

WINNSBORO, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, July 10, 1867.

D. B. McCREIGHT, Editor.

TERMS--FOR HERALD.

THREE DOLLARS per year; TWO DOLLARS for six months; ONE DOLLAR for three months...

The Celebration of the 4th July.

The 4th of July was celebrated by the citizens of this District as we have never before seen it.

The preparations made by the colored people for the barbecue and speeches, were on a large scale.

Liberal contributions were made by the white people in aid of the celebration.

By six o'clock in the morning the crowd began to collect, coming in large bodies from every direction.

According to previous arrangements a heavy police force appeared on the street and out in the grove, at an early hour of the day.

The Chairman of the Committee, James Battese, instructed the latter about nine o'clock, as to their duties, and directed them to proceed at once to the grove and preserve order.

Too much commendation can hardly be given to the police for the faithful and impartial manner in which they discharged their duties.

About 10 o'clock in the forenoon Wesley Lyles, Chief of the Marshals, formed the colored men in procession, in double file, and marched them out to the Spring where a stand had been erected for the speakers.

We were very particular in counting this line, and the number in it was one thousand two hundred and fifty-three.

But at the same time the side walks were crowded to excess by the women and children, as well as white and colored men.

Our estimate of the whole turn out of colored people is between two thousand five hundred and three thousand. Some put it as high as three thousand and five hundred.

Nothing of interest occurred on the street, before the mass of living beings moved out of town. Perfect order and decorum were observed by all.

The colored people of Fairfield District have elevated themselves in the estimation of their white friends, and all the white people showed on the 4th inst., that they were such. Not one difficulty occurred. But on the other hand, the colored citizens of the District showed that they deserved the confidence and respect of the whites.

We have no need of military rule to preserve the status respectively of white and colored here. Their mutual rights and privileges are mutually respected.

At eleven o'clock the mighty crowd was upon the ground where the exercises of the day were to come off.

At the request of the Committee of Arrangements the Rev. G. R. Brackett offered an earnest and appropriate prayer, after which Maj. W. W. Herbert, was called upon by the Committee for an address.

After him, J. M. Rutland, Esq., spoke; then Col. Rion followed; H. A. Gaillard, Commissioner in Equity, next spoke. Col. McMaster, of Columbia who was present was then repeatedly called, and addressed the assemblage.

After these, several colored men were called out. The first was Wesley Lyles, Chief Marshal. He was followed by John Bratton, George Mayfield, Rev. H. Edwards, Sam'l Hill, Rev. Wm. McDowell, and Adam Blake.

We cannot to-day give a synopsis of the addresses, but will do so in the next issue of the News.

As to the good feeling between the white and colored people, as manifested on the first celebration of the 4th of July under the new political regime, we have nothing to say but that it was all that could be desired.

The negro showed their willingness to recognize their duties as well as their rights. They manifested a purpose to trust their white friends of the South. They cheered the speakers with a hearty good will, and evinced an appreciation of their new relation which it was pleasant to witness.

The advice given by the white speakers, that the colored people should rather seek the counsel of good

and honest men in their midst, and that given by the colored speakers, that the colored people should show by industry and honesty that they were worthy of freedom, was all well-timed.

We give the police credit for the faithful discharge of their duties. By this means we had good water at the spring all the time; and all the white citizens showed the most respectful acknowledgment of the authority which had been entrusted to the guard.

The 9th of July, 1867, has marked a new era in the history of Fairfield. A more agreeable day for public demonstrations we have not seen. We hope it will prove an earnest of the kindly relations that will always exist between the white and colored races of this District.

The Celebration of the 4th of July--Continued.

We continue our report of the proceedings of Thursday last, the 4th of July.

Mr. W. W. Herbert being called upon to address the assemblage, made a speech which was warmly cheered by the colored people. Without attempting to give anything like a full report of his, or any other one's speech on the occasion, we will take from our notes some thoughts submitted by each speaker.

After thanking the colored people for the privilege they had conferred upon him, to address them on that occasion, Mr. Herbert said they might prepare themselves for a plain talk. That in his address he was not to be governed by anything like aspiration for office, nor by any consequences that might result to himself from what he had to say. He said that on the present anniversary they were to consider the measures for their country's good. Among these were what was known as the Military Bills. Should they adopt them or not? He explained to them that they had the right, just as the white had, to go to the polls and it was their interest to see that law should secure to them their rights. He saw no good reason why the colored man should not enjoy the same legal and political rights enjoyed by the white man. (Tremendous cheers.)

