

# The Fairfield Herald.

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## FAIRFIELD HERALD

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### Selected Poetry.

#### ONLY A DREAM.

BY A. J. REQUIER.

By the lake, beyond the meadow,  
Where the lilies blow—  
As the young Moon did and lifted  
Her reflected bow!

Even when the milk-white blossoms  
Faded from the sky,  
And the sunsets glow—  
And the daisies of the meadow,  
Faded to decay.

Happo was frail, and Passion feasting—  
This often said;  
With the dawn of golden sunsets,  
With the sunsets go;  
To have loved is to have suffered.  
Marryed below!

By the lake, beyond the meadow,  
Where the lilies blow—  
Of the play that has perished,  
You shall never know—  
When a dream is broken,  
Many years ago.

[From the Charleston Mercury, March 28.]  
Interview Between General Sickles and  
Prominent Merchants of Charleston.

Yesterday at one o'clock the following interview took place: W. S. Harris, Andrew Shuman, Geo. W. Williams, W. Marshall, W. G. Whilden, W. L. Tremblay, A. J. Crews, L. Bates, C. T. Dindham, D. F. Johnson, E. J. Dawson, A. H. Hayden, J. B. Steele, R. S. Bruce, M. Stearns, G. Pearson, called upon General Sickles as the Citadel to pay their respects.

Mr. Harris introduced the other gentlemen present to General Sickles, and on their behalf addressed him as follows:

General: We have called upon you not in behalf of the citizens generally, but on our own account to pay our respects to you as Commander in Chief of the Military District. We were simply to express our own sentiments it would be a matter of no difficulty, as we are acting as the exponent of all the gentlemen present, it has been thought best to commit their sentiments to writing, and I take great pleasure in reading them to you as follows:

General: We have to congratulate ourselves that one so well known to our people yourself, should have been appointed to the command of this Military District.

The whole country, Sir, North and South, is suffering in its business relations by reason of the unsettled political status of this section of the Union.

It is our desire, General, and we think we can speak for the great masses of our people, that all discussions should cease, and every effort be made to restore peace and prosperity to our distracted country.

The wealth of a country is in the amount of labor employed and nothing else. It were vain to levy taxes unless the wealth is produced to pay them. It is the interest of the States, North and South, that every laborer, white and colored, should contribute his share to the general prosperity, and until our political difficulties are settled and the Southern States are represented in Congress, credit will continue to languish, and our fields to be but partially cultivated.

We conceive it of utmost importance to the people of the United States that the South should be fully and immediately developed.

The production of four million bales of cotton, together with our rice, sugar and tobacco, will at once stimulate every channel of industry, give employment to our mercantile marine, roads and manufactures, and secure the payment of the national debt.

No party feeling should exist towards the Southern States; we are neither sectional nor are we of any party; we can mould our industry to meet any legislation, whether it be the protection of agriculture, commerce or manufactures.

In conclusion, Sir, we would say that every effort will be made by ourselves and friends, and we think by the people at large, to secure our rulers in establishing a representative Government.

General Sickles replied as follows:

Gentlemen: It affords me great satisfaction to receive this visit, and to hear the gratifying sentiments which have been expressed. I feel assured that the citizens generally will do everything in their power to sustain the laws, and to aid me in the discharge of the duties which I am to perform. The general interests and prosperity of North and South Carolina have been the object of my earnest solicitude since I have been in command, in this department, and what I have done in this regard in the past, I will continue to do in the future. The solution of the present political difficulties rests with the citizens

themselves. The military authorities will not interfere as partisans in political movements or organizations. We will endeavor impartially and fairly to promote the reorganization of the civil government in the two States. Ample protection will be given to the liberty and property. In conclusion, gentlemen, be assured that I shall always be glad to hear any expression of your sentiments, and to comply with your suggestions so far as may comport with my sense of duty.

