The Fairfield Herald.

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"WHILE I LIVE I HOPE."

Dark clouds cast a gloomy shade,
The sun may cease to shine;
The summer's beauties all may fade,
And leave no summer's sign.

A furious storm may rise and spread,
And below loud and long;
The manly heart its rage may dread,
The cheerful cease the song.

Still tempests never last so long
That hope yields to despair;
A murmur may escape the tongue—
But hope—sweet hope—is there.

Hearts may indeed be sore oppress'd
With painful fears and grief,
Yet something whispers in the breast
Soon there may be relief.

Saw ye not yesterday a lad
With sorrow in his eye?
His brow was dark, his heart was sad,
And nothing gave him joy.

Fortune with bitter taunts pass'd by,
And pierced his fair young heart;
He sigh'd, and wept, and wish'd to die,
So painful was the smart.

But scarcely had the wish gain'd birth,
When hope was at his side:
His face put on a mark of mirth,
And thus in hope he cried,—

"Ah! what though storms assail to-day,
And all my joys destroy!
To-morrow these will pass away,
And sunshine bring back joy.

"For Fortune never looks so sad,
Or breathes so cold a breath,
But Hope soon comes to make me glad,
And cheer me on till death.

"Then why should I indulge in grief;
My heart to sorrow give?
With passing time there comes relief;
I hope, then, while I live."

Material Progress of the South.

We hear much from the Southern journals, and through the medium of private correspondence, from well-informed friends, of the rapid restorations of the South to business and commercial prosperity; but one must step down to Wall street, among the money kings, and into Church street, and Bond street, and Maiden lane, among the great wholesale merchants, to obtain practical proof of what that recuperation really means.

"But for the Southern trade, sir," said a leading commission merchant to the writer of this, one day last week, "business in New York to-day would be as stagnant as in the dead of summer. The West is heels over head and ears in debt, and is not only slow in buying, but backward in paying up old scores, while New England and the Middle States are not in the market at all to any noticeable extent."

We enquired what the South was chiefly purchasing. He said:

"Almost everything that can be bought for cash—dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, groceries, and not a few articles that are ordinarily classed under the head of luxuries."

The Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans steamers, during the fortnight past, have all gone out with as much freight as they could find room for.

Looking into a leading financial house, near the corner of South William street, we had abundant corroborative evidence of this gratifying aspect of the Southern situation from a purely financial and stock-jobbing standpoint.

"Cotton has turned out so well, and comes to so profitable a market," said a bank president, "that the South to-day has absolutely more hard cash than we of the North. It is that section that is just now making about all the foreign exchange in the market of a mercantile character, and from present appearances it will not be long before they will have wiped out whatever indebtedness there is still standing against them here, and disencumbered now of the disabilities incident one way and another to the old system of labor, be ready to start off on a career of prosperity which other sections of the country may well envy."

"Besides their cotton," chimed in a bystander, "their sugar has turned out remarkably well. In the parish of St. Mary, La., alone, I see they have raised a crop this season that will nett the planters at least a million of dollars. And from the adjoining parishes, we have equally favorable reports."

"That's not all," said a well known member of the Stock Exchange; "do you see how their State bonds are coming up in the market? The demand for them at the Board the past fortnight has been eager, at steadily appreciating prices. Some of the shrewdest capitalists among us, forecasting the future, have discovered in them safe and profitable permanent investments. In fact, it would not be surprising if the Border State bonds should be selling at par before long, with those of the Gulf States following."

A member of the Erie clique called attention to another equally significant fact, namely, that many Southern railroads were now coming, for the first time, to be quoted in this market. The damage that was worked by the war, on many of the lines, is being rapidly repaired, and Northern capitalists are steadily buying up the stock. He had no doubt that before long, some of their roads, the shares of which but lately would scarcely command ten cents on the dollar, would be on the same footing with the New York Central, Michigan Southern, and the Northwest roads.

"There is another element of future prosperity for that section," remarked a veteran shipmaster from South street, "which they would be very unwise not to develop."

"What is that?" we exclaimed.

"Direct steam communication with the leading ports of the old world.—In the absence of that the planters and merchants will always be at the mercy of Northern middlemen, and subject to enormous drawbacks upon the value of everything they may have to sell. English capital has already started two or three lines, and these ought to be supported. But, by and by, the South should own her own steamers, as no doubt she will. In that case, she will be enabled, in good part, to do her own banking, and, by dealing direct with her customers, the exchange which at present goes into the pockets of the Wall street brokers will be kept in her own."

Some one asked, "How about the political situation and its bearing upon those substantial proofs of recovering prosperity?"

"Gentlemen," said an old merchant from Mobile, "the South does not at this moment care for the toss of a copper for the 'political situation,' as you call it. The Radicals have done all the mischief to her they are capable of, and they can do no more. The people among whom I live can see that there are certain ugly problems that will have to be settled ere long, between capital and labor, among you here in the North and West, and they calculate that will give the demagogues at Washington as much business as they can attend to, without working further malice on our section. The great majority of the Southern people, I think, are in favor of letting politics severely alone for the present. They are going to work to make big crops and get money, knowing full well that whoever has the longest purse is going to be the governing class and the ruling section in this country for generations and generations to come."

The philosophy of that last observation seemed to impress all present; but further colloquy was cut off by some confusion created by the announcement of "another bond robbery" in South William street, with a halt in the 5-20's and an upward movement in the gold room.—*Metropolitan Record.*

SPAIN.—*Madrid*, 27.—During the session of the Constituent Cortes last evening the Prime Minister, Marshal Serrano, said that notwithstanding the retirement of the late provisional government the members who composed it would still retain their seats in the Cortes. He stated further that the policy of the government would be to follow the programme which the revolution had established. Every effort would be made to disarm the attacks of the republicans by reducing expenditures in all quarters and pursuing a liberal policy generally. He regretted that the liberal reforms which had been contemplated for Cuba had been necessarily delayed by reason of the insurrection there.

GERMANY.—*Berlin*, 27.—The Prussian Diet proposes to grant 2,000,000 of florins to the municipality of Frankfort, to which the King will add 1,000,000 from his private purse, in the hope that such action will draw closer to the monarchy and crown the hearts of the inhabitants of that city.

GREECE.—*Athens*, 27.—The Grecian government has officially announced the re-establishment of friendly relations with Turkey.

THE DICTATORSHIP IN SPAIN.—The provisional government in Spain has resigned its functions and Marshal Serrano has been entrusted by the Cortes with full executive power for the time being. This is a dictatorship and is one of the strides in the present march of Spain from a hated despotism to—whatever the future shall bring, a republic, a monarchy or anarchy. The latter is just as probable as either of the others; for amid the mass of intrigue and corruption which is now festering at Madrid no man even of those most actively engaged in it can tell what an hour may bring forth.

The recent judicial decision in the McCarthy case, at New Haven, is interesting. If a husband neglects or refuses to provide for his family, he can be treated as a pauper and sent to the alms house to labor for the support of his wife and children.

Queen Isabella closes all her letters with the words, "No one loves thee more than thy queen, Isabella."

The Mayoralty—Mr. Pillsbury Demands the Office of Mayor—Mayor Clark Refuses Compliance and Gives his Reasons—The Official Documents.

At an early hour this morning there was a larger gathering than usual around the City Hall of the friends of Mr. Pillsbury, who were evidently aware of the developments on the tapis.

About 10 o'clock, Mr. Pillsbury, accompanied by Mr. T. J. Mackey, Lieutenant Colonel Moore, United States army, and Mr. Cook, reporter of the *Republican*, called on Mayor Clark in his office in the City Hall, and made a formal demand on him for the office of Mayor and its appurtenances.

Mayor Clark declined verbally to accede to the demand contained in the brief document handed him by Mr. Pillsbury, and informed him that he would furnish a written reply at half past twelve o'clock, which he did at the appointed hour.

The following are the papers which were exchanged:

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4, 1869.

George W. Clark, Esq., Acting Mayor of Charleston, S. C.:

SIR—Having duly qualified as Mayor of the City of Charleston, I hereby demand that you surrender forthwith all the books, records, papers and property appertaining to said office, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of South Carolina (a copy of which is hereunto annexed), entitled "An act to confirm and declare valid the recent election of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston," approved March 1st, 1869.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
GILBERT PILLSBURY,
Mayor of Charleston, S. C.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Charleston, S. C., March 4.

Hon. Gilbert Pillsbury:

SIR:—I am in receipt of your note of 4th March, 1869, stating that you have qualified as Mayor of the City of Charleston, and demanding that I surrender to you forthwith all books, records, papers and property appertaining to said office, pursuant to act of Assembly to confirm and validate the recent election of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, approved 1st March, 1869.

In reply, I beg leave to state that I am advised that the act of Assembly, to which you refer, is contrary to the Charter of the City, as well as to the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and can therefore confer upon you no authority to demand the office.

In the face of the recorded decision of the acting Board of Aldermen against your claim to the office, and in the absence of any judgment at law establishing your right, which right has been contested, I regard it as my duty to protect the public franchises of the corporation, and therefore decline the surrender of the office of Mayor and of the papers and property of the city until the proper tribunals shall have determined your right.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
GEORGE W. CLARK,
Mayor of the City of Charleston, S. C.
[*Charleston News.*

A "REBEL" EARL.—The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Times*, in writing up the notabilities of California who are now in the national capital, gives the following bit of romance about the best known among them:

Among the Californians here, Jas. M. Quinn, well known to San Franciscans, is probably the most celebrated, because there is a bit of the romance attached to his history. It is briefly this: After an absence of twenty years in Mexico and California, he returned to Charleston, his native place, and there found his father and mother deceased; but an old and faithful negro woman, his nurse when a child, had been instructed by his mother, before her death, with the custody of a box, to be delivered to her son James, should he ever return. Upon his arrival in Charleston, about two years since, the old negress learning of him, sought him out and delivered the box which she had so long and faithfully preserved, and, upon examination of the contents, it was found to contain papers, documents and correspondence establishing clearly his legal right to a large estate in Ireland, and to the title of Earl of Dunraven. He immediately placed the papers in the hands of Messrs. Hughes, Denver & Peck, a law firm of this city, and Mr. Hughes and Mr. Quinn will leave for Ireland soon, to take possession of the latter's estate. Who among his old friends in San Francisco can fully realize that Jim Quinn, that used to be, is now and was the Earl of Dunraven!

Life, according to Herbert Spencer, is "the definite combination of definite composite heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external coexistence and sequences!" You're another.

A large fleet of fruit laden vessels is now on the way to various American ports from the Mediterranean.

[Correspondent Charleston News.]

From the State Capital.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 24.—The University bill will now become a law. As I predicted in a former letter, the House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate to have the Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, instead of being elected by the General Assembly, as agreed upon in the House. Senator Nash, in favoring the motion, said a great deal of feeling had been created against the Governor on account of his appointments, and he therefore desired to rid his Excellency of the heavy responsibility of appointing directors of the University. He now considered it a University of the people. The bill provides there shall be no distinction on account of color, and he wanted men on that board whose nerves would not be shocked at the idea of admitting a colored student into the University.

On the question of agreeing to the motion of Senator Cain, of Charleston, that the Senate recede from its amendment, Senator Wright, of Beaufort, (Republican), and Senator Reid, of Anderson, (Democrat), asked to have their names recorded on the journal as voting in the negative.

The bill from the Senate enabling the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their road came up in the House, under special order, for a second reading. Unfortunately some of its warmest friends were absent, and the combination against it triumphed. This combination is in the interest of another railroad measure, and its supporters are endeavoring to force the the friends of the Savannah and Charleston Road into a grand scheme, or, as it is termed, an "Omnibus Railroad bill," providing for the endorsement by the State of bonds to the amount of three or more millions of dollars for certain railroad enterprises, including, among others, the celebrated Chatham. So far they have not succeeded, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the State, as well as of the Republican party, that they will not.

It is to be hoped that the General Assembly will do something for Charleston. It is well known to every member that the Savannah and Charleston Railroad is a matter of vital interest, not only to the City of Charleston, but to the whole country round about and adjacent to the seaboard. By the passage of the bill the members will earn the gratitude, not only of the business men, citizens, and tax-payers, who have sent up their memorial, but also of all other classes of people, including planters and laborers.

On the question of agreeing to the passage of section one to a third reading, the vote was yeas twenty-one, nays forty-one. On motion of DeLarge the further consideration of the bill was postponed and made the special order for Saturday next at two P. M.

