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FAIRFIELD HERALD

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Selected Poetry.

THE LESSON OF THE LILLIES By the clear margin of the pleasant streams, In pure and pale and pearly glow,

Row after row, Like virgins wrapt in fleecy dreams That come and go-Behold the lillies waving to and fro.

They sing their whispering songs to God alone, Touching, with snow crowned diadem,

His garment's bem; They sing as knowing they are known, Each leaf and stem Chants its hosannah that He cares for them

They labor not, they have not any care; All light without, they do not sin;
All love within,

They spread white bosoms to the summe All peace they win, And never grieve, and neither spoil ner

Their low-voiced music ripples thro' the

shade. Like songs that float upon the breeze From distant seas; No royal king was yet arrayed

Like one of these Throned on the creath of day in murmur'ng

And the night drops down so soft and still, And her ling clouds together creep, They do not weep,
But bend, and close, and wait at will, In silence deep, Lull'd by night's patient arms they lie and

Could ye but teach this meekness to my

In duty as a goal revealed, In rest a shield;
I should then know the better part. And when to yield And how to trust-ye lillies of the field.

[From the Field and Ficeside.]

Melanthe--Or The Broken Heart.

CHAPTER III. [CONCLUDED.]

and bustle of the city's din. Large elm trees grew in front, and a sweet flower garden sent its thousand perfumes to the playful winds. A summer house covered with vines, the clematis, the jessamine, and the bright heart. woodbine, formed a sweet retreat hours. The last moon of summer now of this little fairy grotto was fleeked or meant for him to read, and he nev-with lights and shadows. One by one or again strove to unclasp the lid the guests passed in, along the serpen- | which fate had closed to him. tine walk round the summer house. At last came Dr. Burton who brought in with him a stranger, and still not a strauger, for a pair of quick eyes fell who sat alone in her retreat musing, ing-room, knew he was no stranger to her. delanthe went in directly to dwell. her dressing room, and with faltering hands found a thousand trifling things to arrange in her toilet, when all was really arranged in the most beautiful order; but she dreaded that drawing room; she dreaded her husband's eye be introduced to her; most of all she thought with the keenest agony of cucountering the gaze of Arthur, for this was he.

Immediately after their parting that night, he had left for Columbia, being called there suddenly on business .-They were to have been married in two months; at the expiration of seven weeks he returned home, and on visiting the cottage at G-1, was surprised by finding it closed and all silent of the grave, but for the notes | ly, but more tenderly than for many, of the warbling birds and the sighing winds. The nearest neighbor was two miles distant. There he reined in his horse, and what was his chagrin, his astonishment and mortification and he takes her head upon his bosom to hear from the little child that met

"Miss Hamilton, sir, and her mothor are gone away. She is married.' "Is she married you must be mis-taken are you not?"

she married-some rich man, though, mother's curls, and looked in her face, Ibelieve. I loved to see her pass a tearfell on that tiny hand, for well its "Independence Day."

"Oh! yes," said Arthur, and with a love. heart full of misery he left.

among whom was Dr. Burton's cousin, Hon. W. T. Burton. Through him neard who she was.

of the guests on Melanthe's birth- dreams are never vain, And as they had not met Harps of heaven awake soft music, night. (those fond lovers) since they parted For a spirit draweth near; on that memorable night, you may Glancing into depths eternal, see good reason for agitation on her part. It is no light thing to encounter the eye of one we love and know they think us false.

Slowly and hesitatingly she walked down to the parlour where so many were already assembled-where her proud husband's eye had long watch. ed her coming, and felt vexed at her long tarrying in defiance of the rules composure, as we, in some trying crisis, senses. Though paler than ever, her smile was bright, and she was the centre of admiration.

"Dear Melanthe you look pale what kept you when I was looking for you so long."

It was her husband who spoke to her, but she scarcely answered, or only replied, "it is nothing." There was no kind sympathy in her soul, (gentle though it was) for him. "This is my wife, Mr. Stanly."

