A travelling Californian

One morning met another man,

To which the other briefly said,

While thus his cogitations ran,

And him he questioned as before,

Receiving this reply-no more-

The traveler answered not a word,

Receiving but the same response,

Astonishment upon him grew-

A fourth inquiry only brought

"Is some asylum here about?

And have the lunatics got out?

And is their mania all the same?"

Thought he, " that all of them exclaim,

And then he felt his wrath grow hot;

"There'll be a fight upon the spot,

He almost reached the village, when

And asked what town before him lay.

The travelor straightway pulled his coat,

"You scoundred!" hoursely uttored he,

The other answered, right away,

And took the other by the throat:

"I'll teach you not to say to me,

Till both were in a horrid plight;

Thus fighting, near the river side,

Then parting, scrambled to the shore,

And shricked, above the mill wheel's rear,

The traveler, drenched in gore and mud,

Inquired what name they gave the place?

The maid replied, with timil grace,

To whom the question he addressed: The child replied, like all the rest,

The men and women each outvie,

And even babes and sucklings cry,

And swift he hastened out of town,

But found, in travelling on a while,

A guide-post reading thus :- " One mile

The Three Wis

the stranger had eaten the fish to the bone

on one side, he turned it over and began on

the other side. If he did, he was to be im-

mediately seized, and, on the third day there-

after, he was to be put to death. But, by a

great stretch of imperial clemency, the cul-

prit was permitted to utter one wish each

day, which the emperor pledged himself to

count had removed all the fish from one side

cord him. The count was accordingly re-

make three demands before I die: go and

tell the emperor to send me his daughter, and

a priest to marry us." This first demand

was not so much to the emperor's taste;

and be, therefore, complied with the request,

to which the princess had no kind of objec-

tion. This occurred in the times when kings

kept their treasures in a cave, or in a tower

set apart for the purpose, like the Emperor

man demanded the king's treasures. If his

not less so; still, an emperor's word is sacred,

and, having made the promise, he was forced

to keep it; and the treasures of gold and silver were placed at the prisoner's disposal.

On getting possession of them, he distributed

them profusely among the courtiers, and soon

he had made a host of friends by his liberality.

the third wish was to be.

"Now," said he to his prisoner, "tell me

what your third demand is, that it may be

granted at once, and you may be hung out of hand, for I am tired of your demands."

but one more favor to request of your majes-

ty, which when you have granted, I shall die

content. It is merely that you will cause the

oyes of those who saw my father turn the

"Very good," replied the emperor, "your demand is but natural, and springs from a

good heart. Let the chamberlain be seized,

"I, sire!" cried the chamberlain; "I did

"Let the steward be seized, then," said the

But the steward protested, with tears in

his eyes, that he had not witnessed anything

he continued, turning to his guards.

not see anything it was the steward."

ish over to be put out."

"Sire," answered his prisoner, "I have

nevertheless, he felt bound to keep his word,

servants were directed to take notice if,

There was once a wise emperor who made

What place is this, where, in blaspheming,

Lest fire and brimstone should come down

To YUBA DAM."

They rolled into its muddy tide;

Beside the mill a maiden stood :

A little further on his way,

He met a little girl at play,

dreaming?

And fast and furious fell the blows,

Of course there was an instant fight,

If any other man," quoth he

" Shall insolently say to me,

He met a stalwart citizen.

A stranger thing he nover knew :

Asked him the self-same thing at once,

Half augry, half-he scarce knew what-

But seeing just ahead a third.

He overtook another man;

And asked, "What town is this ahead?"

You be damn!"

"You be damu!"

"You be damn !"

'You be damn !"

"You be damn!"

'You be damn!"

"You be damn !"

"You be damn!"

A CHINESE CRUCIFIXION .- The following

account of a crucifixion in China interesting

because of its resemblance to those mention

ed in Scripture, is by Mr. Jones of Amoy,

who witnessed it on the 28th of October

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Merchants

Bankers.

