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[Terms---\$3.00 per Annum, In Advance.

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1,4867. BENES DE LE COMPETE DE LE COMPETE COMPETE DE LE COMPETE DE

[NO. 45

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FAIRFIELD HERALD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DESPORTES, WILLIAMS & CO.

Terms.—The Hunald is published Week-ly in the Town of Winnsboro, at \$12.06 in-vaceably in advance.

18 32 All trusient advertisements to be poid in advance.

Obitiary Notices and Teibutes \$1.00 per Equate.

Original Poetry.

A DANGG OF THE SUNBRAMS.

Do look how the finobeams so werrily dance, O'er the blue rippling waves with such gladsome delight, How they skip! how they leap! as the wave-

leis advance. Oh! 'tis joyous to see such a dazzling sight!

Blow, blow, summer breeze, oh! stir the

Let the sound of music, inspire their feet.

Come breezes, oh! come, from your deep occan enves. Cor light steps to your music will merry

In bright golden robes, with no lustre de-

All so brittiantly destrict, for the gay,

to o'er the blue waves they so gracefully the bow sharmingly sweet, is the contrast

they make. Ah I would ye could linger to charm with your smiles,

And banish our cares by your innocent Hat Time, too relenties; to heed your sweet.

Extracts from the Speech of Senator Wil-

of the people of that city. cal Republican, and have been committed

I shall advance here to-day. for thirty years. It had to come; it was unavoidable. It came and we fought it out, and now let me say to you that when the last gun was fired I was in favor of forgetting all the bliterness engendered by the contest, and of marching with you, shoulder to shoulder in support of a united coun-

What were the causes of the war? In my opinion there was only one, and of that, both we of the North, as well as you of the South, were guilty -- human slavery in America. I learned my lesson in regard to this institution from the teachings of your own men-from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Henry, all of whom in their day declared against slavery.

On the one hand was a system of slavery, and on the other of freedom. This caused a

before the war broke out. Of the origin of this, we, of the North, were not guiltless. We had among us a class of men who, for-getful of the teachings of their youth, uttered false promises, which the men of the South believed, and when we reached the culminating point in 1860, there were many of the the West and of the North who sale if this difference came to blows the battles would be fought in the North, and that without marching over their dead bodies. You believed them and were deceived. As a fair illustration of the manner in which the promises were kept, let us tell you that these men were carried into the contest and you met them on many a bloody field. The contest closed, I pray, forever, in our success, after a loss of three moured and twenty-five thousand lives of those who fought for the old dag. Just here, let me say that I do not wish to reproach the men of the South for the manuar in which they fought. We met on six hundred and twenty-five battle fields, and your soldiers fought with heroic valor. I am willing to concede this proudly everywhere, but the cause for which they struggled was lost,

I do not want to see any individual, however be may have acced, disfranchised, humiliated or degraded. In this spirit 1 mount to not. I have never failed, since the close of the war when called upon, except in a single instance, to give my name and influence to aid those who stood in need of it. And the men of my State-Abolitionlsts as you call them -- are among the foremost in asking pardon and forgiveness, and in blotting out the memories of the great

and with it the system of human slavery,

struggle. see around me everywhere evidences of the final telumph of the cause. Less than two months ago the reconstruction bill was passed, and from all parts of the country intelligence is coming up that the people will accept it, and will form Constitutions in accordance with its provisions, as well as do all other things required of them, and I believe that by the 4th of March next the ten excluded States will be represented in

Congress. Persons who, having taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engage | Sound. - New York Hereld,

ed in rebellion, shall not be permitted to sold office, but this can be repealed by two thirds vote of Congress, with regard to classes or persons affected by it. It says when this question is settled, as I believe it will be very shortly, these disabilities will rapidly disappear.

* * * * * * * * *

I am sorry to say that a difference arose

between the President and Congress. Under malign counsels the President took position in opposition to the great majority of Cangress and the people, and your people under the lead of your prominent men, and the press locked to the President, and you believed he would carry his policy, and in that you made a great mistake and to your coat have found it out by this time. Some of you even now look to the Supreme Court, and in this you will be disappointed as you were in your dependence on the President. Some others look to the formation of a political party at the North, such as prom-You will find them, let me tell you, as powerless to help you as was the President. I will say to you as General Grant said to a Southern man who consulted him as to what was best for him to do : "Go, he s.id, and see the Republican leaders in Congress, onsuit with them, they have the power

RICHMOND, April 21 .- Senator Wilson

Even shadow your joys, or your light friends.

