

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Empress Eugenie celebrated her forty-first birthday on the 15th of May last.

The Prussian Government bought 300,000 uniforms in Ireland recently.

A little girl, only fourteen years of age, carries the mail between the famous Stone House and Manassas Junction, a distance of five and a half miles.

There are 5000 Americans residing in Paris this year. Ordinarily there are but 3000. They support eight special restaurants, four dentists, and five banking houses; and are now talking of setting up a daily newspaper.

It is said that the Emperor of the French has decided on suppressing all military bands, the regiments to be marshalled merely by trumpeters. Even the far-famed band of Les Guides is only to be spared for awhile.

Captain J. Miles, formerly second officer of the steamer Santiago de Cuba, will leave New York for Europe to-day, 6th, on a "Monitor" raft, taking with him only two sailors. This craft is only twelve feet wide by twenty-five in width.

Mr. Farnsworth, the Illinois Congressman, adds another to the number of national missionaries to come into the States. J. W. Langston, of Ohio, and E. M. Brown, of Baltimore, both colored, are about to set out on a similar expedition to Virginia and other Southern States.

An indulgence of one year has been granted by the Pope to all who shall devoutly recite the Gloria Patri and Ave Maria with the intention of obtaining from God the entire conversion of the English nation to the truth, and to reconciliation with the chair of St. Peter.

A vast avalanche has entirely destroyed the royal sporting pavilion of the King of Italy, called Orville, in the valley of Aosta. The damage is great, and many objects are destroyed. Fortunately, the house was not inhabited at the time, so that there was no loss of life.

Foley's statue of Edmund Burke, which has for some time been in the hands of the bronze-founder, will soon be placed on its pedestal at Dublin. The statue is to be erected in front of Trinity College, in a line with Mr. Foley's figure of Goldsmith.

The Natchez Courier, of the 29th, has been credibly informed that at a negro ball which took place under the 13th, in that city, on Monday night, amid the excitement, a United States soldier, said to be white, sat down upon the bed in one of the rooms, and by chance turned over a dirty dress on the foot of the bed, where he found, wrapped in a sheet, the dead body of the child of the woman giving the ball.

A New York company has entered upon the manufacture of what is called "peat coal" from the peat of the Bismarck Swamp. The peat is by some process pressed and dried into blocks about the size of common bricks, having the darkish appearance of burned gingerbread. These blocks are very light. The manufacturers say that this fuel is about as cheap as anthracite coal, and that it burns very beautifully, and produces the smallest amount of ashes.

A colored woman, one hundred and seven years of age, died in Norfolk county, Va., a day or two since. She had been a slave all her life, up to the emancipation proclamation, and then her former master would not cast her off, but continued to provide for her to the day of her death. At her decease he caused an elegant coffin to be provided, and he and his family followed the remains to their last resting place. This gentleman was her seventh owner.

The Paris La Patrie of May 10th reports: "It is announced that the Shah of Persia will come to France in July to visit the Universal Exhibition. This Prince was to leave Teheran in the month of June, to proceed, with all his court, to Mesched, in the Khorezan; but political reasons have induced him to abandon that project and come to Europe. Napoléon III., sovereign Shah of Persia, son of Mohammed Shah, succeeded his father in 1818. He is considered as one of the most enlightened Princes of Persia."

Forty-five marine disasters occurred during the month of May. Of this number, three were steamers, seven were ships, seven were schooners and one was a sloop. Seven vessels were abandoned, four were foundered, one was burned, one sunk after collision, and six are missing, supposed to be lost. The total value of property lost and missing is estimated at \$2,585,000. The total losses during the first five months of this year are estimated at \$14,162,000, 750,000 less than during the same period last year.

The crew of the ship Parsee, on the voyage from San Francisco, for Hong Kong, mutinied after leaving the Sandwich Islands. When the mutiny was discovered the treasure room had been entered and a box broken open, and it was ascertained that the crew had conspired to murder the captain and officers, take possession of the treasure (\$200,000), scuttle the ship and take to the small boats. The officers armed themselves with Henry's rifles, and after a sharp fight, succeeded in putting the crew in irons. They were all negroes and were shipped in San Francisco.

