

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Scrap and Facts.

Gen. Scott's coffin was six feet and nine inches long. The population of London has been estimated by the Registrar General at 3,054,940 on the 8th of April, 1867, five years from the date of the last census. It is stated that the last autograph General Scott ever wrote is in the possession of the proprietor of Cozzen's hotel at West Point—an order for a bottle of brandy. The New York Herald asserts that twenty to thirty millions of dollars to keep down the price of gold, but the effect was disastrous. Spoolation is rampant. Gen. Bee, writing from Havana, appeals to the people of Texas for pecuniary aid in behalf of Gen. Magruder, lately deposed from office by Maximilian. He represents Gen. M. as very poor. An entire Jewish habitation, dating two centuries back of the Christian Era, is said to have been excavated in Syria. The discoverers claim to have discovered in the dwelling, the five books of Moses, the Psalms of David, and other Hebrew books. Prentiss says a chap sometimes enters his office and sets an hour without telling one word of truth during the whole time. The editor of the Chicago Journal thinks he must be one of the telegraphic reporters of the Associated Press. Most of the Southern States are taking steps to establish orphan associations for the care and education of those made orphans by the disasters of the late war. They are gotten up by private charity. In Mississippi they are to have one at Lauderdale Springs; in Tennessee, at Clarksville. The Cleveland Herald states that the steamboats on Lake Erie use fish for fuel. Sturgeons weighing sixty pounds are thrown into the furnaces, and the oil assists the combustion of the wood, twenty sturgeons being estimated as equal to a cord of wood in the generation of heat. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order correcting certain instructions to assessors, concerning assessments of incomes for the year 1866, by which it appears a guardian residing abroad should return the income of his ward in the district where the ward resides. The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an inquiry of the House in relation to the sale of gold, reports that the Assistant Treasurer at New York sold gold amounting to the sum of \$35,440,000 during the month of May at the rates, 130 1/2, 130 1/4, 130 1/8, and 131. A call is published in Perry county, Alabama, and signed by A. B. Moore, ex-Governor of the State; J. L. M. Carr, ex-Congressman, and others, requesting a meeting of the citizens to devise some method of properly encouraging education among the negroes. The Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department says the burning of the Academy of Music was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. Fires were kindled not only under the parquette, but in the second and third circles. It is reported that Maretzek says Bennett set fire to the building because the Managers did not advertise in the Herald. A private count of Congress on Wednesday disclosed the fact that six Senators and fifty-four Representatives were absent from the city. An adjournment about the middle of July is regarded as certain, although some are opposed to any adjournment, desiring to have a succession of short recesses, in order that the President may not remove any officers. The Edgefield Advertiser in speaking of the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad, says "there are at present from 350 to 400 hands at work on this road, which force will be shortly increased to 500. The contract for the bridge over the Congaree at Columbia has been taken. The laying of the iron upon the track will be commenced about the 1st of November next." The road is estimated to cost \$2,500,000. A majority of the Supreme Court of Alabama have decided the first and eighth sections of the stay law, postponing judgment on suits for twelve months to be constitutional. The second, third and fourth sections which stay collection of judgment already rendered before the passage of the law, was also decided unconstitutional and void. The sixth section relating to sales under mortgages is also declared void. In the North Carolina State Convention on Wednesday, a report was received from the special committee in reference to the repeal of certain acts concerning the rights of persons of color. The report recommends the unrestricted admission of negro testimony in the courts in cases where negroes are parties to suits, their free migration, their right to bear arms, and the making of the law to punish negroes with death for an attempt of rape on white women applicable to white men. The Montgomery Mail informs us that Gen. Rosser, whose intelligent and gallant service for the South reflected such honor upon our arms, will take charge of the division of the National Express Company from the Rio Grande to Montgomery. Gen. Rosser will make his headquarters at New Orleans. We learn from him that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston will remain President of the Express, having declined the Presidency of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, lately offered him. Gen. Johnston will probably reside at Baltimore. When Mr. Brooks forced Charles Sumner with a gutta serena case, in the Senate Chamber in 1856, Louis D. Campbell, of Ohio, ran to the bleeding and scarred-to-death Sumner, picked him up from the floor, and conducted him to a sofa in the lobby. Mr. Campbell, subsequently as chairman of a select committee of the House, reported a resolution to expel Mr. Brooks. After all this, when the nomination of Campbell as Minister to Mexico came up for confirmation by the Senate, Charles Sumner was the only member who voted against him. The friends of Mr. Campbell say Charles Sumner is an ungrateful wretch. Strong efforts are being made by some of the most influential people in Hartford, Conn., to obtain a commutation of the sentence of a wretch who has been convicted in that city of the murder of his mother, his sister and his wife, on the grounds that direct communications have been received

