

MISCELLANY.

The Rose and the Ring.

A very pretty specimen of Mr. Locker's poems is the one on Mr. Thackeray's story of "The Rose and the Ring." It seems that in the winter of 1851, Mr. Thackeray wrote this story, in Rome, and brought it, chapter by chapter, to read to the daughter of Mr. Wm. W. Story, the sculptor, who was then recovering from a severe illness. When it was published, Mr. Thackeray sent the child a copy of the book, with one of his own caricatures of himself in the act of presenting her with the work. Of this Mr. Locker has written as follows:

She smiles—but her heart is sable, And sad as her Christmas is chill; She reads, and her book is the fable He penned for her while she was ill. It is many years ago since he wrought it, Where ruddy old fiber is king, And chapter by chapter he brought it, And read her the Rose and the Ring.

And when it was printed and gaining Renown with all lovers of glad, He sent her this copy, containing His comical little vignette; A sketch of a rather droll couple— She's pretty; he's quite a tother thing; He begs (with a spine quite supple) She will study the Rose and the Ring.

It pleased the kind Wizard to send her The last and the best of his toys, His heart had a sentiment tender For innocent women and boys; And though he was great as a scolder, The guileless were safe from his sting— How sad is past mirth to the mourner! A tear on the Rose and the Ring!

She reads—I may vainly endeavor Her mirth-checked grief to pursue; For she hears she has lost—and forever— A heart that was known by so few; But I wish on the shrine of his glory One fair little blossom to fling; And you see there's a nice little story Attached to the Rose and the Ring!

Francisco De La Vega—the Man-fish.

The power of man to adapt himself to new, and, indeed, unnatural modes of life, has long attracted the serious attention of the philosopher. Some have thought it possible for him to live in the water like a whale; and in support of this theory, the extraordinary aquatic feats of the Greelanders, and the inhabitants of the shores of the Mediterranean, the South Sea Islanders, and the Chinese, have been pointed to. Many men have been known to swim thirty miles a day; and the famous Neapolitan diver, commonly called Il Pesce, once performed the distance of fifty miles in twenty-four hours, on the coast of Calabria. At various periods, strange reports have been spread relative to human beings who have been found living either in sea-caves or on the bosom of the mighty deep itself; and amid the numerous examples brought forward to prove this amphibious nature of man, probably none is more curious than the following. But let us premise that it is no offspring of the present writer's imagination. Whether the anecdote be in itself absolutely true, or an exaggerated account of a singular and somewhat startling occurrence, we cannot pretend to determine; but we can undertake to say, that no doubt was entertained on the subject by cotemporary writers, and that it has been treated as an established fact by Tieck, the German poet.

If you open the map of Spain, on the Southern shore of the Bay of Biscay, between Asturias and Old Castile, you will find the town of Santander, not far distant from Santillana, the birth-place of our old friend Gil Blas, and in close proximity to Santander, you will see the name of Liérganes. This is a place of no particular interest, except what it derives from the following narrative. The surrounding scenery is mountainous, and the landscape stretches down through picturesque valleys to the sea. Here, two hundred years ago, lived a poor but honest couple, named Francisco de la Vega and Maria, his wife, together with their four sons, Thomas—who as already a priest—Joseph, Francisco and Juan.

Francisco, named after his father, was born in the year 1657, and soon began to evince a wonderful predilection for the water. Even in early youth, he was constantly either bathing or angling in the river that flows through the district. The same year that ushered young Francisco into the world saw the last of his male progenitor, so that the task of maintaining the family mainly rested with Maria, and her son's indifference was the source of constant grief to the poor woman. In vain did she exert herself to send him to school; the good-for-nothing fellow was constantly seen during several hours either swimming in or loafing about his favorite stream. At length poor Maria lost all patience with her child, and in a moment of frenzy she cursed him, bidding him take altogether to the sea, and get his living there, as he was of no use on earth. Now, a mother's curse is a fearful thing anywhere; but amongst Southern nations, more especially, there is a superstitious feeling attached to it which often drives the victim on

to fulfil his own doom. But whatever influence his mother's words may subsequently have exercised on his fate, Francisco remained quietly at home until he had attained the age of fifteen, when he was sent to Bilbao, to learn the handicraft of a carpenter. The town is not very far removed from Santander, and has always enjoyed a high reputation for the excellence of its sword and steel manufacture.

As might have been anticipated, the young apprentice showed no greater love of work at Bilbao than he had previously displayed under the maternal roof. He was constantly wasting his time in the river, neglecting his duties, and, consequently, causing great dissatisfaction to his master. In this manner he continued to live for a couple of years, until one afternoon he went out with some companions to bathe. It was on a mid-summer day, A. D. 1674, say the chroniclers, when this event occurred. After enjoying the luxury of a somewhat prolonged bath, his companions came on shore and dressed themselves, and were rather surprised not to see Francisco among their number.

