old church in the neighborhood.

What the matter was, and how the Confederate soldier to a negro man, rushing wildly away from the scene of the shooting. "I don't know, boss," was the reply, "except that something is going on there." "What is that?" the soldier asked about twenty of the rioters. "The noise made was outrageous, and the drum was beating to add to the hubbub. One negro man was slightly shot by the military, in the arm."

AMONG FENCES.—The eye, "down with fences," is daily becoming better. One eminent English agricultural has removed three and four half miles of what he regards as unnecessary fence from a farm of less than 200 acres.

It is estimated that Great Britain might dispense with 500,000 miles of fencing now in existence. If we suppose this fence to occupy a width of nine feet, which is a very moderate estimate for the wide fences of England, this would be an addition to the arable land of 580,280 acres.

Our common worm fence usually occupies a width of 14 feet—the rails being fourteen feet long. A fence made with longer rails occupies more space. If the rails are short, or the space occupied is less. To this it is safe to add eighteen inches for land that is not cultivated. This gives a width of two yards appropriated to fence. Every 2,240 yards of such fence occupies an acre. An acre of land in a form nearly square, and consequently in the most economical shape as regards fencing, is 220 feet by 198 feet. To fence this requires 278 yards of fencing, which occupies just one-eighth of an acre—that is, one-eighth of the whole. Such a fence surrounding a ten-acre lot of the comparatively economical shape of 642 yards by 200 yards, would occupy 1,758 yards, or considerably less than 1/8 of an acre. This would be less than 1/30 of the whole amount—a striking illustration of the advantage of long lots over small ones.—Country Gentleman.

A BAD SIGN FOR THE RADICALS.—If the "Whisky Ring," as the New York Tribune charges, pockets a million of dollars a week and is using the money against Radicalism, the Radical party may just as well give up the contest at once. Its case is hopeless. There is not even the thin spectre of a dead chance for it. No, if the Tribune tells the truth, the "Ring," by the aid of its money, to say nothing of its whisky, will, before November, have possession of the bodies and souls and pantaloons of the Radical party, including Grant, Butler, Stevens, Stanton, and Colfax—provided it wants them.

The Interest of the White Toilers of the North in the Presidential Election.

To the unemployed poor of New York a Presidential election, with all that it implies, is a matter of life and death. To the wealthy it may be an exciting stimulus; the well-to-do, a holiday pastime; but to the unemployed poor it is virtually and actually a matter of life and death. It is a battle which is to decide the fate of millions, but it is well to remember that it is a battle in which the rich have no advantage over the poor in point of weapons. The ballot is as effective in the hands of a mechanic as in those of a millionaire. The one thing necessary is to use it. Another point well worth remembering is, that in elections numbers is the only thing that tells, and the advantage of numbers is ever on the side of the Democracy, for the tolling millions always outnumber the men of leisure, and the Democracy can truly say, "the poor are always with us." A Democratic victory is, therefore, emphatically the triumph of Labor, and is a matter of vital interest to the poor worker who sees and feels fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, as to any Presidential candidate. There is not a dweller in a tenement block in New York whose hard lot would not be rendered more endurable by the overthrow of the accursed party that for eight long years have been practicing on the life of the Republic, that reaped a profit from every blow the artisan struck, and every stitch the needlewoman sewed; that drove the poor into miserable tenements, in order that room might be made for their palatial mansions, and force them to pay taxes, not on their incomes—but that would be a slight matter—but on every moral, they ate and every rag they wore, that the bonds of the rich may go untaut, and their interest be paid in gold.

We hear enough of equality nowadays to sicken any one of the word. Of course social equality between man and man no one is mad enough to propose; but social equality with the Man and Brother is quite a different thing. Now, there is one species of equality that a Democratic victory would be likely to secure—an equality that every fair-minded man would like to see, but which these equality-praters never think of, and that is equality of taxation. We are for equality of taxation; let the burden be distributed evenly all over, and let the rich man bear his own load. We had enough of the substitute licentiousness during the war—more than enough, heaven knows; but let it end with the war. The poor shouldered muskets for the rich then; must they shoulder the responsibility now?