from the spirits of his victims pleading in his favor. After his conviction the murderer confessed that he killed a man in North Carolina in 1860, poisoned the members of his uncle's family, set fire to his barn, and committed various other pleasant actions which have interested the Connecticut spiritualists in his behalf. John Townsend, of Edisto Island, S. C., the man who gave the Confederacy \$100,000 in gold in 1861, has not been more successful in keeping his recently hired German laborers than he is in retaining his slaves. He says: "They cost me thirty-five dollars each to bring them to Charleston from New York. I fed them far better than ever I thought of feeding my hands; even gave them coffee and sourkrout, when what should they do but demand butter for their bread, and milk for their coffee, and the next thing the whole crowd left me."

The Yorkville Enquirer. YORKVILLE, S. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1866.

OUR TERMS—IN ADVANCE. THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR; TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR for three months—payable in "GREENBACKS." When payment is made in specie, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year; ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months. Single copies, TEN CENTS. Corn, Flour, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Firewood, &c., will be received for Subscription, Advertising or Job-Work, at market prices. The paper will be discontinued on the expiration of the time for which payment has been made. Subscribers who find a (X) cross mark on the wrapper or margin of their paper, will understand that the time paid for has expired. Mr. JOHN R. ALLEN, Post Master, at Chester C. H., is our authorized agent for Chester District. Col. T. P. SLIDER, at the Mills House, is our sole agent in Charleston, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for the ENQUIRER.

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X. Subscribers who find a (X) cross mark on the wrapper or margin of their paper, will understand that the time paid for has expired.

CASH! We wish it distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. EDUCATED LABOR. The first number of the Land We Love, contains a highly suggestive article on education. The theory of the writer is opposed to the generally accepted systems in vogue with us; but is not the less worthy of attention from those entrusted with the educational interests of the country. Arguing in favor of a practical system of education, the result of which will be to produce more workers and fewer theorists—more plain, practical enterprise and less forensic and political display—the writer reasons forcibly, and, we think, correctly.

Applied to the present condition of our people, we accept the position taken in this article, as eminently worthy of our attention. For years past, the educational institutions of the South have directed the minds of the young to such a course of study, as fitted them for the rostrum, to the exclusion of all other sciences. Youthful ambition was, in few instances, stimulated in developing practical sciences. CICERO and JUVENAL, and the abstractionists of intellectual philosophy, were the types exclusively followed; while the lever of ARCHIMIDES, and the practical science of NEWTON or BACON, were seldom permitted to find a place in the College curriculum. We believe that this system requires reform. The South needs practical men, and men educated to labor. The structures of the past, have been swept away—our society changed, and our existence a new one. Labor alone, wisely exerted, can restore to our former affluence, develop the resources of the country, and rebuild the shattered ruins that mark its fields of waste and desolation. To expect this, we must educate our youth with a view to the task before them. The plain principles of practical science should be placed in the hands of every boy, and his ambition studiously directed to their mastery. How to labor, is the first lesson a people must learn in the effort to attain prosperity. There is no more fitting place from whence to instill these elementary principles, than the college hall. Labor, as a system, requires thought, training and enterprise. To labor successfully, requires that a people be educated to it, as well as any of the learned professions. To utilize and apply all the elements calculated to develop the resources of a country, is the highest aim of practical philosophy. We have these elements, and we need educated labor to develop them. We have no patience with that system of education that rears every man a theorist, politician or poet. Our present wants demand stronger and coarser intellectual fabrics. We need that kind of science that will bring back flowers and fruits to our wasted fields—that will produce two blades of grass where only one grew before—that will renovate and re-people our cities and