He explained to them that one important matter before the colored people, was that of registration. Every man ought to register; that the first election would be to change the Constitution of the State; that the object of the Convention was to place every man white and black, on the same footing.

He advised them to vote for good and just men. Said the Convention must provide for equality, and when their rights were thus once acknowledged and embraced in the Constitution, no one could take them away. (Cheers.)

Again, if the Convention be not held, and the State remain out of the Union, the Federal Government would tax her to death. That every man is here taxed more than every man in Massachusetts, and this will be the case until we hold a Convention and change the Constitution of the State.

He said some white men thought the Convention because they thought the colored people had not sense enough to vote right, or that Northern men would come and influence them; that he did not fear this Northern influence. And if the colored people have not sense enough to vote, the consequences must rest upon themselves.

No one had told them of any good result that would come from holding no Convention.

To illustrate this point he would tell them an anecdote. There was an old settler of Alabama, Dobins by name. He owned two fine oxen, "Buck" and "Ball" by name. Buck and Ball strayed away. Dobins would go to the neighboring town to advertise his lost oxen. But Mrs. Dobins objected because, she said, Mr. Dobins would be certain to get drunk. "Now," said Mr. Dobins, since you have got so d-d foreknowing, tell me where Buck and Ball are."

Just so, these men who oppose the Convention, cannot tell us where Buck and Ball are--in other words they cannot tell us what will take place if we do not hold a Convention. If we do our duty to the colored people, we need not fear any Northern man will do us any harm. (Cheers.)

His advice to the colored people would be, let no party platform entice them away from their own interests, but as Richard Pierson (a colored man) says, let them first attend to South Carolina; let them first put their own house in order.

Let the colored people be law-abiding citizens, polite and kind, and they must make friends. They have already done well, they have gained

hosts of friends. Let them act well their part, and they shall have prosperity and happiness. (Cheers.)

He could wish that all the citizens of South Carolina, white and colored, may stand side by side, and have engraved upon their hearts,--peace, good will and justice to all (cheers and music.)

Next, J. M. Rutland, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for the third Congressional District, was called upon to address the people.

He said he occupied a novel position, that of being called upon to address a people upon legal and political rights, who had never before enjoyed these. The 4th of July had been the anniversary of the liberty of the white race only. But the colored race had also been introduced into a state of liberty, and the present was a fit occasion to address them upon their new position and relations. That they were much more worthy of enjoying these rights than their race had been given credit for. (Cheers.) That while they stood in different relations than ever before and had rights they never before enjoyed, they were also bound by duties as citizens which they never owed before.

He said South Carolina does bear the blight of slavery, but originally this was a great country, her soil was fine, and her colored people by good conduct and industry may fully develop her resources, for her climate produces every species of food.

He said the colored people are now freemen, and when the State and his State called them to contend for her soil, we could all act together, for politically speaking we are now all one people. (Cheers.) We have iron, gold and water power and indeed everything to develop the resources of a country.

He said at the end of the war there was much demoralization. Both white and black were demoralized. The colored people were impatient and the whites did not sympathize with them in their new relation. But all such feelings are now happily passing away. The colored should cultivate the interest of the white man, and the white man that of the black. (Cheers, and a voice, "Hurra for South Carolina.")

He would not give any set speech, but speak from general information, and in defense of the rights and duties of the colored race. Would it be possible for us to meet independently but in plain language.

The great question now is as to the Military Bills. These require that we should be restored to the Union as we were before the war. The first important thing registration, and after that the election. The registration will take place the latter part of July. Would call on all, both white and black, to come forward and register, and thus all by voting to get back into the Union. The North calls for the votes of the blacks; they have the right to vote, but it should be exercised in voting for men who are fit to fill the position. (Cheers.) Have had hundreds of your number as slaves under my charge, but have done injustice to none, and to-day I claim for you justice and right, and myself concede them cheerfully. Elect true men to the Convention, and your rights will be acknowledged.

[At this point there was an interruption caused by the arrest of the only drunken colored man out of at least two thousand, who was creating some disturbance on the ground. The guard however promptly arrested him and took him to the guard house in town. A voice was heard too at the same time saying--"stand fast, the arguments are too beautiful to be lost." The interruption was very brief.]