On strode the traveller, some surprised, No. I and 8 Hayne St. But that the man was drunk surmised : For who, unless a little high, CHARLESTON, S. C., To civil questions would reply,

KEEP constan 'y on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and will sell them at the They will receive and sell on Consignment COTTON and other PRODUCE, and will advance rally on Cotton consigned to their House, or

WILLIAMS, TAYLOR & CO., 147 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

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255 King St., Corner of Beaufaine St., CHARLESTON, S. C., Has opened a large and complete stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES Crockery and China Glass Ware, PLATED GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,

Clocks. Watches and Jewelry. POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, BUCKETS, BASKETS, BROOMS, &c., &c., &c.

WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired.
Old Gold and Silver purchased.
Orders promptly filled and forwarded.
Jan 14 2meow 4

F. CONNER & CO., 76 Hast Bay,

CHARLESTON, S. C., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES & PROVISIONS Will give prompt and personal attention to all orders entrusted to their care.

Jan 24 3m 4

NITROGENIZED

PHOSPHATE OF LIME BY putting on two hundred pounds per acre it will increase the quantity of Cotton three hundred pounds or more. This Fertilizer contains all the properties of barn-yard man re, and improves the land.

send your order: immediately in order to have them in time for planting.

Send for a Circular, bold at Factory prices, by the addition of the freight.

H. W. KINSMAN, SOLE AGENT. No. 279, King St., Charleston, S. C.

PRATT, & WILSON BROS. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Manufacturing Chemists

NO. 238 KING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c., &c. N. A. PRATT,

Chemist to late C. S. Nitre and Mining Bur. S. W. WILSON, P. B. WILSON, Chemist to late C. S. Ord. Department.

JENNINGS, TOMLINSON & Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Saddlery, SADDLERYHARDWARE Carriage Materials.

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, &C. 35 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A. C. DECOTTES,
Late Cashier Bank of Hamburg.

DECOTTES & SALAS, Cotton Factor & Commission MERCHANT,

CHARLESTON, S. C., WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE SALE OF COTTON, LUMBER AND OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE. Charleston, Jan 1

MILLS HOUSE.

CHARLESTON, S. C. PAIRED and FURNISHED, and cannot be excelled by any House in the City.

JOS. PURCELL, Proprietor.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.. Wholesale Dealers

IN BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,

2 HAYNE STREET, Corner of Church Street.

CHARLESTON, S.C. Having Resumed Business, AT THEIR OLD STAND, 2 HAYNE-STREET,

CORNER CHURCH ST., ARE NOW RECEIV-ING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED BOOTS,

of what had been reported, and said it was the butler. The butler declared that he had

mitted, the count cannot be guilty, and my

The emperor frewned; forthwith the cour tiers began to murmur; then he smiled, and "Let it be so," said his majesty; "let him live, though I have put many a man to death for a lighter offence than his. But if he is not hung, he is married. Justice has been Har many mil- 1 me the me

A Pable for Fine Ladies.

Extravagance in dress has reached such a scandalous extreme in this country, that no apology need be offered for rebaking or satirizing the prevailing taste for costly display. So thinking, the Ledger will "tell a little story," with a point and moral which may possibly rasp the feelings of some of the sumptuous " leaders of fashion," but which has at least the merit of being apropos of one of the vices of the age.

An old French writer is responsible for the tale, which runs (with its redundancies cut

off) nearly as follows;

A nobleman having lost his spouse, a

"dasher" of the Seventeenth century, applied to a devont hermit for information about the lady's status in the other world. Thereupon the hermit dropped off into a clairvoyant doze, and proceeded to state what he said he sew. The three prominent figures in his vision were St. Michael, Lucifor and the lady. The Saint had a pair of scales in which he was weighing the lady and her good deedssga net her ains and peccedilloes. The beam of the balance was at an equipoise, and the good angel thought that she might pass muster. But at this stage of the proceedings Lucifer beckoned to a subordinate fiend in the distance, who immediately shuffled to the front, stooping under an enormous back-load of magnificent robes and rare jewelry. "These," said the Archfiend, addressing the Saint, "bel-nged to Madame, while living, and you know as well as I do that they were wicked superfluitics which diverted her mind from Heavenly musings, I desire to have them pitched into the scale with her other St. Michael being a fair-minded hierarch, could not flatly object; but he tried to argue the case. "Bah!" said Lucifer, "the value of one of those gowns would have clothed and kept forty poor men through a whole winter, and the mere waste cloth from them would have saved a family or two from perishing. Throw 'em in." They were thrown in accordingly, and straightway the lady's scale kicked the beam. There was nothing more to be said, and the Gentleman in Black at once took the lady under his protection. "What do you propose to do with her?" said the Saint, sotto roce. "Do with her?" replied Beelzebub, in a whisper; "Why give her new dresses continually and make her believe that she looks like a fright in all of them." "What worse than flendish malice!"

