BY COBNELIA M. DOWLING. Laughing and bright in her drapery white, Sang a sweet little girl with her curls of light, Floating and dancing with zephyr and And fairy form flitting beneath the dark trees; Glad were her gushing notés merrily ring-"Life is a sunny thing, joy ever bringing."

Fragile and fair, with her long waying hair, A maiden lay dreaming in soft summer air, And singing awhile with her radiant eyes, Gazing up earnestly into the skies—Tenderly, softly, her lay she was breathing, "Life is a dreamy thing, sunny hopes - wreathing."

Slender and slight in the deepening night, A pale woman wept in the moonlight bright, With a quivering lip and a bursting heart, Musing o'er joys she had seen depart. Softly she murmured, with sad besom heav-

ing, "Life is a weary thing, ever deceiving."

Passing away—life's flickering ray,
From an aged form, with her locks of grey,
And a wrinkled brow; but her eye was
bright,
For her heart was filled with the angel's
light—

Whispering softly, her gaze upward bended, "Life is a fleeting thing, soon to be ended."

Dazzling and bright, in the realms of light, An angel smiled in her robes of white— Smiled to think that her tears were o'er, That sorrow and grief would be hers no

nore,
Singing with harp-notes their sweet music
blending,
"Life is a holy thing—pure—never ending?"

Francisco De La Vega—the Man-fish.

[CONCLUDED.]

But it so chanced that a young workman in Cadiz, hearing every one talking about this strange being, and the unintelligible expression he had made use of, informed his companions that he himself came from a place named Lierganes, and that it was a small town in the North of Spain, not far from Santillana. This news produced a great effect; and the wise men now began to conjecture, that as their guest had used only one word, and this word the name of a village, the probability was that he was born them. They thereupon wrote to the Secretary of the Inquisition, himself a native of Lierganes, giving him all the particulers of the affair. This gentleman immediately interested himself in the business; and as he happened to know something of the family of Maria de la Vega, and had heard of the mysterious disaspearance of her son Francisco, he wrote to the widow and hey children, to ask them whether, during the last five years, they had received any tidings of their missing son. They replied in the negative, and that every one, both in Lierganes and Bilbao, considered that he was drowned; for that, on the occasion of his last bathing in the river, after having been seen swim-ming down the stream, all trace of him had vanished, and his clothes alone remained on the shore.

The Secretary, Don Domingo, re-ported this intelligence to the monks of the convent of Cadiz, with whom he found the man-fish had now been staying for some considerable period.

After the lapse of several months, a friar, also belonging to the Franciscan order, arrived one day at the convent. This friar, Juan Rosende by name, This friar, Juan Rosende by name, had just returned from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and soon made acquaintance with the apparent idiot, whom he took under his especial charge. He learned his history, and also what had occurred years ago at Bilbao; and as the good friar was about to undertake a journey on foot through the provinces of Spain, for the purpose of collecting alms for the Holy Places in Palestine, he took his dumb protege with him, thinking it possible that he might turn out to be the lost youth of Lierganes.

In this manner, the two companions

In this manner, the two companions traveled through the whole of Spain on foot; and it was only in the coarse of the following year (1680) that they arrived at Santander. The friar now went slightly out of his way, in order to visit Lierganes. The road thither leads across a tolerably high mountain, on the other side of which, at a distance of about 114 mile, hes the little town. As soon as they arrived on the summit of this mountain, whence the summit of this mountain, and the this strange history, thus concludes his account of it:

"That the captured man was the low that the captured man was the low." The this rate of with traveled through the whole of Spain on foot; and it was only in the course I have conducted you, my son; it is now your turn to conduct me."

The young man, without any hesitation, or stopping to look much around him, thereupon led his friend into the village, and went straight on to the house of the widow Maria de la Vega, his supposed mother. As soon as the poor woman saw him enter the cottage, she ran towards him, clasped him in her arms, and cried, with tears in her eyes: "Ah, yes, yes! thou art indeed my son Francisco-thou art he who wast lost to me at Bilbao!"