The Toronto Globe says: "We understand that a small and unpretending tenement in the vicinity of the Falls, on the Canadian side of the river, has been rented for the occupation of Jefferson Davis and his family during the ensuing summer. The house is half way between Clifton and Queens-town."

The Boston Traveller is so well convinced that Mr. Seward will be a candidate for the Presidency, next year, that it thinks it necessary to begin this early to head him off. It alleges that he declared, some years ago, that "there was not a doubt he would be the candidate of the successful party in 1868."

The Lynchburg Virginian says that a small lot of tobacco was sold in that city lately which was sixteen years old, being part of the crop of 1851. It was entirely sound and sweet. Perhaps the best pun recorded was that inscribed on a tea chest, viz: "The doers. These words are the second person singular

of the verb *do*, to teach, and when literally translated become, "Thou teachest."

Two doses will do. Emancipation, says the Chambersburg Repository, an extreme Radical paper, was not given as a favor to the slaves, and it did not imply any promise of other action favorable to them on the part of the Government. It was solely a measure of expediency, a war measure of the same design, and virtually of the same character as the burning of military stores or the stampeding of animals employed in war by the insurgents.

A Northern historian has written a book giving a full account of a speech made by Jefferson Davis at the Nashville Disunion Convention, how it was received, etc. It is a fact that Mr. Davis was not a member of that Convention, and during its session was quietly attending to his official duties at Washington. Is there any limit to Radical meanness and mendacity?

An expectant bridegroom applied at the military headquarters, in Mobile, for the use of United States band to play at his wedding. The officer in charge of the musicians replied that he did not know about lending the band, but he thought he could furnish a file of soldiers to fire over the house.

The notorious Governor Hahn, who was wounded in the great riot in New Orleans, and was the leading member of the Radical Convention held there by that mob, has been refused permission to register in Louisiana, on account of participation in the rebellion, or giving aid and comfort to Confederates. It was alleged that he made presentation speeches, when flags were given to rebel companies, and that he signed a circular letter, advocating resistance to the Federal Government.

The first statue of Thomas Benton, which has been in storage in St. Louis for several months, is at last to be erected in a suitable place. The Board of Improvement of Lafayette Park has proposed to the commissioners of the statue to erect the monument in Lafayette Park, at the expense of the board, and the proposition has been accepted. The statue is life size, and was made by Miss Harriet Hosmer some years ago. It is pronounced a fine specimen of art.

Eating while the body is fatigued is a very injurious habit; but severe labor after a hearty meal, is none the less so. A large share of vital force is required to properly perform the process of digestion, and if this is called away to the muscles or brain to accomplish severe physical or mental labor, the stomach is left insufficiently supplied, and the food remains for a long time undigested.

The Richmond Whig says the proprietors of the Trenchard Works, in that city, are now constructing an iron railroad bridge for the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, to be thrown across the Congaree River. The bridge is of the Pink pattern, and will consist, first, of three spans of eighty feet each; then three spans of 150 feet each; and then four spans of eighty feet each—in all, ten spans, of the aggregate length of 1,690 feet. The width of the bridge will be twelve feet, and three spans are already finished.

It is alleged that cholera has already made its appearance on the lower Mississippi. Several cases are reported to have occurred at Helena, Arkansas, about eighty miles below Memphis, and the country is reported to be in a state of alarm. Memphis and other large river towns are preparing diligently against the insidious enemy. Cleanliness, temperance and quietness of spirits are the best preparations against cholera.

