

**MISCELLANY.**

**Langhorne's Visitations.**  
 Tell me not, in hum-drum verses,  
 Money's sought not by the girls,  
 For the men that have long purses  
 Always win the blackest curls.  
 Look about, where'er thou turnest,  
 Still is heard the same old song,  
 And the girls are much in earnest,  
 Smiling where the rent rolls' long.  
 Money is the panacea,  
 At the market, church or ropt—  
 Better cash and no idea  
 Than an intellect without.  
 Trust no maid, tho' she be pleasant,  
 Tho' some tender words be said;  
 Rivals oft win by a present,  
 Laughing when they get ahead.  
 Buhl is dear, Bohemian dearer—  
 It takes money for them all;  
 E'en the skies will look the clearer  
 If you've specie at your call.  
 Lives of millionaires all tell us  
 One great truth full often told,  
 Ne'er of needy men be jealous,  
 Ladies must and will have gold—  
 Gold that jewels they may shine in—  
 Precious gems to deck the hair,  
 Gold, that silks they may look fine in,  
 Such the ladies like to wear.  
 Let us, then, be up and doing,  
 Not content to idly gaze,  
 For the girls each one's pursuing,  
 Like the map whose business pays.

**The Loves of Beethoven.**  
 There is a prevalent idea that no man can be a great poet or a great musician without having been in love. As most men have a preference some time in the course of their lives, there does not appear to be any reason why these should form an exception to the rule. The question whether Beethoven was ever in love, has, it seems, been warmly disputed by his biographers. Baron Ernoy seems to have set the question at rest in a recent article, published in the *Revue Contemporaine*, that is, so far as assertion goes, and if he has not been misled by Dr. Wegeler.

His first love, it seems, was Jeanette d' Honrath, of Cologne. The young lady is described as fair, of an affectionate character and endearing manners. She used occasionally to come to Bonn to visit a family there to whom Beethoven was known, and this led to his forming an attachment to her.

Unfortunately for his peace of mind, the lady no sooner received the addresses of a captain in the Austrian service than she discarded her musical admirer; and yet he was not a man altogether unworthy of being regarded with favor by a lady from a merely physical point of view in his younger days. He had not then the stern, unattractive expression of countenance which characterizes the portraits taken of him in middle age. Seyfried, who knew him well in his youth, says he was then of the middle height, broad shouldered and robust—a very model of strength.

Add to this that he had a keen, penetrating eye, and a characteristic physiognomy, and we have the picture of a man who might reasonably expect that the course of true love would run smoothly in his case. But those who remember—and who does not—the pathetic *sonata*, "Absence and Return," would be surprised rather than otherwise to hear that he had escaped the ordeal which has purified so many geniuses—that of loving well, but not wisely. In point of fact, it appears that this *sonata* is connected with a love passage in his life, which is referred to in the following letter, written by him to Dr. Wegeler. In this letter he refers, in a very despondent tone, to the state of his hearing, which, in spite of all the remedies he had tried, was getting worse; and he was then about to seek new doctors. After describing how hard he was working, even grudging the time he was obliged to devote to sleep, to complete work that should do him honor, he says:

"For the last two years I have lived a solitary life. I dare say I am considered a misanthrope, and yet I am not anything of the kind. A metamorphosis has been worked in me by a dear and most ravishing girl, whom I love and who loves me. I am indebted to her for many happy moments during these two years, and for the first time in my life I feel that marriage could make me perfectly happy. Unfortunately our social position is not the same \* \* \* and in my situation I really could not marry \* \* \* I shall have much to go through before that can be."

Some passages are evidently suppressed in this letter; but we can gather from it that his life was embittered by his malady, and the obstacle which the aristocratic prejudices of the Austrians placed in the way of his marriage, for the lady on whom he had placed his affections was a countess. To this circumstance perhaps, quite as much as to any democratic convictions, may be attributed the

onalaughts he uttered so frequently against social distinctions. This passion, which seems to have been the first experienced by Beethoven after he had reached manhood, ended badly for him. The lady abruptly broke off the connection with him in order to marry a ruined count—and, to complete the measure of his humiliation, a count, who was by profession a musical composer, a composer of dance music, who subsequently got a ballet of his placed upon the stage at Paris, where it was overwhelmed by the condemnation of the press; and as the scene of this ballet was laid in America, one of the critics remarked that the music was not only of the new world but of the other world.