His two brothers, one of whom was this incident with some of the most

the ecclesiastic, happening to be at home, recognised him also at once with joyful emotion. They embraced him, questioned him, and endeavored him, questioned him, and enterwored by every possible means to get him to talk, or at least to give some tokens of sympathy; but this strange being re-mained not only dumb, but as cold and insensensible as a block of marble. The wandering priest now left his charge to the care of his family, and soon quitted Lierganes-the general impression being that the youth had, through his long residence in the sea. lost his intellect, and with it all recollection of his early years.

It is very natural to suppose that the news of Francisco's return should produce a great sensation in the neighborhood. People of all ranks flocked to see this extraordinary personage; indeed, several grandees invited him to spend a few days at their castles, in order to observe him more minutely. Here he was closely examined, and many men of the highest character asserted that his back and some other parts of his body were covered with scales somewhat similar to those of a fish; whilst other individuals, who saw him a few years subsequently, treated this part of the story as a table. As regards the rest of his person—he was six feet in height, neither particularly thin nor stout; his figure was awk-ward; the hair of his head was of a reddish tinge, and quite short. He had no color in the face; and his nails were entirely destroyed, as if the salt water had corroded them. He could not endure shors, and always went barefooted. If clothes were given him, he would wear them; if not, he would go with perfect indifference without them. And the same as regarded his food: whatever was placed before him he ate without evincing the slightest preference for one dish ever another; and if his mother neglected to provide him with meat, he nevernsked for any. Occasionally he would utter . few words, but without any coherency, sounds. He could find his vay perfectly to places with which he had been previously acquainted; and his principal employment consisted in carrying letters about the neighbor-hood. Hence we may conclude, that although he never replied to any questions that were put to him, he fally understood the orders he received. He was even conscientions in the discharge of these commissions, and the sender could always rely apon his punctuality.

Once he was dispatched with a letter from Lierganes to Santander. A broad sheet of water, traversed by a ferry boat, interrupts the way between these two towns; and on the present occa-sion the farry boat was missing, wherenpon he immediately, without reflec-tion, walked into the water, and swam across to the opposite shore, arriving at Santander in a very wet condition; but on being questioned as to what had occurred, he gave no answer, and without saying a word, delivered the letter correctly and then returned to

Lierganes.

His relations never thought of finding any steady employment for him again, as he appeared totally anfit for even the most ordinary pursait. In this way, without speaking, and apparently without thinking, he continued for nine long years to live under his mother's roof. Both she and her friends had grown quite accustomed to his odd ways, and he gradually sank

In view of the importance of the correction in the surface of the following that was all to return the continued of legal acquirements. I began therefore to present to the values of the following gends was are employed which they are considered to his odd ways, and he gradually sank

For the Correction. into obscurity. Suddenly, however, he again disappeared from the village, into obscurity. Suddenly, however, he again disappeared from the village, and nothing was ever afterwards heard of him. Some fishermen pretended to have seen a figure bearing a strong resemblance to him in the harbor of Austurias; but this news was never confirmed, and no trace of the missing Francisco was ever found. The probability is, that he again betook himself to the sea, notwithstanding that his youthful ardor for the water had long vanished, and that he had, ever

positor for ten years, since no advantage accrned from it, nor was he in a position to derive the slightest benefit from the lie. His family could not be anxious to deceive any one in that quiet little town, more especially as the maintenance of the unfortunate was nothing but a burden to them. Moreover, besides his immediate relations, several men of eminence and of the most undoubted respectability, bore witness to the genuineness of this Francisco; so that we mu - class

remarkable phenomena of nature, to explain which often haffles the ingenuity of the philosopher. It is greatly to be deplored that, when fished out of the sea, this singular being should have been little better, mentally, than a block of stone. Had he retained his memory, and regained the power of speech, it would have been highly ininstructive and interesting to have learned how he had supported him-self in the water. Divers can certainly hold their breath for some time; but whether any human bodies possess the capacity, and may be able to cultivate this capacity so far as to enable them to dispense with air for any considerato dispense will air 10; any consucra-ble period, is not an easy matter to admit. How did he live in the sea? What did he eat? How did he ma-nage to escape so long from the murderous monsters of the deep, so that he did not seem to have suffered in the slightest degree from any of them? Could he dispense with sleep, and it not, where die he sleep? In the ocean, or on shore? His intellect was not so much disordered as completely inactive and without power. It, indeed, this phlematic monster was in reality not the ong lost Francisco, (as we are almost compelled to admit. then this man, whoever he might be, is still more remarkable than the socalled fish stuba, of which even vespeciable writes relate such incredi-

Some unhappy females take no the very common expression, "harried and settled," and use it up as follow:
"Married and settled!" What in expression: "Settled!" From the

corression! "Settled!" From the subsequents may have time to leave a state exactivitie reverse of solided.