This was the moment she had nerved nerself for, but composure suddenly igain deserted her. Her brain reeled, she raised her eyes to his face, and oh! that look, how sorrowful, how reproachful, how calm,-and yet worse than all other glances to bear, was with those other looks, which seemed to long to hold her to his heart as of old, but yet no never could do so failed her, and she sank fainting on the floor-none noticed Arthur; all chamber. She soon recovered from quietly." To which she feebly assentsented. Sometimes the fever racked her brain and her mind wandered .-It was evening again, and a few It was one night when he sat alone months from the above date. Carria- by her, holding her hand, that he ges drew up in front of the splendid heard her pronounce the name of mansion of the Burtons, and forms of Arthur Stanley, and raving wildly light lowliness alighted, and passed about the evening they parted, and up to the parlour, leaning on the arm their meeting on that fatal night. She of manhood and nobility. It was to told him (Arthur) how dear he was be a gay evening, the birth-night of to her still, how that James Burton Melanthe, Soon all were gathered, she had never loved. Oh! what words and the sound of music and song float- for husband's ears! Now he knew ed on the evening air. Summer was why he could never fathom her soul. nearly at its close, July was passing that the september. Their dwelling stood she addressed Arthur in her ravings. in a retired court, apart from the noise No wish of hers was left uncared, for, Dr. Burton never failed in kindest attention to her who was still his wife. But the "dew of affection was gone, and jealously and the darker passion

Melanthe recovered, though pale where Melanthe spent many brooding and wan. Grief was impossible to be concealed. Her husband strove no shed its glorious light over every tree | more to read her heart; he felt in the and shrub and flower, and the interior delicacy of his nature that it was nev-

took its place on that once noble

If we can form an idea of it all, we may feel something of the heaviness of two wedded hearts which never beat together. Theirs were such; and they on his face and figure, and Melanthe walked their different paths with none to cheo the feelings that play within ere she joined the throng in the draw- | their breasts, with remorse and regret where only light and love should

Arthur Stanley married, but it was bride, a sorrowing, heart-broken widow. A few months, and his earthly career closed, and we trust he found in that land where right is, that Helen law which impairs the validity of con when he should bring the stranger to had never been false, that her heart tracts. The Judge after regarding was not at fault.

CHAPTER IV.

It is no light thing, in this world of care, To sing the dirge of the young and fair. A few months more, -- time has passed heavily. Who would hear hours recounted which brought only deeper and darker gloom? Melanthe pale and gentle as an angel, holds in her arms her little infant James. Beside her couch the father stands sorrowfulmany hours and months past; and as she commends her babe to him, and to its God, a husband's love and tenderness overcomes all other feelings, where it has not lain for so long, and they weep together. Oh! sacred hour of reconciliation, to long estranged hearts! Well might the angels have hovered over the scene and borne the story to their Maker's throne. As "No, sir; but we don't know who the little bright eyed babe clasped its

this dreary world, without a mother's

What were Mrs. Hamilton's feelings In the city he had many friends, through all these changing scenes?-What were her thoughts, as she stood He had heard of him often-had heard Her blue eyes were fixed on Heaven in his cousin speak of his marriage to a solemn prayer. Then commanding her oung and handsome lady, but he never husband, her child and her mother to that God who ever hears earnest prayer Thus we see how he came to be one she crossed over to that land where our

She begins thy strains to hear

Harp of heaven, your sweetet chord awake, And the sweet stranger spirit to your choirs

What may be Expected.

We are no admirers, says the Phonix, of Ex-Governor Joe Brown, of Georgia, so far as his political antecedents alluding to the year 1776, when the thirteen up. But at the present time, we United States emancipated themselves from gia, so far as his political antecedents go. But, at the present time, we think he has taken the right position in counseling prompt and general in counseling prompt and general the members of the Legislature as were in the members of the L of politeness. Here she gained more in counseling prompt and general off despair of even retaining our Acts of Congress. He says, in a cers, and a number of other gentlemen. Acts of Congress. He says, in a letter, that when the Southern States are re-admitted into the Union, he expects to affiliate with whatever progressive national party that shows viz: the greatest inclination to stand by principles and deal justly by us-a party with the most power to aid in restoring prosperity to the South and to the whole country. The war, as he says, has forever settled the old issues upon which the country was divided, and therefore, we ought, in making future selections, to be governed by none of the predilections or prejudices of the past.