with his unwilling companion taking a difforent and more unpleasant route. Of course, as Eugeno. Aram says in the soem, "'twas nothing but a dream." But the moral of the story is, that a taste for luxury in dress is not one of the Christian graces. Quite the reverse.

exclaimed Michael. And so they parted-

the Saint going his way and the Fiend with

President of a Pennsylvania range of Chicken the confusion and panic last fall, called upon for such of their relatives as, by the laws of "Good heavens!" he cried, "am I but the W — bank, with which the road kept a South Carolina, all citizens are obliged large regular account, and asked for an extension of part of its paper falling due in a few days. The Bank President declined few days. rather abruptly, saying in a rough tone to the functionary:

"Mr. K-, your paper must be paid at maturity; we cannot renew it." "Very well," our Quaker friend replied, and left the bank. But he did not let the matter drop here. On leaving the bank he went to the depot and telegraphed to all the agents and conductors on the road to reject the bills of the W- bank. In a few hours the trains began to arrive, full of the panic, and bringing the news of the W— bank all along the line. Stockholders and deposia law, that, to every stranger who came to his court, a fried fish should be served. The tors flocked to the bank, quaking with panie,

inquiring thus:
"What's the maiter? Is the bank broke?

etc., etc." A little inquiry on the part of the officers showed that the trouble originated in the rejection of the bills by the railroad agents. The President seized his hat and rushed down to the Quaker's office, and came burst-

ieg in with this inquiry :
"Mr. K-, have you directed the refusal grant, provided it was not to spare his life. Many had already perished in consequence of our currency by your agents ?" "Yes," was the quiet reply.
"Why is this? It will ruin us."

of this edict, when, one day, a count and his young son presented themselves at court. The fish was served as usual, and when the "Well, friend L____, I supposed the bank was going to fail, as it could not renew a lithe turned it over, and was about to commence tle paper for us this morning." on the other, when he was suddenly seized It is needless to say that Mr. L

approaching doom. Sorrow-stricken, the caunt's young son besought the emperor to allow him to die in the place of his father; a favor which the monarch was pleased to ac-"The W- bank is all right. Thee way take its currency."

had been done, the young man said to his jailors:—"You know I have the right to make three demands her.

A countryman not long ago, on his first sight of a locomotive declared he thought it was the devil on wheeler "Baist". than myself," said an Irish bystander, " for the first time I saw the craythur, I thought it was a stameboat hunting for wather."

A gentlemen, who had the curiosity to spend a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer: "Friend, for your ten cents, postage, please find inclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are of Morocco in these days; and, on the se-cond day of his imprisonment, the young njured for weeks, months and years, by the careless use of a knife, therefore, my advice is, when you use a knife, a! ways whittle from first demand was a bold one, the second was

> The following good rules have been laid down by a philosopher;
> To prevent getting whipped—don't fight. To stand high with the ladies-never visit

A smoky chimney may be cured by keep The emperor tegan now to feel exceeding ly uncomfortable. Unable to sleep, he rose early on the third morning, and went, vith fear in his heart, to the prison to hear what ing fire from it.
If you owe your landlord—board it ou

A manly little fellow of five years, fell and cut his upper lip so badly, that a surgeon hid to be summoned to sew up the wound. sat in his mother's lap during the painful peration, pale, but very quiet, resolutely kep-ing back his tears and moans. In her istress, the young mother could not refain from saving:

"Ob, doctor, I fear it will leave a disguring scar !" Charley looked up into her tearfulace, and said, in a comforting tone: "Never mind, mamma, my moustach will

A tall fellow persisted in standing dring a performance, much to the annoyand of an audience, and was repeatedly requeted to sit down, but would not, when a voice from the upper gallery called out: "Let his alone, honey; he's a tailor, and he's resting imself." He immediately squatted.