LULA, Wilson replied that in a year the North would give the negroes suffrage. He said confiscation might tollow if the Reconstitution of the Reconstit

Delivered at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 4th day of April. 1857, by invitation of some of the American Republic, celebrated by the much talked of fetes both in New York A on ask me to give you my opinions, and hy indicting terrures against the nationali-I intend to do so, and will speak them as ty of Poland, bows down before the widely-freely as if I were in Massachusetts. I different protentions of the Monroe doctrine, and delivers up, as far as she can, by cal Republican, and have been committed fully to the same doctrines in the Senate as Russian flag from one of the quarters of the world, the whole continent of North Ameri-Now I wish to say to you that we have just passed through a bloody contest, which Let us add the first passed through a bloody contest, which Let us add, that from the straits of Don in the course of events was inevitable; a Let us add, that from the straits of Don contest of ideas which shock the continent but to Various and Charles the territory ry to Vaucouver's Channel, forming a point of the Russian possessious, there exists more than a hundred leagues of coast by which the territory of the new British Confederation of the North opens on the Pacific Ocean. Nothing, therefore, geographically speaking connects the true territory of Union with that of the country, almost uninhabited, with the Washington Government has just acquired, less, doubtless, for interest than for the satisfaction of a siple of ambition and conquest .-- Lat Press

No ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND Paussia -- * * * Such a policy [Austro-Prussian alliance] would be one of mere haphazard, to be left only to adventurers. Alliances like those concluded with Bavaria and Wurtemburg pre suppose, as a first conflict which was waged for thirty years condition, the abdication of a country. hould doubt of the duration of an Austro-Prussian alliance as much as should fear an intimate understanding between Russia and And are we then, at the service of the latter, to labor to paralyze the only continental power not yet struck down in order that, after the realization of the obcet we might receive the thanks which Russo Prussion ambition might vote us?

The New York Herald, of the 18th instant speaks as follows of the departure of the steamship Great Eastern for that port: The Great Eastern has again started on a hundred and ninety-one passengers and a small quantity of freight. At half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning she passed the lower quarantine, and there she was obliged to "lay to" and await the five o'clock tide to float her over the bar. As by this time she is doubtless rapidly increasing the distance between this city and herself it may not be uninteresting to know whether the trip to this port will be likely o prove profitable. On entering the port she was registered at 20,152 tons, and on clearing she registered 19,140 tons. Her onnage duty on entering amounted to \$6, 945 60, and this, together with the harbor master's fees, health officer's fees, pilot's fees, stamps, permits, and other charges, amount to about \$7,000. This only includes expences on entering the port, and when in connection with these are taken he salaries of officers and attendants, cost of painting and repairing, and other inci-dental expenses, it will scarcely be imagin-ed that one hundred and ninety-one passengers paying \$100 each, could furnish funds enough to meet the expenditures.

PLAN FOR REMODELING THE CITY OF NEW our. -- We have acceived a map of a plan of remodeling the city of New York, which was proposed to the Logislature last month was proposed to the Logislature last month by James E. Serrell. The principal fea-tures of this plan are: Changing the shape of the boundary on the Easterly side of the city of New York and the Westerly side of Long Island opposite, by outling a new East River five and a quarter miles long. 3,300 feet wide, and forty feet deep, and extending from Green Point to Long Island

The Wonders of the Paris Exhibition. Those who, "for cause," cannot take a rice serves the Atlantic will be interested in the following gliotch of some of the wonders of the Great Exhibition, taken from the correspondence of the New York Tribune:

Twice the dimensions of the great circle of the Exhibition, which has been not inapt-

y compared to a monstrous gasometer, is be park environing it, one thousand yards n leagth, and in breadth three hundred, Sixty edifices are interspersed in this; two thousand trees of good umbrageous growth ite planted in it; five lakes and three water falls lie in its cool grasses; it is intersected with artistic irregularity by seventy paths and drives, and comprehends within it one lifice of every architecture known to ciliti. and man. If you enter from the great por-tal on the side of the Scine, and turn off the broad vestibule to either side, you meet successively a Spanish theatre, where the Gitanos dauce to she clinking pulses of the castancis; a Chinese booth, where jougleurs impale each other and eat red hot fire : a Protestant chapel, where there is worship every day, and in the English language; a hospital, where any wounded in the crush fospital, where any wounder in the crush of mu'titudes or by machinery received spendy relief; an Egyptian cemetery in gorgeous Moresque; a French ball, where the girls throw their feet into the spheres, walvaing occurrically to the music of Fra Diavela; an international theatre, where, at alternate hours, a french of every known Richmonn, April 21.—Senator Wilson spoke at Orange Court House yesterday. He reconstict the events which led to the war, and said that after its close the North had no ill feeling for the South. The South was submissive; and had the measures now pending been adopted directly at the close the North work and shad that we said that the Government was just and thereit but the Government was just and thereit but when the content policy, which has bounded on all this dissatisfaction. Mr. Lincola had prepared eight conditions for the pendion of the proportion. All of which met Mr. Wilson's an analysis, an eathers hearts; a Gothese the South work of the pendion of the proportion of the water than the case of the pendion of the proportion. The South had complained of Congress violating the Congress of the Congress violating the Congress violating the Congress of the Con Sink a belon the silent, says, "come, come away."

seemed preity sunbeams, go sink into rest,
While we dream of your revels to sportive and gay.

Major J. R. Lee, State Senator from Change, replied to Mr. Wilson. He charged by Missing flowers with thirty cup; and may no dark cloud, from the east to the west,
Even shadow your joys, or your light mirch allay.

Lula,

Mile a belon the sliche, says, "come, come away."

Major J. R. Lee, State Senator from Change, replied to Mr. Wilson. He charged by Missing flowers with thirty cup; and that the sliche of slavery to the North and said that Mr. Lincoln did not at first intend to lincent the slaves, and that the Southern people were the black's best friends.

Lula,

Mile a mas proceed though it had forty coats, innumerable pavilions of rustic patterns, of the back streets in town, which blow soult in the back streets in town, which blow in the lark of the back streets in town, which blow shoult be a stand. In vain he struggled, thin the lark of the lack streets in town, which blow in the lark of the back streets in town, which blow shoult be a stand. In vain he struggled, thin the lark of the back streets in town, which blow shoult be a stand. In vain he struggled, thin the lark of the back streets in town, which brought in the lark of the back streets in town, which blow shoult be a stand. In vain he struggled, thin the lark of the back streets in town, which brought in the lark of the back streets in town, which brought the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the lark of the lark of the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the back streets in town, which the lark of the lark the telescopes swing all day; and tiny rivers truckling off through pearly bottoms, turning little mills, white in the air great wind wings turn hally, as in a Datchman,'s dream, and over all the lighthouse, 130 feet in the clouds, flings its solid calcium Russian America. ... * * If ore we glare into the constellations to rival their fixed blaze. By day the garden is a green onvaluscence after the cramped splender of the Exhibition, when the tints continental day mook the painted glasses of the Babel interior; here stroll the little cirls, half-way over womanheed, the soft lights fading from their faces and

> light of foot and shy of presence, the least imitable contribution the world has given. Pickens District. A very large meeting of the citizens of lickens District was held at the Court House, on Monday, 15th instant. Among the resolutions adopted were the follow-

That in good faith, and without reservation, we accept the plan of reconstruction haid down by Congress in the Sherman bill, and the bill supplementary thereto.

That it is the duty of every good citizen to come forward, and in good faith lend his assistance to the reconstruction of the State under the Sherman bill, and thus put an end to the evils of our present condition. Tha we will jointly and severally, use our best exertions to enforce the laws, and to secure to all persons, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, full protection

for life, liberty and property.