The effect of this deception on Beethoven was most disastrous; it smote him doubly hard, by wounding his pride, as a man and an artist. He uttered no complaints; but it was easy to see that he desired death rather than life. One of his greatest admirers, who felt for him the purest and warmest friendship, thought to relieve his mind by inducing him to take up his residence at a country house belonging to her, not far from Vienna. Here he wandered about the park, but instead of finding peace, he became more and more despondent. The rustling of the leaves, the noise of the birds, repeated his misfortune continually, until, as he said at a later period of his life, he began to feel that he was abandoned by God as well as by the woman he had loved so profoundly. This disappointment was near ending fatally. One evening he did not return to the house as usual, and it was supposed that he had suddenly set out for Vienna, consequently no alarm was excited by his non-appearance. Three days afterwards he was discovered by a friend, lying at the foot of a tree in the most distant part of the park, nearly dead from want of food. The earnest solicitation of his friends induced him to abstain from any similar attempt to end his pain in this way, and it was not until many years afterwards that it became known he had ever done so. Not very long afterwards he had the opportunity of nobly avenging the deceit that had been practiced upon him. The distress of the lady he had loved became so great that she actually wrote to Beethoven to tell him of their condition and to ask him for assistance. He did not comply with her request openly, but played the part of the Good Samaritan in secret, for he got a loan of five hundred florings, on the security of his future compositions, and remitted it to her by a sure hand, without suffering her to know the name of her benefactor. It was not until twenty years afterward that Beethoven related the affair to a most intimate friend named Schindler, to whom the husband of the lady had spoken of him in very uncomplimentary terms. His magnificent compositions render him immortal; but we can now see that honor and fame will not keep the skeleton out of a man's closet.

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**HENRY M. DRANE**, General Superintendent.  
 aug 28 16.

**Charleston Advertisements.**

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**RUNS** a CARRIAGE or SPRING WAGON to Orangeburg, at 2 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—making connection with the Charleston trains the following mornings. On arrival of train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a vehicle starts for Columbia. For passage, apply to **J. H. FOWLES** or **E. COFFIN**, at the store of **R. M. STOKES**, Plain street. Sept 2 4

**Comptroller-General's Office.** GREENVILLE C. H., S. C., August 16, 1865. BY permission of His Excellency Gov. Perry, the duties of this office will be attended to at this place until further notice. Communications should be addressed to care of Maj. W. Laval. **JAMES A. BLACK,** Comptroller-General. Sept 4 2

**W. B. JOHNSTON,** Magistrate, Office on Pickens street East end of Lady. WILL attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and dispatch. August 1

**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." I have been publishing.  
 Price of "Index," per annum ..... \$3 00  
 Price of "Child's Index," " " " " 50  
 (A deduction made for Clubs.) Money may be remitted at once, as my 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 to conform 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 Macon, Georgia, where communications may be addressed. Aug 5 1mo **SAMUEL BOYKIN.**

**The New York News.** DAILY and WEEKLY. THE NEW YORK DAILY 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, 30; the Weekly News is sent to clergymen at 1.60. **NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.** To mail subscribers, \$10 per annum; six months, 5; payments invariably in advance. Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free. Address **BENJ. WOOD,** Daily News Building, No. 49 City Hall Square, New York City.

**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 convening 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 altering or amending 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 entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its 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 and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended, in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government till 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 are hereby 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 a day 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 Managers of Elections throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an election for members of a State Convention, at their respective precincts, on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State; and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many members of the Convention as the said District has members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the Convention—a number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty oath and not within the excepted classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who are within the excepted classes must take the oath and apply for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with Republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that the Constitution and all laws of force in South Carolina prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the Provisional Government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the Judges and Chancellors of the State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military 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 marauders, 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 freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged to parish; 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 excepted 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 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetyeth.  
**B. F. PERRY.**  
 By the Provisional Governor:  
**WILLIAM H. PERRY,** Private Secretary.  
 July 20