Of the importance of the Southern people acting under the reconstruction Acts, and the deplorable consequences that would ensue, should the Southern States refuse to adopt its terms and pro-

visions, he says very forcibly: "Should the people reject a convention, when Congress again meets, it will again. It was too much; her sight the present about confiscation. It will do one of two things, saying nothing for the present about confiscation. It will cither disfranchise all who vote against reach the summit of human power and the floor—none noticed Arthur; all eyes were on her; he passed out, and was soon in the retirement of his room, where he wept like a child over the world had been soon and the rebellion. What would then follow? The commanding general and fire works and the whole of the commanding general to world be directed to make a world and fire works and the whole of the commanding general to world be directed to make a world and fire works and the whole of the commanding general to world be directed to make a world and fire works and the whole of the commanding general to the standard to the st where he wept like a child over the would be directed to make another enbitter disappointment which crushed his spirit. Melanthe was borne to her white men not disfranchised, and the question of reconstruction would be reted into Congress by her representa- 4th and to-day. probably eight to nine tenths of the white men still voters. The next will not probably leave the ballot in the hands of more than one or two-tenths of

the white men of the State." non-action, no sensible man can doubt, for a moment. Already we have the indication of the spirit and temper of ral's opinion; and it is not at all unlikey that, if a quorum be present next commanding the districts supreme, not be entirely stripped of the power of nizable. off the incubus of adversity, with strong arms and willing hearts.

THE CIRCUS GONE !- Judge Cof Atlanta, was advocating the passage of a law to wipe out all indebtedness and to enable the people to begin ness and to enable the people to begin a low, and was very earnest in his support of wholesale repudiation, when a young lawyer, very modestly, drew his attention to the fact that the Constitution that the Cons not for love, and soon he left his young port of wholesale repudiation, when a his young friend for some seconds, with evident compassion remarked, stick horses in a circus, after the circus is gone." The young attorney ed master of the situation.

How to Stop the Flow of Bloom. -Housekeepers, mechanics and others, in handling knives and other severe cuts, from which blood flows profusely, and oft-times endangers life itself. Blood may be made to cease to flow, as follows: Take fine dust of tea and bind it close to the wound-at all times accessible and easily to be obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound.

Canada is to celebrate the 1st of July as

here walking. Did you know her, Melanthe knew she must leave it in The First Anniversary of American Inde- The Whipping Case at Fort Sedgwickpendence in Charleston, S. C.

We have before us says the Charleston News, a copy of the South Carolina and American General Gazette, dated Thursday, July 16, 1777. It is volume 20, number 966, and was printed in Charleston, by R. chiefly valuable because it contains an account of the first celebration of the 4th of July as a national anniversary. The article is so interesting that we republish it entire, and our readers can compare the sayings and doings of ye olden time with

those of the present day : "Last Friday, July 4, being the first anniversary of that memorable Æra, American Independency, was ushered in with the ean independency, was usued in win the ringing of bells and a general display of the American colors on all the forts and shipping. The Charleston militia and ar-tillery were reviewed by his Excellency the President, his Honor the Vice-President, the Honorable Members of the Privy Council, &c. At I o'clock the great guns of the different forts (Fort Moultrie beginning) were fired to the number of seventy-six

1st. The Free Independent and Sovereign States of America. 2d. The Great Council of America—May wisdom preside in all of its deliberations.

3d. General Washington. 4th. The American Army and Navy-May they be victorious and invincible.

5th, The Nations in Friendship or Alli ance with America. 6th. The American Ambassadors at For

7th. The 4th of July.
8th. The memory of officers and soldiers who have bravely fallen in defence of Amer-

9th South Carolina.

10th. May only those Americans enjoy freedom who are ready to die for its de-

11th. Liberty Triumphant. 12th. Confusion, Shame and Disgrace to the Enemies—May the foes to America

In the same paper are several proclamations from his Excellency Jno. Rutledge, the Governor of the State, which recall for her swoon, but was ill all that night, ferred back to them. They would have just passed. The Gazette was one of cibly the stirring times through which we and for many days and nights after.
The husband whispered "It is too for the State and elect State officers and its time stained columns contain many names that are familiar, and others who members of Congress, and upon that names that are familiar, and others who organization the State would be admitted into Congress, by her representa-