villages—build railroads, dredge rivers and harbors, and start the music of machinery and manufactures wherever a waterfall or pine forest will afford water and steam. It is practical science and industry, above all else, that will do this, and the only thing that will do it. The educated men of the South have heretofore ignored the real source of national prosperity. Labor has been too much in disrepute, its results too meagre in comparison with the grand trophies of political life. The day is rapidly approaching we believe when he who invents a new labor saving machine, or a superior compost for wasted soils, will be honored as a greater benefactor to his countrymen than one who wastes his life in spinning governmental theories that the first breath of revolution whirled into obscurity.

OUR FUTURE. There are strong probabilities that Congress will pass by the requisite two thirds vote, the obnoxious list of amendments to the Constitution, and then adjourn. Twelve months must then elapse before it is ascertained whether or not three-fourths of the States will ratify these amendments. There is also an equal probability that the votes of the Legislatures of twenty seven States, (constituting the required three-fourths) cannot be had to sustain the action of Congress. If this be the result, the South will occupy, until 1868, her present abnormal position of half military and half civil government for her white population, and no government at all for the black. In the meantime, taxation, plunder and stealing, will continue, and her people may finally be starved into an acceptance of any form of government that the majority may desire to impose. The picture is a gloomy one, but is entirely within the pale of probability. The only cause likely to defeat such a result, will be the defeat of the radical Republican party itself at the coming elections next Fall. If that party should again be authorized to hold the reins of Congressional power, we believe that the South will be starved and plundered until she quietly liks the hand that holds the whip over her.

THE "SITUATION." The Senate has passed the Constitutional amendment reported from the committee of fifteen, striking out the disfranchising clause and inserting the amended one published by us last week. The vote stood upon its final passage 33 to 11. This gave the two thirds vote necessary to pass an amendment to the Constitution. The proposition, as amended, now goes back to the House, and will there receive its final Congressional action. The Legislatures of twenty five States will then be required to ratify it, before it becomes a part of the tattered instrument it is designed to be appended to. Two bills have also been reported by the committee, which, if passed, are to form a species of enabling legislation for the re-admission of the seceded States to their privileges under the Constitution. They provide that whenever any State shall, by its legislature, adopt the Constitutional amendment to seats in Congress, and such rights and privileges restored to it, as are not yet absorbed by the general Government. We do not believe that any Southern State will accept representation under conditions that require it to dishonor those of its citizens, whose counsels have been, and are yet, necessary to its welfare. This Committee has probably ended its labors by presenting a report accompanying its other work, of which the following is a telegraphic synopsis: The conclusions of the Committee are, briefly, that the people of the South have proved themselves insubordinate and traitors, and forfeited all political rights and privileges; that the so-called Confederate States are not entitled to representation in Congress; that before allowing it, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required from them, and this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of the citizens in all parts of the republic; that representation should be on an equitable basis; a stigma should be fixed on treason and protection should be insured to all loyal people against future claims for expenses incurred in the rebellion and for slaves emancipated by the war, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end, the Committee advocate the joint resolution amendatory of the Constitution; and have presented two separate bills, designed to carry the same into effect. The Committee claim, in conclusion, that these bills are the result of conciliation and concession.

The report is signed by ten Republican members. The dissenters are Senator JOHNSON and Representatives GRIDER and RODGERS. A Mr. WILLIAMS, representative from Pennsylvania, has rendered himself distinguished in a doubtful way, by running through the House under the "gag law," a resolution of inquiry concerning the reported evasion in the South to the Confederate dead; whether civil or military officers were concerned or connected with such proceedings, and whether such honors were forbidden in memory of the Federal dead. This extraordinary resolution was inspired by an article in a free negro paper published at Atlanta, Ga., stating that a procession of negroes bearing flowers to decorate the

graves of Federal soldiers, had been refused permission to enter the cemetery where they were buried. We understand that no such refusal was given, but that only delegations from the negro rabble were permitted to enter the cemetery for the purposes named. Pitiable indeed is that spirit of fanatical proscription, which having exhausted the ordinary catalogue of penalties for treason, interdicts the tear of sympathy that would be offered upon the grave of the dead! and turns away the hand that would plant a memorial flower over the home of its affection. Can it be possible that we live in an age like this? The fate of the new Bankrupt Bill which passed the House, and lingers in the Senate, is still uncertain. Senator POLAND from the Committee to whom it was referred, has reported favorably upon its passage, but the impression prevails that the Senate is not disposed to take the matter up at this session, on the plea of want of time to discuss it.