OUR CUBA NEWS.—Our telegraphic despatches from Cuba, published to-day, show that the island and the government are in a state of great fermentation. General Dulce had appeased in a measure the Spanish volunteers in Havana by promising uncompromising hostility to the revolutionists and by issuing a proclamation to that effect. In the meantime the Cuban patriots were making headway in different parts of the island, and particularly in the Central Department. In the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos they have artillery, and their cavalry is well mounted. The Spanish press in Havana confesses that it is useless to indulge in illusions and that the state of affairs in the interior could not be worse. It must be remembered that this news, gloomy as it is for the Spaniards, comes from Havana and entirely through Spanish sources. It is a fair presumption, then, that the cause of the revolutionists is prospering much better and that that of the Spaniards is in a much worse condition than these reports make out. With this news from Cuba we have at the same time news from Spain that General Dulce is to be superseded as Captain General, and that General Caballero de Roda is to take his place. It is evident that the Spanish government begins to realize the magnitude of the Cuban difficulty, and to see that the 'ever faithful island" is about to slip from its grasp.—*N. Y. Herald.*

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA—MOVEMENTS IN CONGRESS.—Mr. Sherman submitted a resolution yesterday to authorize the independence of Cuba, by giving authority to the President, whenever, in his opinion, Cuba shall have established an independent government *de facto*, according to the laws of nations, to recognize her independence. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A movement tending to the same object was made in the House of Representatives the day before and referred.

The Roanoke (N. C.) *News* understands that it will not be long before through trains will be run from Wilmington to Aquia Creek, with no change of cars between those two points.

Curing Snake-Bites with Ammonia.

A letter from Australia tells this story:

"A very recent case of successful treatment by Professor Halford of a man bitten by a brown snake has excited great interest here, on account of the novelty of the means employed.—The particulars of the case were as follows: A man working on a suburban railway picked up on the line an apparently dead snake, left there by a fellow servant who supposed he had killed it. The head being crushed perfectly flat, and the reptile without motion or sign of life, the man who last took it up was carelessly handling it, putting his finger to its crushed head, with the remark "that it would never bite again," when all at once he became conscious that his finger was punctured by the poison fang. He threw the thing away, and from ignorance or misbelief that no mischief would follow he went about his business as before, but becoming very drowsy he proceeded to lie down, informing, however one of his mates as to what had occurred. The latter immediately set about procuring medical assistance, but by the time it arrived the man was comatose, and his lower extremities paralyzed. Galvanism and other usual remedies were applied, but without effect, the poison having obtained too strong a hold of his system to yield to any treatment employed.

"In this extremity the medical man first called caused Prof. Halford to be telegraphed for, as it was known that he had been for a long time past investigating, by means of the microscope and otherwise, the effect produced on the blood corpuscles by the poison of the snake. His experements had lead him to think it probable that the injection of ammonia into the circulation through a vein might counteract the morbid condition of the blood produced by the poison. Following up his theory he had experimented on a dog with success. The case to which he was now called was, however, the first opportunity he had had of applying his new treatment to a human creature, and he felt some hesitation in resorting to it. As, however, the case was so obviously a desperate one under ordinary treatment, it could not be made worse by the trial, and the supposed new remedy was applied.

"The medical men describe the operation as follows: An incision was made through the skin, exposing the superficial radial vein, and the point of the syringe being introduced into the vein the injection (of ammonia) was completed. The beneficial effect was marvellous and immediate. From an almost pulseless state, and from a stupor verging on death the patient speedily became conscious. He has been steadily recovering since, and he is now reported to be nearly well. Some of our leading medical men are in ectacies at the result of this treatment, and consider that Professor Halford's discovery ranks with that of vaccination, or the circulation of the blood. Whether the earlier treatment in any way contributed to the cure, cannot, perhaps, be certainly known; but there appears to be little doubt—the medical men entertain none—that the case must have ended fatally but for Professor Halford's treatment. It is said here that the Indian Government some time back offered a large reward for the discovery of a specific for snake bites. It will soon be known in other cases whether this may be added to our sum of certain knowledge. I should add that similar treatment is reported in our newspapers to have been successful both at Beechworth, in this colony, and at Newcastle, in New South Wales.

OUTRAGE AND SUMMARY PUNISHMENT IN TENNESSEE—ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—*Nashville*, March 1.—The *Banner* has a special dispatch stating that last Friday night a militiaman of Col. Gamble's command, stationed near Pulaski, went to the cabin of a negro, pretending to have orders for his arrest, and sent him off. He then took a daughter of the negro, aged about thirteen, into the woods and ravished her. The father returned and found his daughter absent, and, with a party of friends, went in search of her. The militiaman was arrested and placed in charge of a colored guard, to be taken to headquarters. He attempted to escape, and was shot, and beaten with the butts of their muskets, and left in a dying condition. Col. Gamble, on investigating the affair, justified the negroes.

The Legislature adjourned to-day. The ratification of the constitutional amendment did not come up, and goes over to the next session.

THE WISE-POLLARD CASE.—The case of the State vs. George D. Wise and John S. Wise, indicted for assaulting Edward A. Pollard, removed from the criminal court of Baltimore, was yesterday stetted in the circuit court for Baltimore county, at Towsontown, by the State's attorney, William S. Keech, Esq., on payment of costs by the defendants. The State's attorney stated to the court that he had received from Mr. Pollard a letter, which he showed the court, in which Mr. P. stated that he did not desire to prosecute, and hoped that the Messrs. Wise would not be prosecuted, and that all difficulties between him and them had been amicably arranged.—*Baltimore Sun*, 24.

[From the New York Democrat.]

The South.

WHAT SHE IS CAPABLE OF.

A few years ago New York received forty times as much cotton as Baltimore. Last year it has received only nine times as much. This fact is terribly suggestive to northern merchants and capitalists. It is also suggestive to the southern people, who may discover in it a sure way to pay off the debt of revenge which every true Southern man is supposed to owe us, for all the horrid abominations of the negro war. Suppose the southern people should resolve, with entire unanimity, to trade no more with the north—that they should make Baltimore, and Norfolk, and Savannah, and other southern ports, the depots of all their trade with Europe and the old world—what then would become of our commerce? Where will Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the lesser cities of the north, find the great staple of commerce, which have hitherto employed more than two-thirds of our shipping and our mechanical industry? The South has only to establish a direct trade with the Old World to strip the north, for all time, of two-thirds of its commerce; and then half of the other third may be diverted from the north or east by a railroad communication between Norfolk, Virginia, and the great West. With such a railroad Norfolk would be a far more natural and convenient *entrepot* for all the Western and European trade than New York. That the south has this game in its hands, if it chooses to play it, no one will doubt. And, therefore, every hour the northern people permit this horrid Congressional persecution of the southern people, they are establishing the strongest possible motives for their own ruin. As it is, a southern man who trades a single dollar with Boston must be a sneak. How much better would he be for trading with Philadelphia? It is not common for human nature to seek to strengthen the hand that smites it. The very wealth of New York, which enabled it to furnish money to Lincoln to carry on the war, was, two-thirds of it at least, derived from the trade of the South. If the south had, twenty years ago, established direct trade with Europe for all her staples, the north would never have acquired the wealth and power to subjugate the Southern States. And although we have pillaged those States with our armies, although we have burnt their fences, rifled their parlors, stolen their horses, destroyed their improvements of husbandry, and murdered their population, the soil that has produced more than two thirds of all the export wealth of the United States still remains. Thank God we could neither steal nor burn that!

REMARKABLE ABYSS IN TENNESSEE. On Saturday morning, the 13th inst., as Mr. Glenn, of New Market, Jefferson county, Tennessee, was engaged in ploughing on a side hill on the farm of Mr. Hill, half a mile from New Market, he suddenly perceived his team of horses disappear into the ground beneath, leaving the plough and harness on *terra firma*. Upon examination he discovered that the ground had first given way beneath the hind feet of the horses, thus "skinning" the harness over their heads as the dumb beasts sank into the bowels of the earth. One of the horses was buried some eighteen or twenty feet deep and of course died instantly from suffocation. The other remained in sight about twelve feet below the surface. Mr. Glenn and his son, who also witnessed the occurrence, attempted to save the living animal by descending into the cavity, but the earth kept giving way beneath them, and they were soon unable to save themselves, and were rescued from their perilous position by neighbors whom their cries brought to the scene. Both of the horses were lost. The cavity is circular and twenty feet in diameter. The dirt and horses fill the centre, while on each said is a large fissure, into which logs have been thrown, disappearing from view, and it has been found impossible to fill the cavities. There are no rocks or stones to be seen, yet the whole side seems to be a mere crust, beneath which is an apparently unfathomable abyss.—*Tennessee paper.*

THE COMB AND SOAP QUESTION.—Touching on the matter of Congress using fourteen hundred dollars' worth of combs and soap, the New Orleans *Crescent* remarks: "There is no danger that the Royal street concern (Louisiana Legislature) will incur any such expense. Combs and soap would be superfluous articles among our legislators, a large proportion of whom couldn't use a comb if they would and wouldn't use soap if they could." It will not require much acuteness to discover the kink in that suggestion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CABINET.—It is rumored that several members of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet are considering the propriety of tendering their resignations to Mr. Johnson before his term expires, so that he may accept them, rather than tender them to General Grant. Considering the relations existing between several of the present incumbents and the new President, this course is not improbable.

Stock-Raising in the South.

Contrary to the law of political economy, that every industry must seek three channels in which are to be found the favorable opportunities for profit, the North and West have, hitherto, almost monopolized the stock breeding of the country. The climatic and natural advantages of the North can bear no comparison with those of the South in adaptation to this pursuit. The rigors of a Northern winter; the large outlay of time and labor necessary for providing shelter and forage; the brief pasturing season in those latitudes; the much larger amount of food consumed by stall-fed than by pastured animals, and consequently the greater expense attending the raising of the former—all these are serious drawbacks in the way of stock raising in the North. On the other hand—the genial climate, and large unsettled tracts of pasturage land in the South; the immense canebrakes skirting the Southern rivers, from the Cape Fear to the Rio Grande, and affording the finest pasturage alike for hogs, and sheep and cattle; the long continuance of the spring and summer seasons and the shortness and comparative mildness of the winters; all these circumstances combine to afford the most unbounded facilities for the breeding of stock of every sort, and to any extent. Shelter except from the winter rain storms, is almost unnecessary in the South. And so far as stall feeding is concerned, there can not be found in any country upon the globe so wonderful a luxuriance of the necessary vegetable supply. The very grasses which have heretofore formed the most persistent foe of the planter, may be utilized in this respect to an almost unlimited extent. Especially is this true of the Bermuda grass, which, if left to itself, will in an incredibly short space of time develope into the richest known pasturage for sheep.

There is every incentive for the South to avail herself of her great advantages in this respect. As is always the case where labor is diversified, the benefits derived from stock raising would react upon other branches of industry. The manure accumulated during the period of housing the stock would be of the utmost value to the planter; and the transportation of stock would be an important element of profit to railroad and steamboat enterprises, which cannot well be over estimated.
[*Charleston News.*

The War in Paraguay.

The intelligence from Paraguay confirms the views we have hitherto held that the fall of the river defences would not be the end of the war. So it turns out. Lopez is as defiant as ever, and has taken to the not distant mountains and called his obedient people around him. From one little fact we deduce that they will obey the call unhesitatingly. When the Brazilian troops marched into Asuncion the city was found intact—not a thing displaced or removed—and the remaining inhabitants pursuing their usual vocation. Two hours had not elapsed from the Brazilian entry when every house had been sacked and the plunder conveyed to the camp and ships of the allies.

Had Marshal Caxias arranged with Lopez a deep and consummate plan to give new life to the waning cause a better one could not have been devised than the sacking of Asuncion. The vandalism of the Brazilians will create its impression in every hamlet and cause every Paraguayan heart to turn with renewed hope to Lopez. From this moment we date the decline of the war in Paraguay and the march of events to an early rupture of the triple alliance for its destruction. The allied efforts depend for success on the co-operation of their fleet. This can no longer act on the offensive, as Lopez has withdrawn from the river, and may now assume a desultory war, which must keep the allied army and fleet ever on the alert for defence.

Among the allies a spirit of distrust and even enmity to Brazil already shows itself. At Buenos Ayres President Sarmiento objects to the military dispositions of the Brazilian commander-in-chief, while in Montevideo the popular feeling exhibits a stronger development in mobs and stones. Meanwhile Brazil begins to see that she is paying the whole cost of extending Argentine sway over the Gran Chaco and Parana, and that Uruguay is as determined as ever to resist imperial encroachment. These are but the premonitions of the coming rupture which the weakness of the Brazilian treasury tends to hasten, and thus, in the moment of its seeming triumph, Brazil exhibits the indications of greatest weakness.
[*New York Herald.*

Plaid satin chemisettes and sleeves, with sashes of the same, and a scarf, are, with velvet skirts, the newest Parisian costumes.