> A HORRIBLE REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR. -Our citizens will remember that, in the early part of the war, two citizens of our county, Gabriel Close and Black Triplett, were arrested by a squad of Col. Morgan's Illinois regiment, which was stationed at And that this would be the result of Westen: They were arrested at Mrs. Kuykendall's near this city, charged with being bushwhackers. Whether the charge was true or false, we know not. Securely indication of the spirit and temper of guarded and bound, the prisoners were start. Congress in the call for a July session, ed to Weston. At Bee creek tridge the in consequence of the Attorney Gene. squad halted, and determined to murder the two men. The fiends in human shape, who disgraced the uniform they were, told their victims the result of their deliberations, and Wednesday, the first act will be to proceeded to carry into execution their helabolish the existing provisonal State lish designs. The bound and helpless vic. Governments, and make the generals time were told to run for their lives. Triplett refused, and was shot, the muzzles of only as executive agents of Congress, the guns and pistols being so close that ms but as law-makers. The President will by the powder, until he was scarcely recog-Close made an attempt to run, interference, so far as Congress can but mired in the treacherous bed of the effect that object, and the South will creek, where the brutal soldiery deliberatehave no branch of the General Govern-ment to shield or protect her. This is a gloomy contemplation. Let us hope monstrous barbarism, they then dabbled that it may not be realized, and that the their hands in the blood of the murdered people of the South will show to the world that manhood and true moral courage, which instead of despairing courage which, instead of despairing, letters are still there. Every traveler be-only prompts to greater efforts to throw tween Weston and Platte city will notice the terrible, bloody letters staring at them from either approach to the bridge. Kind hands often attempted to obliterate this awful sign of blood and murder, but to day it is as plain as when it was first made by the brutal wretches. Time and the cle ments refuse to destroy the letters.

The memory of Morgan, the commander stitution forbids the passage of any cording this fact. Wherever he goes God's wrath will follow him, and future generations will speak the name of James G. Morgan with a shudder .- Platte (Mo.) Reveille.

Gay Lussac has proved that milk kept "My friend, your talk about the Constitution and validity of Contracts reminds me of a parcel of boys riding once, says the London Mechanics Magazine, Mr. Mabrun warms milk in a moderate warms milk in a moderate of the cirtemperature in a tin vessel, furnished with a tube of lead, to expel the air; then the made no reply, and the Judge remain- tube is compressed, and the orifice is closed with solder. When the milk is used at the end of several months, it will be found desirable to stir up with it the cream which is formed on the upper part of the liquid. Mr. Mabrun, having laid this process before ers, in handling knives and other the Academy of Sciences for their examina-tharp instruments, frequently receive tion, the committee report that milk thus preserved after six months still presesses all the proprieties of fresh milk. A prize of fifteen hundred francs has been warded to Mr. Mabrun,

The Madison, Ga., News, is informed of the melahcholy death, from the bite of a rattlesnake, of a young man named John Rivers, which occurred in Putnam county. Young Rivers was gathering strawberries in his father's patch, on his hands and knees, when the venomous reptile sprung and struck him on the neck. A physician was sent for at once, but before he arrived the young man was dead.

Barbarous Punishment. The whipping Post in North Carolina was in radical estimation a barbarous, unchristian, brutal agency. But, the "sauce for the goose" is not "sauce for the gander," in this instance. We copy from the Omaha Republican of the 22d ult., of a dose administered by our guardians to a white man at Fort Sedgwick: A gentleman who was an eye witness,

writes us an account, which is too lengthy for us to publish in full, of the barbarous punishment by flogging inflicted by a military official upon a citizen at Fort Sedgwick on the 15th inst. A man named Hen-dricks, in a state of great debility from louthsome disease, who had arrived in that vicinity a few days before from New York, was induced by some soldiers, dressed in citizen's clothes, and who represented them-selves to be citizens, to buy for them a betthe of whiskey. The case came to the knowledge of one Licut. Dantz, of Co. F of the 30th Infantry, who reported it to Brevt. Lt. Col. R. I. Dodge, commanding the regi-