Mr. Rutland resumed, and said that by this proposed Convention the rights of the colored people would be secured. Therefore they should come forward at the election and vote for men that will properly represent them. If they do not their rights will be precarious. They should avoid if possible military rule.

The colored people are disposed to educate their children. They should persevere in this. We want you to understand the principle of Government, and how to administer government. Ascertain who your friends are, and when it comes to vote, vote for the interests of yourselves and your country. (Cheers.) You must seek to have your class educated as well as the whites.

One point had got abroad, and that was upon the foolish subject of confiscation. The idea that lands and homes can be had at the expense of other people! No man need expect to get a home without honestly working for it and paying for it. (Cheers.) Get your home honestly, and then you will enjoy it. (Cheers.)

He was down on this scheme. Suppose that there be confiscation. One class would secure all the lands, and others would have none; and while some would have all the lands, and others have none, these last would want division made again. Now you would all say this would be injustice. Well, if it be unjust to divide the second time, it is certainly unjust to divide the first time. Property dishonestly acquired is never enjoyed. (Cheers.) Do your duty as citizens, and I for one will back you in your rights. (Cheers.)

One point he was requested to call attention to. One, Neeley had announced that a mass meeting was called here for the 14th of July. His advice was that they should not heed

any such call. The person to address them on that occasion was one Bowen. This Bowen, as the speaker was informed, is a villain. He had been arrested by Gen. Sickles. He was not a proper person to address the colored people. They should rather look to friends at home, rather than with unknown men from abroad. This man Bowen is unworthy to address you, and he would ruin you. He is not worthy to advise, and I would say do not attend his meeting.

One report the speaker had been requested to notice. A rumor got out that a colored man of your number used some violent language in favor of confiscation. The speaker had sent for this man (and it is John Bratton whom you all know), and asked him about it. He (John) said it was false; said he was a friend to the white man, and thinks the white man a friend to him. He is on the ground, and I can appeal to him as to the truth of what I say.

Mr. Rutland closed by saying that although he had prepared no regular speech, yet he hoped he had said enough to convince all that it was their duty to register, go to the polls, and there elect proper men to represent them at the Convention to be held next winter.

Col. J. H. Rion followed Mr. Rutland, and delivered an able statistical and argumentative speech, of which we can hardly give anything like a full report.

Col. Rion said that the gentlemen who preceded him found some fault, but it was not upon any thing of that kind that he would address them. He had no elaborate preparation, was going to tell them all plain truths, and that truth needed no preparation.

He said the occasion was that of the anniversary of the common independence of the United States, and he would trace back, particularly, events which made them freemen to the same war which made the whites free.

The white people did not fight to make the colored ones free, but they will never take from the colored people their freedom. (Cheers.) While they claim no credit for your freedom, they deserve none, yet they would not do anything to take it from you. You are indebted to no man, but to God who rules the destiny of nations. (Cheers.)

The Black Republican Party would impress you with a belief that you are indebted to them for freedom. Now who was the first to move for the abolition of the slave trade? It was the Governor and Council of South Carolina one hundred and seven years ago. The Governor and Council sent to the Parliament of England a petition to have the slave trade stopped. The King answered that he would be much obliged if the Governor and Council of South Carolina would mind their own business.

Now the Constitution of the United States adopted in 1787 acknowledged slavery. Who adopted it? There were thirteen States in the Convention, and there was always a majority of Northern States. Now if these Northern States have always been such great friends to you, why did they allow slavery to be adopted by the Constitution--why did they forbid that Constitution to prohibit the slave trade from 1787 to 1867?

See now who voted for extending slave trade. Those States voting for it were, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Those voting against it, were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia.

What settled the slave trade upon the country? The South celebrated her first slave ship sailed from the city of Boston in 1646. The New England States took great credit to themselves because they carried on this trade with "energy and thrift."

Now how did the Northern States abolish slavery? Not by setting the slaves free, but by putting them in their pockets. Slavery became unprofitable, and therefore they sold their slaves.

In 1774 Rhode Island passed a law that any one born of a slave mother, might be free. But under this law there were not ten set free--and why? Because they were shovled out of the State and sold. And what did Connecticut do? Why in 1781 she passed a law that any one born after March of that year should be free when he became twenty-six years old. But no one ever became of that age under the law--and why? Because they were all shovled out of the State and sold. I don't tell you all this to make you hate these people, but to prove to you that you are indebted to no set of men for making you free. (Cheers.)