THE CANADA INVASION. THE FENIANS have actually invaded Canada and captured the place where old Fort Erie, of past notoriety, used to stand. They have, however, effected a strategic abandonment of their conquest, and returned to the American shore of the St. Lawrence, where they all permitted themselves to be captured by a U. S. gunboat. Thus probably ends Major General Sweeney's grand Campaign for the liberation of Ireland. The details of the affair are briefly these: About the first of June a body of men of the Fenian persuasion, numbering 1000 or 1500, under the leadership of a man styling himself Col. O'NEIL, crossed over to the Canada side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the village of Erie, where once stood the Fort of that name. Little or no force opposed them, and war bulletins were sent back announcing the capture of the Fort.

From thence they moved towards the interior, and at Ridgway—a small town about twelve miles from the line—they encountered a small force of Canadian volunteers sent out to meet them. A skirmish ensued in which Irish pluck is said to have vindicated its superiority, and the volunteers were pressed back in disorder; several persons were killed and wounded. The Fenians did not follow up the victory, but loitered about the vicinity a few hours, when finding a considerable force gathering to meet them, and no hope of help from their friends, they decided to abandon their rash enterprise and re-cross the river. On their return the marauders were brought to by the U. S. gunboat Michigan, and taken in custody. Later dispatches say that the officers have been released upon bail, and the men upon their own recognizances to keep the peace.

The news of this event rapidly spread, and the patriotic but misguided Irish swarmed to the Fenian recruiting stations throughout the Northern cities. Thousands are reported to have taken up arms and offered their services to the leaders; but a failure of money, as well as other weighty reasons, will probably prevent them from ever reaching the scene of expected conflict. Such a gathering of the clans as this little outbreak produced has, perhaps, not been witnessed since the great rebellion of 1796. The Canadians, in the meantime, have not been idle. A large force of volunteers and British regulars line the St. Lawrence, and will probably prevent a renewal of the scenes of the past few days. Gen. MEADE is in command of a U. S. force on the American shore, prepared to intercept any lawless body that may attempt to repeat the effort of O'NEIL and his party. The President has also published a proclamation, warning all persons from "aiding or abetting the unlawful expeditions of evil disposed persons, against a Nation with which this Government is at peace," and directing all magistrates and civil officers to assist in enforcing the laws. Upon the news of this outbreak reaching Washington, instructions were sent to the District Marshal of New York, to arrest Messrs. SWEENEY and ROBERTS, the acknowledged leaders of the organization. These gentlemen were both taken in custody, and the latter refusing to give bail, was committed. Thus, no doubt, ends for the time, this ill conceived and worse executed design, for restoring Irish liberty. The Fenians are represented as dispirited and disgusted with the results of their late expedition. Considerable numbers of men are reported to have been gathered upon the border under the excitement aroused by O'NEIL's party; but the U. S. authorities are instructed to take all such into custody, and thus, further mischief will, doubtless, be prevented. We regret that a brave and patriotic people like the Irish, should lend themselves to such preposterous designs as the one just inaugurated. That a set of brawlers such as SWEENEY and ROBERTS appear to be, should be permitted to mislead, deceive and probably sacrifice a parcel of honest and brave men, for mere want of common sense, is an outrage that calls for relief. A handful of men, without arms, money, leaders, or nationality, to attempt to overrun Canada, and thereby rescue Ireland

from Great Britain! So preposterous a design would hardly be allowed a place in the brain of an enthusiastic Hottentot. P. S. Since writing the above, later intelligence has been received, announcing further trouble from an invading party at another point. A regiment of Fenians under the command of Col. SCANLON are reported to have engaged the British Cavalry and won some successes, but afterwards withdrew from Canada soil. This is, no doubt, the last act in this farce of supreme folly.