Col. Dodge ordered Hendricks to be ar-rested, and a flogging of one hundred lash-es to be administered to him. Licut. Lantz took charge of the execution of the order. Hendricks was stripped and then fastened to a rough cross which had been constructed and placed upright in the ground. private soldier was then placed on each side of him, each armed with a plaited knotted rope. Hendricks here soletanly asserte hat he did now the men for whom he bought to be soldiers, but believed them t be citizens as they represented themselves to be. Lieut, Lantz ordered the punish ment to proceed, and after a tew blow (first one of the soldiers and then the other bringing the knotted rope down with all his might apon the quivering flesh,) the blood poured down the body of the victim in streams, and his flesh hung down in shreds At length speciators, upon whom poor Hen-drick's blood had spattered during the flog-ging, and who closed their eyes and ears to shut out the horrid sight and make them-selves deaf to his piercing cries of pain, appealed to the Licutenant to stop the panishment, and he did so, and Hendricks was permitted to drag himself away as best he could to the nearest sand hill, where he was found an hour or two afterwards suffering the most intense agony of body and spirits

LIQUOR FOR THE RICH, BUT NONE FOR THE oon !-- In his answer to the communica ion from the Committee of the City Conneil on the subject of liquor licenses, General Siekles says:

ral Sickles says:

"If, as is suggested, the restriction imposed by Par. VI. creates a monopoly in favor of inn-keepers, it is a grievance within the control of the municipal authorities: for it may be assumed that there will be a military interference to induce the concer-

cion to ion Recpara of licenses for ion rooms. That remains a matter for municipal regulation."

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of City Council on yesterday af-ternoon that they have acted on this hint, and determined not to grant any licenses for bar-rooms, or other licenses to sell in-toxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon. This action was opposed by some members of Council on the ground that if the municipal authorities did not grant licenses to inn-keeprs to have barooms, the military authorities would, and that once these latter got the lucrative busi ness of granting liquor licenses in their hands, they would never give it up so long as we were under military control. In view of the quotation above, however, this ob jection falls to the ground, for General Sickles cannot undertake to grant bar room licenses even to the Charleston Hotel or the Mills House, without acting in bad faith to-

wards the city government.

The result of this combined action of the military and civil authorities is that a poor man in Charleston, although he may be dy ing for the want of an ounce of liquor and may just have money enough to pay for it, cannot buy it without a violation of the law, while the men who have money enough to buy a gallon, may carry it home and keep drunk as long as their money holds out, and vet there be no breach of existing regulaions. - Charleston Mercury.

A Good One on the Melish .- A company of Brownlow Bummers, en route for John-sonville, were on the cars Friday evening when the mash up occurred, and a friend, who was also aboard, tells us that they screamed like a pack of frightened children or a flock of scared sheep. One oried out, "O, my God! the rebels are upon us!" Another shouted, "Don't shoot! Don't shoot! They forced me into this!" They happen ed to occupy a forward car which was badly shattered and several of them hurt. When our informant climbed out of the ruins he found one sitting flat on the ground and crying as if his heart would break. On being asked why he wopt so, he replied, "Bekase I thought the rebs'd get me sure!" Poor creatures! Ignorant and deluded, they consider that they live in wartime still, and are afraid of being thrown off the track whenever they ride in the cars, or of being shot at from every bush when they ride through the country. Truly a guilty con-scious makes cowards of the Brownlow body guard and needs no accuser. - Nashville Ban-

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL .- While European engineers are engaged in piercing Mount Cenis to make a railway connection between France and Italy, American engineers are steadily but rather slowly penetrating a spur of the Green Mountains at Hoosac in order to complete a railway connection be-tween the valleys of the Hudson and Connecticut and making a more direct route from Troy to Boston. The work is progressing more rapidly on the eastern end, through iron pipes more than 4000 feet, to a point where it keeps in constant motion a number of drills, and, when it has a large transfer and the subject of a recent article.

Dr. Blanchard Fosgate, formerly physician to the New York State Prison, at Anburn, classes it among the recent cause. power on the pistons, furnishes the work-men with fresh air. The advance through the solid rock on the eastern face is at the rate of 90 feet per week. It is estimated that the tunnel will be completed within five years, Nearly \$2,000,000 have been spent on the work. The central ventilating shaft has been sunk to the depth of 450 feet. When it has reached 1130 feet work will be commenced at that point, in both

diacctions on the main tunnel.

The Scientific Commissioners of the World's Fair at Paris has awarded to Alabama the palm of producing the most superior minerals of any State in the United States. Alabama has the wealth of an empire in her coal fields and iron mountains, and only needs the skillful hand of labor to make her one of the wealthiest States of the Letter from Brazil.

