The Fairfield Herald.

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Selected Poetry.

"NO ONE TO LOVE."

"No one to love!" 'Tis a sad, sweet song—
No one to love, said the world's gay throng;
Never to find a heart whose truth
Fills the hopes of our earnest youth.

Never to love—there came a dream,
Pure as the lapse of lilied stream—
"Never to love," it seemed to say—
"Never to love, thro' life's long day."

But a voice mid the breathless air,
Stirred the heart in its calm despair—
"Him to love, is to love aright,
Where yoke is easy, and burden light."

Speech of Gen. Sickles at the Celebration of the First Anniversary of the Charleston Board of Trade, 2nd April 1867.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I thank you for your kind expression of confidence and commendation. The relation I bear to the people of the Carolinas, while temporarily charged with the supervision of their government, imparts additional interest and gratification to the honor conferred upon me on the present occasion by so many persons of consideration.

I presume some of you may expect from me intimations as to my line of conduct. I shall not, I fear, gratify even a reasonable degree of curiosity on that subject. But at all events I may, without departing from the reserve imposed upon me by my position and its responsibilities and duties, tell you what I shall not do. First, I shall not, for a moment, think of depriving myself of the able and efficient co-operation of my old friend Governor Orr. [Great cheering.] Nor shall I fail to avail myself of the aid and assistance of any other civil officer in South Carolina who performs his duty as faithfully and faithfully as I know Governor Orr has endeavored to discharge his duty. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I am sure I can add, not only for myself, but for every officer of the army of the United States serving under my command, that under no circumstances will we sanction any act of injustice, spoliation or wrong committed upon any citizen of North or South Carolina.

Gentlemen, I will offer to you another assurance; you have my authority for the statement to capitalists, to traders, to manufacturers, to all who desire to embark in your agricultural field of labor, and to all who wish to invest moneys in your securities and in your lands, that the military authorities will do nothing tending to impair the value of your possessions, or to increase the risk of those who have heretofore embarked in enterprises on your soil. Whatever we can do to strengthen confidence in your resources, and to promote the material prosperity of the Commonwealth, shall be done.

I concur heartily in the confident expectations which have been expressed as to your future. I am one of those who believe that there are few things impossible to Americans. I believe that the civil and political misfortunes, the disasters in trade and agriculture, the privations, losses and discouragements you have suffered, and which would have crushed almost any people who had not extraordinary courage, perseverance and faith in the future, will all be conquered by the elasticity, vigor and fortitude characteristic of the American people. There is nothing in the history of South Carolina that suggests that you are an exception to these traits of our countrymen. It may not be unbecoming in me to say—although you would perhaps refrain from saying to yourselves—that in the war which has just closed the people of the South have shown such resources, and the ability to employ them, and such energy, and resolution, courage, as will, if wisely directed, surmount greater difficulties than any now before them.

I will go farther, and venture a suggestion in reference to your line of action. Of course I shall not trespass upon the political arena; for as to that, I am as much disqualified as His Excellency the Governor, though not by a constitutional amendment. [Laughter.] I shall abstain, as I am required to do by the duties of my position, from any allusion to the political bearing of any matter which you have to consider. With this reservation, let me say to you, gentlemen, in all candor, that one of the first duties you have to discharge to yourselves and to your fellow citizens, is to remove all distrust as to your purposes, feelings, and intentions in the future, towards the colored race; this distrust is, in my judgment, the main obstacle to the cordial co-operation and good understanding of the two races. The causes for the existing alienation should perhaps be looked for in the early history of your State, and her former institutions. But there are considerations of the past. I do not see, from my point of view, any reason why the undoubted identity of interest that does exist and must ever exist between the white and the colored races in South Carolina should not result in their pursuing in common all the ends of society and government as heartily and successfully as if the old relation of master and slave had never existed. [Applause.] The method of reconciliation is so nearly allied with the discharge of my own duties, that I will add to this suggestion an illustration. I think it behooves every white man and most especially every white man of consideration and influence in South Carolina, to assert that influence, be it little or much, for the fair, honest, impartial execution of the laws which secure protection to person, character and property. Whosoever is concerned, be he white or colored, be he rich or poor—you must carry this resolution with you to the jury box, to the ballot box, upon the seat of Justice, in your municipal government, in your halls of legislation and in your reconstruction convention, when it shall meet. Equal justice should be a cardinal maxim in the polity of your State, not only because it is your interest to have a contented, prosperous and happy laboring population, [illegible]

good citizens, that the poor and the ignorant should enjoy the protection of the rich, intelligent and influential citizens. It is my belief that when you have convinced the colored people, by your laws and your administration of them, that you mean to do them justice, you will have solved the most difficult problem you have to consider in your affairs. You will, at the same time, obviate nineteen out of twenty of the incidents in which the exercise of military authority in your affairs becomes necessary. [Cheers.]

Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me to make a remark for the purpose of disabusing your minds of erroneous impressions in regard to the sentiments of the people of the North towards the people of the South. I [illegible] conviction, that the measures of Congress now to be executed here under my direction, have not been adopted with any purpose of retaliation or hostility; nor to impair the prosperity and welfare of the South. The people of the North do not desire to maintain a military government anywhere in this country. They regard that sort of government as repugnant to our institutions, and deprecate its prolongation anywhere as a misfortune. They do not desire, on the other hand, that the people, enfranchised by their action, shall be left altogether and wholly subject to the control of those by whom they have been heretofore held in servitude. Nor do they desire that this numerous race, by reason of any oppression or obstacles placed in the way of their well-being here, where they belong, shall be constrained to emigrate from their moorings here and emigrate to other and less congenial parts of the country, where they could find no suitable or adequate demand for their labor. Other similar considerations have contributed their influence to the adoption of the measures now to be executed. It was apparent that the reorganization of the political institutions of the South would most speedily terminate the necessity for military occupation and military control. If the presence of troops was necessary to enforce the rights of the freedmen, the obvious remedy, in a Republican form of Government, the ballot, the power to enforce respect for their privileges as citizens. The advocates of universal suffrage are certain they wish we [illegible] here to the communities in which the colored people must continue, for weal or woe, to dwell. Far from it. On the contrary, they believed that this addition to the military power and its means of production, [illegible] not only in great and substantial good to the nation at large, but that great and substantial blessings must follow to the people of the South. It is not so much my purpose to convince you that these measures will accomplish the beneficent results contemplated by Congress, as it is to commend them to your judgment and appreciation in their true purpose and object, according to my beliefs and also, gentlemen, to assure you that it is in this sense and with these hopes [illegible] these Acts of Congress will be executed. That the results to yourselves, to your posterity, and to our common country, may strengthen and endear the ties that must henceforth make our destiny inseparable, is my prayer and will be my earnest endeavor.

Gentlemen, I commend to you the brighter aspect of the future. There has been an important experiment in public affairs that has not suggested the gravest doubts and difficulties, and especially is this true in the matter of suffrage. Every large addition to the voting population of a country has caused the alarm of many who fancied [illegible]

[illegible]

The Street Car Question—Circular from General Scott.

[illegible]

The Booth Mystery.

The imperfect revelations made by Butler in his place at Congress on Tuesday of last week, have been served to excite the public curiosity and interest in a great degree relative to the yet uncleared mystery attached to the trial of those charged with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The [illegible] upon the matter by Butler's remarks have awakened a great degree of painful solicitude in people of all classes and shades of opinion, and the demand is general, as expressed in the papers throughout the entire country, that important facts which have been hitherto concealed, should now be made public. Towards the close of his speech, Butler said:

"I am not now speaking of anything which is mere hearsay, but of that which [illegible]. I am speaking of that in which, if I speak wrongly, any gentleman of the Judiciary Committee who has had this book before him can correct me."

What is thus enforced in the above remark is explained by the following passages of his speech, which have been clipped from the *Globe* report. He says:

"When Booth was captured by the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Conger, there was taken from his pocket a diary like one I now hold in my hand. In this diary Booth had set down day by day his plans, his thoughts, his motives, and the execution of his plans. That diary came into possession of the government, but it was not brought before the Military Commission. Although even Booth's tobacco pipe, spur and compass, found in the same pocket with the diary, were put in evidence, the diary was not produced. That diary has been before your Committee on the Judiciary. Let me say here, [illegible] conclusions, that I do not [illegible] my evidence from them. That diary, as now produced, has eighteen pages cut out, the pages prior to the time when Abraham Lincoln was murdered, [illegible]

"There is still remaining in that diary a most remarkable sentence, with a [illegible]

"I have [illegible] the Potomac five times, [illegible] to Washington and give myself up, and clear myself from the great crime."

This is, in the main, General Butler's story, and it is certainly remarkable that [illegible] the House Judiciary Committee was especially [illegible] there, yet his remarks were allowed to pass without a [illegible] from any member of that body. [illegible]

[illegible]

evidence be forced for its concealment, for the vindication of truth and justice? And when will the reasons from that suppression be fully explained? That the little light thrown upon the subject by the dispute in Congress has revealed [illegible] dealings in high quarters, all must admit; but as to who the future revelations will convict or exculpate, the dark womb of the future can alone reveal.

Our question, at least, is a natural one at the South. Was this suppression for the purpose of benefiting some officers high in the Federal State, or was it to eliminate an innocent victim, the lone prisoner of Fortress Monroe?