### A Complex Clock.

The Silesian capital, Breslau, will be represented at the Paris Exhibition by a work of art which may not have its equal. It is an astronomical clock, made by a Breslau citizen, Herr E. Scholz, which has been admired by scholars as a real work of genius. The clock shows, on a large dial plate, artistically decorated, the time of Breslau, and on a smaller plate immediately underneath, the Berlin time, with seconds' stroke. On the back of the case, which is made of grey marble, and before which the pendulum swings, are, on the right and left, two vertical rows of twelve dial-plates, which show the corresponding time by hour and minute, of twenty-four of the most important towns in the world, viz: Berlin, Sidney, Calcutta, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Rome, Paris, Liverpool, London, New York, Washington, San Francisco, etc. On these twenty-four dial plates the minute hands only move, all at once, a minute on, after the lapse of a minute, with the stroke of the sixth second; but each plate shows (by a special index) also the time of day. Under the dial plates, and over a looking glass, star is a finely finished globe of the earth, which, on plates in movement, round its axis in exactly twenty-four hours. A hand fixed above it points to the meridian so that at one glance the different places on the surface of the earth may be read in which at the corresponding moment a goal watch will show the hour of the day. The weights, which set the whole clock-work going, are a curious and interesting sight. By a clever mechanical combination, they are united and form a very tastefully ornamented whole which carries round three hands representing a complete almanac, one hand pointing to the month, another to the date, and the third to the day of the week; while, under the middle dial plate, a ball, bearing the moon, representing the different phases of light of the earth's satellite. The mechanism by which it lets her possibly, independently of the whole clock-work, to create the combined various movements in the of body the weights is quite new and ingenious. But Herr Scholz is not content with the different functions of his clock, such as we have described them. In the lens of the second's pendulum he has introduced a carefully-executed spring or metal barometer; and besides this he uses the pendulum its day a thermometer. — *London Athlete.*

HARMONY.—The following from the Richmond Times will apply to this State as well as Virginia:

We notice with great pleasure, as the time draws near when the people of Virginia will be called upon to act with harmony and vigor, for the preservation of all those rights which make life endurable, that the public journals of Virginia are becoming more and more harmonious and united in their advocacy of a wise and most judicious line of policy.

This is as it should be. In the presence of a great danger, nothing else has been more unfortunate than a divided, discordant and wrangling press. Thoroughly impressed with this belief, we have endeavored most carefully to abstain from all petty controversies with those who have differed with us as to the means of obtaining an end desired by all good men.

MEXICO.—The last of French intervention.—Marshal Bazaine, and the last of the French troops, in Mexico, left Vera Cruz for France, on the 12th inst. All that remains of French intervention now is Maximilian and his few adherents. This is an ignominious termination to a grand programme. The Napoleonic ideas, which included the supremacy of the Latin race, the balance of power on this continent, the great scheme to develop the commercial and mineral resources of Mexico and establish a stable government there on the ruins of republicanism, have fizzled out with the last French soldiers that embarked at Vera Cruz. This Franco-Mexican fiasco may also prove the settlement of the question of European intervention on the American continent. — *New York Herald, 25th.*

The common school fund of Indiana is greater than any other State, amounting now to seven millions, and the school system of the State is of the best. The Legislature has lately made a grant of \$87,000 to the State University at Bloomington, which is the feature of the system.

THE FLOODS.—The river at Memphis is forty three miles wide. The towns of Helena, Ark., and Peoria, Miss., are still submerged from four to fifteen feet. The inhabitants are living in the second stories. Great suffering and destitution prevail.

### Terrific Combat.

Right Between a Rat Terrier and a Swarm of Rats—The Dog Vanquished and Devoured—Singular Incident.

We have to record a somewhat singular and almost incredible occurrence which happened here last week. It was a terrific combat between a swarm of rats and their natural enemy a black and tan terrier.

Near one of our grain warehouses, situated on the river bank, large swarms of rats have been in the habit of feasting on the wheat which has been scattered around. A few days since a black and tan terrier, getting wind of the rendezvous, made an attack upon a couple of rats that had ventured too far into the open air. Seizing one in its teeth, it shook it vigorously. The rat squealed piteously, attracting to the spot a dozen or more companions. These, on seeing the situation of affairs, joined in giving the alarm. In less than a minute it was as if a flood of rats had poured in upon the scene. The terrier was black with a swarm of rats, and in a few moments it was a scene of confusion. The terrier, after dispatching the first victim, charged into the swarm with the evident determination of serving the remainder in like manner.

But for once a terrier was doomed to meet with defeat from the poor animals he had so long devoured at pleasure, and in a trice he was surrounded on all sides by a swarm of ferocious brutes, anxious to be avenged for the death of their companion. Then ensued the most frightful scene imaginable. The rats swarmed around their adversary, and fastened their claws and teeth in his flesh. The dog, enraged by the pain, fought bravely, killing scores of his enemies in his contest for life; but the odds against him were too great, and after a sharp conflict, which lasted for about five minutes, he was forced to succumb. His body was literally devoured by the rats; they seemed to take a savage pleasure in tearing their vanquished enemy piecemeal. Scarcely a vestige of the animal remained behind. The terrier did die, however, for there were about half a hundred rats left upon the field bleeding and mangled, and as many more or less injured.