A lady in Tennessee received as a valentine a thousand dollar U. S. bond. She would like the day to come oftener.

New Yorkers talk of a new tubular iron tunnel under East River to connect them with Brooklyn.

Negroes are not to be admitted to the inauguration ball. The committee have settled the matter finally.

THE FAIRFIED HERALD

WINNSBORO, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, March 10, 1869.

Desportes, Williams & Co., Props.

Grants Inaugural.

The real substantial points of Grant's Inaugural are his bold stand for payment of the bondholders in gold, and in favor of manhood suffrage, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It is natural that the master of the destinies of this country, which Grant undoubtedly now is, should favor both of these measures, since they both tend to strengthen and extend the power of the Executive. Universal suffrage will necessitate a strong military establishment, unless it be supposed that the Southern people are going tamely to submit to a permanent negro militia, such as the bill before our Legislature has a tendency to create and establish, for the support of a government unacceptable to the white people of the State. And the adoption of the policy of paying the Government bonds in gold, means a permanent national debt and a monied aristocracy, provided universal suffrage does not lead to total repudiation. There is such a thing as making a government too strong, so that revolution alone can break it.

The discussion of the Massachusetts claim, for money expended by Massachusetts in the war of 1812, in the U. S. Senate, is suggestive on the subject of national debt. A claim only fifty-six years old! And remember, that the several States of the North expended just as much as the general Government, in the late war, and expect the Government to assume it all. So that the total debt is now five billions. When a statesman talks of paying it all, with six per cent interest, in gold, does he mean people with ordinary common sense to consider him as gravely joking? Or does he wish to give the next military hero, the conqueror of Cuba, or the most distinguished soldier of a war with England, the very best plank, we mean, repudiation, upon which to carry the people against him, and even swords, if necessary, in a successful effort to overthrow and revolutionize a government of the rich, that tramples brutally on the poor!

Down With Rotten Fences.

A fence-law requiring the owners of stock to fence them in, instead of compelling those who do not own stock to fence them out, would save millions of dollars now uselessly expended, and add millions more to the wealth of the South, by its necessary consequences.

1. It would save millions; for our present fences cost millions to keep them even in miserable repair.

2. It would save time and labor, at this season of the year when they are worth most. If the six or ten weeks occupied by unwilling laborers in half-making fences, were employed in subsoiling, and in making manure, how greatly it would increase our crops.

3. A beautiful proverb says, "there is gold under the foot of the sheep;" and, if put under wholesome compulsion by a wise fence-law, our planters, who will never voluntarily combine with each other upon any plan, however wise, upon any subject, however important, would all unconsciously unite in improving their cattle and horses, and in keeping sheep and finding the gold beneath their feet. Some compulsion is necessary, and the only compulsion that will reach them effectually, is not simply the consideration of their ultimate interest, but the mandate of a legislative enactment that they cannot disobey. The legislator who carries such a fence-law through the General Assembly, will deserve well of the State. We regard our system of culture as in its infancy, and such a legislator will simply cut the gums of the teething child.

A New Fence Law and Immigration.

If planters were compelled to keep in their stock, they would find it profitable to employ stockminders, whose exclusive duty it would be to guard and feed stock, to pile manure, mixing gypsum and charcoal and other [illegible] with it, and to attend to the dairy. For such purposes black labor is almost worthless; for, just in proportion to the saintliness of a negro's character, that is, to the number of "visitations" he preaches, and to the number of wives and children he has scattered over the neighboring plantations, will a planter lose his stock by direct theft, or by collusion with thieves. Besides, a negro [illegible] no scientific manuring, and will not obey orders on the subject; it is a continual strife. Each planter, then, will find that it will pay a handsome profit to get a white dairyman and stock-minder and his wife and children settled upon his plantation. And what a change would soon be seen in every imaginable respect!

2. Having gone to the expense of hiring laborers to attend exclusively to live-stock and making compost manure, the planter will naturally try to make every edge cut, and will find it profitable to raise for the market mutton and beef. An abundance of fresh meat will result, at reasonable prices, and as soon as that is assured, an abundance of skilled white labor for every imaginable purpose, will naturally follow.

Unsexing Woman.

The *National Intelligencer* has an eloquent article on the detestable agitation of the day about giving the ballot to women:

"They can be considered nothing but invaders of domestic peace, inciters to social disorder, violence, and discord, who seek to draw woman from her appointed and supremely exalted sphere of home, as the guardian angel of the world's inner life, and plunge her immeasurably fine and feminine sensibilities, in the coarse and jarring throng of masculine public life. The times on which we have fallen are all unchanged. The same fanaticism which has overthrown, or is overflowing, the order and good government of the State, in its restlessness under the wholesome restraints of everything conservative and settled, is striving also to overthrow the good order and good government of the fireside; and as in the former case the larger liberty of man is pleaded as the propelling motive, and in justification, so in the latter case the larger liberty of woman is pleaded, linked with a thousand unnamed yet fancied benefits that would accrue to her, and through her to mankind. Any man with a properly organized mind, and who is capable of calm and philosophical reflection on the nature and the province of the two sexes, and how they stand at the antipodes, one of strength and the other of tenderness, cannot but condemn the tendency, as here indicated, of fanatical and unbalanced natures; and every woman endowed as Heaven meant she should be, in whose being beats a sense of almost superhuman elevation, and who feels, as she ought, that it is her high and paramount prerogative to create the social realm, and rule it by the power and the purity of the heart, must shrink with repugnance and womanly dread, at and casting aside all that makes her better than men, as to enter the low public and political arena of men, and participate in its struggles, its low ambitions, its corruptions, and its debasing influences. She could but feel herself profaned. Once there, she would feel herself an outcast, and look back upon the sweet dominion which she had left, where she sat unrivalled, lifted up and pure, as our first parents did when exiled from the Garden of yielding to the tempter, and never restored to that peaceful Eden again."

Court at Bennettsville.

The Bennettsville *Journal* says:

The first session of this Court under the new regime, which convened on the third Monday in January ultimo, as previously stated, adjourned on Friday last, the 29th, having dispatched a vast amount of business, greatly to the satisfaction of the parties interested. Seven cases were tried on the criminal docket, some of which required a great deal of patient investigation, and the verdicts that have been rendered seem to meet with the entire satisfaction of the whole community.

The impartiality and determination of the presiding Judge, exercised as far as it was in his power to use all his influence to maintain law and order and to punish crime, has gained for him the good opinion of the whole community. In his charge to the juries, it was plainly manifest that he was determined to do all parties justice.

The selection of our new Solicitor, Maj. Shaw, was indeed fortunate for the circuit and for the whole State. A fine speaker, a logical reasoner, a thorough practical lawyer, he has left an indelible impression upon the minds of the people, and has established a reputation for ability in the faithful discharge of his duties that can never be forgotten.

This new judicial system established under the new order of things, is far from being adapted to all the wants of the country. No change was required, and as as long as the present system continues, there will probably be great uncertainty as to the proper administration of justice. The old laws of the State were as good as they could have been made, and the change has by no means modified the law in any shape or form.

"The session closed on Friday, 29th January, Judge Rutland presiding. It is but justice to him to say, that the people and the Bar, were well pleased with the able and courteous manner in which he discharged the arduous duties of his new position."

Mr. Abial Foster, we are informed by the *Pickens Courier*, died suddenly at his residence at Old Pickens Court House on Monday evening the 22d instant. Mr. Foster was formerly a citizen of this place. He was a native of the State of New Hampshire.

The Independence of Cuba.—Congressman Robinson, of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution in the House on Monday last, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Whereas by the recent revolution in Spain the party claiming the right to hold Cuba in subjection was banished from the kingdom; and whereas the people of Spain, thus establishing for themselves the right of self-government, cannot consistently deny that right to the people of Cuba; and whereas said people of Cuba have for four months successfully resisted the foreign invaders who, without color of international law, are now pouring troops into that country to stifle the free voice and crush the liberties of that brave people; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to report forthwith a bill recognizing the independence of Cuba, as we have recognized the independence of Spain, from the oppressors of both.

Greenville.—The *Enterprise* says: "We think it due to a great many creditors in this and other parts of the State that their liberal and generous course in compromising old debts should be commended as it deserves. We have heard recently of many instances of liberal settlement between parties, and we believe that the disposition to make them has decidedly increased of late. Parties have become more and more impressed with the reasonableness of compromises, and a liberal settling public opinion of the people generally, and the views of the lawyers, all favor them at this time. We have seen that in Anderson the juries have brought in verdicts scaling old debts, and were sustained by the approval of the people and the bar. The feeling as to such debts will still extend in every country, according to the circumstances. A public meeting next sale day is to be held at the courthouse in Greenville, in reference to this important matter."

Discharge of Lieut. Braine.—In the United States Court, before Judge Benedict on Monday afternoon, by direction of Attorney General Evarts, Assistant District Attorney Purris entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of John C. Braine, who has been under arrest and indictment for piracy since October, 1866 and moved his discharge, which was directed by the Court.

Braine left the Court in a hack, and to one of the officers he said he would first go to Savannah, were some of his relatives reside.

Speech of a Tennessee Scalawag in Congress.—"I will stand here, Mr. Speaker," roared Mullins, "till the Angel Gabriel snaps his last gun. I will stand here till the [illegible] cry me out, piece-meal, through the Archangel fires the crack of doom, amid the wreck of matter and a crush of boards, and Asia tumbles into Africa, leaving the polar star to glean like the eye of hell upon a mighty void of collateral chaos."—*Don Piatt*.

New Orleans, unlike any other great city in the world, is surrounded by wild animals. Deer are shot within five miles of the City Hall, and alligators abound in the neighboring swamps. Old residents, indeed, remember when young alligators were caught in the street gutters. The last news is than an American spotted tiger has completely devoured a little girl in a parish not far from the city. These animals, it is said, are increasing in that part of Louisiana.

A Connecticut editor fell on an icy sidewalk last week. He did not use "unparliamentary language," as some would have done, but bit his lips, rubbed down the bruises, and while a benevolent smile radiated his countenance, remarked: "We don't cherish any ill will, but for light and entertaining reading matter, recommend to us the obituary of the man who owns this sidewalk."

"A Clean Sweep" Suggested.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says: "General Grant has received by express a stout, new three-stringed broom, with a red, white and blue handle, from Ohio.—Several persons were present in the General's room when it was handed to him, and numerous jokes passed as to its being an intimation that he should 'sweep clean;' but the General himself expressed no opinion."

Napoleon I. was a very awkward dancer. On one occasion he danced with a beautiful countess, who could not conceal her blushes at his ridiculous. On leading her to her seat he remarked, "The fact is, Madam, my forte lies not so much in dancing myself as in making others dance."

One of Robert Hall's congregation took him to task for not preaching more frequently on predestination.—Hall replied: "I perceive you are predestined to be an ass, and what is more, I see that you are determined to make your calling and election sure."

The Accident to General Grant's Father.—Going down the capitol steps he made a misstep, and fell backwards down eight or ten of the stone steps, striking his head against them and badly injuring his right hip, and sustaining other damage, but breaking no bones.

The Wrong Article.—A sample of Minnesota wheat has been sent to Washington to be analyzed by a committee. Better have sent the article [illegible] with which most members of Congress [illegible] than with the original grain.

Grant Pesters the Radicals Again.—Another Pennsylvania delegation has talked with Gen. Grant, who plainly suggested that most of the members had already signed a request for another man. Some had signed for several. If all these memorials should become known, some of those who had put their names to them might feel themselves put in a ridiculous position.

Grant said: "I think a President should be allowed to choose his own Cabinet without interference from any one. They are his confidential advisers, and he must best know whom he wishes to call to him in that capacity. In minor positions under the Government he is likely to welcome suggestions, for there are a great many of them, and he cannot be expected in every case to know who are the best qualified men; but in selecting his Cabinet he may properly act without suggestions from any source. One thing he would say: Those whom he selected would all be men who were loyal to the Union during the war, and who gave a strong and faithful support to the platform ticket on which he was elected."

The Sugar Trade—Speculation in Boston.—The Boston *Journal*, of the 22d inst., says: "The sugar market continues firm, and the late rise in prices is fully maintained, the trade generally holding to the opinion that whatever may be the result in the present struggle in Cuba it is likely to continue long enough to materially interfere with the operations of labor throughout the island; both intelligent persons who have long resided in that country think that the Government will overcome the insurgents, and that, after the meeting of the Cortes in Spain, such favorable propositions will be made to the Cubans as will secure quiet. In the meantime holders of sugar are reaping a harvest. A sale of a [illegible] importation of raw sugar was made in this city Friday, which realized a profit of upwards of $40,000 to the owner."

