

Sonnet. A morning mist among the blue hills lost, A blade of grass that withers on the ground...

THE VOLUNTEER COUNSEL.

A THRILLING STORY.

John Taylor was licensed, when a youth of twenty-one, to practice at the bar. He was poor, but well educated, and possessed extraordinary genius.

On the 9th of April, 1840, the courthouse in Clarksville, Texas, was crowded to overflowing. An exciting case was to be tried.

Hopkins was acquitted. The Texas lawyers were overwhelmed by their opponents. It was a fight of a dwarf against giants.

The slander suit was for the 9th, and the throng of spectators grew in numbers as in excitement.

"I will, your honor," said a voice from the thickest part of the crowd, from behind the bar.

At the sound of that voice many started—it was so unearthly, sweet and mournful.

The first sensation was changed into laughter when a tall, gaunt, spectral figure allowed his way through the crowd, and placed himself within the bar.

"I will, your honor," said a voice from the thickest part of the crowd, from behind the bar.

"It is immaterial," answered the stranger, his thin, bloodless lips curling up with a sneer.

"Here is my license from the highest tribunal in America," and he handed the judge a broad parchment.

The trial went on. He suffered the witnesses to tell their own story, and he allowed the defense to lead off.

It was now the stranger's turn. He rose before the bar, not behind it, and so near the wondering jury that he might touch the foreman with his long, bony finger.

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verdict for the plaintiff, not to offer violence to the defendant, however richly he might deserve it; in other words, "not to lynch the villain, but leave his punishment with God."

The jury returned a verdict of fifty thousand dollars; and the night afterwards Hopkins was taken out of his bed by lynchers and beaten almost to death. As the court adjourned the stranger said:

"John Taylor will preach here this evening at early candle light."

He did preach, and the house was crowded. I have listened to Clay, Webster and Calhoun—to Dwight, Bascom and Beecher—but never heard anything in the form of sublime words even approximating to the eloquence of John Taylor—massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing as a cataract of fire."

THE MORMON SAINTS.—The Salt Lake Vidette thus brusquely defines the split which has taken place in the Mormon Church:

Young Joe Smith, the son of the Mormon prophet, is the acknowledged head of the large body of Mormons in the Western States, who accept the "Book of Mormon" and the prophecies of Joe Smith; and he denounces polygamy and blood atonement as innovations on the faith of the Latter-day Saints, and styles such practices grievous crimes against the well being of society.

Some of the defective have left and are leaving Utah to enroll themselves under Joe Smith's banner, but Young has much the advantage of the Smith family, both in power and position.

Joe Smith, Jr., has about forty thousand adherents in the Western States, while young has double or treble that number in Utah.

The "New Orleans Picayune" gives additional particulars of the new textile plant that is to supersede the cotton plant. It is called the Ramic.

Roots set out on the 23d of March have sent up vigorous shoots, which are now five inches high. It shows strong tendency to spread, and imitating in this respect the low growing wild rose called "Bridal rose," having a leaf quite like it when small, and of like color—a bright light green.

The specimens of fabrics made from the ramic have been received in Cuba—both those of ramic alone and those of ramic and wool united—and the Diario, of Havana, says they leave nothing more to be desired.

They have also received in Havana seeds of the plant, which have been furnished by the Society of Acclimation of Paris.

Whether these seeds will germinate as readily as the plant grows roots remains to be seen.

A further supply is expected from Vera Cruz as soon as the siege of that city is sufficiently at an end to enable them to be obtained.

The price of the roots is one dollar each, or one hundred for ninety dollars.

DIAMONDS OF GOLCONDA.—It appears that the celebrated diamond mines of Golconda, in India, so far from being likely to give out, as has been reported, have, as yet, been only very imperfectly worked.

An English officer, in the Madras army, who has recently visited these—if mines they can be called—says they have hardly yet been worked at all; that most of the diamonds thus far obtained have been found near the surface, the richer sort lying deep in the bowels of the earth.

And that the natives, having no appliances for digging beyond a crowbar, seldom excavate below twenty feet in depth, though it is found that the deeper they go, the larger and richer are more abundant the diamonds are found.

Beside diamonds, other precious stones are turned out of these holes, as rubies, garnets, opals, cats'-eyes, moonstones, &c.

NEARLY A VICTIM.—A fashionable young lady of Milwaukee, who was ambitious to shine as the belle of her circle, recently fell a victim to her vanity last week.