One of the engravings most popular in the homes of the working classes and peasantry of France, represents Napoleon I. in his well-known gray overcoat, and a young sentinel crossing his bayonet before him, and saying: "Even if you were the *petit corps* yourself, you could not pass!" Jean Chiche, the soldier to whom that saying is attributed, has just died at Comix, (Seine-et-Marne) at the age of eighty-eight. He received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the 12th of March, 1814, and a few years back, having visited the Palace of Fontainebleau, was rewarded a pension by the Emperor and Empress.

The King of Prussia, according to M. Crozet, has the tastes of an old soldier. It is well known that he does not live in the palace at Berlin, preferring to retain the residence which he occupied when prince. His private rooms in this residence are not large, and are simply furnished. He has fitted up his bed-chamber as nearly like a tent as circumstances will allow. An iron bedstead, wooden chairs, and the plainest table conveniences, are all the furniture. His toilet is quite as modest, and he rarely makes any change in the bill of fare. He is methodical in his habits, becomes attached to the things about him. It grieves him to throw away an old coat, and he always wears the high military stock of the Prussian officer.

A few days ago Mr. Franklin Stearns sold four and a half acres of the old Powhatan place, on James River, a few miles below Richmond, for the large sum of nine thousand dollars. The party purchasing represented a company of capitalists, who propose to enter at an early day upon the manufacture of fire-proof bricks at that point, from which shipment may be easily made.

Terrible Mode of Warfare.—A Marcellus chemist has invented a kind of Greek fire, by which he thinks he can successfully oppose the needle gun. In a communication to the Progress, of Lyons, he describes this composition as follows:

"To give an idea of the efficacy of my discovery, I declare, and am ready to prove that I can, at a distance of one thousand metres, envelop an army of one hundred thousand men in a sea of flame within less than five minutes. If a town has to be taken by assault, I have no need of a Rotoplane, as I can set it on fire in very nearly the same period. In a naval battle, I would run into the enemy, and in fifteen seconds cover all the deck of the vessel with a torrent of flame which would burn the rigging, penetrate between the decks, and instantly smother the crew. In an attack on a harbor, I could burn the town and arsenals within range with the rapidity of lightning. With such means no war is possible, as neither victors or vanquished

would return from the field of battle. As to the fortress of Luxembourg, the subject of dispute at the present moment, I would undertake to rid it of its garrison in a quarter of an hour."

Mr. Davis' Ban.—It will interest some of our readers to know that General J. D. Jackson, of Philadelphia, who is the third on the list of Mr. Davis' ban, has purchased the plantation in St. Andrew's Parish, known as Bayton, formerly belonging to the Barker family, and is about to become a citizen of this State. Gen. Jackson is a native of New Hampshire, and obtained his title of general by commanding the Pennsylvania militia during the war. His action in the case of Mr. Davis, and his investment of capital in the South, show him to be a reconstructionist of the right sort. —*Charleston Mercury.*

WINNSBORO, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, June 8, 1867.

D. B. MCKRIGHT, Editor.

TERMS.—FOR HERALD.

THREE DOLLARS per year: TWO DOLLARS for six months: ONE DOLLAR for three months:—*in advance.* Single copies, Ten Cents. If the paper will be discontinued on the expiration of the term for which payment has been made, Subscribers who did not cross out on the original copy of their paper, will understand that the time has expired. ADVERTISING RATES.—One Dollar per square for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A square consists of the space occupied by ten lines of the size type. CLUB RATES.—Ten copies one year, Twenty-five Dollars. An extra copy to the person making up the club, after the 1st of January, 1867. EIGHTY-THREE CENTS per month for the date a club is engaged, and the money is paid, the person making the club, may add any number of names at the same rate. We wish to distinctly understand, that one term for subscription, advertising and job work are cash.

General Order No. 34.

The Orders are still coming. The last published was No. 33. 33 has not yet appeared, but 34 will be found in this issue, and an important one it is to Sheriff, Constables and other officials. The following is a synopsis of the provisions of the several paragraphs:

Paragraph I requires Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, to report to Provost Marshal E. W. Hinks, Provost Marshal General of this District, setting forth names, duties, salary, &c., of each officer, and the authority by whom appointed.