To Freshen Rancid Butter.—Here is a fact worth a year's subscription to a paper: "To a pint of water add thirty drops (about half a teaspoonful) of liquid chloride of lime. Wash in this two and a half pounds of rancid butter. When every particle of the butter has come in contact with the water, let it stand an hour or two; then wash the butter well again in pure water. The butter is then left without any odor, and has the sweetness of fresh butter. These preparations of lime have nothing injurious in them."

Southern Securities in New York.—The *Herald*, of Monday, gives the following as the result of Saturday's market:

Southern securities were higher and buoyant at the close of the week, indicative and investment demand.—Doubtless the diversion of attention in this direction is due to the sudden enhancement of our bonds abroad.—What is true of the whole ought to be true of the part. Hence, an appreciation in national securities is naturally followed by an advance in State stocks.

The wheat crop is looking splendidly, and farmers are jubilant over the prospects for a large yield. The majority of our farmers are through with their spring ploughing. A party of New Yorkers were in this place for several days on the look out for good Vally land.—*Shenandoah Herald*.

The largest man on record in modern times was Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, born in 1798. He was seven feet and six inches high. At his death in 1857 he weighed a little over 1,000 pounds.

Split in the Republican Party South.—A Georgia democratic paper declares that the republican party of that State is now "hopelessly split in twain." One faction is headed by Gov. Bullock, who wants the State again kicked out of the Union, and the other is headed by the Atlanta *Era*.

The Spanish Temperament.—The quiet, orderly, self-governing character of the Spanish race is seen on a grand scale just now in Spain, Cuba, Mexico and all South America.

There are 15 cotton factories in North Carolina, running 21,112 spindles, and turning out 3,000,000 pounds of spun cotton yarn.

A conference of negro Methodists, held recently in Columbus, Ga., ended in a knock down and drag out fight between a buck deacon and a deaconess.

When you want a warm bath and can't pay for one, just pull your neighbor's nose and you'll soon be in hot water.

An old lady hearing of a pedestrian's "great feat," wondered why they didn't interfere with his fast walking.

"O, Ma!" said a little girl who had been to the show, "I've seen the elephant, and he walks backwards and eats with his tail."

A boy in England playfully snapped an empty pistol at his grandmother, and the old lady fell dead, slain by imagination.

Victor Emanuel is said to be so lazy that his private Secretary has to sign for the bills passed by the Italian Parliament.

A lady in New York ran up a bill of $40,000 for dress goods in three months, and ran her husband into bankruptcy.

Mynheer Drinkhoff makes a distinction thus: "Too much whiskey is too much but too much lager beer is shoost right."

Winnsboro Cotton Market.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending Saturday, 6th of March, amounted to 149 bales, at 20 a 26¼.

GROCERIES.

TWENTY thousand dollars worth of Groceries, on hand and to arrive, for Spring trade,

CONSISTING OF

50 Hhd. Bacon.
20 Bbls. Sugars, assorted.
15 Bags Coffee.
25 Bbls. Molasses.
5 Bbls. Syrup.
100 Bbls. Flour from $10 to $15.
40 Bbls. Potatoes.
150 Doz Hoes, all sizes.
2000 lbs. Plough Steel.
10 Doz Scythe Blades.

With every variety of Family Groceries; as low as can be bought in the State, for Cash.

ALSO.

5000 bushels of Corn, on Commission. And any quantity of Guano, or Phosphates ordered from Importers, at 2½ per cent. Commission.

BACOT & CO.

mar 10-tf

SALE.

I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder, at my residence, on Monday the 15th inst., several well broken and young mules and horses, on a credit until the 1st November, 1869. Notes to be secured by at least two (2) approved sureties.

J. P. MACFIE.

mar 9-1t

NO MULE.

TO GO TO MILL, BUT HERE'S YOUR

Corn Meal

AND

GRITS,

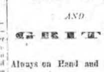
Always on Hand and for Sale

BY

E. W. OLLEVER & CO.

mar 8

MARBLE YARD.



I HAVE just received a complete assortment of the finest qualities of American and Italian Marble of all dimensions, viz: Monuments, Head-Stones, Monumental Head-Stones, Tombs, Table Slabs, Bureau Tops, &c., which I will sell as low as any Marble Dealer in the State.

Call and be convinced.

LELAND M. SPEERS.

feb 6-3m Opposite the Office.

AN ORDINANCE

To Raise Supplies for the Fiscal Year Commencing April 1st, 1869, and ending April 1st, 1870.

I. BE it enacted and ordained by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Winnsboro, S. C., in Council met, that a tax for the sums and in the manner hereinafter mentioned shall be raised and paid into the Treasury of said Town for the use and services thereof; that is to say, Ten Cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all real estate, within the corporate limits, to be assessed as heretofore; three dollars to be paid by every male inhabitant of said Town, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, in lieu of working upon the streets of said Town, and three per cent. on the amount of all sales at auction.

II. And be it further enacted and ordained, that the foregoing taxes, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Town Council of Winnsboro, on or before the 1st day of April, prox., and in default of such payment the person so offending against this ordinance shall be fined in double the amount of tax by him or her assessed.

III. And be it further enacted and ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any person to represent publicly for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or exhibit wax figures or show, or entertainment of any kind whatsoever, without first obtaining a license from the Town Council, which license shall be granted upon the payment of Ten Dollars, except in the case of circus companies, which shall be Thirty Dollars; and any person violating this provision of this ordinance shall be fined Fifty Dollars for each and every offence.

IV. And be it further enacted and ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any person to sell intoxicating liquors, in amounts less than three gallons, or in any amount to be drunk wholly or in part at the place where sold, any where within one mile of the Court House, of said Town, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Clerk of the Council, which may be granted upon the payment of Sixty Dollars for what is known as "Retail License," and One Hundred and Twenty five Dollars for what is known as "Tavern License," and any person violating this provision of this ordinance shall be fined Fifty Dollars for each and every offense.

Done in Council this, the 23d day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and with the corporate seal of said Town affixed.

[L. S.] G. H. McMASTER, Intendant.

I. N. Withers, Sec. and Tres.

feb 24

LOST SCRIP.

DUE notice is hereby given; that three months after date applications will be made, to the South Carolina Rail Road, and South Western Rail Road Bank for an issue of new Scrip for two half shares in said Road and Bank, corresponding with two whole shares, No. 979, dated October 19, 1848. The original of which has been lost; supposed to have been destroyed by the invasion of Sherman's army in February, 1865.

W. G. CORKE.

feb 23-lam3m

Local Items.

New Advertisements.

Groceries—at Bacot & Co.
"Here's Your Meal."—E. W. Ollever.
Horse and Mules for Sale, apply to Jas. P. Macfie.
English Dairy Cheese at John McIntyre & Co.
Hardware, &c — Ketchin, McMaster & Brice.

Court.

The Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas for this County, convened Monday, but owing to the non-arrival of Judge Boozer, the Court was adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

We are informed that the Court will remain in session for at least two weeks, there being some forty-five State cases to be disposed of.

A Suggestion.

The *Gardener's Monthly* has the following sensible suggestions about the treatment of frozen plants:

"Should any of our fair readers find her plants, by some unlucky calculation, frozen in the morning, do not remove them at once to a warm place, but dip them in cold water and set them in a dark spot where they will barely escape freezing. Sunlight will only help the frost's destructive powers."

A Handsome Donation.

A community that exhibits a cordial appreciation of extraordinary merit combined with modest diffidence, is certainly upon the road of progress and improvement, and is apt to retain each honest man, that noblest work of God, that the course of Providence happens to fling in their midst, and attract others besides. We could not but rejoice, therefore, to hear that his many friends and admirers have lately made the Rev. G. R. Brackett, the sincerely loved Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Winnsboro, several handsome presents, among them a beautiful gold watch and chain. Mr. Brackett's health has been feeble of late, and such testimonials of generous affection from a community by no means wealthy, must be very cheering, dissipating all of those morbid anxieties and cares, that banish repose and weigh like a night-mare upon the minds of earnest men, whose strength to do their duty threatens to fail them. God's blessing will surely rest upon these deeds of genuine friendship.

How to Laundry.

Every housekeeper, doubtless, will thank us for the following, which we extract from an exchange, and we hope our own laundress will profit by the suggestions it contains:

"A laundress give the following recipe for doing up shirt bosoms: Any lady who desires to make home happy will do well to try the experiment. It will be found a sovereign antidote to that perilous staff which ways upon the heart—an ill-ironed and ill-fitting shirt bosom. Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more water, and then having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch made in the usual manner will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of neatness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed."

A Warning.

We have received a communication warning persons unaccustomed to judge of the quality and worth of dry goods, against the impositions of a set of Yorkshire English Yankees, "probably in the employ of genuine Northern Yankees," now passing through our State; who dazzling the unsuspecting by a display of patterns and samples of goods never to arrive, which they offer at fabulously low prices, palm off in lots, goods worth about thirty five or forty dollars, at the handsome price and profit of fifty dollars for each lot. We had better buy at home, and only when we need for immediate use. This is true economy.

Important to Farmers.

The February number of the *Carolina Farmer* is the best yet issued. This is an enterprise that should be generously sustained by the farmers and planters of the South. Though now in its fourth issue, the *Farmer* has already taken a high stand in the agricultural literature of the day, and bids fair to reach the highest standard of excellence. Send two dollars, for a year's subscription, to Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C. And, if possible secure the back numbers.

Grant's Cabinet.

The following is a correct list of Grant's Cabinet:

Secretary of State.—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; Secretary of the Treasury—Alexander T. Stewart, of New York; Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General—Eben R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio; Postmaster-General—J. A. Creswell, of Maryland; Schofield remains Secretary of War, pro. tem.

The President nominated Sherman for General; Sheridan for Lieutenant General; Schofield to be Major-General; and Columbus Delano, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. All of these nominations, with the Cabinet were confirmed.

Judge Hoar, the new Attorney General, for several years past has been upon the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts.

Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania, the new Secretary of the Navy, is a retired merchant of Philadelphia.

It is seldom that we use the columns of this paper to "puff" or notice the thousand and one" articles known as "Patent Medicines." We, however, vary from our rule in the present case, that we call attention to the article known as "S. T.—1860—X., Plantation Bitters." We desire it understood that we do so without any solicitation or promise of benefit from the proprietor or other interested parties. We simply do it as an act of duty towards those who are laboring under physical disability, weakness, and the various complaints arising from impurities of the blood. Having used the Bitters at the instigation of a friend, (and, we confess, with some misgivings at the outset,) we found them a most valuable medical compound, and to our great satisfaction, accomplished the object for which they were used.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. mar 4—1x1w

Supreme Court Decision Against the Railroad Appropriation Bills.—*Raleigh, Feb. 23.*—The decision of the Supreme Court adverse to the Chatham Railroad appropriation is published to-day. This has the effect to reduce the State debt many millions of dollars.

The Western North Carolina Railroad and Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford roads are untainted.

The Court also declares the Stay law unconstitutional.

A Fearful Ride.—In New York, on Thursday last, two boys mounted the cow-catcher to a locomotive standing on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, supposing the engine would move only a few blocks. The engine was ordered to Poughkeepsie, and did not stop until it reached Peekskill. The boys had hung to the iron bars, screaming for help, but as they were hidden by the smokestack the engineer did not perceive them. At Peekskill both were discovered, but so overcome with fright that neither could walk.

Antediluvian Researches in Pennsylvania.—Ever since the announcement that Pennsylvania was to be represented in Grant's Cabinet, and that the happy man was even himself ignorant of the bliss in store for him, the antediluvian researches have been going on by the newspapers in that State to discover who the individual is. The tertiary period has already been reached and the strata found to be of a calcareous formation.

The Naturalization Bill.—The passage of the naturalization bill in the House this afternoon is regarded as lost time, for no one believes it can become a law, as it is a legal anomaly—special legislation for New York, where there is no authority but for a general statute affecting alike all the States. The Senate will doubtless pass it over in silence, but should the bill be passed by that body the President will certainly make a pocket-veto of it.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

Postal Telegraph System.—It is stated that the Post-Office Committee of the House of Representatives have decided to report in favor of the establishment of a postal telegraph system. They will report substantially in favor of Mr. Hubbard's bill, but they are opposed to that portion of it looking to the incorporation of new companies.