That every respectable Northern man, or foreigner, who brings physical strongth or capital into South Carolina, should be received as a friend and treated as such. That in future, no qualification for office, from the lowest to the highest, will be ex-

acted araong us, save that of merit. That the security of our political institutions demands that the highest facilities for securing elementary education to the masses of the people be guaranteed by con-

stitutional provision. That constitutional provision should be The Great Eastern has again started on a made for the exemption of every man's trip across the Atlantic, taking with her one homestead from levy and sale, that our population may become fixed and permanent

to the soil. That the laws of this State require modi-Scation in many respects, but more espe-cially should they be so cannged as to do away with imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and corporeal punishment

for crime or any other cause. That we congratulate ourselves that, being under military authority, we have placed over that humane and soldier and statesman, Gen. Daniel E. Sickes, the Commander of the Second Military District, who is disposed, by all proper means, to soften, as much as in his power may be, the unavoidable severities of military rule; and that in carrying out the arduous and important duties of his high office, he will have our good will, co-opera-

ion and support. That deprecating anything like party eeling, and disavowing partizan motives, we invoke the aid of that God who rules the universe, speedily to bring order out of confusion, and pray Him to send His rich. est blessings upon one whole country, that we may once more be able to utter with truth and fervor that sentiment dear to every true American heart, "Liberty and inion, now and forever, one and insepara-

Prentice says: "What was the America" epublic is now a cross between monarchy epublic is no.

"You young raseal," said an old gentle-man to a rash boy on the street, "if that cab had run over you, where would you have been now?" The boy answered, "Up behind, a taking of his number !"

Dead Heads.

Among the class called "dead heads," idmitted by complimentary tickets to lectures, shows, concorts and circuses, are generally, but very wrongfully, included editors and other newspaper attaches. That this is a slauder is very appropriately shown by the following answer to a lady correspondent, who desired to know the neaning of the term. It is taken from one

of our cotemporaries :
"The free tickets given to the press for the uses named are always paid for, and that very liberally. As a rule, those who issue—not those who receive—these free tickets are the dead heads,' usually giving fifty cents for that which a five or tendolous hill would not advantely pay for. So lar bill would not adequately pay for. So long as e newspaper editor is expected to long as e newspaper editor is expected to give liberal notices of entertainments before they occur, and then follow these with a generous pull after the show is over, he certainly has no place in the 'dead head' classilication. Indeed, in nine cases out of ten, the editors would be glad to receive half pay for their work, and pay two prices for the free tickets They would cortainly make money by the operation.

"We may add a few words on the general

subject of advertising. The publication of advertisements is as much the business of a newspaper as is the publication of the news; and an editorial notice, which is designed to supply the place of or add value

last Thursday, had the misfertune to get due solemnity, proceed to the discharge one of the wheels in a deep gulley, on one of that painful duty, and let us deposit in the back streets in town, which brought in the same grave the agency of our wheel, he shouldered a pole twenty feet long, and aimost a load for two men, which he carried to the wagon, and putting it ander the axle, prized the wheel out. The rebel teamster expressed his gratitude with many thanks, but the officer modestly told him his services would be amply repaid if he (the wagoner) would help the first man met with in a similar fix .- Danville Times.

rud-liness of thoughtful and dawning Of the Louisiana crevasses, the Therville ambitions making deeper tints, while the great English dames stagger down the Toutk, of 13th, reports two additional ones; the first at the Courtney and Woods' planwalks, and ladies of Germany rise up in the tailor, in the upper part of West Baton Rouge, and theother at Scott's plantation, perspective. Midst these you see the Ameri-can girl, delicately eyed, speaking heart, and above Bayon Sara, in the Parish of Pointe hought, and purity in every modest step, Coupee. It says both breaks are on the western bank of the river, and will, we fear, drown out the few spots that we still above water on the Grosse Tete. All the section of country below Plaquemine to the Bayon Lafouche, will no doubt be more overflowed than it was been since 1828. We have had occasion to meet some of the citizens of Grosse Tete, Fordoche, Grand River and Bayon Goula. All give sad reports. On the Fordoche and Grosse Tete, cattle, horses, mules, hogs and poultry have been destroyed in large numbers. The stock remaining on the Grosse Tete had been driven to the highest points. The new breaks above reported may occasion the loss of this stock, for none of it can be brought out except by boats, and this is nearly im-

PRESIDENTIAL .- The Presidential election being but eighteen months off, candidates are, of course, appearing in all quirters. A list of men already named will be found to contain the names of Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, McClellan and Butler, Anprew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax, Scantors Wade, Sherman, Sumner, Fessenden, Thaddeus Stevens, Horatio Seymour, and an indeffinate number of other persons. It is highly probable that a Northern man for resident, and a Southern man for Vice-President, will be run by each party; and there is no danger, from present appearances, that either office will go a begging.