BOTH WEARIED OUT .- " I have brought

From the Charleston Courier. H'dq'rs. Dep't of South So. Ca., CHARLESTON, January 1, 1866. GENERAL ORDERS, No. L.

I. TO THE END THAT CIVIL RIGHTS AND IMMUNITIES may be enjoyed; that kindly relations among the inhabitants of the State may be established; that the rights and duties of the employer, and the free laborer respectively, may be defined; that the soil may be cultivated and the system of free labor fairly undertaken; that the owners of estates may be secure in the possession of their lands and tenements; that persons, able and willing to work, may have employment; that idleness and vagrancy may be discoun-tenanced, and encouragement given to indus-try and thrift; and that humane provision may be made for the aged, infirm and desti-tute, the following regulations are establish-ed for the government of all concerned in

this Department: II. All laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants. No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint, or to tesify, because of color or caster

III. All the employments of husbandry or of the useful arts, and all lawful trades or callings, may be followed by all persons, ir; respective of color or caste; nor shall any freedman be obliged to pay any tax or any fee for a license, nor be amenable to any municipal or parish ordinance, not imposed

upon all other persons. IV. The lawful industry of all persons who live under the protection of the United States, and owe obedience to its, laws, being useful to the individual, and essential to the welfare of society, no person will be restrained from seeking employment when not bound by voluntary agreement, nor bindered from traveling from place to place on lawful business. All combinations or agreements which are intended to hinder, or may so operate as to hinder, in any way, the employment of labor-or to limit compensation for laboror to compel labor to be involuntarily per formed in certain places, or for certain persons, as well as all combinations or agree ments to prevent the sale or hire of lands or enements, are declared to be misdemeanors and any person or persons convicted thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five bundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and

V. Agreements for labor or personal ser vice of any kind, or for the use and occupa-tion of lands and tenements, or for any other lawful purpose, between freedmen and other persons, when fairly made, will be impar-tially enforced against either party violating

the same. VI. Freed persons unable to labor, by reason of age or infirmity, and orpinan chil-dren of tender years, shall have allotted to them by the owners suitable quarters on the premises where they have been heretofore domiciled as slaves, until adequate provision, approved by the General Commanding, be made for them by the State or local authorities, or otherwise; and they shall not be re moved from the premises, unless for disorderly behavior, misdemeanor, or other offence committed by the head of a family or

n member thereof.

VII. Able bodied freedmen, when they

VIII. When a freed person, domiciled on plantation, refuses to work there, after having been offered employment by the owner or lessee, on fair terms, approved by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, such freedman or woman shall remove from the premises within ten days after such offer, and due notice to remove by the owner or occupant.

1X. When able bodied freed persons are domiciled on premises where they have been heretofore held as slaves, and are not employed thereon or elsewhere, they shall be per-mitted to remain, on showing to the satisfaction of the Commanding officer of the Post, that they have made illigent and proper efforts to obtain employment.

X. Freed persons occupying premises with-out the authority of ne United States, or the permission of the owner, and who have not been heretofore heldthere as slaves, may be removed by the Comnanding officer of the Post, on the complant of the owner, and proof of the refusal of said freed persons to temove after ten daysnotice. XI. Any person exployed or domiciled on

a plantation or elsewhere, who may be rightfully dismissed by the terms of agreement, or expelled for misbaavioun shall leave the premises, and shall sot return without the consent of the owns or tenant thereof.

XII. Commandin officers of Districts will establish within ther commands respectively, suitable regulation for hiring out to labor for a period not to exceed one year, all vagrants who canno be advantageously emloyed on roads, fortifications and other public works. Th proceeds of such labor shall be paid over o the Assistant Commissioner of the Freemen's Bureau, to provide for aged and infirn refugees, indigent freed people, and orphar children,

XIII. The vagent laws of the State of South Carolina, aplicable to free white persons, will be recogized as the only vagrant laws applicable to the freedmen; nevertheless, such laws shal not be considered applicable to persons we are without employment, If they shall prov that they have been unabe to obtain eiployment, after diligent

forts to do so. XIV. It shall b the duty of Officers comunding Posts to ee that issues of rations to reedmen are confied to destitute persons. who are unable towork because of infirmities arising from (d age, or chronic diseases orphan children oo young to work, and ofugee freedmen sturning to their homes with the sanction the proper authorities ; and in ordering hose issues Commanding Officers will be creful not to encourage idleness or vagrancy. District Commanders will make consolidate reports of these issues. tri-monthly.