The Missouri Legislature recently borrowed a joke from the Illinois Assembly, and disposed of St. Louis by annexing it to a very small city on the north side of the Missouri river. The act was passed, too, during a quorum of the House. The St. Louis delegation was absent, and only a few of the members thought about the bill was not a serious one until after the vote was taken.

News has been received in St. Louis of another fight with the Indians. A large village, west of the Wichita mountains, was attacked and destroyed on the 20th January last by a column of the 3d U. S. Cavalry. Eighteen Indians killed. Unlike the lives of "niggers," those of Indians are not sacred.

A sharp negro from the South has been fooling the "sharp" people of Amherst, Mass, by dressing himself up in women's clothes and passing for a widow of Uncle Tom of Cabin fame.

The cable announces the death, at Paris, on Monday last, of Lamartine, the French poet and historian, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Reflection is a flower of the mind, giving out wholesome fragrance; reverie is the same flower when rank and running to seed.

Latest by Telegraph.

The Inauguration Address of President Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The following is the Inaugural Address, delivered to-day by Gen. Grant, upon taking the oath of office of President of the United States.

Citizens of the United States:—Your suffrage has elevated me to the office of President of the United States. I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office came to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people on all the leading questions agitative the public mind.

I will always express my views to Congress and urge them, according to my judgment; and when I think it advisable, will exercise the constitutional privileges of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but not to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to, as well as those who favor them. I know of no method to secure the repeal of bad laws, so effectually, as their strongest execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement, in the next four years, which the preceding administration have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be obtained. This requires security of person and property, and regard for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. Laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as a return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class of the country at large, must be provided for, to protect the National honor. Every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiation of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected; and the greatest possible retrenchment in expenditure in every department of the Government.—When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty, from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity of twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries?

Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box in the shape of the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these resources, and it may be necessary, also, that the general government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of a dollar to use now, and not before.

Whilst the question of specie payment is in abeyance the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The Nation should follow the same rule. A protracted commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who, from their age, must be its rulers, twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the National honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth, in their day, if they only are true to themselves, should inspire them with National pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in the common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid, or if specie payment is to be resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. In a united determination to do, is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable; but it will be, when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country and trade resumes its wonted channels.

It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for, and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other; and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wheresoever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats.

I respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect of our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indian, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope, and express the desire that it may be, by the ratification of the Fifteenth Article of amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance, one toward another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy Union; and I ask the prayers of the Nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

Foreign News.

HAVANA, March 2.

Diario reports a victory for the troops at Cifuentes; 300 rebels surrounded at Villa Clara. Gen. Lesca is reported as advancing into the interior without opposition, by avoiding routes where the rebels are posted behind fortifications. Diario also says that the revolutionary General, Napoleon Arango, has joined the Spanish General, Valmaseda, with 2,000 men. Thus reinforced, Valmaseda set out from Puerto Principe to meet Lesca, moving from Laguna, when the combined forces will attack the Quesida. Four Spanish gunboats are cruising between Laguna. The Spanish man of war Gerdona is watching the revolutionists in Nassau waters.

LONDON, March 6.

The English and French journals warmly eulogize Grant's inaugural, and argue that the paragraph on foreign policy indicates peace.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2

In the House, last night, Schenck desired to suspend the rules to consider the Senate amendment to the bill strengthening the public credit. Butler objected, when the following occurred: "Schenck—Very well. I want it understood by the country that it is on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts that we cannot get at that bill."

Butler—"And I want it understood by the country that the gentleman from Ohio cannot get at that swindling brokers' bill on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts."

A resolution sympathizing with Spain and Cuba, and authorizing the President to recognize Cuba whenever, in his opinion, a republican form of government shall have been established, passed unanimously. Recess.

In the Senate, an ineffectual effort was made to consider the pay of Southern Senators. Recess.

It is rumored that General Steadman is imprisoned in Cuba.

Pardons for Spangler and Arnold are momentarily expected from the Attorney General's office, when the President will sign them.

At dinner, on Sunday, Grant, on tolerable good authority, is reported to have said: "Let reconstruction alone; these minor perplexities will soon be swallowed up by the greater events growing out of the recognition of Cuba and a contest over the Alabama claims."

An immense crowd was at the President's last reception.

Adjutant-General Townsend refused to surrender General Beauregard's papers and letters.

The Reconstruction Committee have no more meeting this session.

The Chicago *Tribune* recommends Joshua R. Hill, of Georgia, for the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The House was hot in session to-day. Committees will be announced on Tuesday. The Cabinet met to-day—absent Hoar and Cox. The Cabinet appointments excite no enthusiasm. Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois have ratified the fifteenth amendment.

In the Senate, Sumner introduced a bill securing equal rights in the District of Columbia, and moved its present consideration. Vickers objected, and it went over. Bills were introduced reorganizing the Navy Department, defining and amending the Act punishing crime against the United States, repealing the 8th section of the Act establishing the Treasury Department, prohibiting further treaties with Indians, improving and enlarging the harbor of Mobile. The Chair laid before the Senate the following from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:—Since the nomination and confirmation of Alexander Stewart to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find that, by the eighth section of the Act of Congress, approved September 1, 1789, it is provided as follows, to-wit: (Section here quoted.) In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. Stewart had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress from the operations of the same. Sherman introduced a Bill repealing the said eighth section, but providing that the Secretary shall act in no case in which he is personally interested, and asked the present consideration of the bill. Sumner objected. He thought the matter ought to receive the most careful and profound consideration. The removal of political disabilities was discussed to adjournment.

Three hundred and fifteen of the Cuban prisoners will certainly go to Fernando Poo. Many of them belong to the first class Cuban families.

Late Paraguayan advices state that Lopez still heads the army, and is fortifying in the interior.

It is said that Washburne will decline the Secretaryship of State on account of ill health.

Customs receipts from 221 to 27th inclusive, $4,100,000.

Judge Busteed, who was expected to resign after favorable investigation of his case before the House Judiciary Committee, will probably proceed to Alabama and hold court.

Delano will qualify on Wednesday as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Grant has not yet announced his private Secretary. His staff officers are acting in that capacity. Sherman retains Dent, Comstock and Porter, of Grant's staff in their former positions. The assistant secretaries were called to the White House to day and instructed to do only routine business until the new secretaries are installed.

News Items.

PORTLAND, ME., March 2.

The Democrats carried this city for the first time since 1855.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

Rev. Dr. Carlos Gillette, of the Protestant Episcopal American Board of Missions, died suddenly to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6.

There was a snow storm here to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.

The steamship Panthern, hence for Liverpool, with 16,000 barrels of bulk wheat and 600 bales of cotton, sunk last night just inside the bar, at Southwest pass, in consequence of a collision with the tow boat, Heroine. The Panthern had been stuck on the bar for the last three days, and had just gotten clear when the accident occurred. No particulars.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 6, P. M.

Cotton active with sales of 3,000 bales, at 29¼. Gold 30⅝.

Market. Charleston

CHARLESTON, March 6.

Cotton in rather better demand; sales 750 bales—middlings 28¼; receipts 383.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.

Cotton firmer but not higher—uplands 12; Orleans 12¼.

An old man employed to hunt rabbits on the Duke of Portland's estate in England, was recently found dead in a rabbit hole from which he could not get out. He was drawn out by the heels, grasping a rabbit and a ferrit in his hands.

"What does a man think of when he thinks of nothing?" said a young lady to a gentleman with whom she had broken an engagement.

"He thinks, miss, of a woman's promise."

A Washington dispatch says that as the time for the distribution of offices comes round, "General Grant's friends are rapidly increasing."

General Grant is reported as having said that New England cannot have more than one member of the Cabinet, and that one must come from Massachusetts.

A Spanish man of war is cruising on the southern coast for a small steamer from a southern port said to be carrying recruits and supplies to the rebels in Cuba.

HARDWARE.

ANOTHER large arrival of Hardware consisting of Swedes Plow and Laying Iron, Refined Horse Shoe Iron, Round and Band Iron, Plow Steel, Bellows, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Spades, Shovels, Weeding and Garden Hoes, Stock and Dies, Stock, Pad and Knob Locks, Wrought Gate Hinges, Cast and Wrought Butts, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Files, Coat, Hat and Wardrobe Hooks, Barrel and Square Bolts, Steel and Iron Squares, Tying Squares and a great variety of other articles of Hardware.

ALSO,

We keep on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Brogans, Gents, Boys, and Misses Shoes, and a fine quality of Ladies Dress Shoes.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Lamp Oil, White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, Varnish and Glue.

Ketchin, McMaster & Brice,
WINNSBORO, S. C.
mar 6

Campsen Flouring Mills,

14 Market St., Opposite State Street,

JOHN CAMPSEN & CO.
30 EAST BAY, CORNER ATLANTIC WHARF.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GRAIN, Hay, Flour, and Commission Merchants. Also, Manufacturers of Grits, Meal. A large stock of Northern, Southern and Campsen Mills Flour, always on hand at lowest market rates.
feb 27—6m

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Secrets of the Great City.

A Work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.

If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

Price only $2.75 per Copy.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CAUTION.—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.75 per copy.
mar 10—4w

Lock Haven, Pa.

Messrs. Lippincott & Bakewell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gents:—We have been using your make of Gang Saws in our Mill, and find them, in point of quality, superior to any we have ever used. Yours, &c.
SHAW, BLANCHARD & CO.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL—We have no trouble with your Saws; they don't need to be lined up with paper; we put them on the Mandrel and they go right along.

Temper perfectly uniform and quality unsurpassed. Respectfully,
CHAS. J. FOX.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

Manufacturers of Circular, Mulay, Mill Gang and Cross Cut Saws. Chopping Axes, all shapes. Coburn's Patent Axe. Shovels, Spades and Miles' Patent Covered Scoop.
mar 10—4w

WANTED, AGENTS,

$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.
mar 10—4w

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "PENN LETTER BOOK." *For Copying Letters Without Press or Water.* This Great time, Labor and Money-Saving Invention brings a really indispensable feature of business within the reach of all. Price, 2.25 and upward.

None see it but praise its simplicity and convenience, as it recommends itself, and sells at sight. Adapted to every kind of business. It does not play out, as the first sale is only a beginning. Exclusive territory given. For testimonials, terms, &c., address P. GARRETT, & CO., 702 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
mar 10—4w

TO THE WORKING CLASS:—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free.—Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address G. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.
mar 10—4w.

$5000 a year can be made by live agents, selling my new and valuable invention. Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second st, Baltimore, Md.
mar 10.

AGENTS WANTED in every town to sell the celebrated Clipper Mower and Reapers—Lightest draft and most durable machines made. Send for circulars. CLIPPER MOWER & REAPER Co, 12 Cliff st., New York.
mar 10—4w

$3 Wonder.
Industry Sewing Machine,

Only Three Dollars. Simple, practical and durable. Makes the Elastic chain stitch, and adapted for all kinds of plain sewing. Any child can operate it. An elegant Gift. Testimonials daily. Sent in perfect order on receipt of price, $3. Address INDUSTRY SEWING MACHINE CO., Manchester, N. H.
mar 10

FOR $100 PER LINE

We will insert an advertisement in one thousand Newspapers, one month. The list includes Single Papers of over 100,000 Circulation weekly, more than 100 Daily Papers, in which the advertiser obtains 24 insertions to the month, and the leading Papers in more than 500 different towns and cities. Complete Files can be examined at our office. Send Stamp for our Circular. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, New York.

The Patent Magic Comb

Will color gray hair a permanent black or brown. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail for $1.25. Address
WM. PATTON, Treasurer, Magic Comb Co., Springfield, Mass.
mar 10—4w

WANTED—AGENTS

TO sell the American Knitting Machine. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
mar 10—4w

AGENTS, FARMERS, GARDENERS and FRUIT GROWERS.—Send for particulars of "Best's Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to testify will be forwarded to any part of the United States and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents are wanted in every County in the United States.—Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md.
mar 10—4w

VELOCIPEDE WHEELS,

MANUFACTURED BY

S. N. BROWN & CO.,
Dayton, Ohio.

They also make a prime article of Spokes, and Hubs for light Carriage and Buggy Wheels. Send for price list.
mar 10

$3000 SALARY. Address U. S. Piano Co, New York.
mar 10

TUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 31 So. Front St. & 35 Letitia St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Advances Made. Charges Reasonable. Correspondents kept thoroughly posted in all changes of the market.
mar 10

EMPLOYMENT that pays. For particulars, address S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.
mar 10

A. N. LANCASTER will buy Iowa Lands and Chicago property; also Lands and City Lots sold for taxes and otherwise encumbered. 18 Wall street, New York.
mar 10

ERRING BUT NOBLE—Self help for Young Men, who having erred; desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. If benefited return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.
mar 10—4w

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA SPECIALITY.—Cures legally guaranteed or money returned. By the Inventor of the Celebrated Patent Invisible Organic Vibrator for Incurable Deafness. Send 10c. for Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, Dr. T. H. STILWELL, 198 Bleecker St., N. Y.
mar 10

HORRIBLE!!