THE PRESS. We again notice with pleasure, other accessions to the press of this State. One by one, these luminaries of thought peer through the obscurity that has, for a time, concealed them from us, and enter again upon their missions of usefulness and instruction. In this connection, we are pleased to welcome again to our exchange list, the Marion Star—a sterling old sheet, representing an intelligent community; but which, in the general disarrangement of affairs, at the close of the war, was suspended. It is now issued under the imprimatur of W. J. McKEERALL, Esq., printed upon new type, and presenting a handsome typography. The Sumner News, another new and healthy weekly, is before us. It is published at Sumner, S. C., by H. L. DARR, proprietor, and F. J. MOSES, Jr., editor. These gentlemen are both well fitted for their respective duties, and will, no doubt, give their patrons a valuable journal. The daily Columbia Carolinian visits us this week in a new dress, and enlarged to more than double its former size. The old patrons of this paper, who in its palmyer days, found it so valuable an accession to the fireside and counting room, will welcome it no less heartily, under the auspices of its later managers—F. G. DEFONTAINE & Co. We take pleasure in recommending the Carolinian as one of the best dailies published in the State.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS. The U. S. District Court for Virginia—judge UNDERWOOD presiding—convened in Richmond on the 6th instant. A charge to the grand jury, in which the people of Virginia were denounced with that coarse brutality characteristic only of Judge UNDERWOOD, was delivered to the grand jury; when WM. B. READ, Esq., of Philadelphia addressed the Court as follows: May it please your Honor, I beg leave to present myself, in conjunction with my colleagues, as the counsel of Jefferson Davis, now a prisoner of State at Fortress Monroe, and under indictment for high treason in your Honor's court. We find in the records of your Honor's court, an indictment charging Mr. Davis with this high offence, and it has seemed to us due to the cause of justice, due to the feeling of one sort or another, which may be described as chrysalizing around the unfortunate man, that we should come at the very earliest day to this tribunal, and ask your Honor, or more properly the gentleman who represents the United States, the simple question, what is proposed to be done with this indictment? Is it to be tried? Is it—and this is a question which, perhaps, I have no right to ask—to be withdrawn? Or is it to be suspended? If it is to be tried, may it please your Honor, speaking for my colleagues and myself, and for the absent client, I say with emphasis, and I say it with earnestness, that we come here prepared instantly to try that cause; and we shall ask no delay at your Honor's hands further than is necessary to bring the prisoner to face the Court, and to enable him, under the statute in such case made and provided, to examine the bill of indictment against him. Is it to be withdrawn? If so, justice and humanity seem to us to prompt that we should know it. Is it to be suspended—postponed? If so, may it please the Court, with all respect to your Honor and the gentleman who conducts the public business here, your Honor must understand us as entering our most earnest protest.

We ask a speedy trial on any charge that may be brought against Mr. Davis here or in any other civil tribunal in the land. We may be now here representing, may it please the Court, a dying man. For thirteen months he has been in prison. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to him not only an impartial trial, (which, I am sure, he will have), "but a speedy trial;" and we have come no slight distance; we have come in all sincerity; we have come with strong sympathies with our client, professional and personal; we have come here simply to ask that question—I address it to the District Attorney, or to your Honor, as may be the more appropriate: What disposition is proposed to be made with the bill of indictment against Jefferson Davis, now pending, for high treason? Mr. Hennessy, Assistant District Attorney, replied that Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, had not arrived but was expected that night. He would telegraph immediately to Mr. Chandler, and if that gentleman failed to answer him, or to arrive, he would presume a positive answer to-morrow (Wednesday.) Mr. Reed answered that this would be satisfactory, and the matter rested here.