We have been requested, says the New Orleans Trace, to publish the following ex-tract of a letter from a young lady, who, with her parents, has sought a new home in the empire of Brazil:

Rio de Janeiro, May 22. We arrived safely after thirty days from New Orleans, all well; no deaths, but hard living. If we had known the bill of fare, we could have provided ourselves with pro-

visions for the trip.

Rio de Janeiro! How can 1 describe it Alas! the poverty of the English language fails to farnish words to express the mos-

magnificent sight I ever beheld.

We were received by the Brazilians with open arms. The Government has furnished the most magnificent places for our accommodation. The house is an extensive building, on an eminence -- almost a mountain-that commands a full view of the city. We are furnished with rooms, bedding, etc., and fed on plain, wholesome food, free of charge, for twenty days; after that time we are to pay forty cents per day.

The wrecked emigrants from Texas, under Frank McMullen, arrived yesterday—a line, healthy looking crew. He clung to them through everything, but is almost dead from consumption. Dr. Gaston, from South Carolina, and erew. are here also. nundred and fifty of us are in this build-

We will probably go into the colony stared by Mr. Gunter, of Alabama. Dr. Keyes will go there, also four other families. Two of Mr. Vancey's sons go with us. We go three hundred miles north of here.— There is a regular unil line to New York; hips leave here the 22d of each month. annot yet tell you how to address us. write in great haste, as the Emperor is to visit us in two hours.

The Fernan or Corroy.—A commercial firm of this city received a letter from a Manchester (Eng.) correspondent, who gives the following conclusions in reference to the future supply of cotton:

Maxenustra, (Eng.), June, 1867. It opposes to me that we are entering pon a new state of affairs, which must be aken into account:

1. The immense losses of the last two seasons have caused those that still stand up to be more cautious, and have completely ased up the wild speculators and their speial supporters (the several banks), on both sides of the water,

2 The supply of the raw article is larger than was at first expected

3. The probability that there is now on this side a fair.

his side a fair prespect of two and a half uillions belos for next year.

4. The substitution of woolen and liner

cods in lien of cotton, which it will take some time to cotton, which it will take some time to change avoid to that cotton, as well as everything, is two high, and must come down in price before consumption can attain its former proportions."

SOUTH CAROLINA DEAD AT FORTRESS MONon. The following is a list of the South arolina soldiers buried at Fortress Mon-

Private J W Todd, Company I, 6th South arolina infantry. Private J Q Jones, Company E, Hampton

Private W B Simonton, Company II, 6th uth Carolina Infantry.

Private John Lamb, Company G, 27th South Carolina. Private J S Dobson, Company P, 11th South Carolina.

Private W. V Barter, Company D, 14th South Carolina. Private Thomas Elliott, Company G. outh Carolina Regiment. Private D Vanhorn, Company I, 14th

South Carolina, Private William P Mallery, Company B,

7th South Carolina Regiment.

The Infident Agreeing with Paul .-- Ar ndmirable reply was once made by a careful reader of the Bible to an infidel wdo attacked him with such expressions as these:

"That the blood of Christ can wash aray
our sin is foolishness; I don't understand

or believe it." The Bible student remarked: "You and Paul agree exactly."

The infidel replied, with much suprise

'How is this, that Paul and I agree?' Said the student : "Turn to the first chap ter of first Corinthians and read at the 18th

The infidel read: "For the preaching of the cross is, to them that perish, foolishness; but unto us which are saved, it is the The infidel hung his head, and ever after

studied the Bible, and soon believed it to be God's power nate salvation.

STREEK BY A LOCOMOTIVE AND NOT HURT -The Summerville train on yesterday morning ran into a negro at about four miles from this city. At the time of the collision, the train was making about fifteen miles an hour, and the negro, when struck by the cow-catcher, was thrown about fifteen feet in the air, falling on the engine, be tween the back of the cow-catcher and the boiler. It was, of course, thought that he had been killed, but, by the time that the train could be stopped, he was in a lively condition and was complaining that the boiled burned him.