I suffered with CATARRH THIRTY YEARS!—was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Address,
REV. T. J. MEAD.
mar 19 Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

Free for a 3 Cent Stamp.

A PAMPHLET containing valuable information on the subject of Advertising. A List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York.
mar 10

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Consisting of

SPRING PRINTS, New York mills, Wamsutta, Utica and Water Twist Long Cloths, 11 and 10 quarter Sheeting, Ladies fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, &c.

Also,

New supply Plantation Hoes,
Plough Steel,
Riding and
Dray Bridles,
Mule and
Horse Collars,
Harness,
Saddle Bags,
Tin Ware, Mule Shoes, &c.
WITHERS & LAW.
feb 13

HIDES!

HIDES! HIDES!

HIDES!!!

BEST DRY HIDES, 20 cents.

BEST GREEN HIDES, 10 cents.

JOHN P. MATTHEWS, jr.
jan 30

LATE ARRIVALS!

PLANTATION TOOLS!

PLOW STEEL, Plantation Hoes, Horse Shoe Iron and Pot Ware, a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Axes, Hardware, Dry Goods, Notions and Perishable Shoes.
THOMPSON & WOODWARD.
feb 11

Good News! New Goods!!

WE are now receiving a splendid line of

NEW GOODS,

SUCH AS,

Bleached Osnaburgs all grades,
Brown Homespuns,
Drills and
Osnaburgs,
Spring Calicoes, new and
Beautiful styles,
Feather and
Mattress Ticking,
Yankee Notions,
Every description.

ALSO,

Goat, Kid and Morocco Shoes, N. C. made and warranted good.
We will continue to sell all

WINTER GOODS

at cost. Call on
LADD, BROS & CO.

KEROSENE OIL.

Drugs and Medicines, a general assortment, by
LADD BROS.
feb24

JUST RECEIVED.

BBLS. SUGAR, all grades,
RIO COFFEE,—best,
FINE S. C. CANVASS HAMS,
LARD, in Kegs,
FANCY GROCERIES,
All kinds CANDIES,
Finest French Confectioneries.

ALSO,

Fine Whiskey's,
Brandy,
Wines,
Ale and Porter.
W. M. NELSON.
jan 14

Just Received,

BY

JOHN D. McCARLEY.

FINE FAMILY FLOUR,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Rice,
Bacon,
Country Cured Hams,
Irish Potatoes,
Mackerel,
Lard,
Tea,
Candles,
Soap,
Sardines,
Oysters,
Crackers,
Cheese,
Raisins,
Oranges,
Jamaica Rum,
Porter,
Ale,
Molasses,
Whiskey, (of all kinds,)
Corn, Rye,
Bourbon,
Old Nectar, &c.,
Claret Wine,
Brandy Peaches,

Tin Ware, Candy, Pickles, Salt, Tobacco, Segars, Boots, Shoes, Pepper, Spice, Powder, Shot, Caps, "Here's your Mule" Tobacco, and numerous other articles. All of which will be sold at a small advance on New York cost for Cash only. Call and see.
nov 21

WANDO FERTILIZER.

THE Wando Mining and Manufacturing Company offers to the Planters and Farmers of the South their FERTILIZER, known as the

"WANDO FERTILIZER,"

Which the experience of the past season has proved to be one of the most valuable in our market. It has for its base the materials from the Phosphate Beds of the Company on Ashley River, and is prepared at their works at

East End of Hazel Street,

in this city. In order to guarantee its uniformity and maintain its high standard, the Company has made arrangements with the distinguished Chemist, Dr. C. U. Shepard, Jr., who carefully analyses all the ammonical and other material purchased by the Company, and the prepared

Fertilizer,

before being offered for sale. The Company is resolved to make an article which will prove to be a COMPLETE MANURE and give entire satisfaction.

For terms, circulars and other information apply to

WM. C. DUKES & CO., Agents,
No. 1 SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
Charleston, S. C.
jan 16—3m

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of Orders, made by the Hon. Geo. S. Bryan, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of South Carolina, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in Winnsboro, at 12 o'clock on Monday, 22d March, inst., the following described real estate, to wit:

The ½ interest for life, after the death of Elizabeth M. Pearson, in five hundred acres of land, situate on the waters of Terrible Creek, in Fairfield County, State of South Carolina, bounded by lands of T. J. Lyles, estate of W. S. Lyles, lands of Col. D. Provines and others.

ALSO,

The remainder in equal shares with Mary Boyce, after the death of Emeline P. Herbert, without issue, being in the tract of land whereon W. W. Herbert now resides, lying and situate in the County of Union and State of South Carolina. Bankruptcy.
S. B. CLOWNEY,
mar 13—1td Assignee.

The Fastest Route North or South, via Charlotte & S. C. and Columbia & Augusta Railroads.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 17, 1869.

ON and after Wednesday, the 17th inst., the Mail Trains over these Roads will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Graniteville at	8.45 a m
Leave Columbia	1.40 p m
" Winnsboro,	3.45 p m
" Chester,	5.40 p m
" Charlotte,	8.10 p m
" Greensboro,	1.00 a m
Arrive at Richmond, Va.	10.00 a m

Making close connection here, with trains for the North.

COMING SOUTH.

Leave New York,	8.40 p m
" Philadelphia,	12.15 a m
" Baltimore,	4.15 a m
" Washington,	7.00 a m
" Richmond,	2.00 p m
" Greensboro,	1.00 a m
" Charlotte,	5.00 a m
" Chester,	7.53 a m
" Winnsboro,	9.80 a m
Arrive at Columbia	11.50 p m
Arrive at Graniteville at	4.15 p m

AN ACCOMODATION TRAIN WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Columbia,	7.00 a m
" Winnsboro,	10.45 a m
"Chester,	2.00 p m
Arrive at Charlotte,	6.50 p m

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Charlotte,	6.40 a m
" Chester,	11.20 a m
" Winnsboro,	2.05 p m
Arrive at Columbia,	5.10 p m

C. BOUKNIGHT, Superintendent
feb 24

NEW STOCK.

BOOTS and Shoes, (N. C. make) Hats Caps, Blacking, (Mason's) Blacking Brushes, Coffee Mills, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, (fancy) Buckets, Wash Pans, Tin Plates, Strainers, Graters, Cups, Table Salt, Spoons, Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Cotton Cards, Pipes, Water Buckets, Mackerell, Cheese, Crackers, Soaps, (all kinds) Soda, Starch, Candles, Black Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nut Megs, Powder, Shot, Caps, Pistols, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Fresh Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Grant Nuts, English Walnuts, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Shoe Thread, Tacks, Yankey Notions, &c.
Just received by
JOHN McINTYRE & CO.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks.

AND many other things. Come and see. My motto is quick sales and small profits.
CHARLES MULLER,
Next door to Col. Rion's Office.
feb 6

ORANGES! ORANGES!!

ONIONS, Adamantine Candles, Colgates Family Soap, &c., for sale at
JOHN McINTYRE & CO.
jan 9

Goodrich and Early Mercer Potatoes.

ALSO Garden Seeds. Just received by KETCHIN, McMASTER & BRICE.
jan 30

WM. C. DUKES & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,
South Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

Consignments of Cotton, Rice, &c., respectfully solicited, and liberal advances made thereon.
jan 16—3m

THE OLD CAROLINA BITTERS

MANUFACTURED BY

Goodrich, Wineman, & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Charleston, S. C.
For Sale Here by
LADD BROS
sept 17—6m

B

SHRIMPS! SHRIMPS!!

ORANGES, LEMONS, Apples, Gingernuts Novelty Cakes, Kisses, Irish Potatoes, Candy, &c., a fresh supply. Call and see, for yourselves.
JOHN McINTYRE & CO.
dec 24

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A complete assortment of School Books, Blank Books and Stationery, just received by
WITHERS & LAW.
feb 26

THE BEST POTATOE.

EARLY Goodrich Potatoes and warranted Garden Seed, at
feb 2 THOMPSON & WOODWARD.

From 4 to 500 Horse Power, including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide, Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Muley and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting Pulleys, &c. Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.
WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. Co.
feb 13—6m Utica, New York.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

THE FLIGHT OF THE HOURS.

There's a patter of rain on the glass;
There's a moan, and a wail, and a sigh
Of the winds as they blustering pass
Through the sombre, tempestuous sky;
And I am all alone, and I weep
O'er the past, and present, and cry;
Oh, why—why, should I shrink from the
... that all alone? Let me die! let me die!
For my hours they go wearily by;
They go drearily, drearily by.

But I turn from the wind and the rain
And my joyless, companionless room,
In discharge of some duty again
To escape from thy gathering gloom;
Every moment with something that's meet,
To fill up I most earnestly try;
And then moments come fast and go fleet
As the clouds flitting o'er a bright sky;
And my hours go pleasantly by;
They go cheerfully, cheerfully by.

That a change o'er my spirit hath crept,
I once more in the life and the way;
For the Saviour his promise hath kept
To the souls that his mandates obey;
And the Son with the Father hath come
To bide with me and lead me on high;
And the Spirit is guiding me home,
As on wings of devotion I fly;
And my hours they go joyously by,
They go joyously, joyously by.

Cease, mourner! thy hapless complaint:
Let these lessons come home to thy soul:
O, why should'st thou thus falter and faint,
When now almost in reach of the goal!
O, arouse thee! look forward—above,
Where the light shines beyond the dark sky—
To the regions eternal, where love
And fond hopes never die, never die;
And thine hours will go joyously by:
Will go joyously, joyously by.

WHY AM I SAD!

Why am I sad to-night?
The cause is yet unknown,
My joys are often blight
Before they are fully blown.

Sometimes I merry laugh
As if I knew no sorrow
And hurl the jester's chaff
To hide the clouds of horror.

But 'neath deception's wing
The lightest heart can bleed,
And gay words joyous ring
The thoughtless world to feed.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal.]

Terry's Texas Rangers.

THE MAMELUKES OF THE WAR.

I.

It is well known that the late Confederate States cavalry, so-called, were in the main, strictly speaking, simply mounted infantry, doing splendid service, it is true, but always dismounting and preferring to dismount and fight, unless the want of time and circumstances prevented. Terry's Rangers were, however, an exception. They were organized, armed and equipped, and in action specially reserved for regular cavalry charging. Circumstances and the nature of the ground may have sometimes prevented, but this was their forte. Each was armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, two revolvers and a ponderous bowie, and adding to courage, confidence, and being most excellent horsemen, they may in truth be said to have been the Mamelukes of the war. They were in many respects a remarkable body of men—remarkable for the *esprit du corps*, their unwavering confidence in the final success of the cause, their lofty bearing in camp and in field, and the general intelligence of the rank and file. No bills of lading or chimney corner receipts for the cure of whooping cough and measles, or other false or fabricated papers, written or printed, ever passed spy or bummers through lines guarded by ranger picket; while their reports of the strength, position and movements of the enemy were always timely, valuable, and wonderfully correct. At Murfreesboro, Friday night, when Bragg was secretly and silently preparing for one of his famous movements to the rear, a ranger galloped up and exclaimed, "General the enemy himself is in full retreat." He was reprimanded and headquarters passed on. Afterwards Hardee was heard to remark, "not a devil of those rangers but would make at least a brigadier." Their excellent material is accounted for by the fact that they were picked men, and the flower of the Texas youth. It had been charged by Union men pending the vote on the proposition for the State to secede, that secession was war, and that having brought it on, rich men's sons would seek place and power, and poor men would have to do the fighting. This aspersion it was important to refute, once for all, and at the first bugle's blast. Accordingly, Terry, the Bayard of the State, issued a call which inspired the wildest enthusiasm, and the sons of the most wealthy vied with each other in a zealous and prompt response. In less than ten days the regiment was filled beyond the maximum. Numbers went away disappointed, some dejected, like the Spartans of old, because not chosen to die for their country. At their own request they were sworn in "for the war," absolutely and without condition, and this months anterior to the call for troops for three years. Each man furnished his own horse, arms and equipments, and, in a large measure paid his own way to the seat of conflict. They left Houston, Texas, 1150 strong; 500 recruits were received from time to time, making a total muster-roll of 1650 names. They were in over one hundred distinct engagements from first to last, from Woodsonville, Ky., to Graham Station, N. C., near which place they fought the last fight of the war, and surrendered, 244 all told, with but one deserter.