JUST TWENTY FOUR. - Judgeis now a very able Judge of the Supreme Court of one of the great States of this Union, when he "first came to the bar," was a very blundering speaker. On one occasion, when he was trying a case of replevin, involving the right to a lot of hogs, he addressed the jury as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury-there was just twenty-four hogs in that drove; just twentyfour, gentlemen; just twice as many as are in that jury box!" The effect can be imag-

THE LATEST DODGE .- Birdsong-a nominal slave until freedom, but living apart from his owners and enjoying with his family the fruits of his labors—is worried by he imposition (we quote him) of taxes from which he has hitherto been free. He says: "I paid, sir, \$46 on my three bags of cotton: they took that out, and I've been a paying, and a paying; butsir, I'll match them year-my grandmother was an Indian, and I'll be an Indian not texed."

Some of the Hungarian nobles are extensive cattle owners. When Prince Esterhazy was asked how many sheep he had on his estate, he replied, "I can't say; but they tell me I have 1,500 shepherds."

An Arkansas colonel had the following oader for mounting his men: First order -Prepare for tur git outo yer creaters! Second order-Git!

A little boy asked his mother what blood Our duty resolves itself into two relations meant. She explained that it meant near relatives, etc. After thinking a moment, he said, "Then, mother, you must be the bloodiest relation I've got.

Another Letter from Gen. Longativet. NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1867. To the Editor of the New Orleans

Since your publication of my letter many questions have reached me as to the prospects of our political future and our duties at this crisis. My former letter was intended to meet all questions. and was as much in detail as a mere soldier should venture, in a field entirely new to him. I have no inclination, however, to avoid duties or responsibiliics, whatever may be the form in which

they are presented. But to attempt, at this time, a general discussion of the merits and demerits of all matter that is thought to be material to the subject, which absorbs our interest, would require more time and labor than are at my disposal. Besides, such discussion would leave us just where our armies surrendered. I must ask, therefore, that those who are inclined to consider my views will excuse the "bluntness of a soldier."

The surrender of the Confederate arnies in 1865 involved:

1. The surrender of the claim to the right of secession. 2. The surrender of the former pe litical relation of the negro.

3. The surrender of the Southern onfederacy. These issues expired upon the fields ast occupied by the Confederate armies. There they should have been buried .-The soldier prefers to have the sod that receives him when he falls cover his remains. The political questions of the war should have been buried upon the fields that marked their end. Our most cherished objects of this earth; blood of beneficent object, he deserves thanks as a public benefactor, and not insults as a 'dead' posited as ordained by an All-wise Provdence, become offensive. So must it be with this dead matter. If the last funcral rights of the Southern Confederacy have not been performed, let us, with in the same grave the agony of our grief, that we may the better prepare ourselves for a return to the duties of

this life. It may be well to remark that our forts at reconstruction will be vain inless we embark in the enterprise with the sincerity of purpose which will command success. Great deeds are not accomplished by the cold support of indifferent approval; they must be built of "sterner stuff." must appl ourselves with diligence, and with united resolution, if we hope to lift the darkness that threatens our future, and secure a comfortable issue from the difficulties that surround us.

The Fabian policy seems to be th one most in favor amongst us; familiarly termed the system of "masterly inactivity." This policy has achieved a great notoriety from the fact that a great Roman general, (Fabius Maximus) at the head of a well organized and well disciplined army, by his superior strategy and tactics, delayed the progress of the march of the Carthagenians, and saved Rome. That we can assume to be in a condition to employ "masterly inactivity" without the organization of a political party, or even the organization of a political club, is beyond my understanding. We might better be likened unto the bird that conceals its nead in the sand, and at once begins to are now left alone in the vast des-

ert. Before we undertake to change the course of impending dangers, we should endeavor to remove all obstacles that may be likely to impede our progress n the work of reconstruction. The hief of these is the opinion that prerails, to some extent amongst our peoole, that we cannot do wrong, and that Northerners cannot do right. I have doubt but the same feeling, with regard to themselves, may be found amongst the Northern people. Both sections are laboring under misapprehensions which they should strive to correct .-Both are subject to the frailties of human nature, and each should extend charity if they expect it in return. Let us, then, begin to dispel the delusion, and see if we can establish our claim to greatness.