The poor fellow was cut upon the footand head; but he was able to walk and his injuries are not in any way dangerous. No blame attaches to the engineer who did all that he could to warn the negro of

his danger. - Charleston Mercury, 3d. ----NEW ENGLAND IDEAS, KILLING, AS A FINE Aur. -- Horace Greeley has made the crime tio than the increase of population in this country would seem to warrant. Dr. H. G. Stover of Boston, has written a book on the subject, which shows that the people of Massachusetts, in respect of this particular crime, in the villages as well as the cities, "are nearly twice as corrupt as the popula-tion of France, and eight fold more depray ed than that of the city of New York."

A KEEN OLD DARKEY .- The following anecdote was related by Mr. Cose, recent-ly, in a speech in the British Parliament: "When he was in America before the war, he spent all the time he could among war, he spends the time he could among the slaves, and he was introduced to one who was very rich, and abundantly able to buy his freedom. He asked him why he did not do so. 'No burry 'bout dat,' said the sagacious darkey, 'I'se g o sin' older obery day, and growin' cheaper.'"

Correspondence of the Phonix, Washington, July 4, 1867 .- Thero is been a great deal of caucussing and comparing of opinions among the Reublicans in Congress; and from what l can learn, it is pretty obvious what

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hey will do this session. The session will be very short, and onfined almost exclusively to the one subject of reconstruction. The sesion will not last more than ten or fifteen

Congress will declare all the offices ield under the State Governments void, within a very short period, say twenty days. Thus, gov mors, judges and all other officers go overboad. The commanding general will have the power of appointment, and may appoint new persons, or continue the incumbents in flice. By this, it is intended to dig up the State Governments by the root, and put all the influence of office at the South on the side of the Republican party, so far as it is possible to find men o take offices, with Republican opinions. It is a stupendous bid to love of office South. All the offices, from the highest to the lowest, are to be vacated, and stand ready for occupation by all good Republicans, without particular reference to color,

In addition to this provision vacating office, additional power will be given to the registry boards to reject applicants for registration.

There will be no confiscation. The men who are clamoring for this measure cannot command the necessary strength to carry it in Congress. If affairs conlinue quiet in the South for the next ew months, and representation from tho s mith is admitted to Congress, the coni cation project will be at an end .--Diee the South is restored to its polititights in Congress, the necessary two-thirds cannot be found to pass measares over the Executive veto, and this would settle confiscation for the pres-

The impeachment business is being warmly pressed by a few violent men, out the Congress are not willing to take t up. The Judiciary Committee will report on the subject, and the matter fill go over to the next session.

Some of the conservative members d Congress do not hesitate to express their regret at the President's giving the pretext for the assembling of Congress. Many of the President's political supporters think he is greatly deficient in act. No person of consequence, whose pinion is worth anything, seems to ave any influence at the Wlate

The Republicans are sanguino for carrying Virginia, as the whites have been negligent about registering, while the blacks have been wide awake ou the subject. This condition of affairs in Virginia makes them very hopeful of tho entire South.

OBSERVER.

NORTHERN MEN AS REPRESENTA-TIVES OF SOUTHERN CONSTITUENCES.-The following letter, addressed to the Military Governor of Louisiana, explains itself :

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view, there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from those States to enable us to get along with legislation here .--What we do want is the conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louis; ana are willing to be members of Cor. gress, and swear to support the Const tution, and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as Representatives, elected, as would be understood, (and perhaps really so,) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous, and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

Hon, G. F. Shepley.

ORIGIN OF "OLD DOMINION."-Comparatively few are aware of the origin of the term of "Old Dominion" which has so long and so generally been applied to Virginia. It originated thus: During the Protectorate of Cromwell thcolony of Virginia refused to ncknowl edge his authority, and declared itself independent. Shortly after, when Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection, the alarmed Virginians sent a messenger to Charles II, who was then an exile in Flanders, inviting him to return in the hip with the messenger and be King of Virginia. Charles accepted the invitation, and on the eve of embarkation, he was called to the thronof England. As soon as he was fairly seated on his throne, in gratitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her cons of arms to be quartered with those of England, Ireland and Scotland, and as independent member of the Empire-a distinct portion of the "Old Dominion Hence arose the origin of the tern, Copper coins of Virginia was issued even as late as the reign of George III, which bore on one side the coat of arms of England, Scotland and Virginia.