* * * * * * Who can tell what configuration to issue drat class papers, and no pains or expense will be started eather looking the least twenty-four looks? Firstly, there is the question, will the collection ball of borression and trear talentwill be given to the papers. The CHILD'S PATCH, will be professive illustrated and soul return a five or twelve at night;

Will she dime comfortably with film.

Will she dime comfortably with film.

THE CHILD'S PERSON of other lands to conform to its new title. or watch from an upper visatow until the "wee small hours" for his new orth-* * * "Married and settled?"

with a companion whose movements are about wie rtain as those of a fleat with babies, who have the ordin at midnight, and children, who, whole they have the measles, fail down stairs or into the wash-tub by way of variation. * * * * * Trik of the ocean being settled in a storne, but never, never speak again of any neor young woman being mearned and settled."

Settled or unsettled, one opinion is tleat most of the young helps will try it for themselves.

The sourcest cities in the world is made from the apples of discord.

THE following gentlement are respectfully suggested as cardinates for the Convention to be held in September next;

WADU HAMPTON, A. R. TAVLOR, W. A. (TAVLOR), J. G. OUSDES.

For the Convention.

A. R. TAVLOR, W. A. HARRIS. August 18

FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN. (Suc'sors to Hetchliss, Fenner & Bennett,)

com. Merchants.

40 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK,

ASSID MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THOS. FENNER, H. BINNETT, D. W. BOWMAN.

M. R. T. A. TOBIN, who was for a length of time connected with the old firm of Hotehkiss, Fenner & Bennett, has an interest in the present firm, and will devote his attention principally to the State of South Carolina. His address will be Clinton, baurens District.

Aug 4 Imo

Charlested.

DEPAIRMENT SOUTH CAROLINA.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GEN'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1865.

PERSONS desiring to publish Newspapers within the limits of this District, are nereby 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 B. PERRY, Ass't Adj. Gen.
Official:
E. HAINS JEWETT, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A.

Official: E. HAINS JEWETT, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A. eui. Aug 7 18

The New York News.

The New York News.

DALLY 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 elub
of ten. Twenty copies one year, 30; the
Weekly News is sent to clergymen at 1.60.
AEW YORK DAILY NEWS.
To mail subscribers, \$10 per annum; six
months, 5; payments invariably in advance.
Specimen copies of Daily and Weskly News
sent free. Address BENJ. WOOD,
No. 19 City Hall Square, New York City.
Aug 9

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.

By the first of october, or as soon as the mais are re-established, I will renew the publication of the "CHRETIAN INDEX" and the "CHILD'S INDEX" There

Money may be sent by Express or otherwise of by Express, at my righ, if the Express recipities, at mit, or the resumption of mail tacdities.

My connection with the true of J. W. Burke & Co., is dissolved, but I will establish an office in the on. Georgia, where communications may be addressed.

Aug 5 1120 SARUEL BOYKIN.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

THUS PROM ALL QUARTERS!

THEPHANIX

PUBLISHED

Daily, Tri-Meckin and Weekly, At the Capital of South Carolina,

COLUMBIA



THE DAILY PHERRY.

I SHIED every meroir z except Sanday, is 1 alread with the tailest NEWS, by rele-ted to malls, etc., and TOPIAL, COREES, ISSOLUTE, edit FOLLANY, PEFIRY, STORIES, etc., This is the only delly paper in the State our sale of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phonix,

For concave exculation, is published every there by, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained to the daily assues of the week.

WEEKLY GLEANER,

A HOME COMPANION.