XV. The propr authorities of the State in the several mnicipalities and districts. shall proceed to take suitable provision for their poor, withot distinction of color; in default of which the General Commanding will levy an equable tax on persons and property sufficiet for the support of the

XVI. The contitutional rights of all loval and well dispord inhabitants to bear arms, will not be infringed; nevertheless this shall not be construed to sanction the unlawful practice of carryng concealed weapons; nor to authorize any erson to enter with arms on the premises f another against his consent. No one sall bear arms who has borne arms against the United States, unless he shall have takenbe Amnosty oath prescribed is the Proclamaon of the Prosident of the United States, ated May 29, 1865, or the Oath of Allegiace, prescribed in the Procla-mation of the Ferident, dated December 8, 1863, within th time prescribed therein. And no disordey person, vagrant, or dis-turber of the pace, shall be allowed to bear

TRUNIAS, &c.,

Which will be said at the LOWEST MARKET
The Patremagn of former friend; and that they were utterly ignorant of what had been charged against the count; in the Patremagn of the Pa XVII. To scure the same equal justice

upon conviction, be punished in the same inner as if committed by a white man. XVIII. Corporal punishment shall not be

inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teach-er, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of apprenticeship.

XIX. Persons whose conduct tends to a breach of the peace may be required to give

security for their good behavior, and in default thereof shall be held in custody. XX. All injuries to the person or property committed by or upon freed persons, shall be punished in the manner provided by the laws of South Carolina, for like injuries to the persons or property of citizens thereof. If no provision be made by the laws of the State, then the punishment for such offences shall be according to the course of the common law; and in the case of any injury to person or property, not prohibited by the common law, or for which the punishment shall not be appropriate, such .sentence shall be imposed as, in the discretion of the Court before which the trial is had, shall be deemed proper, subject to the approval of the Gene-

ral Commanding. XXI. All arrests, for whatever cause, will be reported tri-monthly, with the proceedings thereupon, through the prescribed channel,

to the General Commanding. XXII. Commanding officers of Districts, Sub Districts, and Posts, within their commands respectively, in the absence of the duly appointed agent, will perform any duty appertaining to the ordinary agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, carefully observing for their guidance all orders published by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, or oth-

er competent authority. XXIII. Dis rict Commanders will enforce these regulations by suitable instructions to Sub-District and Post Commanders, taking care that justice be done, that fair dealing between man and man be observed, and that

usual punishments be imposed upon any one By command of Major Gen. D. E. Sickles. W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant General. ALEXANDER MOORE. Official:

Jan 23

Brevet Major and Aid-de-Camp.

Womanheod Suffrage. Inquiries are made whether there is really petition that suffrage shall be granted to omen, in circulation and soon to be presented to Congress. To be sure there is. A circular has been addressed to editors throughout the country, as follows:

" To the Editors : "Will you publish the inclosed petition" It is now circulating throughout the country, to be presented as soon as Congress shall "In behalf of the National W. R. Com-

E. CADY STANTON, LUCY STONE, SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Standard Office, 48 Beekman street, New York. And here is the petition in full: A PETITION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Constitution, that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex. In making our demand for suffrage, we would call your at-tention to the fact that we represent fifteen

millions of people-one half the entire population of the country-intelligent, virtuous, native-born American citizens; and yet we are the only class who stand outside the pale of political recognition.
"The Constitution classes us as free people,' and counts us whole persons in the basis of representation; and yet we are governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for vio-

lations of law, without choice of judge or

juror. The experience of all ages, the Declarations of the Fathers, the statute laws of our own day, and the fearful revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and proporty, so long as the ballot-the only weapon of self protection-is not in the hand of every citizen. "Therefore, as you are now amending the Constitution, and, in harmony with advancing civilization, placing new safe guards round

the individual rights of four millions of eman cipated slaves, we ask that you extend the ht of suffrage to women-the only remaining class of disfranchised citizens-and thus fulfill your constitutional obligation to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government.' "As all partial application of republican

principles must ever breed a complicated legishtion, as well as a discontented people, we would pray your honorable body, in order to simplify the machinery of government, and insure domestic tranquility, that you legislate hereafter for persons, citizens, taxpayers, and not for a class or caste.