The counsel for Mr. DAVIS are Messrs. REED of Pennsylvania, O'CONNOR, BRADY, and SHEA of New York, and BROWN of Baltimore. These gentlemen, as well as the distinguished prisoner himself, are ready and anxious for the trial. Messrs. O'CONNOR and SHEA at the time the court convened, were in Washington in consultation with the President and Cabinet. The proceedings of the trial will be directed by these high authorities, and the object of counsel is to procure it at this sitting of the court. In the event of a failure to have this done, an application for bail or release

on parole will be made. Thus far, but little encouragement has been given to those interceding in his behalf. The presumption is strong that the trial will be postponed until next Fall, but whether the application for release will be granted or not, is a matter still involved in doubt. Late intelligence states that the Court has adjourned until October. Mr. DAVIS' trial will be postponed until that time. The Grand jury brought in an indictment against JOHN O. BROOKENRIDGE for treason. The indictment is an exact copy of the one under which Mr. DAVIS is to be arraigned. GERRIT SMITH AND MR. DAVIS. Strange things are daily occurring in this strange world of ours, but we must confess that a recent letter of GERRIT SMITH, of N. Y., opposing the trial of President DAVIS for treason, goes farther in the way of the remarkable than anything we have seen recently. A man who five years ago howled like a chained maniac against the South; who cursed with a bitterness and hate that the fiends of earth and hell combined would blush to attempt—and who did more, perhaps, than any other living abolitionist to incite the law quarel and its consequent wretchedness, now argues boldly and forcibly that the South is not to be punished for the war; that she never as a people or section committed any treason; and that her people should not now be punished as traitors.

This remarkable document is addressed to Chief Justice CHASE, as the judge before whom Mr. DAVIS is to be tried. He contends that the latter should not be arraigned for treason, and hopes the judge will so decide; and supports this position by logical and legal data that cannot be impeached. But stranger of all, is the avowal that the South was less to blame for the recent war, than the North. He may remember the abolition tracts he wrote—the seditions and conspiracies they were intended to incite—the hundreds of thousands of dollars he contributed to send armed men to Kansas to murder peaceful emigrants, and if so, he has good data from which to make such an avowal. His conversion to common sense and justice is a matter of sad congratulation—sad because he may now revert back to his wild invectives for the blood of a harmless people, and survey fully the ruins of which he was one of the chief instigators. A great mind as his unquestionably is, can do much in any cause whether right or wrong. We are rather pleased than otherwise that the Devil has embraced the church; but when such characters attempt to defend us, we are naturally led to question the integrity of our cause.

We give in his own words, a few of the positions now assumed: And, just here, let me say that, since there was no treason to pardon, President Johnson had no pardoning to do. Pardons to Southern men are no more in place than would be pardons to Englishmen, had we conquered England. How great would be the sorrow of all the oppressed nations of Christendom, at learning that the Chief Justice of the United States holds that in a civil war, and even in a fully developed one, there remains the crime of treason and work for the executioner! They would feel fresh alarm, whilst every despot would feel himself more firmly seated than ever. Surely, America, with all her boasted love of freedom and human rights and with all her deference for numbers, should not be guilty of subjecting the vanquished party in a civil war to the law of treason. There will probably be many more civil wars. The great majority of them will originate in the interests of Freedom. Some of them—perhaps many of them—will result adversely to her. When they do, shall the conquering tyrants be able to plead the example of America—of Republican America—of Freedom-loving America—for hanging the vanquished Washingtons and Franklins? God forbid! But it will be claimed that the Washingtons and Franklins, having a just cause, should not be hung; and that the Davises and Lees should be, because their cause is unjust. Unavailing distinction! For the conqueror would have to hold (and for this his own bare word would be his sufficient authority) that his own cause is just and the enemy's unjust—and then his way would be clear to go straight to hanging the Washingtons and Franklins.

claim no indemnity for the past. We must exact no unnecessary security for the future. We must subject her to no changes and no disabilities, which are not indispensable. If the breaking up of her large landed estates to parcel them out to her white and black poor is not demanded by her people, we must insist upon it. If, by putting the ballot in the hands of her blacks, it will not be necessary, in order to save her, to withhold it for a season from her whites who were involved in the guilt of the war, then are there strong reasons why we should not insist upon the prohibition. One thing more. The South is poor, and the North is still rich. Would it be too large an expression of fraternal love to save the South for some five or ten years from the imposition of direct national taxes? With great regard, your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