A singular instance of the kindness of God, which is often shown, was noted at the conclusion of the combat. A number of the combatants had been somewhat harassed by the teeth of the dog. Their companions gathered in groups around them, licked the blood from their wounds, and then tenderly carried them in their teeth to their nests. The bodies of the slain were as tenderly cared for. One by one they were carried away to a hole in the ice near by, where they were piled up. When all the bodies had been gathered together, the survivors grouped around them, and one of the number, mounting upon the pile of bodies, seemed to deliver a funeral oration over the remains of their companions.

The utmost silence reigned among the company during the address of their chief. The whole company then proceeded to tumble their dead companions into the water, where they soon sunk from sight. In half an hour, scarcely a vestige of the conflict remained. This funeral service was the most extraordinary instance of the kind we have yet observed, and is well deserving of the study of naturalists. The fight as a whole, would have delighted sporting men and dog fanciers. It was highly interesting to the few who observed it.

EXPERT RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS. Judge Chase has heretofore refused to hold court in the district in which Mr. Davis must be tried, upon the ground that it would not be in keeping with the dignity of a judge of the Supreme Court to preside in a district in which the civil authority was not paramount and fully restored, and where the military arm of the Government is required to sustain the laws and direct and control the action of the citizens, and until the civil authority shall be acknowledged and established beyond civil. He has said repeatedly that he would not take his seat upon the bench. In view of all the circumstances, the President is asked to release Mr. Davis from imprisonment on bail, or on his own recognizance, and there is good reason for saying that within the next ten days or two weeks Mr. Davis will be discharged from custody upon his recognizance to answer the charges that may be brought against him.

CURE OF COLIC IN HORSES.—The following is a certain cure for colic in horses. We have seen it tried dozens of times, and always with success. We ate sure it will save any horse, if our directions are followed: Dissolve one pint of salt in a pint of hot water, then add a quart of good vinegar, and pour half the mixture down the horse's throat. If the horse is not well in half an hour give him the remainder, and you will soon find him all right. — *Exchange.*

RHINOGEN.—A London Surgeon has invented an article called "rhino-gen," from petroleum, which will have all the beneficial results of chloroform, without its attendant dangers. It is applied externally, and renders the patient insensible to pain. About ten barrels of crude oil are necessary to the manufacture of one gallon of "rhino-gen."

Dentistry is a negative science, because it is O-don't-ology.

### Farmers Taxes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has rendered the following decisions:

1. Farmers will not be required to make returns of produce consumed in their own immediate families.

2. The farmer's profits from sale of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold the purchase money paid for the same. Handmade have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for all such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deduction can be made by the farmer, for value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If such aid children work for him, and received compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

4. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of the produce, may be deducted.

5. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of the unproductive labor. If house servants are employed in a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, appropriate amount of wages paid them may be deducted.

Expenses for ditching and cleaning new land are payable expenses for permanent improvement and not deductible.

7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's land may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed, purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

8. If a person rents land for raising, the profits are to be obtained by estimating the value of the land after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained, deducting the estimated value of the land on the 1st of January, 1862, on the day of purchase, if purchased since that date.

9. Where no repairs have been made by the owner, the value of the building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.

10. A farmer should make return of all his produce sold within a year, but a more extended contract for sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed upon which of the parties in the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

New York Times and Herald. The underground railway bill, which passed the Senate, a few days since, by a vote of 20 yeas to 15 nays, provides for an underground railway from the Bowling Green, passing under Broadway to the City Hall Park; thence diverging by two lines, running on the East and West sides of the city, to Harlem River. It also includes the right of laying pneumatic tubes under the Hudson and East Rivers, to connect the cities of Brooklyn and Jersey City with New York. It has been objected to the proposed underground railway authorized by the bill, that the construction of the tunnel will materially obstruct travel in the crowded thoroughfares of the city. The projector answers that this is not the intention. Where the streets are narrow, or crowded, like the lower part of Broadway—the surface, they say, will not be broken at all. The material excavated and used in the construction of the tunnel, will be removed and brought in through buildings temporarily acquired for the purpose. Whenever the work is going on, the surface will be covered by a movable bridge or arch, even or nearly level with the present surface of the street, so that those who pass over it on foot or in vehicles will have but little idea of the work going on beneath them. In neither case will the street traveler be interrupted, and traffic in the stores will proceed as usual. Neither will the gas pipes, water pipes, or the sewers be at all interfered with. The right of locomotion will in no way be impeded thereby. The crossing of the river will be done by sinking wrought-iron tubes, thirteen feet in diameter, in lengths of from three to five hundred feet, joined at coffer dams made by iron cylinders, sunk vertically. The interior of the tubes will be lined with brick, and the whole will be below that level of the bed of the river.