She had heard that arsenic was a beautifier, and resolving to become an arsenic-ator, she procured a supply of the poisonous drug.

Not knowing the quantity that could be safely taken, however, she used too much for the first dose, and her friends were alarmed by a supposed attempt at suicide, until the victim, in an interval from violent sickness, was enabled to give an explanation.

A fatal result was averted by the skilful attentions of the physicians, and the patient is in a fair way of recovery.

Young ladies who are determined to add to the charms which nature has bestowed on them, should beware of poisons, and trust only to nature's cosmetics of air and exercise and pure water.

By these, and the harmonious cultivation of their faculties, they will acquire a beauty more lasting and attractive than can be obtained by any other means.

FRANKLIN'S MAXIMS.—Eat not to fullness; drink not to elevation.

Speak nothing but what may benefit others or you; avoid trifling conversation.

Let all things have their own places; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolve to perform whatever you ought; perform without fail, what you resolve.

Make no expense, but do good to others and yourself; that is, waste nothing.

Loss no time; be always employed in something useful.

SCOLUTION from sunshine is one of the misfortunes of our civilized life. The same cause which makes potato vines white and sickly, when grown in dark cellars, operates to procure pale, sickly girls that are reared in our parlors.

Expose either to the rays of the sun, and they begin to show color, health and strength.

THEY who love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred.

The world is a workshop, and none but the wise know how to use the tools.

Interesting Story.

A little girl nine years of age was brought into court as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for a crime committed in her father's house.

"Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath."

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"Your Honor," said the counsel addressing the Court, "this witness should be rejected. She does not know the nature of an oath."

"Let us see," said the Judge—"Come here, my daughter." Assured by the kind tone and manner of the judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked trustfully in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to the heart.

"Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the Judge. The little girl stopped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck, as she answered.

"No, sir," she thought he intended to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the Judge, who saw her mistake, "I mean were you ever a witness before?"

"No, sir, I never was in court before," was the answer.

"He handed her the Bible, open. "Do you know that book my daughter?"

"Yes, sir, it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" inquired the Judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;" and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually taken by witnesses.

"Now," said the Judge, "you have been sworn as a witness; will you tell me what will happen to you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in the State Prison," answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the Judge.

"I shall not go to heaven," she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the Judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the one that reads, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

"I learned that," she said, "before I could read."

"Has any one talked to you about being a witness in court here against this man?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied, "My mother heard that they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the ten commandments; and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before him."

"And when I came up here with father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye and his lips quivered with emotion.

"God bless you, my child," said the Judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such a witness as this. Let her be examined."

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its truth to every heart.

She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with many ingenious questionings, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth as spoken by that little child was sublime.

Falsehood and perjury had gone before testimony. The prisoner intrenched himself in lies, until he deemed himself safe. But before her testimony falsehood was scattered like chaff.

The little child, for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the envenomed device of mature villainy to pieces like a potter's vessel.

The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the sublime and terrible simplicity (terrible, I mean, to the prisoner and his perjured associates.) with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.—Children's Hour.

Poetry in Undress.

It is many years since I fell in love with Jane Jerusha Skeggs, the handsomest country girl by far that ever went on two legs.

By meadow and creek, and wood and dell, so often did we walk, and the moonlight smiled on her melting lips, and the night winds learned our talk.

Jane Jerusha was all to me, for my heart was young and true, and loved with a double twisted love, and a love that was honest, too.

I roamed all over the neighbor's farms, and I robbed the wildwood bowers, and I tore my trowsers and scratched my hands in search of choicest flowers.

In my joyous love, I brought this to my Jerusha Jane, but 'twould not be so foolish now, if I were a boy again.

A city chap then came along, all dressed up in fine clothes, with a shiny hat, and a shiny vest, and a moustache under his nose.

He talked to her of singing schools, (for her father had a farm, and she left me (tho' country love) and took the new chap's arm.) And all that night I never slept, nor could I next day, for I loved that girl with a fervent love that naught could drive away.

I strove to win her back to me, but it was vain; the city chap with the hairy lip married Jerusha Jane.

And my poor heart was sick and sore, until the thought struck me, that just as good fish still remained as ever was caught in the sea. So I went to the Methodist church, one night, and saw a dark brown cowl peeping from under a gipsy hat, and I married that very girl.