This is the question the next Presidential election is to decide. Before it every other question is of minor importance. A few months from now and we shall know whether a privileged class is to be saddled on the country; whether caste, under the most insidious form, is to prevail; and the taxpayer as parish.—Metro Political Record.

ANDY JOHNSON.—There is a good deal of fear expressed lest the President will not support the nominee of the Democratic party. But I am able to give you some positive information on this head. In conversation with an Indiana politician, who called at the White House yesterday to congratulate its occupant upon his acquittal, the subject came up. The Indianaian suggested that the Democrats are a little afraid of the President.

"What are they afraid of?" Mr. Johnson asked. Do they think I'm not a good enough Democrat? Is not my record sound enough? What is the matter?" "They think you have not come out square," though in your appointments.

"Do they mean Schofield?" "How could I do any better? I had to take what I could get. The Senate would not confirm any one else."

"But they say you are not in sympathy with the Democratic party." "I don't know what you call in sympathy. I certainly have done what I could against the Radicals. I was born and raised a Democrat, and consider myself as good a one at this moment as I ever was in my life."

"Do you mean to support, if I may be allowed to ask, the New York nominee?" "I can't do anything else. I've nowhere else to go. If I did not I could not do otherwise. The Democrats are too suspicious of me. They are too exacting. They don't do me justice. If they'll go and do right, they may always be easy about Andy Johnson."

THE MOWER MYSTERY.—The mystery which has so long hung over the fate of Morgan in New York, seems likely to be equalled, if not surpassed, by the wonderful contradictions and varieties which the mower tragedy seems destined to assume. We now hear that the free negro sheet in the city, called the Republican, has come out with a long article, denouncing its own falsehood in the whole transaction, and stating positively that General Mower was not married, and never had been married!!!

A statement to the same effect has appeared in one of the New York papers. In the name of Heaven, then, who was it last winter passed as Mrs. Mower in New Orleans and what was she? Who was she who passed as Miss Mower, and what was she? Is the matter worse than any man ever had thought it? Is General Mower criminal, but not unfortunate? Has

Democracy Triumphant!—The Radicals Defeated!

Democracy Triumphant!—The Radicals Defeated!—We have the supreme satisfaction of announcing to our readers that the vagabond radicals are utterly defeated in the election of District officers, which closed on Wednesday, and that the entire Democratic ticket is elected. It is a matter of profound congratulation. Our District officers for the present are saved from the hungry kites who are swarming in our midst and ravenous for plunder. Even the poor negro, their victims and dupes, fill now, appreciate that these renegade Southern whites and unknown Carpet baggers are not to be trusted with the funds of the people.

We have killed the snake. Every man in the midst has reason to rejoice. The people have nobly come up to the issue and done their duty. Let us pelt away, else the monster will show other poisonous heads. Be prepared to make ourselves felt again! The negroes are deserting and denouncing the league, and its prestige is gone.

Enough—we have won. Let the whipped curs howl. Order prevailed at all the precincts, and we hear of no disturbance what ever.

The following is the vote at each precinct:

Table with columns: Precinct, Dem., Rad., Total. Includes Laurens, C. H., Martin's Depot, Cross Hill, Waterloo, Brewerton, Tumbling Shoals, Brooks, Lyons, Seuffletown, Taylorsville, Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton, Total.

Democratic majority, 554. Glory enough for one day. The Democratic candidates elected are W. H. Langston, Ordinary; R. E. Richardson, Clerk of Court; B. S. Jones Sheriff; John Nabor, Coroner; G. W. Sullivan, Wm. Mills, G. P. Copeland, County Commissioners; Rev. David Hadden, School Commissioner.

For "Joseph," we mourn; for Taxbury, no sympathy; for Freeman, the saw-mill victim, not a tear to shed.

ONE OF THE ELECT COMES TO GRACE.—We learn by a private letter from Camden that the politician of that section, the Hon. (?) George Washington Solomon Dill, member elect to the Legislature, was in that town on the 2d inst., exhorting the Reds to rally round the polls. His efforts were crowned with success, the party was triumphant, and the illustrious Sol retired to his home across the river. News was received in Camden on the 5th that a fracas had occurred the previous night, and Dill and two negroes were killed, Mrs. Dill and one negro being wounded. The report caused considerable excitement in that quiet community, as although Dill was not held in the highest esteem by the whites or even by his own party, it was the first disturbance that has occurred in that section.