Gen. Peabody, who is 72 years old on the 19th of February, and the anniversary of his birthday was celebrated at South Danvers, Mass., by a banquet. Mr. Peabody stated that after his return from London he should take up his home at Salem, Mass.

Splendid cavalry horses sold for five dollars a piece at Vera Cruz. The French in Mexico have no further use for them.

### The Peabody Education Fund—Plan of Operations Agreed Upon.

The sitting of Mr. George Peabody's Trustees of the Education Fund for the benefit of the Southern and South Western States was concluded last week, and the official proceedings will soon be published. The various sessions of the board took place at the Fairview Hotel, on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd of this month. The following named trustees were present: Messrs. Winthrop, Fish, Melville, Grant, Farragut, Rivers, Gilman, Allen, Evans, Graham, Macdowell, Briggs, S. Wetmore, Eaton, and G. P. Russell. During the sitting of the board the following resolutions were adopted: It was resolved that Mr. Peabody's name, though some misapprehension, was omitted from the published roll. It was duly placed in its proper order. Orders were received from Mr. Peabody to book covering the whole amount of his gift, and they were referred to the Finance Committee.

A full discussion of the subject before the board took place; the founder's views were clearly expressed, and a report from the committee of investigation and inquiry, was made in the shape of resolutions. It was determined that for the present the leading purpose would be to create or carry on primary or school education. Normal schools will be established, or where existing, to prepare teachers and to encourage them in their teaching and to encourage them in their teaching and to encourage them in their teaching.

Under the guidance of the Executive Committee, a general agent is to be selected to carry out Mr. Peabody's views. Mr. De Russ, of Brown University, was invited to accept the office. He holds the invitation under deliberations. An Executive Committee of five to be elected, annually. The next annual meeting will take place in New York, on the 10th of January of 1868. A meeting will be held in Richmond on the 10th of January, 1868. The present Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Melville, Allen, Evans, Graham, Eaton, and the chairman of the Board (Mr. Winthrop).

Government efforts on the subject of legal education, especially of the choice of Teachers, reported that Fish and Mr. Evans be authorized to prepare an Act to amend the laws of the States from the Legislature of New York. Mr. Adams, Senator Winthrop was chosen Treasurer. A large number of communications asking for aid for Southern institutions were ordered to be referred to the Executive Committee.

A letter was received from Mr. Peabody explanatory of his views. He leaves to the board absolute discretion as to the particular localities in the Southern and South Western States, and home, all the parts of the country retained by the Executive Committee to receive benefits from the fund. The Trustees are to distribute the fund in any measure of preparation to the States, or to any other claim to a distributive share.

It was decided, collectively or individually, to make no more donations. They have a power and a trust. The resolutions in honor of Mr. Peabody died by Mr. Winthrop at the banquet were then adopted.

Bishop Melville closed the proceedings with prayer, the board adjourning sine die, but to be called together by the Executive Committee at any time when circumstances may require action.

### How to Mitigate the Oppression of the Sherman Bill.

The Louisville Journal comments to the Executive and his subordinate commands that their participation in the Sherman Bill is the oppression of the same shall be mitigated as much as possible by the issue of some such order as that of Gen. Boyle, after a year or two's experience of the anti-slavery measures in Kentucky, for instance:

1. "To prevent unreasonable seizures, arrests and searches, there shall be none such, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized."

2. "No person shall be compelled to be witness against himself."

3. "No person shall be subjected to a speedy and public trial, to be held at the place of capture and of the arrest, and of the nature and cause of the accusation, and of the name of the accuser and the accused's witnesses, with a written copy of the charges, to be furnished at least two days before trial."