It is now too late to go back to look after our rights under the law and the Constitution. It is of no practical importance for us to know whether we have been deprived of these rights by lawful or unlawful process. We know that they are gone, and that the only availiable law is martial law, and the only right power. The more we seek for law, when there is no law, the great er will be our confusion. Law at bestis a slow process by which to recover lost possessions; to attempt to recover them under doubtful laws and against power is futile.

Some think that the question of resistance is admissible in deciding our course of action. But this is a grave error, even if we had the power to resist and a reasonable hope of successful resistance. For when a people should resort to the violence of war they should be prepared to show to the world just cause of war. What cause can we claim unless we say that we did not know what we were fighting for in the war just ended.

very simple propositions, viz: relieve ourselves from our present embarrass. ments by returning to our allegiance, Goben is to be placed in command.

in good fater, to the General Government under the process laid down by The following letter from Governor
Congress, or seek protection under some Orr exposes the necessities of our peoforeign Gernment. Those who deof reconstruction, and put our people in condition to make our own laws and choose their own officers for their execution.

I am one of the particularly disfranchised, for I have been informed from the highest authority that I am one of those who will be the last to receive amnesty. I regard this as one of the land, for the relief of the destitute of results that belong to the hazards of the South, propose sending to this State revolution, and I have no better cause fitteen thousand bushels of corn and of complaint than those who have lost their slaves.

It is frequently said now-a-days, that constitutional government is a failure, but the cause and effect are not appreciaed. If their is a failure, the fault is with the people, not with the govern-ment. A lunatic may destroy the most magnificent edifice, but it only can be rebuilt by the most skillful artist.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAS. LONGSTREET.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION .-The National Intelligencer has the fol-

lowing: A letter which we have just received rom a conservative source in Atlanta Ga., states that the writer has found. rom all that be has seen and heard, that there is much less, difficulty as to reconstruction than had been expected. Gen. Pope had expressed himself gratified by his reception, and thinks there will be no serious difficulty in Georgia and Alabama in the execution of the reconstruction measures.

Letters received here from citizens of South Carotina also state that reorgamzation under the Acts of Congress will be carried out by common consent, and in the full hope of beneficial results. From Virginia, we hear that reconstrucion is generally acquiesced in:

No idea prevails, either in the Careinas or in Virginia, according to these statements, of suspending proposed State co-operation in the work of 1eorganization, in the expectation of a decision by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the injunction applied

mestions. No longer can restaration can be secured only by the co-operation of labor with capital. The whites have the land without the labor. The blacks have the labor without the land. The expectation of a current of immigration and ten thousand pounds of bacon should from Europe and the Southern States has not been verified, and will not be until after political restoration.

GEN. SICKLES .- The New York Horald, in publishing the general orders of Gen. Sickles, in concluding its comnents on said orders says: "His general order of the 11th is a

piece of real wisdom, all the more excellent for being timely. It sets asidse laws very boldly; but the boldness is discreet, since it sets aside laws for the very reagrieve at the danger to its pursuers, who son for which they were first made-to protect the people and prevent misery. Gen. Sickles acts in the spirit of a commander who regards the people as committed not so much to his rule as to his care. He gives a noble answer to those lisaffected Southern politicians who have denounced the military bill as an oppression, in showing them how well t will serve for a defence against oppressors. His first use of his great powers has been in favor of the people, and that grave fact will go far to correct the erroneous impression the South has had of the spirit in which the North intended to govern. We see in Gen. Sickles a man of the same type with those who made Rome great-one equally competent in war and in politics, with the ample development that enables him to shine in either sphere. He is possed of genius, of experience, and has a mind cultivated by excensive study-the three requisites laid down by Boling. broke as necessary to a great leader; and if he uses his opportunities with the discretion and moderation that have marked his course thus far, his future career will be a splendid one for his country."