Magistrate Witherspoon (acting coroner), Sheriff Sil, several gentlemen and a large number of negroes went across the river on the 5th, but had not returned at the closing of the mail, and no further particulars are known. Dill fooled many negroes with the promise of forty acres and a mule, and was not in the best odor with the Republican party, and several of them remarked that it was strange he had not been killed by the negroes long ago.

At a late hour yesterday evening Gen. Canby received a letter from Camden, giving a brief account of the fracas, and attributing the death of Dill to the bloody Ku-Klux-Klan. [Charleston News.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF COL. WOOLLEY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writes as follows in reference to the incarceration of Col. Woolley in the Capitol: Under the direction of the defeated Managers, and aided by the majority of the House, a room is being prepared in the damp and dismal basement of the Capitol for the imprisonment of Col. Woolley, which will exceed in the severity of the confinement which it imposes the harshest discipline inflicted on convicted felons. It is a close, small room in the centre of the building, with no outward prospect, and with a chilly dampness which will be fatal to health and to life if the confinement is long continued. Iron grates enclose the only window which looks out upon an area about twenty feet square. Let it be remembered all the time, in this connection, that Col. Woolley has over and over again answered the committee that he uses not one dollar either directly or indirectly, to influence the action of any Senator upon the question of impeachment, and only declines upon principle to detail his own private affairs, over which no tribunal in the world has any jurisdiction. He offers, however, and has from the first, to submit the whole matter to the House, whether he shall make any additional answers, and this,

States Represented in Congress.

Table with columns: State, Electors. Includes California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Table with columns: State, Electors. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia.

Whole number, 319. Necessary to elect 157. If Colorado shall be admitted into the Union previous to the election, the aggregate number of electors will be increased to 320. It will then require 161 to elect.

"CARRY ME ON."—The only case we remember which fully illustrates how lax a person can get, is that of a man who, being too lazy to work, and on the verge of starvation, was made the subject of consultation on the part of his neighbors. They finally decided to bury him alive. As they were hearing him along to the grave, a Quaker ever his gate inquired: "Friends, where do you go with that man?"

"He is too lazy to work, and we are going to bury him," they replied. "These should not do so hard a thing as that," replied the Quaker. "Let him be idle if he will not work."

"But he is starving." "Then I will send him some corn from my granary. Upon this liberal offer there seemed to be no resort but to let the man live, when he, turning to the Quaker, inquired: "Is it shelled?" "No," replied the Quaker. "Will you shell it for me?" "I'll see thee starve first," replied the irate disciple of William Penn. "Carry me on, then," replied the vagabond, "I thought you had no real charity in your heart."

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In the recent election, in South Carolina, sixteen Districts were carried by the Democratic conservative party, viz: Abbeville, Anderson, Chester, Chesterfield, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Laurens, Lancaster, Marion, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union, York.

The remaining Districts, fifteen in number, went fiducial, some by a slight majority. This success shows what is possible. [Phœnix.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH AND TO CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS. We have to report that in this District field hand reconstruction prevails. The Africans from the surrounding country came in duly trained, and aided by their negro masters of the city (we had the mastery of the city), but they have the mastery of the soul) and a few white men (dyed in the wool,) they carried the political day, and thus Sambo grins and says: "We have got the d—d rebels!"—Phœnix.

WANTED.—Situation.—By Tito Barnacle, Esq., late Secretary of the United States Senate. Light work preferred, with plenty of perquisites and no perspiration. Served several years in last place, and accounts positively only \$40,000 short. Refer to Edwin Forest, the late James Buchanan, the High Court of Impeachment and the Greatest Criminal of the Age.

The New York Tribune thinks it will require the vigilance of ten thousand active Republicans during the coming five months to prevent fraudulent registrations and fraudulent voting by the Democrats of Gotham.

Nothing but hanging can keep the Radicals from fraudulent voting and stuffing ballot boxes with negro votes. White linen suits are said to be 'the thing' this summer.