II. Reports to be made of the commission of all offences, of arrests, &c.

III. Reports to be made of the escape of prisoners, and the attending circumstances; also of the recapture of escaped prisoners.

IV. Sheriffs are required to report the condition of jails.

V. Civil officers in charge of a jail, prison or workhouse are to make monthly reports to the Provost Marshal General. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1, to May 31, 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, &c., are required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General; and any resistance to or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal General will subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission.

VII. Requires duplicate reports to be sent to Post Commanders.

VIII. This order will not relieve civil officers from the discharge of duties now required of them.

IX. Refers to the regulation of Sheriffs' and Constables' fees for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General.

X. Requests all persons who may know of any threatened breach of the peace to make complaint at once to the Chief of Police, &c.

XI. Imprisonments for default in payment of costs, fees or charges of Court, Attorneys or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

Corn—The Wheat Crop.

Wagons loaded with corn, are still rolling through our streets. The amount of corn shipped to this place, since the first of February, to supply the deficiency of last year's crop in the District, can hardly fall short of 25,000 bushels. The most of this has, probably, been paid for. This vast sum of money has been sent out of the District, for the profit which remains in the merchant's hands is not much.

It is not missing the fact far, we think, to say that this year there is under cultivation in Fairfield District two acres of cotton for every one of corn. Pity it was no the reverse.

The wheat crop is soon to be gathered, and it is a splendid one to all appearance. But in the absence of enough corn to "run" the farms until the next corn harvest, the wheat for bread will very likely be fed upon the greater part of it.

Save the Pennies.

Economy now is more the order of the day from necessity than from choice. Among the important features of house-hold economy is that of saving light. Kerosine oil is perhaps the best illuminating article now in market, as well as the cheapest. But it is rendered still more cheap by a recent discovery which, as will be seen from the extract below taken from the Charleston News has in that city been tested satisfactorily.

As economy in small matters frequently makes a large saving in house-

hold expenses, we publish the following information which may be of use to careful housekeepers. Since the discovery of the oil fields of Pennsylvania and Virginia, kerosine has gradually superseded the use of gas, and there are few families who depend solely on the latter for a light. The cheapness of the kerosene, and the clear light furnished by it, at once recommends it to the public; but some inventive genius has recently discovered that salt is a great improvement, and by filling a lamp half full of common salt, a clearer flame, and a saving of twenty-five per cent in oil is obtained. This has been tested by some parties who concur in the statement of the inventor, and use of salt. The experiment is simple, and the material is within reach of every one, we shall soon expect to see a revolution in the oil business.

The South Defended.

A correspondent of the South Carolina Baptist, writing from Chicago, where he was attending a large meeting of the Baptists from the North and Northwest, relates the following incident:

In the meeting this afternoon some remarks were made by Dr. N. Colver, who is trying to establish a high school for the colored people, at Beaufort, S. C. In his speech, he said that the Southern people were opposed to the education of the negroes. After he had finished his remarks, J. R. Graves, of Tennessee, rose, and said the last speaker had done injustice to the South. Brother Graves, then asked permission to read some resolutions passed by the Southern Baptist Convention, at Memphis, encouraging the education of the freed people. This privilege was granted, and the resolutions were read, which caused general applause.

The Effect of "No. 32."

The General Order, No. 32, which appeared in the News of last Thursday, has, it appears, had a depressing effect upon the financial interests of this Military District. It is probable that an appeal will be made, of some sort, to the Commanding General, to modify the order in some respects.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Confiscation.

As we are thrown into a state of things, truly anomalous, and can find no analogy in the readings of history to reason us on in our groping, who has wisdom sufficient to advise us what is best to be done? Who can dictate the course of action to be pursued? Discussions not illuminated with the teachings of elaborated argument, on gender excitement, which prompts imprudent utterances, calculated to create ideas, and arouse passions, dangerous and mischievous in their tendencies.