And many years have passed and gone, and I think my loss their gain; and I often bless that hairy chap that stole my Jerusha Jane.

If you love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweet and pleasantly yourself.

Security of Capital in South Carolina.

The following letter, which explains itself, is calculated to remove much of the distrust which now prevails with capitalists about investments within the limits of this military district:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., July 10, 1867.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry you make in behalf of certain foreign and Northern capitalists, I am directed by the Commanding General to inform you that by General Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters 2d Military District, Charleston, S. C., April 11, 1867, it is provided:

"That all advances of money, subsistence, implements and fertilizers, loaned, used or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected.

And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil."

The local civil law formerly gave the landlord of leased lands a superior lien. By Paragraph IX, of General Orders No. 32, dated Headquarters 2d Military District, 30th May, 1867, the remedy by distress for rent is abolished, thus removing the lien of the landlord, which has been hitherto paramount.

It has been the purpose and aim of the Commanding General to establish such regulations as would promote the security, economy and thrift of agriculture and trade.

Appreciating, as he does, the advantages of permanent and certain guarantees where capital is concerned, it is not to be apprehended that any of the orders heretofore issued to promote these desirable objects will be inconsiderately modified.

On the same basis, advances of subsistence are made in certain cases to impoverished planters in the Carolinas by the Government of the United States. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. CLOUS, Captain 38th Infantry, A. A. G. Mr. B. G. WILKINS, 12 East Bay, Charleston S. C.

THE "Constitutional Union" of Washington city reports that a Runic inscription has been discovered near the Great Falls in the Potomac; that it records the death of an Icelandic woman named Suasu, who died in 1051; that the discovery proves the visit of the Northmen to our shores five centuries before the time of Columbus, and that they made explorations inland. It is also stated that fragments of teeth, bronze trinkets, coins and other curious things, have been exhumed from the grave.

WHAT HOPE DID.—A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.—It stole on its pinions to the bed of disease; the sufferer's frown became a smile—the emblem of peace and love.

It went to the house of mourning, and from the lips of sorrow there came sweet and cheerful songs.

It laid its head upon the arm of the poor, which stretched forth at the command of holy impulses, and saved him from disgrace and ruin.

It wells like a living thing in the bosom of the mother, whose sun tarried long after the promised time of his coming, and saved her from desolation and the care that killeth.

It hovered about the head of the youth who had become the Ishmael of society, and led him on to works which even his enemies praised.

It snatched the maiden from the jaws of death, and went with the old man to heaven.

No hope, my good brother? Have it; keep it always with you. Wrestle with it that it may not depart. It may repay your pains. Life is hard enough at best, but hope shall lead you over its mountains and sustain you amid its billows. Part with all beside, but keep thy hope!

"HE SHOT ALL BUT ME!"—When General Braxton Bragg commanded the army of Tennessee, one day, while on the march, he suddenly came upon one of the "ragged" butternut fraternity, who was just then busily engaged in plundering a garden.

The General drew up, and in that clear, ringing voice, which once heard on the field of battle is not readily forgotten, called out, "To what command do you belong?"

Butternut was caught; he recognized the General, and he knew the man he had to deal with. Assuming a green, gawky manner, he answered as follows: "Mister, I did belong to Mr. Bragg's company; but he shot all but me!"

"This was a little too much, and drawing his hat over his eyes and compressing his lips, the General rode on, and let the last man of his "company" live.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A capital story is told of a young fellow who one Sunday strolled into a village church, and during the services was electrified and gratified by the sparkling of a pair eyes, which were riveted on his face.

After the service he saw the possessor of the shining orbs leave the church alone, and emboldened by her glances, he ventured to follow her, his heart aching with rapture.

He saw her look behind, and fancied she evinced some emotion at recognizing him. He then quickened his pace, and she actually slackened hers, and let him come up with her—but he would permit the young gentleman to tell the rest in his own way.

"Noble young creature!" thought I "Her artless and warm heart is superior to the bonds of custom."

I had reached within a stone's throw of her. She suddenly halted and turned her face toward me. My heart swelled to bursting.

I reached the spot where she stood; she began to speak, and I took off my hat as if in doing reverence to an angel.

"Are you a peddler?" she said.

"No, my dear girl, that is not my occupation."

"Well, I don't know," continued she, not very bashfully, and eyeing me very sternly, "I thought when I saw you in the meeting house that you looked like a peddler who passed a pewter half dollar on me three weeks ago, and so I determined to keep an eye on you."