II.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, at Shiloh, witnessing their charge in column ... while Hardee moved in the rear, and which ended in the capture of Gen. Prentiss and his entire command, enthusiastically exclaimed, "with a little more discipline they would be the equals of the Old Guard." Tuesday evening, at Shiloh, the enemy had passed to within one mile of Breckenridge, who was covering the retreat with the remains of his shattered and wearied division. Midway between, the rangers were contesting the ground almost truly inch by inch. The fresh troops of Buell, impatient at delay, and flushed with the hope of overtaking and capturing the gallant Kentuckian and his entire force, which they believed exhausted and a sure prey from hard marching and two days' desperate fighting, now threw forward two regiments of infantry, supported by one of Ohio cavalry, who, in fine array, came rapidly on as hounds and hunters when their game is at bay. The rangers had suffered a loss of over one hundred, more than ten per cent., in the two days previous conflicts. Wharton, their third colonel since the mournful fall of Terry at Woodsonville, had lost several horses, was twice wounded and borne to the rear late the proceding day.—Lieut. Col. Ferrell, detached with two companies to burn the white-tented cities, still standing despite the storm that had swept through and over them, was yet absent; so that the whole force left under Major Harrison did not exceed three hundred men. He had just wheeled from column of fours into line-of-battle, stretching across the road, and exhorted his men to check their pursuers and give the little army placed in their keeping time to bridge through the mire that impeded their wearied limbs, or opportunity to form if necessary, when Forrest with forty men rode up and lengthened the line to the right. The enemy halted. A level space of some six hundred yards lay between, clear and open except a dead tree here and there on the opposite side. Behind these trees sharpshooters took post and began to pour in damaging shots just as the command, "Reserve fire for close quarters; forward!" passed from right to left, re-echoed by subalterns. Horse and rider, though both were jaded, caught new life and swept onward, straight at topmost speed. The horse, noble everywhere, nowhere bears himself so proudly as in battle. He seems conscious of the danger into which he plunges, but emulous to bear his rider the foremost and bravest of them all; and mortal must be the wound if either forsakes his trust. The well known Texas yell is raised now, and swells louder and louder, and even above the roar of musketry. Horse and rider, one, the other, now in heaps, fall, but the line knits together where gaps have been made, and moves, thunders on into the deadliest sheet of flame.—Anon they waver. The horses falter. A miry bog has impeded the way, but they clear it. At fifty yards the double barrels, loaded with buck and ball, are brought into play, each volley making wide openings in the enemy's line.

Still shouting and "slinging" their guns on the pummels of their saddles, the rangers draw revolvers and make short fire and finishing work, just as the rattling of artillery coming to the enemy's relief is heard in the distance. One-third of the enemy's infantry are rode and shot down.—The remainder break, and flee through the ranks of their cavalry. These are bowed further and further back, and despite the appeals of their gallant Colonel to stand firm, they yield or flee—one, two, and three squads at a time—until their leader falls, and the Gray are victorious to the last on Shiloh's bloody ground.

A Case of the Retributive Justice of Heaven—The Bolmeyer Murder.—The retributive justice of Heaven has never been more clearly shown or exemplified than in the fate of the jury who acquitted the murderer of the lamented Bolmeyer.

The circumstances surrounding the case are too well known to justify rehearsal at this time. Briefly, a brutal beast bearing the name of Brown, in cold blood, and without the slightest provocation, assassinated Bolmeyer on a public street in Dayton, in broad daylight, in the presence of numerous witnesses, for the only reason that Bolmeyer was the editor-in-chief of the Dayton *Empire*, a Democratic paper.

Brown, being fearful of the just indignation of the people of Montgomery county, prayed for a change of venue, had his case transferred to the loyal county of Miami, and after a mock trial was acquitted by a jury organized for that purpose by a loyal court and sheriff, notwithstanding the proof of guilt was incontestable and overwhelming.

This was the judgment of man. Now witness the judgment of Almighty God! Every juryman of Bolmeyer has since been bereft of reason, met unnatural death or committed suicide, and as a fitting capstone to this arch of retributive justice, Judge Parsons, who presided over the mock trial, died a few days since a horrible death in the lunatic asylum at Dayton.

Verily those who "sow the wind shall reap the 'whirlwind!'"—*Bucyrus (Ohio) Forum.*

Church Burned.—We learn that St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church, in St James Goose Creek Parish, about twelve miles from the city, was entirely destroyed by fire about ten days ago. This church was built some years since by private enterprise, and was held by trustees. Our informant states that the fencing around the graves in the adjacent burial ground is uninjured. The fire was the result of either incendiarism, or gross carelessness in firing the woods in the vicinity.

[*Charleston Courier.*

Interesting from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writing on the 28th ult., says:

A party crisis is rapidly approaching, and the fact is keenly appreciated by the violent members of the Radical faction. Gen. Grant is fast developing himself and the several "conversations" lately telegraphed from this city, are, in the main true. He may be regarded as already "on the war path" towards the reckless propositions of Congress, and his foot-prints are even now plainly discernable in and about the national capitol. A case in point will illustrate. Mr. Boutwell, Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, had given notice that he would, on Saturday morning last, call for a vote on the bill annulling the present State government of Georgia. It was well known what the result would be. Georgia would be remitted to a military despotism and her privileges as a State in the Union be scattered to the winds. The Hon. Pierce Young determined in the last resort to appeal to the President elect, and for this purpose he sought and obtained an interview with Gen. Grant on Friday last. The General received him cordially and listened earnestly to his statement. Mr. Young spoke of the impending danger to the State of Georgia if Mr. Boutwell carried out his programme, and explained how Gov. Bullock had defeated the effort made by the Legislature of Georgia to submit to the Supreme Court of that State the question as to the right of freedmen to hold office—the only question now at issue between the State and Congress—and an issue too which Congress had just surrendered in the proposed constitutional amendment.—Gen. Grant promptly answered that no one could deny the fact that Georgia was a State in the Union and now entitled to representation in both branches of Congress; that Congress had by solemn enactments declared this fact, and that it was no more in the power of Congress now to remit Georgia to a state of military government than it was for Congress to annul the State government of New York or Massachusetts. He said he could never sanction any action on the part of Congress which contemplated an interference with the State government of Georgia, and that he would take occasion to communicate with the chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr Young then alluded to what he considered the fixed purpose of the dominant party in Congress, as regards Georgia and the other Southern States, when Gen. Grant interrupted him by saying that he had hoped it was perfectly understood that he had been elected the President of the country and not the President of a political party, and as the National Executive he should consider and protect, as far as his constitutional powers enabled him, the rights and interests of all sections. That this pledge will be faithfully observed finds an earnest in the fact that when the Reconstruction Committee met on Saturday morning, Mr. Boutwell, instead of calling for a vote on his bill annulling the State Government of Georgia, announced, to the great surprise of his Radical colleagues, that he had concluded to let the bill go over to the next Congress without further action on the part of the committee. This unexpected turn in events seems to warrant the belief that the distinguished chairman, who, by the by, has some Cabinet aspiration, had received a revelation from some quarter which influenced his action. The interview, as given above, between the Georgia representatives and Gen. Grant may furnish the explanation.

Somewhat Cutting.—The boasted southern "loyalists"—the odds and ends of the white race—the mere mercenaries—called to see General Grant, and with admirable impudence suggested the propriety of the selection of one member of the Cabinet from the South; of course from amongst their own pure and incorruptible clique. General Grant very archly replied that "he thought that the South" (meaning, of course, these impudent loyalists,) "ought to be content after four years' experience with a man at the head of the Government of their own selection." It was the sharpest hit of the season. Mr. Johnson certainly was the nominee of the peculiar southern loyalists; and to debit the account of these loyal office-hunters with him—a man whom they now hate with especial malice—is "the most unkindest cut of all." This is cruel. How could the General be so unfeeling towards the "truly loil," known to be the gentlest, most virtuous, and self-sacrificing of men!

The Congressional Representation from Georgia and South Carolina.—It is understood that Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, holds the Georgia credentials to be imperfect because they do not state, as required by law, to what Congress the claimants were elected; and the Louisiana credentials to be imperfect because they do not certify that the claimants were duly elected. On both these points the law is imperative. In the Third and Fourth districts of South Carolina two conflicting credentials have been signed by the State officers. In all these cases the Clerk deems it his duty to submit the papers to the House to be acted upon after the election of a Speaker.—*New York Herald.*

The Hon. Walter Brooke, of Mississippi, who occupied a seat in the United States Senate in 1852-'3 made vacant by the resignation of Hon. H. S. Foote, died on Saturday last from strangulation caused by the induction of an oyster into his windpipe.

The bullet that killed Nelson, at Trafalgar, is in the possession of Queen Victoria. It is set in precious stones, and enclosed in a golden case shaped like a walnut.

[From the Augusta Chronicle, March 4.]

Desperate Affray in Edgefield.

On yesterday morning there was an auction sale of bank furniture in Hamburg, in front of a store on the corner of Centre and Mercer streets. While the sale was in progress a Mr. Sharpton, with two packs of fire crackers in his pocket, aided by a young man, William W. Kennedy, the County Marshal, set fire to one of the packs in the streets and then slipped back into the crowd without being perceived. The noise made by the explosion was heard by the County Commissioner, J. J. Kennedy, an uncle of the marshal, who attempted to discover the authors of the disturbance, but unsuccessfully. He having retired, Wm W. Kennedy and a young man, J. Henry Keyes, procured more of the fire crackers, and the former holding, the latter set them on fire. This repetition of the offence again brought out the commissioner, and still unable to discover the perpetrators, in a very excited manner he exclaimed aloud, that whoever did it was a G—d d—d rascal. At this remark Keyes stepped forward, and said, "I shot the crackers, and am no more a G—d d—d rascal than you are." The elder Kennedy then drew a pistol from his side, and Keyes whipped out a large knife, while at the same time the younger Kennedy, taking his relative's part, drew a revolver and fired on Keyes, but missed his target. Keyes immediately turned and left the place, saying that he was unarmed but, would return in a little while better prepared. When he had gone, Kennedy, the commissioner, entered a house near the corner, while Kennedy, the marshal, remained to await his antagonist's return. In a few minutes Keyes was seen advancing down the street towards Kennedy, with a pistol presented, and the latter jumping behind the trunk of a large tree which grew on the edge of the pavement, fired upon the former, but again missing. Without returning the fire, Keyes still advanced, when Kennedy fired again, but still without effect, but at the second fire Keyes himself shot and a portion of his antagonist's body being uncovered by a "bend" in the tree-trunk, the ball entered his groin, inflicting a very dangerous wound.—Though shot Kennedy fired twice again, but with no better success than formerly, and then, his ammunition being exhausted, he stepped from behind the tree, begging Keyes not to shoot, as he was unarmed. Keyes' friends also interposing he put up his pistol, and Kennedy, sinking rapidly, was carried away in what was supposed a dying condition. While the fight was progressing below, the elder Kennedy, from a second story window, is said to have fired on Mr. Robt. Kernighan, one of Keye's friends, but did not hit his mark. Dr. Flournoy Carter, summoned to attend Mr. Kennedy, pronounced the wound "dangerous, but, derhaps, not mortal. We understand that there has been, for some time, bad blood between the two families, caused by Commissioner Kennedy's believed complicity in the arrest of young Keye's father, last year, and subsequent brutal treatment, by the Federal soldiers at Aiken; which may throw some light on the bloody affair. No arrests have as yet been made of any of the parties concerned.

The Indians—Windom vs. Logan—Sharp Hits.—In the House on Saturday Mr. Logan said he should like to see Mr. Mix, the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, mounted on a high horse, under the lead of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Windom], with a lasso in his hand chasing the fourteen-year old India bucks to put breeches on them. [Laughter.]—What a beautiful sight, too, it would be to see a Commanche walking up with a stove-pipe hat on his head before he got his breeches on. [Laughter.] He was not willing to vote money for any such ridiculous purpose.

Mr. Windom suggested that when they got up a caravan on the Plains the gentleman from Illinois should accompany it as a clown.

Mr. Logan: No, sir. Clowns are cheap now-a-days, and as the gentleman [Mr. Windom] will not be in Congress, his services can be got cheap. [Laughter.] But if the gentleman will put on a suit of soldier's clothes, with a musket and bayonet, I will go with him and teach him to kill Indians.