For justice and equality your petitioners will ever pray."

A JEWISH WEDDING .- A London corres-

ondent says :

On Wednesday evening last, occurred the most magnificent Hebrew wedding which bas taken place for many years. It was the marriage of a Rothschild, and took place at the splendid residence of the Baron at Hyde Park corner. The bride was Miss Evelina de Rothschild, the Baron's second daughter. and the bride-groom was Baron Ferdinand, son of Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Paris. Great banks of flowers were arranged about the marble pillars and were wreathed around the superb balustrades. The walls were draped with white lace starred with roses. The ta bles grouned under the magnificent viands, and the gold tankards, epergnes and dishes. The festivities lasted from five of the afternoon to five of the morning. By law of England, marriage ceremonies must, to be genuine, occur before 12 M. of the day. This law was arranged to prevent hasty and illconsidered matches made after dinners or balls, the parties being supposed to be cooler in the morning. By paying fifty pounds, however, a license may be got to get married at any hour. This marriage occurred about six o'clock. Under the great velvet canopy the finely arrayed pair were wedded. There were fourteen maids of honor, dressed in pink and white. The bride was beautiful in her white lace dress. Her mother enveloped her completely before the company, in a rich veil. All the gentlemen wore hats. The young Baron, placing the ring on his bride's finger, said; "Behold, thou art betrothed unto me with this ring, according to the rites of Moses and of Israel." The two then drank from one glass of wine; the glass was then set on the floor and crushed o pieces by the bride-grooms's foot-the two being as indissolubly joined as the glass was felicitous speech.

PARTICULAR AS TO THE DENOMINATION .- A Western farmer who wished to invest the securities, went to Jay. Cook's office to proNever Give Up.

Never give up! there are chances and changes, Helping the hopeful a hundred to one; And, through the dark chaos, High Wisdom arranges.

Every success-if you'll only hope on. Never give up ! for the wisest is boldest, Knowing that Providence mingles the cup; And of all maxims, the best as the oldest, Is the true watchword, never give up!

The Confederate Dead.

The following suggestions from the Nashville Union and American, one of the ablest and best of our exchanges, will commend themselves to every hamane and beneyolent heart: "We frequently meet with poems and other tributes to the 'Confederate Dead.' Whilst the dead who sacrificed their lives for the principles which were presented to tained his sentence, namely, to remain day them in the late war, are entitled to our admiration and gratitude, and to a perpetual on his left arm had the name of the Judge place in the memory of the Southern people, there is yet a living duty resting upon us. The widows and orphans, now suffering for the necessaries of life, and thousands of mained survivors, call for our respect and sympsthies. In all of the Legislatures of the South ern States, we have witnessed with gratifi cation movements looking to the amelioration of these classes. Our failure places our crip ples beyond the pale of assistance by the Federal government. No pensions, no bounties, no land grants insure to them. The decrepid Confederate soldier must rely upon the kindness of friends. The empty sleeve and the absent leg must be supplied by the kindly offices of the more fortunate. Happily, in this work of charity there need enter no political question.

"The war is over, and whilst the government can take care of the unfortunates, who were maimed in its defence, those of the other side fall upon the list which addresses itself to the feelings of abstract humanity and private charity. Thore are cases in which the benevolent feelings of human nature are enlisted, without regard to the causes of the misfortune. There is scarcely, a city, town, village or hamlet in the South in which there are not representatives of the miseries and misfortunes of war. It is due to the better impulses of human nature, that these sufferers be relieved. Let us not forget these du ties and obligations. These cold and cheer less winds of December remind us forcible of these claims, and enforce them upon our consideration and attention. Let not the righer and kindlier qualities of our nature fail to assert themselves, while there are so many objects of our tender regard."

In this connection we note with pleasure he establishment of a Southern Soldiers Relief Association in Memphis, with some of the most estimable men of Tennessee as a board of trustees, who have assumed control of the enterprize.