ANOTHER ALLIANCE BETWEEN PRUS-SIA AND ITALY SPOKEN OF-MOVEMENT TO RESTORE SAVOY AND NICE TO ITA-Ly.-An alarming rumour is in circulaview of the contingency of war with France, has made overtures to the Italian Cabinet analogous to those addressed said to comprise an alliance, offensive and defensive, Prussia undertaking not to suspend hostilities until Savoy and Nice are restored to Italy. This news requires confirmation, and is at all events only so far true that pourparlers the Court of Appeals has been occupied may have taken place with a view to in hearing the case of G. B. Lamar et el. such an alliance in the event of France vs. the executors of Peay. Mr. J. B. insisting upon the annexation of Lux. McCants for executor's appellants; Mr. embourg.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16, 1867. Lawrence Sungston, Esq., Secretary Board of Commissioners, No. 79 South street, Baltimore Md. :

My DEAR SIR: Your esteemed fafor of the 12th inst., was received last light, informing me that the Board of Commissioners for the State of Mary-

orty thousand pounds of bacon. The humane action of your Legislature challenges the admiration and affection of our people one and all, and tho starving thousands whom your donation will relieve from their grievous distress will never forget their generous bonefactors. .

The extent of the destitution is truly appalling, and without the most liberal lonations from more favored sections, I do not know how it is possible for our population to be subsisted until the rathering of another crop.

An unusually large quantity of wheat as been sown in those sections where t has heretofore been grown, and if the harvest should prove to be a full one, much of the suffering in the northern, wetern and middle pertions of the State will be relieved by the middle of July. In the Southern and eastern sections, embracing one half of the State, very little wheat has ever been grown, and no relief is promised from breadstuffs until the corn crop shall be gather-

Up to the first of July I am satisfied that one hundred thousand bushels of corn must be imported into the State for gratuitous distribution to save thousands from the severest want and hundreds from actual starvation.

After that time, if, as already stated, the wheat crop should prove to be a full one, the wheat supplies required to sustain life up to the corn gathering season will be greatly reduced.

The bacon sent will be gratefully received. One fourth of the entire population of the State, in my judgment, have been subsisting for thirty days past without meat, and this contribution Further, it is to be noticed that the will therefore afford in reality a luxury political question involved is intimately to many who have not tasted it for connected with pressing and practical weeks. I would not, however, adviso that any large proportion of the funds be deferred without prolonged and ag. which you propose donating to the gravated injury to the material interests suffering of this State should be in of the South. It has become a ques- meats, as human life may be subsisted tion of bread. Means of subsistence upon breadstuffs, and the want is so to say nothing of revived prosperity, universal that bread and meat cannot be furnished in adequate quantities to supply all.

I telegraph von this A. M. requesting that four thousand bushels of corn be shipped to Wilmington, N. C., which may be distributed over the eastern section of the by the Wilmington and Manchester, Cheraw and Darlington and Northeastern Railroads; and the remainder to Charleston. Supplies are in the the hands of the Freedmen's Bureau, and are in process of distribution along the coast. I therefore have not requested you to make shipments either to Georgetown or Beaufort.

Be pleased to communicate to the Board whose representative you are. and through them to the Legislature of the State of Maryland, my profound acknowledgments in behalf of the suffering people of this State for the noble and generous relief they have been pleased to extend to us in this hour of cibulation and distress.

I have the henor to be, very sincerely your obedient servant, JAMES L. ORR.

Governor of South Carolina.

----THE BALTIMORE PRESENTATION CON-CERT .-- As many of our people have invosted their funds in this (as they supposed) charitable enterprise, the followng paragraph, from the Baltimore Gazette, will be of painful interest. It is

evident the concern has "gone up," and

all the investments with it : "It will be recollected that, a short time since, certain parties connected with a Grand Charitable Presentation Concert, in aid of the Southern Orphan's Association, were arrested upon warrants issued by Justice Blake, charging them with obtaining money under false pretences and with conspiracy to defraud the public. A preliminary examination was waived and the whole matter sent before the grand jury, the accused giving the required bail. An examination into the matter has been had by the grand inquest, which resulted in the following parties being presented for a violation of the lottery laws of the State: tion that the Prussian Government, in L T Palmer, agent; Mrs. John L [lammond, President; Mrs E A. F Mears, Treasurer; and Mr E A F Mears, J H Schiers, Recording Secretary, and Pat to King Victor Emmanuel before the Curtis, an employee in the agent's office. war with Austria. These overtures are The case will come up at the May term of the Criminal Court. The penalty is a fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court."

LEGAL. - During the past two days, E. J. Author for heirs of Col. Peay, the The Fortress of Luxembourg is being appellees; Mr. W. F. DeSaussure on quietly but continually reinforced, - same side: Mr. J. H. Rion in tepl; without concluding .- Chanic 250.