As its name indicates, is intended as a taxitly JOUJUNAL, and is published every Verticeday. It will centain Eight Pages, 6; Serry Columns. The cream of the News, Miscollany, Takes, etc., of the Daily and Tri-weekly will be found in its columns.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
Bally, one year.

 Daily, one year
 \$10 00

 three menths
 \$3 00

 Tri-Weckly, one year
 7 00

 three menths
 2 00

three menths

Weekly, one year 400
three months 125
Advertisements inserted in the Daily or
Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insection, and 75 cents for each subsequent
insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a
solare every insertion.

JOB WORK,

Such as HAND-BILLS, CARDS, CTRCU-LARS, SHIN-PLASTERS, etc., executed promptly and at reasonable rates.

JULIAN A. SELBY. Lublisher and Proprietor

Readquarters Military District of By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Caroling.

A PROCLAMATION?

WHRREAS His Excellency President thos, application has issued his proclamation, applicating me (Benjamin F. Perry) Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe size ritles and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the peripe of said state who are leval to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary shall proper to enable such loyar people to reacore 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 the guarantee of the United States

erament, and to present such a flepublican form of State Government as will entitle the States to the guarantee of the United States to the guarantee of the United States to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and chaneste violence.

Sow, therefore, in obedience to the preclamation of his invellency andrew Johnson, Presidence of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. Printil, Provincial Government of the State of Scott Further, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in Septen Carolina, reforming the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State under the Constitution and raws of the United States, to hereby processing and delare that all civil oblicers in Settla Carolina, who were in office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended, in May 12st, (except those arrested or making the coath of shegiance prescribed is the recisionn's Amnesty Processing of the Carolina for the Provisional Government of the State of Settle Government of the State of Settle Government of the State of Settle Carolina to promptly go retwent and that the Gare and many more, that is in the duty of all of a continuent of the State of Settle Carolina to promptly go retwent and that the Gare and many more, that is a time of the Carolina to promptly go retwent and that he out of allegance to this contact of the State of Settle Carolina to promptly go retwent and that he out of allegance to this contact of the Future of Settle Carolina to promptly go retwent and that he out of allegance to this contact of the Future of Settle Carolina to promptly go retwent and that he out of allegance to this contact of the future of the Future of Settle Government, who may be qualified to safe

promptly go forward and the fine outh of allegiance to the control States before softe magnetrate of military officer of the Foueral Government, who may be qualified for administering outlief and attendant fields ministering outlief, and attendant fields ministering outlief, and attendant fields ministering outlief, and seem magletrates of otherwise the give certified copies thereof to the persons cospectively by whom they were minde. And such magletrates of officers are hereby required to crassing the originals of section and, at as saily a day at may be convenient, to the Department of a State, in the city of Washington, b. c.

And I do further preclaims declare and make known, that the Managers of Elections throughout the State of South Carolina and flection for members of a State Convenient at their respective precipies, on the 1718. ALOLDER IN SETTABLER NEWY, according to the laws of South Carolina in folice before the sectable of the State; and that cach through the first in the ptate shall close as many higher of the Convenient and twenty-level presentations for the presentation being population and taxation. That will gove the convenient at mainternal, large to represent every portion of the States most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the

fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the

Every loyal ciliben who has taken the Amnesty outh and hot within the excepted classes in the Prosident's Proclamation, will be cutilled to voic, provided he was a legal vater union the Constitution as it, stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who allo within the excepted classes must take the bath and hylly for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the Convention. The members of the Convention that selected on the first licendary in copientner next, are horeby required to convent in the cry of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of shering and amending the process Constitution of South Caroline, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conjoin to the great changes which have taken by the interest of South Caroline, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conjoin to the great changes which have taken by the interest of South Caroline, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conjoin to the great changes which have taken by the provision of the State, and be more in accordance with happithesia principles and equality of represensation.

And I do further preclain and make known, that the Constitution and all laws of force in south Carolina prior to the secession of the State, are hereby hashes of force under the Provisional Government, except wherein they may conflict but the provisions of this problamation. Another larges and Chancellors of the State are notely required to exercise all the powers and preserving 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 copie of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State in unite in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good copie of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State in unite in enforcing the laws and preserving the remaining with their former owner.

In order to fa