The Republican party repudiated the idea of interfering against slavery in the States. Abraham Lincoln wrote to Mr. Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, and asked him to tell him (Lincoln) if it was a fact that the people South believed that the Republican party would interfere with slavery in the States. When Lincoln was inaugurated he said the South was foolish to suppose he would interfere with slavery, that he had not the power if he had the will, and he knew he had not the will if he had the power. One of Lincoln's last friends (and that was Lincoln himself) said before the war that he never was in favor of making either voters or jurors of the negro, and as to intermarriage, the physical difference of the two races were too great over to allow it.

In 1843, on the 1st of January, Lincoln issued his first emancipation Proclamation, in which he declared the negro free in all the States except in

those States and in those parts of States occupied by the U. S. Troops. Now you see where he had the power to make the black man free he would not do it.

What is the history of the Commission which met at Fortress Monroe in 1864? Why did Lincoln offer terms of this kind; he said he would grant four hundred millions of dollars to the people of the South for the loss they sustained by emancipation.

After the battle of Bentonville, in North Carolina, Sherman was in telegraphic communication with Lincoln, and sent word to Lincoln that among the terms he had agreed to upon the surrender of Johnston, was one that the question of slavery should be settled by the United States Courts. Lincoln accepted this proposition. But that very night Lincoln was killed, and Andrew Johnson who succeeded sent word to Sherman that the terms of surrender could not be accepted. So if Lincoln had not been killed you would probably have not been free. Hence they of the North have no right to say that they set you free. (Cheers.)

All of us can say that being free, stay free and make yourself worthy of freedom. (Cheers.)

Col. Rion then read an extract from the *Charleston Repository*, an extreme Radical paper published in Pennsylvania. He told the colored people that the North didn't want them however to know what was said in that extract about them, but he would read it to them any how: The extract is as follows:

"Emancipation 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 the war by the insurgents."

He (the Northern people) would use you as weapons against the white people. As for the right of voting, only two States in the North allow the colored people to vote without restriction. In two States, North, they will not allow the colored people to vote at all. Therefore, to you is to form no alliance with any party North with no Democratic party, with no Republican party, but with a South Carolina party.

Now look at the taxes. The Constitution says taxes must be uniform throughout the United States. But the Congress puts a tax of three cents a pound on cotton. They tax cotton, but they do not tax rice. Now rice is gathered at the North, but cotton is gathered at the South. The fisheries are not taxed, and not only so, but they are actually subsidized by the Government. But the Government does not pay you for your gathering cotton. Take no one's advice that you do not know, either from Northern South. Some persons have attempted to mislead the colored people as to the matter of land, and said that they should allot to the friendship and kindness of the negroes during the war.

The North could not appreciate the meaning of this day. Col. Rion then went into an elaborate argument to show that confiscation could not only be effected, but even if it were, it could only be temporary.

He also explained how the voting, after each name, is to be carried on; that each voter must have written on his ticket the name of the candidate, and the names of three persons as candidates, that name being the same as are entitled to from Fairfield District, or "Against a Convention" if that be their preference.

He complimented the good order observed by the colored people, perhaps ever witnessed in this community.

He advised them to be true to their country, true to their God, and true to themselves. (Cheers.)

H. A. Gaillard, Commissioner in Equity, next addressed the crowd. He stated that he was unprepared, but that being called upon, he thought might be misinterpreted. He endorsed all that had been spoken. He mentioned the colored race against anything that might destroy the harmony between the races. He had the utmost assurance of the good feeling between the whites and blacks. He asked them if they would do North and offer their advice, if they did not know that it would not be taken? Therefore they should know well what outsiders would tell them when they take their advice. (Cheers--and a voice--"thank you.")

Col. F. W. McMaster, of Columbia, was then called upon.

He alluded to this as his native District, told the colored people that the whites here had been, are, and always will be their friends. He told them they had been made free by the Northern man, not by the Southern man, but by the *God* of the Great I Am. That the cupidity of the Yankee had made them slaves. But slavery had been a blessing. It had brought them in contact with a superior race. They had thus become superior to any other of the black race in civilization and education. Now they were brought one step higher. They must now act like men, and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. (A voice--"Now you are talking.") Be upright and show them selves friendly, and they will have friends.