They waited a considerable time for their missing comrade, and at length returned to the town, leaving his clothes on the bank where he had deposited them. The unusual absence of his apprentice now began to alarm the honest mechanic, who caused inquiries to be instituted regarding him; but all that could be gathered was that he had been seen swimming down the river at a great distance from Bilbao; and as nothing further was heard of the unfortunate youth, the natural inference was that he had either become exhausted or had been seized with cramp, and so had fallen a victim to his passion for the water.

The carpenter took the earliest opportunity of informing poor Maria of the probable fate of her son; and the good folks, her neighbors, shook their heads, and said that the mother's curse had been fulfilled. Maria de la Vega, in her affliction, now denied that she had ever made use of the dreadful words ascribed to her, and some of her friends corroborated this statement. Be this as it may, the honest woman gradually recovered from the shock she had sustained; and convinced of Francisco's death, people ceased to talk about it, and all recollection of the wayward boy was rapidly fading away.

Five years had elapsed, when a singular occurrence happened on the opposite coast of Spain. One morning, in the year 1679, some fishermen from Cadiz were pursuing their usual avocations, and had already cast their nets, when they perceived a strange object in the distance. The figure moved, appeared on the surface, then dived under the water, where it remained for a considerable period. In appearance it strongly resembled a human being; and the boatmen pulled farther out to sea, in order to take a more minute survey of their new acquaintance, and, if possible, to catch him; but as he did not appear again, they returned to the shore at their usual hour. Having mentioned their adventure over night, they were accompanied next morning by several of their acquaintances, all anxious to have a look at this strange being. In this they were not disappointed, for it soon showed itself in the water—now approaching, now retreating—then plunging underneath, then reappearing; and after going through a variety of these gambols, as if in pastime, it finally vanished from view. When the fishermen again returned with this news, the public curiosity was raised to the highest pitch, and all sorts of means were devised to catch the monster. At length it was unanimously agreed that the larger and stouter nets should be taken out, and that other boats, standing across the bay from the opposite side, should endeavor to drive the animal into them. Already had the water-ghost, as he was called, formed the main topic of conversation in the surrounding country, and the authorities were naturally anxious to solve, if possible, the mystery. On the third day, it made its appearance again, and remained longer than usual on the surface. The fishermen now threw pieces of bread into the sea, which it rapidly caught hold of, and devoured with apparent relish; for on flinging other slices overboard, the monster gradually approached nearer and nearer, until it finally came so close to one boat as to get suddenly entangled and caught in the net.

The men, delighted at their success, now hauled their prize into the boat, when, to their great astonishment, they found the sea-monster, whom their imaginations had pictured as half a fish, nothing more nor less than any ordinary human being, with nothing of the fish about him except some scales on the back-bone. They

soon carried their captive on shore, where a curious crowd already awaited their arrival; and amidst the tumult and clamor of the people, and their exclamations of astonishment, they conveyed him to a Franciscan convent. The monks, and some men of consequence in the place who had followed the crowd, now examined this singular being more closely. They addressed him, first of all, in the language of the country—then in Italian, French and other dialects; but the wild man did not reply by a single sound—appeared not to comprehend in the slightest degree what was said to him, and altogether bore on his face the expression of perfect imbecility. A pious monk, now bethinking himself that he was possibly possessed of an evil spirit, set to work with the customary solemnities for driving out devils; but all the holy friar's efforts proved unavailing, and did not seem to produce the slightest impression on this stupid being. In this manner, he continued to live for some days in the convent, fed and clothed by the benevolent Franciscans. He was perfectly harmless, allowing them to do what they pleased with him; but nothing he saw or heard caused in him the least apparent interest. Various men of rank visited the convent, in order to see him; but they could find no clue to his identity—where he came from, or what he had been.

After the first excitement about him had somewhat abated, he one day suddenly pronounced, in a distinct tone of voice, the name of Liérganes. This word he repeated several times, but no one present knew what he desired to intimate by it, as the little town, obscurely situated in a remote district of the kingdom, was perfectly unknown to the good monks. Recollect that the country was Spain, and the century the seventeenth, and you will not be surprised at this want of geographical knowledge on the part of the holy brotherhood.

How John Morrissey wears an \$1,500 diamond in his shirt bosom is the subject of a Saratoga letter.

THE following gentlemen are respectfully suggested as candidates for the Convention to be held in September next:

- WADE HAMPTON, A. R. TAYLOR, W. A. HARRIS, J. G. GIBBES.

In view of the importance of the approaching Convention, it is of great consequence to us that we should be represented by men, not only of patriotism and experience, but of legal attainments. I beg, therefore, to present to the voters of Richland the names of the following gentlemen, who are eminently fitted for the responsible post for which they are nominated:

- CHANCELLOR CARROLL, HON. WM. F. D. SAUSSURE, COL. WM. WALLACE, COL. F. W. M. MASTER.

For the Convention. The friends of the Union and of their State, desiring to bring into her councils practical knowledge, sound patriotism and devotion to her best interests, respectfully nominate the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention from the District of Richland:

- JOHN CALDWELL, WADE HAMPTON, A. R. TAYLOR, W. A. HARRIS.

Office Gen. Sup. W. and M. R. R.