The Appeal, in alluding to this institution. nakes some touching allusions to the gallant men who became maimed for life in our be half, and who now deserve well of our people. "Where can the shattered victims of the ost cause look for support, but to those who hoped and worked with them? Whose hearts should warm to them so tenderly, as we who To the Sepate and House of Representacame out of the battle with strong limbs and anbroken health? We too might have been

work, and after awhile, wh mulated property, it will be forgetten that we were "rebels," and we will take our places with the happy and honored of the country. But for the battered soldiers of the Confede racy there is no forgetfulness. Unpensioned and unhonored, except as they are pensioned and honored by the love and charity of their more fortunate companions in the great struggle, they must go battling to the grave. Let us pension them, and houor them with boundless charity and kindly love."

"These gallant men have holy claims on the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those to whom the blind bullet was, more kind, and who sleep the noble soldiers sleep on the battle field, who have escaped the hu miliation of having the wounds and poverty of the wornout soldier without either country "These brave men have claims upon the

whole world for the lessons of bravery and devotion which their undaunted conduct will teach the patriot in all time to come.

"Our people are opening their hands most liberally to this holy charity, and a few weeks the hopes of the excellent men and women who have taken the lead, will be gratified by seeing every helpless Confederate soldier within cur reach, fed and clothed. The Rev. Dr. Knott is the agent of the society. He is devoting his entire time to its interests, and incidentally to the great work of founding the permanent Home; he is gathering up and giving temporary relief to those who are working their tedious ways to their homes. While we pray God to bless, let us help the wounded Confederate soldier who has no home and resource."

The Best Cure for Sorrow.

Attempts to drown the sense of misfortune n strong drink are the climax of human folly. Ixtoxication eventually aggravates and inten-sifies every cvil which it is invoked to alleviate. It has been this from the day when man first "put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains," and thus it will be to the end of time. No sane and sober man denies the fact. Even the habitual drunkard. in his brief intervals of reason, shudderingly admits it. Yet thousands of intellectual beings-many of them richly endowed with mental gifts-seek consolation from the bottle in the hour of affliction, though revelution, history, observation and instinct alike teach them that of all the broken reeds upon which weakness ever leaned, the falso excite ment caused by liquor is the most treacherous. It is passing strange | - one of those azomalies to which philosophy furnishes no clue, and for which we can only account by supposing that a power independent of themselves, against whose influence mere reason is no sure protection, betrays men into ruin.

There are only two genuine salves for sorrow-prayer and work. Trust in God and keep doing is the bestrecipe for every human care. There are no wounds of the spirit which it will not heal. Strength, fortitude, p. 'ience, resignation are as sure to be vouchsaied to the unfortunates who earnestly pray for them, and at the same time are diligent in the performance of their temporal tasks, as the harvest is to follow the planting of the seed. Duty is ba samic. Peace is the child

" Father, how many days are there in 1866?" asked a young hopeful of his paternal an-

"Why, three hundred and sixty-five of course, was the reply. of 'em are Lent!" quoth Hopeful, " forty

being as indissolubly joined as the glass was irrevocably sundered. D'Isrtrali made a into a quarrel. In the height of passion one of them said to the other,-"You are the greatest ass in Venice."

Highly offended at their quarreling in his presence, the emperor said,-

The victim was a well known thief, whose principal offence was that of stealing young girls and selling them for prostitutes.

The cross was of the Latin form, the foot being inserted in a stout plank, and the criminal, standing on a board, had nails driven through his feet, his hands stretched and nailed to the cross-beam. His legs were fastened the cross with an iron chain, his arms bound with a cord, and on the cord around his waist was inserted a piece of wood, on which was written his name and ffence ; a similar piece on his right arm conwith his title and officers. The criminal was nailed to the cross inside the Yamun, in the presence of the magistrate, and then carried by four coolies to one of the principal theroughfares leading from the city, where he was left during the day, but removed at night inside the prison, for fear of his friends at tempting to rescue him, and again carried

forth at day-light in charge of two soldiers. He was crucified at noon on Wednesday, and Mr. James conversed with him at, five in the evening. He complained of pain in his chest and thirst. On Tuesday he slept for some hours, when the cross was laid down in the jail compound. No one was allowed to supply him with food or drink, and during the day there was quite a fair in front of the cross, people being attracted from a distance, and the sweet-meat venders driving a large trade. On Saturday he was still alive, when the Tota was appealed to by a foreigner to put an end to the wrotch's suffering, and he immediately gave orders that vinegar should be administered, which he expected would produce immediate death; but the result was otherwise, and at sun set, when the cross was taken within the jail, two soldiers, with stout bamboos, broke both his legs and then strangled him.