Col. McMaster closed with this sentiment: "May South Carolina soon be rehabilitated with the prosperity of former days, and the black man, the slave of former days, be recognized worthy of freedom. (Cheers.)" Wesley Lyles (colored) then addressed the assembled multitude.

He advised his colored friends to come in brotherly and neighborly, and join their hearts and hands with the whites. (Tremendous cheers.)

He said a penny anti-slavery had been built, it was not fit that dogs should be sent there, and asked his colored friends if any of them should be sent there for hog, pig, sheep or goat.

All these white people unite with us in their speeches, he felt he must unite too. John Bratton (colored) then arose to explain his position, and re-affirmed the position made by one of the preceding speakers in his behalf, relative to some rumor of what he said in regard to confiscation.

He closed by saying that he thought that superiors should be allowed to fill offices. George Mayfield, an old colored man, then addressed the audience, but as we could not hear what he said we leave it unsaid.

The Rev. Hardy Edwards (colored) next appeared, being called on. He regretted, as a minister of the Gospel, that he had been called upon to make any thing like a political speech. He advised his colored hearers to learn what freedom is. He had seen the white man and the black man adventing, one common right. He would say to them, as their white friends will not be identified with any party. He himself, wanted the salt and pepper well mixed. (Cheers.) Let the whites and blacks take hands and go together to wealth and prosperity. (Cheers.) Freedom don't teach them to gather pigs or sheep, or by breaking into barns, &c., but by sowing greenbacks into their pockets. Educate your children and teach them

their rights and privileges. Show yourselves worthy of freedom and your white friends will not deny you rights. (Cheers.) The whites had taught him to steal an education, and he would not trust gold for it, though worth millions. Let all obtain a good report, and every white man would respect them. He was proud to say he belonged to the proudest State in the Union of free men. The first time they celebrated the 4th of July. Having become citizens they ought to bring out the resources and gold of South Carolina. They had made it an Eden, a garden of Paradise. But Sherman had made it a ruin--almost a Babylon.

They must prove themselves worthy of freedom, of liberty, and South Carolina would be the last to withhold their rights. On his first visit to Fairfield, on entering the Court House, saw some of the African race sent to the penitentiary for stealing. He did not want to see this again. They should study and be able to come up to the requirements of other races. Their color can succeed. (Cheers.)

Sam'l Hill (colored) next spoke. Since he had heard the white speak, he was willing to give his vote to South Carolina. As for the confiscation, he never felt that he could ever get land without working for it. He saw the Northern men come, and they took the best music he had. He felt then, and he would stand to it yet, that Sherman's army was no friend of his. Let the whites and blacks live and be friends; and let them live as free men, live as men.

Rev. William McDowell (colored) then followed. He had lived as a servant of David McDowell, deceased, for 35 years, and there had always been peace between them. In principle his colored friends could be as white as the whitest man, and would have them be obedient to all men; apply their minds to education, and educate their children. They had now this opportunity, for there was no one to call back their children from one place to another; to look to friends who would aid them in time of need. (Cheers.)

He told them if their house was on fire they would not call distant nations to help them, but their neighbors; that they were not free by any skill or power of man, but by the will of Jehovah. And that to prove themselves honest. He thanked them for their good behavior, and said he wanted the white gentlemen present to be able to go home and tell their families, not that they acted just like negroes would act, but like gentlemen.

Adam Blake (colored) was the last speaker. He had few words to say. He wanted his colored hearers to learn that being free, they must all work, earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and not look to this or that man for help. And that to do this, they must live at home and learn to do their friends to put the best foot foremost. He had not come to the barbecue only, but had come to learn duty. As all were free, all should come and live in harmony. At this point, James Battese announced that dinner was ready.

O. C. Bowen.

As will be seen, says the *Sumter Watchman*, from the subjoined paragraph, taken from the *Charleston Mercury*, of Saturday last, the person whose name heads this paragraph, and who some days since figured so conspicuously at public meetings of the Freedmen at this place had been arrested and committed to Castle Pinckney, upon serious charges, among which are embezzlement of the funds of freedmen.

The *Charleston News*, a day or two since, published from a Georgia paper, some of this person's antecedents, which puts his character in no very enviable light.

THE ARREST OF BOWEN.--As already announced, the incendiary C. C. Bowen, has been arrested by the military authorities, and committed to Castle Pinckney to await trial, by a military Commission upon several charges, amongst which are the assumption of military authority and embezzlement of the funds of freedmen on Histo and Wadmalaw Islands.