Surely in these times of general depression, we have no persons who are anxious to put on the harness of the politician in order to partake of the spoil of party. None so base as to be willing "to owe his greatness to his country's ruin." And, no one, it is hoped, who will attempt to accomplish his own ends, by working with threats upon the harassed minds of a terribly distressed people. Who, after patient investigation, candidly believes that confiscation will ever be the result, if a majority of the voters cast their ballots against calling a convention? Who, with intellect, so illuminated, can proclaim the postulate, "that all will be well" if a plurality of votes are cast in favor of the calling of a convention? And yet, Mr. Editor, how frequently do we hear, and see in print, the word confiscation. Does the utterer dwell upon the fact, that the word is fraught with evil, and is adapted to work incalculable injury to our country. That it paralyzes the energies, prevents all spirit of enterprise, and shuts out all desire for improvement in one class, and creates false hopes and beguiles industry in another.

Mr. Editor, will confiscation ever be carried into effect? Let us see. It is true, the Radical is the boldest party that has been in power since the days of Cromwell. It is true, this party has resorted to the most extreme measures to effect the end of freedom. The Constitution has stood in its way with language distinct and emphatic, absolute and final, the party has paused and set vigorously to work to remove the obstacle; it may have been by compulsion, but nevertheless the legal form has been followed, and the law has been written and stamped upon the record. The *ipse dixit* of Congress, "that a state of war still exists in the Southern States," is the ground upon which is based the military rule in the Districts.

The Southern States, in convention called by the Provisional Government, emancipated their slaves, and ratified the Constitution, amendments, abolishing slavery throughout all the territory of the Union, and thereby gave the necessary vote to enfranchise those amendments upon the Constitution, and by which the slaves in the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware were manumitted. That act passed through all the channels of the circumlocutory offices, has all the impress of red tape upon it, and is enveloped with all the ceremony of legal form.

Only under the Constitution, can confiscation for treason be considered. In Article III, and Section 3, of the Constitution, the language is clear and emphatic, absolute and final, "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained." Only the life time estate can be sold, and so soon as the person convicted of treason dies, then immediately upon his death, the property sold, is restored to his legal heirs. What has the Judge Chase done in this matter? Judge Underwood of Virginia, ordered the confiscation of the estate of a Virginian for treason. The case was carried up to the United States Court of Errors, and, Chief Justice Chase, one of the most influential leaders of the Radical party, sent the case back upon the ground, 1st. "That the sale of the property was absolute," which could not be done, as only the life estate could be confiscated. 2d. "That there could be no confiscation for treason until the party had been indicted by a grand jury, and convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction."

What does Attorney General Stanberry say? "The provision in the Constitution of

the United States does not declare what shall be the punishment on conviction of treason. This is left for Congress, with the limitation that corruption of blood shall not follow, as a consequence, nor any forfeiture except during the life of the party. Congress in the exercise of its power has limited such punishment, as the consequence of conviction, the penalty of death or imprisonment, and the manumission of slaves owned by the party, and to the disqualification from holding any office under the United States."

Why does the Constitution say as to pardons? In language equally as plain and emphatic, it declares, "The President shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for all offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." President Lincoln issued a pardon to nearly every one who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States in his proclamation. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, President Johnson issued, an amnesty proclamation, granting pardon to all those who had engaged in the late rebellion, so soon as they would take the oath of allegiance, excepting fourteen classes of persons therein set forth. So each and every person who did not come under the fourteen classes, and who took the oath of allegiance was thereby pardoned. Many special pardons to persons who came within the fourteen classes, have been granted, and with pardon, all punishment for past offenses, is at an end, so far as confiscation is concerned.

Mr. Editor, these are facts, and any person can draw his own inferences. I will venture to assert, and believe it is beyond contradiction, that by pardon under the amnesty proclamation, consummated by taking the oath of allegiance, and by pardon specially granted, that there is not one person in the United States who is liable to any "offenses" can be indicated. I am gently and earnestly advising every man who can do so, to be certain and register at the proper time. I do not say vote, but by all manner of means register vote or not, it is a matter for after consideration. But if you do not register, then you will not be able to vote. So be certain and register at the proper time. The voting for delegates is not done on the registration takes place, but an election will afterwards be ordered by the Commanding General.