WAR PANIC.—The New York *Herald*, of the 9th, says:

The cable, this morning, brings interesting and important news from Europe. A war panic has broken out in London and Berlin, and while it is not stated what particular event has led to the sudden alarm, it is evident that in both those cities the course of the Emperor Napoleon is regarded as threatening a speedy interruption of the existing peace. The press despatches from London state that the uncertainty in regard to the French Emperor's action, and the fear that he will adopt a warlike policy, have created distrust among business men and occasioned great depression in commercial and financial circles in that city and in Paris; and later in the day, we are told that this feeling increased to a war panic. Our special telegram from Berlin is of still greater importance. From that, we learn that the intelligence from Paris was regarded of such momentous and alarming character as to induce King William to give audience to Count Bismarck at the palace at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The effect of this news was felt in the markets in all the principal cities. British consols tumbled one per cent. French rentes experienced a sharp decline, and, in London, American five-twenties sunk to 73½. The first rumor of the trouble created considerable excitement on Wall street, yesterday morning, and gold [illegible] upon the strength of the news. As another [illegible] announced that the British Government having failed [illegible] in her attempts to bring Spain to a sense of justice, had despatched several ships of war to Cadiz to enforce the claims growing out of the seizure of the Tornado.

INTERESTING.—In the forthcoming life and campaigns of Gen. R. E. Lee, by D. McCabe, Esq., of Virginia, we find the following statement:

It cost Colonel Lee a great and painful struggle to leave the service with which he had been so long connected. For more than twenty-five years he had served with credit and distinction in the Federal army, and now held in the opinion of both the army and the country the second position in it in point of merit, being regarded as the most fitting successor to the veteran Lieutenant General, to whom he was bound by the strong ties of love and esteem. If he remained in the Federal service, honor and high military distinction awaited him. The President of the United States, through one of the Cabinet, offered him the immediate command of the army,* and General Scott implored him to remain. Every influence that could be thought of was brought to bear upon the great soldier to induce him to remain in the Federal service. Colonel Lee himself knew that if he complied with these urgent requests, his military ambition would be fulfilled in everything. He knew also that if he linked his fate with that of Virginia, suffering and sorrow were in store for him; that from wealth he would descend to poverty; and that he would be proclaimed to the whole as a traitor by the Government he had loved so well. It was a terrible trial, and had he been influenced by convictions less pure, or a sense of duty less high, ambition would have triumphed.

*Statement of Hon. Montgomery Blair, in "the National Intelligencer," August 9, 1866.

SALE DAY.—Quite a large number of the people assembled here on Monday to see and be seen, as not much business was transacted. We believe two or three sales of land were effected by the Sheriff for taxes, but the parties, by paying cost and tax, can have them restored. We regret to state that the receipts at this office were quite small, too small in comparison to heaves that sold whiskey.—*Darlington Southerner.*

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The regular annual election for town officers was held on Monday, 1st inst., resulting in the choice of Mr. E. Keith Dargan as Intendent, and Messrs. A. J. Pierce, J. M. Woodward, J. G. McCall and B. A. Early as Wardens. But a slight degree of interest was manifested, and the vote, consequently, was very small.—*Ibid.*

At a late meeting of the Confederate bondholders in London it was resolved to furnish a committee with funds to institute legal proceedings against the United States, and protesting against the United States Congress [illegible]

The Holy Scriptures.

The Scriptures have been translated into 148 languages and dialects, of which 121 had, prior to the formation of the British Foreign Bible Society, never appeared. And twenty-five of those languages existed without an alphabet, in an oral form. Upwards of 43,000,000 of these copies of God's word are circulated among not less than 600,000,000 of people.

The first division of the Divine orders into chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the twelfth century or beginning of the thirteenth. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the thirteenth century, divided the old Testament into chapters as they stand in our translation. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the section of Hugo into verses—a French printer had previously (1561) divided the New Testament into verses as they now are.

The Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, 2,738,100 letters.

The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 182,253 words, 933,380 letters.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 774,692 words, 3,565,480 letters.

The name of Jehovah, or Lord, occurs 6,855 times in the Old Testament.

The word "and" occurs in the old testament 35,543 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is the 29th of Job.

The middle verse is 21 Chronicles, 20th chapter, 17th verse.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2nd Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans 13 and 14.

The middle verse is Acts 11:7.

The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is Psalms 117.

The middle verse in the Bible is Psalms 118:8.

The middle line is [illegible]

The least verse in the Old Testament is 1st Chronicles 1:1.

The least verse in the Bible is John 11:35.

The 19th chapter of 2nd Kings and Isaiah 36 are the same.

In the 21st verse of 7th of Ezra are all the letters of the alphabet, I and J, considered as one.

The Apocrypha (not inspired, but sometimes bound between the Old Testament and the new,) contains 14 books, 183 chapters, 15,051 verses, 153,185 words.

The preceding facts were ascertained by a gentleman in 1718. Also by an Englishman residing at Amsterdam, 1772, and is said to have taken each gentleman nearly three years in the investigation.