4. "The accused shall enjoy the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense;" and, where it can be done without strong special reasons to the contrary, a majority of the commission of his trial shall be composed of officers who then are in or heretofore have been citizens of the State in which the offense is charged to have been committed.

5. "No thumb-screw, gagging or other painful punishment, besides incarceration with proper allowance of food and clothing, shall be used by any commission."

It is an object of objection to this plan most of its clauses are copied from the Constitution of the United States. Indeed, the first three clauses are the provisions of the Bill of Rights, and the President will feel himself compelled to do, in itself, to submit to force the civil authority of ten States, and is thus to fill out the entire definition of treason laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the *Ex parte Bollman* case, says the President, and the commission, whom he has selected, a responsibility which they should be glad of any opportunity to mitigate. — *New York World.*

The Chicago Tribune.—Chicago, March 25.—To-day witnessed the first consummation of the great Lake Tunnel enterprise. The event was celebrated by an immense gathering, which consisted of the different commanders of Knights' Templar in the city, together with the members of the various lodges. The number of Masons who participated in the ceremony was nearly 1000, following by the Ellsworths, Zouaves, the public officers of the courts, judiciary, the entire police force of the city, the fire department in full uniform, with the flags and many civic associations. Although the celebration of the tunnel enterprise was celebrated to-day, the water was let into the tunnel, and from thence distributed throughout the city on Friday night; so that we have for three days been blessed with what Chicago never enjoyed before, pure and clear water.

### The Rumored Fraudulent Issue of Government Bonds.

To the Editor of the Herald:

New York, March 23, 1867.—I called on Mr. Peabody this morning, to whose inspection I submitted the accompanying letter from the Hon. Mr. McCulloch with the inquiry whether it would not be advisable to give publicity to which he replied that in doing so the information could not fail to prove highly satisfactory in Europe as well as in the United States. The Secretary's communication was written in reply to a suggestion that it would be well to employ experts of the highest respectability and of the most distinguished ability to investigate the rumor with regard to false issues of bonds and fractional currency.

ANDREW HAMILTON.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
March 19, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th inst. is received. The report to which you refer originated with parties who are operating in gold. We have instituted the most thorough and searching examination of the Currency and Bureau by the most competent men, and are satisfied that the report is utterly without foundation. We have no reason to believe, nor do we believe, that there has been an over issue of a single dollar.

I am very truly yours,  
H. McCULLOCH.  
A. HAMILTON, Esq.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SHERMAN.—We notice in the *Macon Journal and Messenger*, of the 16th, the following letter to Col. W. K. DeGraffenried, of that city:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,  
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th inst. is received. The bill you referred to was passed in the earnest hope that it would tend to the full restoration of all the States to all their rights in the Union. The sixth section I think too harsh, but it was put in the House as the result of opposition from both extremes. At the request of large numbers from the South, we are passing a supplementary act to provide machinery of reconstruction. The original bill left all this to each State, but there was danger of double organizations and conventions, and, therefore, to avoid further strife or difference, this new act will be passed. It is merely a scaffolding.

My earnest conviction is, that the South should not forgo this opportunity to be restored to representation; and you may rely upon it, that a majority in both Houses will adhere to this offer, and execute it in good faith and to the letter, if your people will do likewise. Neither section can be prosperous while the present condition of military surveillance prevails. You can do as you please with this. Very truly yours,  
JOHN SHERMAN.

STAMP ON BONDS TO MAKE TITLE TO LAND.—The following letter to a gentleman of this City will be of interest to our readers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1867.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., that a contract for the sale of land, or to make a tide-deed to the purchaser on the payment of the purchase money, requires a five cent stamp as an agreement for each sheet or piece of paper upon which it is written.

Very respectfully,  
THOMAS HARLAN,  
Deputy Commissioner.

It appears from the above that a contract for the conveyance of real estate requires only a five cent stamp, no matter how large is the purchase money agreed to be paid.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—The editor of the *Atlanta Era* has been shown by William Jones of the National Bank of that city, a \$50 counterfeit bill United States currency. The engraving is so nicely executed as to challenge detection, save by an expert. The principal feature by which it may be detected is the imperfect manner in which the buttons on the coat of the vignette have been executed. On the genuine bill they are distinct, while on the counterfeit they can scarcely be seen. There is also a difference in the flange work inside the cypher of the figures 50, while on the back of the bill may be seen a very material difference in the circles enclosing the small figures 50.