GENERAL LONGSTREET WITH A NEW VOCAiner that General Longstreet, who was so well known as a commander of the First Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia in Confederate times, has entered into partnership with Messrs W. M. Owen and E. Owen. and is now transacting the business of cotton factor and general commission merchant, in New Orleans, under the title of Longstreet, Owen & Co. A great doal has been said concerning the attitude of the Southern 'leaders" and it is a great satisfaction tosee that one who has occupied so prominent and important a position as General Long-street, has determined to meet the difficulties of the situation fairly and without flinching in thus devoting himself to the accustomed paths of commerce. Such examples as this will do more than all else to dissuade the young men of the South from any scheme of speculative emigration, and they will soon come to the conclusion that home, with all its troubles, is better than even a peaceful foreign land. To General Longstreet, in his new calling, we wish a complete and entire evidence of disloyalty if the old First Corns still endeavers to maintain and support that inflexible man who led them undauntedly onin many a weary march, and on many a

Interesting Case.—Ruth Bay was hung at Portsmouth, N. H., ninety-seven years ago, for child murder, and it is a singular fact that the person who caused her execution is still alive. She was a school teacher, and Mrs Betsy Eastman, of Salisbury, N. H., now 103 years old, was one of her scholars, and still remembers and relates the circumstances: The teacher was absent one day, and Mrs. Eastman, then a girl of six years, while at play in the school house, saw a loose board in the floor, which she raised from motives of curiosity, and there discovered the remains of a dead infant. She told what she had seen, and an investigation showed it to be the child of the teacher, who murdered it to conceal its birth. She was tried, convicted and

bloody field.

The Scotch sometimes make as amusing blunders as the Irish. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Gorbals, Baillie Mitchell in the chair, it was coolly resolved and unani-mously agreed, amidst rounds of applause, that a new bridge be erected on the site of the present wooden one, at the foot of Port-land street, and that the bridge trustees be requested to repair and keep open the said wooden bridge till the new one be

ATROCTOUS MURDER .- It has never been our duty to record a more appalling and wilful murder than that which occurred in this vicinity on Saturday evening last. It seems that a young man, Albert Geer, (son of Mr. David Geer, Sr.,) was returning to his home. from the village, some three miles distant, and about dusk had reached within four hundred yards of his father's house, when he was brutally attacked by one or more persons, and left in a mangled and insensible. condition. Hearing cries of distress, Albert's mother went in the direction they indicated, and after a short while clapsed, found the

of her son, horribly mutilated. His all was badly fractured in four places, as with a sharp instrument. Of course, he remained insensible, and on Monday morning breathed his last. No clue has been obtained as to the provocation for this inhuman and brutal assault, which ended the life of a peaceable, quiet and inoffensive youth. The entire sympathy of our community is with the aged parents in their deep affliction.

Two negroes have been arrested upon sus picion for complicity in the murder, but as the matter will undergo official investigation, we forbear comment. Anderson Intelli-

DON'T WANT TO SUFFER .- A few weeks since a large gathering of freed people took place at one of the up-town Churches, the object being to do honor to some white person who had interested himself in their behalf. The wife of a Federal officer being present, she took occasion to inform the sable group that by the events of a terrible. war they were free to roam and act as they pleased. "You are equal," said she, "to the best white people that surround you, and rest assured your personal rights shall not only be respected, but your rights also to property. You shall not only have in your possession the lands on the sea islands, but ou shall have the right of suffrage."

Just at this animated point of her remarks, the oratress was interrupted by an aged asnizing look, exclaimed "O. I dosn't want any more suffring. No, indeed, I dosa't."-Charleston Courier.

MF In Rutland, Illinois, last week, 1 party of citizens visited a rum shop kept by a man paged Hermann, and after tying him to a post and clearing the house of boarders, proceeded to cut down the corner posts of the house with ares. They then burst in the beer kegs and whishey barruls, and knocked out the door and windows, then hitched a rope about the roof and pulled the house down, chopped and stove it late kindling wood, completely demolishing it to the feundation