THE TEST OATH. In the U. S. Court at Richmond, on the 6th instant, JOHN H. GILMER, Esq., an attorney at the bar of Virginia, renewed an application previously made, to resume practice in that Court. The language of Judge UNDERWOOD in reply, was a singular piece of judicial ruling. He said: "That he knew it to be in contemplation by some of the most radical men in Congress to repeal the disqualifying Act of January, 1864, and was of the opinion that the Act would be repealed before the adjournment of the present Congress. Its repeal had been strongly urged upon Congress by a majority of the Supreme Court. Inasmuch as this question had been very ably argued during the past winter, and argued before the Supreme Court of the U. S. States, he felt great delinquency in undertaking to go farther than to simply acquiesce in whatever course the gentlemen of the bar were disposed to take. There would be no departure from the usual course on the part of this Court, unless an objection should be made; but he hoped that no objection would be made at this time, believing that the Act would soon be repealed. He stated distinctly that he would not object to any gentleman practicing in his Court, who had formerly been accustomed to do so.

Mr. Gilmer said that this was all that he desired; and that he should practice in the Court in the usual manner. So the question of practice in the U. S. Court of Virginia, is left to the wishes of the gentlemen of the bar! The probability is that those who may have business in the Court, will not be long in making up their opinion as to whether they will resume practice or not. It will be remembered that the Supreme Court heard arguments upon this matter last winter, and a majority of the Court decided the Test Oath, as applicable to Attorneys, unconstitutional and void. This decision was not pronounced, and will not be, until the next sitting of the Court in December. For reasons best known to the radical members of the Court, a void act was permitted to stand upon the statute books, while great interests, and a large share of human welfare remained in jeopardy thereby. If Courts are organized to administer the Constitution, justice and civil rights guaranteed thereby, we are compelled to consider that this august tribunal, in this instance, failed to fulfill its duties and its high mission of justice.

MERE-MENTION. Mrs. Susan P. King, daughter of the late James L. Pettigru, of South Carolina, is giving readings in Boston. The Wisconsin News is of opinion that the wheat crop will be comparatively light in that District. The rust has damaged the grain considerably, and a good deal of the wheat is thin. Louis Napoleon is said to have gone to work to arrest the impending war. The New York post-office forwards ninety tons of mail matter every twenty-four hours. The Carolinian says that several explosions have occurred in that office from Kerosene oil. When was beef the highest? When the snow jumped over the moon. Minnesota will export this season ten million bushels of wheat. Two years ago she raised none whatever. There is an old negro in Danville, one hundred and fifteen years old. He has smoked ever since he was ten years old, and the Times says he buried seventeen masters, who, we suppose, did not smoke. The ladies of Tallahassee, Florida, have sent Major Ges, now on trial at Raleigh, a draft for \$2,300. In the circle of French cooking there are only six hundred and eighty five ways of preparing eggs. The wheat crop of Texas promises to considerably exceed the average yield. More than twenty thousand Jews have been converted during the past century. In Evansville, Indiana, all persons offending against municipal regulations and unable to pay their fines, are to be worked on the streets at sixty cents a day until fine and costs are paid. If a person with a large family of children offends you, you may easily obtain a delicious revenge. Give each of his little boys a tin horn. More than ten thousand shops are open for business in London on Sundays. There are in N. York city 40,000 vagrant children, the offspring of crime, vice and pauperism. It is now no violation of the laws of Wisconsin for minors to enter billiard-rooms or places where liquor is sold. Don't take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Seven per cent will do. The number of emigrants that arrived in New York, in May, was 444,000—of these 4 were for Arkansas, 45 for Georgia, 245 for Kentucky, 41 for Louisiana, 825 for Missouri, 1 for Mississippi, 10 for South Carolina, 14 for Texas, 79 for Tennessee, 136 for Virginia, and 4 for Florida. Total for the Southern States, 1,404. Houston, Texas, has six railroads diverging from it. There now, said a little girl, while rummaging a drawer in a bureau, "there now, grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles."

I have said we must deal with the South in the spirit of impartial justice. We must also deal with her in the spirit of great generosity and great love. We must

A man in California has made preparations to hatch sixteen thousand chickens by steam during the coming season.