DEATH OF B. F. DeBOW.—We find the following in the *New York Herald* of Tuesday last: "But a few weeks ago we chronicled the death of Mr. J. D. DeBow, the Southern reviewer and statesman at Elizabeth, N. J. We have now to announce the death of his brother, Mr. B. F. DeBow, which took place at eight o'clock yesterday morning, at Elizabeth. The deceased was the business manager of *DeBow's Review*, and was a gentleman of excellent attainments and character."

One of the earliest cases of Barrister Judah P. Benjamin, in London, was a suit against the United States.

The Boston Post, one of the most sensible of all the Democratic journals of the land, and one that loves not Radicalism, in its issue of the 26th, has a long and very well considered editorial article on the "Southern Situation." The Post closes its leader with following paragraph:

"The salvation of the South as well as of the Union is to be secured by its early return to its representative rights and privileges; and the end of Radical rule just as certainly dawns on the country with the approach of the same event. The recent popular meetings held and called in the chief Southern cities, at which both blacks and whites attend, and speeches are made by each class, demonstrate the spirit in which these conditions laid down by Congress are to be met, and guide us to the solution of this perilous problem by the surest way. The white man at the South, who have an influence to exert, are clearly going to use it for the safety and advantage of that section, instead of falling back on a defiant indifference which at best could only make their situation much worse than it is. They rightly realize, like sagacious people, it is better to retain the control and direction of local affairs, and the shaping of local sentiment, in their own hands, than to leave a way open for the closer invasion of passion and fanaticism. We rejoice to witness the progress of this spirit among them, for it is the surest promise we can have that through its activity and perseverance, the wounds from which the Union has been so long bleeding are soon to be healed."

PRICES FIFTY YEARS AGO.—Looking over our file for 1817, says the *Portsmouth Journal*, we cast our eyes upon the prices current of February of that year, and as an evidence that the present prices of many leading articles have not gone beyond that time, we give a few samples. The prices given are the wholesale; the retail were, of course, higher:

Bacon, 15 cents; barley, \$1.25 to \$1.50; beans, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per bushel; butter, shipping No. 1, 24 cents; No. 2, 22 cents; corn, \$1.00 to \$2.10; coffee, 19 to 21 cents; cotton, 30 to 32 cents; Virginia coal, \$9 to \$15; flour, \$14 to \$15; hay, \$21 to \$24; molasses, 18 to 54 cents; peas, \$2.50 to \$3; sugar, loaf, 25 cents; brown, 11 to 15 cents; tea, Jlyson, \$1.79; Hyson skin, \$1; Sonchong, 68 to 75 cents.

THE RESOLUTIONS ABOUT CANADA.—The following was adopted by the House of Representative on Wednesday:

"Mr. Banks also reported a joint resolution declaring that the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed confederation of the provinces on the Northern frontiers of this country without extreme solicitude; that confederation of States on this continent, extending from ocean to ocean, established without consulting the people of the province, and founded on the monarchical principle as in contravention of the positions and constantly declared principles of this Government, endangering its most important interests, and tending to increase and perpetuate the embarrassments already existing between the two Governments."

AFTER some discussion between Messrs. Banks, Brooks, Wood and Chandler, the resolution was passed without division."

HOW TO RAISE EARLY POTATOES.—A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* thus gives his method of raising early potatoes: "I thoroughly plough the ground as early as the spring will permit, put it in a nice condition and strike out the rows the same as corn, three feet apart and shallow. Then drop the seed about fifteen inches apart and cover with a hoe; about one inch deep is sufficient to keep out frost and the heat of the sun on the surface soon sprouts the potatoes. I generally grow Buckeyes for early potatoes. There may be earlier varieties but not good. Last season I used them continually from the 8th of June, and that was before there was any potatoes in the market, except a few from Norfolk. I don't want any long manures about my potatoes; would sooner have none. This plan of raising potatoes is equally good for the late ones, on stiff or wet lands."

A WORD TO THE WISE.—An eminent gentleman, who considered an advertisement in a newspaper as a personal invitation to call, once said: "While I some times hesitate about entering a store, the proprietors of which have not thus sent their card of invitation to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm."

A lady making enquiries of a boy about his father, an intemperate man, who had been sick for sometime, asked whether he had regained his appetite. "No, sir," said the boy, "not exactly; his appetite is very poor, but his drinkative is as good as ever."

The projectors of a flying machine in California expect to make the trip across the continent in twenty four hours.