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen written on 24,76 palm leaves.

A day's journey was 31 and 1-5 miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet nearly.

A cubit is twenty-two inches nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighth inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A shekel of gold was $8 09.

A talent of silver was $516 32.

A talent of gold was $13,809.

A piece of silver or a penny was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gerah was one cent.

A mite was one and a half cent.

A homer contains seventy-five gallons and five pints.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

A dog was one half pint.

The divisions of the old Testament are four:

1. The Pentateuch, or four books of Moses.
2. The historical books, comprising Joshua to Esther inclusive.
3. Poetical or doctrinal books, from Job to Songs of Solomon, inclusive.
4. Prophetical books, from Isaiah to Malachi.

The New Testament is usually divided into three parts:

1. Historical, containing the four gospels and acts.
2. Doctrinal, comprising all the epistles from Romans to Jude.
3. Prophetical, being the book of Revelations of St. John.

The commemorative ordinances of the Jews were:

Circumcision, the seal of the covenant with Abraham.

The Passover, to commemorate the protection of the Israelites, when all the first born of the Egyptians were destroyed.

The feast of Tabernacles, instituted to perpetuate the sojourning of the [illegible]

Pentecost, to commemorate the delivery of the law from Mount Sinai.

Feast of Purim, kept in memory of the Jews from the wicked machinations of Haman.

In 1272, it would have cost a laboring man thirteen years of labor to purchase a Bible; as his pay would only be 14 pence per day, while the price of a Bible was $2.

The Conference Between the Military and Civil Authorities.

The Charleston *Courier* speaks as follows of this meeting:

In compliance with his request, Major-General Sickles, commanding this military district, was met yesterday by Governors Worth, of North Carolina, and Orr, of this State, for the purpose of having a free conference upon the preliminary details of re-organization under the reconstruction bills. The interview was, we understand, mutually agreeable and satisfactory. Amongst the results attained, we may mention the following:

The details of registration will be immediately prepared by direction of Gen. Sickles, and put into operation as soon as persons can be found to act in the capacity of registers who are qualified under the provisions of the supplemental bill to do so.

No elections for municipal or State officers will be held in either of the States until the Conventions which are to be called shall have [illegible] adopted new Constitutions. No civil officer will be removed who faithfully discharges his duties.

Whenever vacancies occur by reason of the expiration of the tenure of office, by death, resignation or otherwise, they will be filled by appointments, to be made by the Governors of these States, if the officers are of the character elected by the General Assemblies, unless special reasons to the contrary should arise, or by the Commanding General, if they are of the class elected by popular suffrage.

The *News* says:

Our distinguished guests, Governors Orr, of South Carolina, and Worth, of North Carolina, [illegible] select dinner party, yesterday evening, at his residence, [illegible] Magrath and Chief Justice Dunkin being of the party. Later in the evening, the officers of the staff and others stationed in the city paid their respects to the two Governors.

Governor Worth left last night by the North-Eastern train, escorted to the depot by several members of Gen. Sickles' staff. He was much pleased with what he heard and saw in our city, and the result of the interview with the Commander of the District, we learn [illegible] satisfactory. Governor Orr left by the train this morning.

EFFECT OF THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—A Washington dispatch says:

The Connecticut election has absorbed everything else of public interest here. It has terribly frightened the Radicals. They are casting about for excuses for their defeat. Mr. Greeley, who is here, says that it was caused by the threats of Sumner and Wilson to force negro suffrage on the Northern States. Bingham declares that it is a warning to the party to let the impeachment scheme alone hereafter, while the "conservative" Radicals insist that Grant must be nominated in '68, or else they will fail to carry more than one or two Northern States. The fact of it is, the party is fearfully demoralized, their confident boastings and explanations of their defeat to the contrary notwithstanding.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, Butler is more persecuted out of the House than in it. All sorts of jokes respecting him are scribbled on the walls of hotels and public buildings. He boarded at the Kirkwood House, and when that establishment was closed by a landlord's creditors, a story was started that the hotel was shut up because one of the boarders had stolen all the spoons. After a week of horribly rainy weather, somebody wrote on the wall at the Willard's Hotel: "What makes the clouds so black this week? Answer. Because Butler has stolen their silver linings."

The *Index*, published at Warrenton, Va., Col. Mosby's present home, has the following paragraph in relation to the work entitled "Mosby and his men":

"We are requested by Col. J. S. Mosby to state for public information, that a book purporting to contain a history of his campaigns of the war, lately published by J. Marshall Crawford, is unworthy of credit and contains about as much truth as the Arabian Nights' entertainments, or Gulliver's Travels."

The Ram Merrimac was blown up with torpedoes according to the plan lately published. Mr. D. S. Underdown, the wrecker of the remains of the Merrimac, applied the torpedoes which had been prepared for the purpose, and the great body of [illegible]