General Order No. 34.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3, 1867.

I, Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals of the several districts, counties, cities towns, and other municipal organizations, in North Carolina and South Carolina, will at once, by letter report to Provost Col. Edward W. Hinks, United States Army, Provost Marshal General of the Second Military District Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, post office address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed. Sheriffs, Constables, and other officers in this Military District, whose duty it is to make arrests, and who are not included in the force of any Sheriff, Chief of Police, City Marshal, Chief of Detectives or Town Marshal, will make individual reports to the Provost Marshal General in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery, or larceny—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars and more—shall be committed within any city or town in this Military District, the chief officer of police of such city or town shall at once investigate the case and report the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth the nature of the crime, the name and residence of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the time when and place where it was committed, the name, description and residence of the offender, if known; and if the offender has been arrested, stating what steps have been taken to secure his punishment; and if not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest. Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina and of districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make report of such offenses, when committed within their respective counties or districts and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as herein required of chiefs of police of cities and towns. When an offender, whose offense has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the Provost Marshal General.

Consolidated Monthly Reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated, to the Provost Marshal General. Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

III. Whenever any prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail, or other prison, in the Second Military District, the officer in charge of such penitentiary, jail, or other prison, shall at once make report of the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth in such report the date of escape, the name of each escaped prisoner, his age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether recaptured; and stating fully the manner of the escape and the circumstances under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a prison. Whenever a prisoner shall be recaptured the fact will be at once reported to the Provost Marshal General, by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped. Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required will inculpate the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina, and of districts in South Carolina, will at once report to the Provost Marshal General the condition of the jails, prisons, or workhouses, under their charge, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, convenience and security, and the names and residences

of the officers responsible for the condition and care of such jails, prisons and workhouses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison or workhouse, in this Military District, shall on the last day of each month, make a report to the Provost Marshal General, upon blanks to be by him prescribed, and furnished upon application, of all such persons who have been confined in such jail, prison, or workhouse during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence age, when committed, for what offense arrested, by whom arrested, by whose order arrested, whether under sentence or awaiting trial; if under sentence, by what tribunal tried and sentenced; if sentenced, for what period and the amount of fine or costs if any; how employed how subsisted; whether discharged, transferred, escaped or deceased; if discharged by what authority; if transferred, to what place and by whom ordered. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, Police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the laws of the provisional governments, of North and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests, are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General, to the same effect, as they are required by law to obey and execute writs, warrants or other process issued by civil magistrates. And any resistance to or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal General shall subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission and upon conviction, to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the reports required by the provisions of paragraph II, III and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the Provost Marshal General, will at the same time be sent to the proper Post Commander.

VIII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by the laws of the local provisional governments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed, shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by Military Commission for misdemeanor or

IX. Sheriffs, Constables and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General the same costs and fees, to be paid in the same manner, as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like service under those laws.

X. All persons in this Military District, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace, or if the commission of any crime or offense, are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the Chief of Police, or Marshal, of the city or town; or, if the crime or disorder shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a Magistrate or the Sheriff of the county or district; and if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported, such persons are requested to report all the facts to the Post Commander and to the Provost Marshal General.

XI. Imprisonment for default in payment of costs, fees or charges of court, attorneys or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

By command of Major-General D. C. Sickles.

J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. A. A. G. Official: J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. G.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors and Stockholders of this Company have held several meetings in this city during the last week, which full and able reports from the officers of the road were submitted and approved.

It is now in our power to state at great confidence is felt that the confessions of the Blue Ridge Railroad from Cincinnati and Louisville with Knoxville to the North Carolina towards Clayton and Wallula, is under contract and steadily progressing, and when this section is completed, there will be but one hundred and twenty miles to be built by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, upon which nearly fifty per cent. of the work is already done.