Mr. Windom: Will it cost a million of dollars for every one you kill?

Mr. Logan: No, sir; I will not charge a cent. I never killed anybody that I know of, and I am very certain the gentleman never will.

Mr. Windom: I hope not.

Mr. Logan: I do not know why the gentleman should think of employing me as a clown.

Mr. Windom: Only for your capacity; that is all. [Laughter.]

Mr. Logan: I never knew a circus worth anything without a clown.

Mr. Windom: That is why we want you.

Mr. Logan: I am necessary in the House. It could not spare me for a moment. [Laughter.] These gentlemen have been so much with Indians that they cannot behave themselves. There is not an Indian squaw in the whole Sioux camp that has not better manners than the delegate from Dakotah. [Laughter.]

A very curious railroad accident happened recently near Mirzapore, India. A large elephant, seeing the red light and smoke, concluded the noisy locomotive was an enemy to be summarly demolished. He accordingly placed himself on the track, and met the strange creature head on, with trunk and tusks. The result was a dead elephant and eleven cars capsized. Only one man was killed.

The remnant of the Maine colony at Jaffa have begun to intermarry with the Levantes. That ends them.

Riot in Jacksonville, Fla.

We learn from the Jacksonville *Mercury and Floridian*, of Saturday last, that a riot occurred in that place on Monday night, the 22d inst., between the United States troops and the colored people of the place. The *Mercury and Floridian* relates the occurrence thus:

We have heard many and various statements in relation to said disturbance. Previous feelings existing between the two parties was, as is always the case, the cause of the "culmination in a little fight." "In this instance," and the only one that has here happened, from the evidence we have seen and read, we are compelled to conclude that the colored people, not as a mass, but a few dissatisfied and disaffected ones, eager for and determined on revenge for former insults, were the aggressors. It is the instinct of the soldier, when an armed force approaches the camp or bivouac, to know why it comes, and to ferret the thing to its depths promptly and with vigor. From the evidence of Corporal William Rienhardt, this instinct was called into play on the above spoken of night. He stated before the military investigation that he was ordered to proceed toward, or to the city, and arrest all enlisted men who were absent without leave; that when he arrived at the bridge he saw a large body of men on the other side of the creek, he halted the guard, and with one man proceeded across the bridge. The armed force advanced; he orded them to halt, when they fired upon him and his companion, wounding the latter mortally. Whether or not the fire was returned is not stated. The corporal and guard assisted the wounded man to the hospital, and after which he reported the circumstance to the Adjutant. The troops were then assembled, and marched to the scene of disturbance. Had the armed negroes been found still at the bridge, threatening, or undertaking to take the lives of the soldiers indiscriminately, action, and serious action, upon the part of the troops would have been justifiable. But it was certainly not right, far from it, to proceed to the city for the purpose of making a general attack upon the race—upon innocent as well as guilty, if guilty there were at that time within its limits.

The Quartermaster Sergeant of the troops stated before the commission, that, as he was riding to camp from the city, where he had been on public business, he heard two shots fired, one passing his head, but a short distance; and that he saw a number of negroes crouched in the bushes on either side of the road. When the soldiers found that the enemy were not in the vicinity of the place where they were reported to have been, it strikes us, as an old soldier of Confederate memory, that they should either have remained there in force or posted pickets and returned to camp, under orders, unless they had seen the retreating foe, then pursuit would have been the first and proper impulse. When a soldier, we would have protected one of our comrades from any and all encroachment, and been eager in avenging him on any who had caused him injury or loss of life—but would have done so in the proper way meeting the perpetrator in the right way, at the right time, and in the right place.

A friend has furnished us with the annexed extract from Jacksonville, Fla., dated February 27th, which gives another version to the affair:

We had a battle with fatal results here on the night of the 22d, between the United States troops and the negroes, in which there were about a hundred shots exchanged, and one soldier and one negro killed, and several negroes wounded. The white citizens had nothing whatever to do with the affair. There was one Yankee stranger wounded by a stray bullet from the soldiers. The affair grew out of sundry "beatings" inflicted upon the negroes by straggling soldiers, which were not redressed by the officers in command. I think that the officers were to blame for not taking measures to correct the evil inflicted upon the negroes, pursuing them and firing upon them through the streets of the city, regardless of the consequences to the unoffending citizens. All seems quiet now, but the affair is being investigated by the civil functionaries, and probably will be by the military.

How a Man Made Forty Thousand Dollars.—A gentleman from Hartford, Connecticut, who is reported to be quite wealthy, but who generally gives no indication of that fact in his dress, recently made $40,000 in New York City in the following manner:

"He was attending the monthly auction sales of coal in New York city, and made the first offer. The coal dealers and others present, thinking from his appearance that he could not want over fifty tons, did not bid against him; but, to the surprise of all, he took the whole amount, which was several thousand tons. The purchasers at these coal auctions are required to pay ten per cent. at the time of the sale, or else give references, as a guarantee that their purchases will be removed. When asked for his references, this Hartford man requested the auctioneer to go with him to the Park Bank. The other persons who were at the sale believed that the affair must be a hoax, and therefore followed them to the bank from which the purchaser drew and gave the required ten per cent. Those who had followed him then endeavored to buy from him the coal or a part of it, and it is said the result was that he sold his purchase as it stood for $40,000 the buyer paying the remaining sum due for it."

Predicted Rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty by the United States.

The convention now concluded between the American Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is not, of course, binding on either nation. It must, of course, be ratified by her Majesty, under the advice of the Minister by whom it was concluded, but no similar obligation rests upon the Senate of the United States, whose consent is required by the constitution to give effect to any treaty entered into by the executive government. And such is the hostility of the Senatorial majority to the present President and to Mr. Reverdy Johnson that it is quite conceivable that the convention may, on purely party grounds, and without the least reference to its merits, be rejected by that body. In such an event the negotiation must of course be reopened by General Grant. It is, however, hardly impossible that in any case a treaty more favorably to America should be extorted from any British administration; and as the probable effect of a further postponement of the settlement would be to render the American people weary of the matter, and to give time for the republicans, assured of a four years' tenure of power, to become cooler, more reasonable, more disposed to prefer the real interests of the country and the credit of the government to the temporary popularity won by claptrap appeals to the passions of the multitude, we do not know that Englishmen need regard with any great anxiety the action of the Senate. In only one respect has the exsiting convention an important advantage over any other that an English government would be likely to conclude; namely, that having been substantially framed and negotiated by the conservatives, and actually signed and sealed by the liberals, it is safe from mere party cavil and criticism. On the other hand, it is sure to be unpopular in America as the work of President Johnson; while an exactly similar treaty, negotiated under the auspices of his successor, would have the benefit both of the party spirit of the republicans and of the personal popularity of General Grant. In any case, the present convention may be confidently regarded as embodying the terms on which the questions so long debated between America and England must finally be settled. Its concessions can hardly be withdrawn, while, except that little clique of anti-patriotic radicals, of which Mr. Bright is the most distinguished and Mr. Forster the ablest representatives, there is probably no Englishman who would consent under any pressue to extend them.—*London Standard*

From Spain to Oregon.—Some years since a wild goose was shot in Washington Territory, and a few grains of wheat were taken from his craw. Being very large and full, they were preserved and planted. The yield was found to be so great as to lead to its propagation, until this variety, which is known in the Territory as the "Goose Wheat," has become a standard one in that section of the country. Samples of this wheat were recently sent to the Agricultural Department at Washington. Upon examining the samples at the museum, of which there are some two thousand varieties, the same wheat was found, being one of the samples sent from the Paris Exposition, and grown in Cunea, in Spain.

Appreciation of the National Credit.—The sudden and rapid improvement in the price of United States securities in the foreign market is one of the noteworthy events of the hour. The rise in their price has been as much as seven per cent. within a few weeks, and the margin between their value and par, when the difference in exchange is taken into consideration, ranges from twelve to fifteen per cent. This advance has been succeeded by a rapid advance in the home market, the curious feature of the matter being the promptitude of the foreign price to ascend while the home price has merely followed.

The Army—Brigadiers—Brevets.—Congress on Wednesday passed a law which provides that no new enlistments or promotions shall be made, and no new commissions given, until the total number of infantry regiments is reduced to twenty-five; and that the Secretary of War shall consolidate the infantry regiments to twenty-five; that no appointment of brigadier-general shall be made till the number is reduced to less than eight; and that brevet rank shall not entitle any officer to precedence or command except by special assignment from the President, which is not to entitle the officer to additional pay or allowance.

Looking for Land.—Several gentlemen from the North were here yesterday looking for land. They desire to purchase jointly a large estate. The northern settlers in this vicinity express themselves highly gratified with our climate and people. They have great reason to prefer the former over their frigid zone. The recent "cold snap" we have had here is midsummer compared with thirty-eight degrees below zero—what it was in Concord, N. H., on Monday.

[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A Beautiful Flag for the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Wilmington, N. C.—We learn from the Wilmington *Journal* that Mr. John Dawson, the President of the Hibernian Benevolent Society of that city, will, on St. Patrick's Day (the 17th), present to the Association a magnificent Irish flag, which he has received from a noted manufacturer in New York at a cost of $150.

True and Touching.

A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party at the house of a friend some miles distant.

"Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party to-day; you will promise me, won't you?" said she, putting her hand on his arm, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading glance.

"No, Millie, I will not; you may trust me," and he wrapped his infant boy in a soft blanket, and they descended.

The horses were soon prancing over the turf, and pleasant conversation beguiled the way.

"Now don't forget your promise," whispered the young wife, as she passed up the steps.

Poor thing! she was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the wine when red. But his love for his wife, and their babe whom they both idolized, kept him back, and it was not often that he joined in Bacchanalian reveries.

The party passed off pleasantly, the time of departing drew near, and the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband.

A pang shot through the trusting heart as she met him, for he had broken his promise—he was intoxicated.

Silently they rode homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of songs, or unmeaning laughter. But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grieved heart.

Give me the baby, Millie, I can't trust you with him," said he as he approached a dark and somewhat swollen stream.

After some hesitation, she resigned her first born, her darling babe, closely wrapped in the great blanket, to his arms. Over the dark waters the noble steed safely bore them, and when they reached the bank, the mother asked for the child.

With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms; when she clasped it to her bosom no babe was there! It had slipped from the blanket, and the drunken father knew it not.

A wild shriek aroused him, and he turned just in time to see the little rosy face rise one moment above the dark waves, and then sink forever.

This is no fiction, but the plain truth. The parties were known by the friends of the writer, and it should be a warning to those who indulge in intoxicating drinks, and resist the pleading of loving wives.

Good Recipes.

Pancakes.—Put in a basin: ½ pound of sifted flour, 1 egg, ½ gill of milk; stir to a smooth paste; then add 1½ gill of milk; two ounces fresh butter, melted, and a small pinch of salt; mix well, and, if lumpy, strain this batter.

Put a small piece of butter in a pancake-pan; when melted pour in 2 tablespoonfuls of the batter; spread it so as to cover the pan entirely, fry till colored on one side; then toss it over and cook the other side, and turn the pancake out on a dish.

When all the batter is cooked in this way sprinkle the pancakes with sugar and serve on a very hot dish with a cut lemon.

Pancakes should be eaten as soon as fried.

Soda Biscuit.—Three tin cups of flour, 1 of lard, 1 of milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 of cream tartar.

"Practical and Useful Receipts. The following hints, to say the least; are practical, if not useful:

To remove freckles, cut them out with a razor, and throw them away. They will never return.

To bring out a moustache tie it to a strong string twenty feet long, to the other end of which attach a heavy smoothing iron, and throw the latter from a fourth story window.

To procure a fair complexion go to sea in a crazy old boat, and the first gale you get into your face will turn white.

To get rid of red hair hold your head for a few minutes in a strong blaze of gas.

To preserve your eyes put them in a bottle filled with alcohol.

To avoid corpulence, quit eating.

To conceal bad teeth, keep your mouth shut.

To keep out of debt, acquire the reputation of a rascal, and none will trust you.

To "raise the stamps," say a funny thing on the stage.

Sol. Smith prepared an epitaph for himself, to be engraved upon a plain stone in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St Louis. It is as follows:

SOL. SMITH,
Retired Actor,
1801—18—.

"Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more."
"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."
EXIT SOL!

Messrs. Reid and Simpson, Democratic members elect to Congress from the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, have gone to Washington to claim their seats.

The famine in India is spreading, and the government is endeavoring to mitigate its horrors by distributing food to the natives.

The cave under Lookout Mountain has a river with a cascade.

A young man in Kentucky bled to death from having a tooth pulled.