On and after August 18, a DAILY TRAIN will run between Kingsville and Wilmington. Leaving Kingsville daily at 8:00 a. m., and arriving at Kingsville 7:30 p. m. These Trains will make daily connections at Wilmington with Trains for any point North. They also will continue to connect with Trains on the Northern R.R. Broad for Charleston and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad. These Trains carry both freight and passengers. HENRY M. DRANE, Aug 16 2nd General Superintendent.

FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN, COM. MERCHANTS, 40 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, AND MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

FROM this date, the train on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad will leave Spartanburg, C. H. Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Shelton at 11 a. m. Returning, leave Shelton at 12 o'clock m., and arrive at Spartanburg at 5.15 p. m. THOS. B. JEFFE, President. Union C. H., S. C., August 2, 1865.

The Newberry, Chester and Charlotte papers will please copy twice a week for one month, and forward bills to office S. & U. R. Co., Union C. H., S. C. Aug 11-57

Headquarters Military District of Charleston. DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1865. NOTICE. PERSONS desiring to publish Newspapers within the limits of this District, are hereby informed that it will first be necessary to obtain the consent of the Major-General Commanding the Department. By command of: Brevet Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, LEONARD E. PRUITT, Asst. Adj. Gen. Official: E. HAINS JEWETT, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen. Aug 7-1865

The New York News. DAILY and WEEKLY. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY NEWS, a great family newspaper—BENJAMIN WOOD, Proprietor—the largest, best and cheapest paper published in New York. Single copies, 5 cents; one copy one year, \$2; three copies one year, 5.50; five copies one year, 8.75; ten copies one year, 17; and an extra copy to any club of ten. Twenty copies one year, for the Weekly News is sent to circulation at 1.00. NEW YORK DAILY NEWS. To mail subscribers, \$19 per annum; six months, 9; payments invariably in advance. Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free. Address: BENJ. WOOD, Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hall Square, New York City. Aug 9

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX. BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, or as soon as the mails are re-established, I will renew the publication of the "CHRISTIAN INDEX" and the "CHILD'S INDEX" in a new and improved form. Price of "Index," per annum, \$2 00. Price of "Child's Index," per annum, \$1 00. (A deduction made for Clubs.) Money may be remitted at once, or by determination is positive. My desire is to secure a large subscription list with which to begin, and I issue this prospectus that subscribers may have time to forward their remittances. It is my intention to issue first-class papers, and no pains or expense will be spared to secure that end. The best writers and correspondents will be secured, and the highest religious and literary talent will be given to the papers. THE CHILD'S PAPER will be profusely illustrated and will, in every sense, be made a companion to its new title.

THE CHILD'S DELIGHT. Money may be sent by Express or otherwise—if by Express, at my risk, if the Express receipt is sent me, on the resumption of mail facilities. My connection with the firm of J. W. Burke & Co., is dissolved, but I will establish an office in Marion, Georgia, where communications may be addressed. AUGUST 11th 1865. SAMUEL BOYDIN.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

THE PHOENIX. PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. At the Capital of South Carolina. COLUMBIA 1865.

THE DAILY PHOENIX. ISSUED every morning except Sunday, is filled with the LATEST NEWS, by telegraph, mails, etc. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANY, POETRY, STORES, etc. This is the only daily paper in the State outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix, For country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week. WEEKLY CLEANER, A HOME COMPANION.

As its name indicates, is intended as a FAMILY JOURNAL, and is published every Wednesday. It will contain Eight Pages, of Forty Columns. The cream of the News, Miscellany, Tales, etc., of the Daily and Tri-weekly will be found in its columns. TERMS—INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE. Daily, one year, \$10 00. Three months, 3 00. Tri-Weekly, one year, 7 00. Three months, 2 00. Weekly, one year, 4 00. Three months, 1 25. Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion.

JOB WORK, Such as HAND-BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, SHIN-PLASTERS, etc., executed promptly and at reasonable rates. JULIAN A. SELBY, Publisher and Proprietor. July 21

By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS His Excellency President Johnson has issued his proclamation, appointing me Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for conducting a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of entering or signing the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will enable the State to be guaranteed the United States in and for the people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, reforming the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State under the Constitution of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the said Government of the State was suspended, shall, (except those arrested or under process for treason,) stand, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 20th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government until further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly go forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or military officer of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths; and such a person is authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, as early as may be convenient to the Department of State, in the city of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the Senators of Elections from the State of South Carolina will be chosen in the same manner as was provided in the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, and that the members of the Convention shall be chosen in the same manner as was provided in the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty oath and not within the classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter and not a convict at the time of the suspension of the State Government, and he is hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which may be required of him by the laws and regulations of the Provisional Government, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Executive authorities now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and murderers, all vagrants and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves. It is also expected that all former owners of negro persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children of aged or perishing, and the freed men and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owner. In order to facilitate as much as possible the application for pardons under the existing sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated for information that all applications must be by petition, stating the exception, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed. The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation till the election for members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Done at the [L. S.] town of Greenville, this 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth. B. F. PERRY, By the Provisional Governor; WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary. July 26