The Company hope, by issuing a preferred stock of \$2,000,000, and by using \$2,250,000 of their *negotiable bonds*, to complete the whole *road* of \$3,000,000 of the old stock have already been judiciously expended, all this would be readily deferred in favor of the new stock proposed to be created. Thus the investment will have the security of the whole cost, \$7,400,000; and will have, as a margin, the special security of the new stock to which it is preferred.—*Mercury.*

The Emperor Napoleon III. is presented to the University at South Bend, Indiana, a superb and powerful telescope valued at \$20,000 francs. It has inscribed upon it a French: "Presented by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. to the Catholic University of Notre Dame du Lac, Indiana, United States."

JOHN C. BARNESMAN HAS A HOME.—A lady in Richmond has received a letter from Hon. Horace Greeley, when a few days since, as we are confidently assured, including a letter to be sent to John C. BARNESMAN, urging him to return to America and go to work, notwithstanding what the fools may say, &c. &c. We have this from a reliable source, and simply give it as a news item without comment.

Local Items.

A Query.

As there are two debating societies in town, we take the liberty of presenting for their consideration a query which is said to have engaged the attention of a Western debating society. It reads thus: "If a fellow haint nothing when he gets married, and the girl haint nothing, is her things hizen, or hizzon hern?"

The Weather.

Thursday night last there began a spell of wet weather which continued all day Friday, and which is likely to do much injury to the crops as the wind blew briskly in the meantime.

MR. DAVIS' MOVEMENT.—Mr. Davis and Hon. J. M. Mason went to Canada west the other day. At Montreal, after service at an Episcopal church, quite a crowd collected round the door to catch a glimpse of him; many pressed forward to express their pleasure on seeing the illustrious hero, and one enthusiastic lady pressed through the throng, touched him on the shoulder, and said, triumphantly: "There! I've touched him!" She called next day at Mrs. Howells to say that she was the party in question.

The reporters have made him invest in real estate prominently, and have also caused an enthusiastic and wealthy southern lady to purchase him a country seat at St. Catherine's. I am, however, able to state, on good authority, that his mind is not yet made up, and that he will return to Montreal ere he finally settles on his plans for the future.

His son and namesake, coming in from Louisville the other day to meet his father at Montreal, was considerably lured by an inquisitive Yankee from Boston. The boy promptly appealed to the conductor to protect him from the insults of a vandal foe; and the scene was, I understood, remarkably amusing.

Mason has a two-story brick house at Niagara village. Mr. Davis was at Toronto on Monday to attend a wedding of some friend the next day. All which we learn from the New York Herald.

MR. DISRAELI.—The London Telegraph says:

"Mr. Disraeli is, on the great historic stage, a most versatile and accomplished actor. He has many manners, and two of them are his own special favorites. There is the light comical manner, with which he gracefully evades a question, and passes on, in an airy fashion to the order of the day. There is also the sublime and epic manner; the speaker rises to the dignity of the occasion; the deep and honest emotion of his noble heart gives a swelling grandeur, a pathetic, almost fearful emphasis to his voice; and he conveys the idea that he is standing by his photograph, with a view to its exhibition, many years hence in a national portrait gallery."

THE BUREAU REPORT FOR APRIL.

Brevet Major-General R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner for the State of South Carolina, has made his report for the month of April. He says the suffering among the people for want of food is almost indescribable, and had it not been for the distribution of provisions, there would have been a fearful number of deaths; but there is every reason to believe that the wants of this year will be sufficiently productive to prevent a recurrence of such excessive want. Cases of insanity and death from actual hunger are reported in some Districts.

The New York Tribune thinks "It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that, just at the time when the right of suffrage has been conferred upon the freedmen of the South, the negroes of the British West India possessions should have been summarily deprived of that right." It is proof that England, after