Brother John has got home now, and says if he catches the fellow he'll wring his neck for him; and I ain't sure but you're the good for nothing rascal after all!"

THREE of the leading hotels in Richmond are about being closed for want of patronage. Three stores on every block in that city are for rent or sale.

WORTH is ever at home, and carries its own welcome along with it.

REGISTRATION.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SICKLES. HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1867.

[General Orders No. 18.] On the third Monday of July next, in obedience to the resolution of the Act of Congress, passed March 23d 1867, containing a Regulation of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, residents of North and South Carolina, not disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law.

On or more Boards of Registration, consisting of three discreet and qualified persons, to be appointed by the Commanding General, will be organized in each county or city, to make and complete the Registration, superintend the election to be held thereafter for Delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution, and make returns to him of the voters, list of voters, and of the persons elected as Delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at such election.

The counties in North Carolina, and the geographical districts in South Carolina, will, for the purposes of registration, be divided into convenient Registration Precincts. In each Registration Precinct a Board of Registrars will be designated in each Registration Precinct where the Board will meet and citizens eligible to registration will remain in session two days from sunrise to sunset, at each place of meeting.

On the adjournment of the Board a copy of the list of persons registered will be deposited in a suitable place within the precinct seven days for public information. And thereafter the Board will again visit every precinct, and revise the list of voters, hear objections from citizens as to any adjudication made, and register any person who may have been unable, by reason of illness or other good and sufficient cause to attend the first session of the Board.

All persons appointed to make the said registration of voters and to conduct said elections will be required, before entering upon their duties, to take and swear the oath prescribed by the Act approved July 2d 1862, entitled, "An Act to prescribe an oath of office for any person who shall take and subscribe such oath or affirmation, such person so offending and being duly convicted thereof, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which, by law, are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury. The form of the oath is herewith published as follows:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in hostile and treasonous practices; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office which ever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office which I am about to enter. So help me God!"

Members of the Boards of Registration will be allowed as compensation four dollars a day for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties, and ten cents a mile for each mile travelled on duty. Officers of the army detailed for such duty, will be paid the per diem and mileage allowed for attendance on Courts Martial.

Any citizen desiring to serve as a member of a Board of Registration may forward his application to these Headquarters, addressed to Captain ALEXANDER MOORE, A. D. C. No application will be considered unless accompanied by a written recommendation signed by either the Provisional Governor of the State, or a Judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, a Collector or other principal officer of Customs or of Internal Revenue, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, or the Commanding Officer of the Military Post within which the applicant resides, certifying the applicant to be a fit and proper person to receive the appointment.

It is essential that every Board of Registration should be composed of persons of recognized consideration and worth, fairly representative of the population, and in whose impartiality and confidence the body of voters in the vicinage may have just reliance.

The boundaries of precincts for registration, the several places within each precinct where the Board of Registration will meet, the day or days on which the Board will meet in each precinct, and, also, such regulations as may be necessary for the government of Registrars and of Inspectors of Election in the discharge of their duties and to insure the accuracy and completeness of this registration, will be fully published for general information.

Post Commanders will report without delay within the most expedient division of the territory, within their commands into Registration Precincts, having reference, when practicable, to existing laws and customs, establishing the usual voting places, and keeping in view the importance of affording ample facilities for registration with the least interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES. J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Inf. A. D. C. & A. A. General. Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Aid-de-Camp.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS—IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Samuel Lovingsood vs Foreign Attachment. E. A. Tate, Plaintiff's Atty.

WHEREAS, the Plaintiff did, on the 12th day of March, 1867, file his declaration against the Defendant, (who it is said is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served): It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 14th day of March, 1868; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOOD, c.c.p. Clerk's Office, March 12 1867

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS—IN THE COMMON PLEAS. J. D. Ferguson, Adm'r vs Foreign Attachment. William Douglas, PIF's Atty.

WHEREAS, the Plaintiff did, on the 5th day of February, 1867, file his declaration against the Defendant, (who it is said, is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served): It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 6th day of February, 1868; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOOD, c.c.p. Clerk's Office, Feb 5, 1867

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Elizabeth, after this date, as she has left my bed and board without leave or provocation.

JOBEL BRADLEY. June 22, 1867

STEVENS HOUSE.

21, 23, 25 & 27, Broadway, N. Y., Opposite Bowling Green.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.