This man was tried during the war for offences of a serious character, and suspicion of greater crimes had rested upon him. He was false as a soldier, and it is but natural that he should be false as a citizen.

Important Information.

The following are the laws of Congress touching the liability of subscribers to newspapers:

- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers who have not paid orders their papers stopped the publishers may continue to send them until paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill, and ordered the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their papers are continued to the former direction, they can be held responsible.
The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud on the part of such subscriber.

Maximilian Shot.

The latest authoritative news from Mexico is that the late Emperor Maximilian, was shot on the 19th of June, and the City of Mexico was captured on the 20th.

Blood-thirsty Radicals may howl with infernal delight at this terrible fate of one of the most noble members of one of the ancient royal households of Europe. But we see in it, one of the saddest evidences of the heat and passion that controls a victorious Republican Government.

Mexico under Juarez is disgraced.

Carrying Concealed Weapons. A military Commission, in North Carolina, has fined two citizens for carrying pistols, one to the amount of \$150, and the amount of \$100, and the findings of the Court have been approved by Gen. Sickles.

"The Land We Love."

This Southern periodical, under the Editorial management of Gen. D. H. Hill, and published in Charlotte, N. C., has now reached a circulation of 12,000. "Its circulation embraces all the Territories and all the States except three of the North-Eastern." The best talent of the country has been secured to give attraction to its pages, and engravings and illustrations will soon be introduced.

The contents of the July number which lies upon our table is as follows:

Sketch of Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, by Rev. R. K. Porter, Atlanta, Georgia. The Flight of Archelus, by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Lexington, Virginia.

John Milton, by Prof. R. L. Dabney, of Virginia. Dramatic Sketch, by Paul H. Hayne, Augusta, Ga.

Evenings in Parliament, by John R. Thompson, Esq., Richmond, Virginia. The Madonna, by Mrs. Fanny Downing, Charlotte, N. C.

Mary Ashburton, by Skipton, Maryland. Callista, by N. C. Koums, Fulton, Missouri.

Humors of the Morgan Raid, by J. Parish Stelle, Caseyville, Ky. Tell me ye Winds, by Miss Alice Hill, New Orleans, La.

Perfect through Suffering, by Mrs. Fanny Downing, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Richmond, Virginia, Fifty Years Ago, by a Virginia Matron. United States District Court, (poem) by John R. Thompson, Esq.

The Haversack. Peach Culture, by Hon. H. W. Ravenel, Aiken S. C. New York Correspondence, Editorial, Book Notices.

South Carolina University.

Rev. C. Bruce Walker, Secretary of the Faculty of the University of South Carolina, reports through the *Phoenix* the names of students upon whom were conferred Certificates of Distinction and Certificates of Graduation.

Among the latter we find the names of two young men of our town, J. J. Neil and J. M. Stewart.

South Carolina University.

Some misapprehension prevails in regard to the report we gave in the last News of this University.

Distinctions are not given to graduates, but to the worthy members of the Junior Class. Readers will bear this in mind when they read that Certificates of Graduation are given to the Senior or Graduating Class, while Certificates of Distinction are given only to those who deserve them in the Junior Class.

John Morgan and the Ohio Colonel.

There is an anecdote related of John Morgan which we have never seen in print. Soon after the battle of Shiloh, he left the region of Corinth for the purpose of making a circuit of the enemy's rear lines. Coming to a point twenty miles from Franklin, Tenn., at which place was stationed a cavalry regiment from Ohio, he ordered a halt. Inspecting his command, he found forty without horses, and unless he could supply that deficiency, he felt unable to take Franklin. Disguising himself as a Federal Cavalry Colonel, and putting Federal uniforms upon five of his men, he rode at once into Franklin and to the quarters of the commander. "Col. Ford, 6th Indiana Cavalry, stationed on Duck River," said Morgan. "Happy to make your acquaintance, Colonel. Be seated. Any news? Any news?" replied the Federal. "Yes, I have positive information that the notorious John Morgan is in Maury County. I have forty men without horses. If you will sell me that number I will execute a draft upon Gen. Grant for the money, and assure you that I will take Morgan and his entire command before sunset to-morrow evening?" "You shall be accommodated at once," exclaimed the delighted Colonel. "Let's walk out to the lot and pick them out." Going to the lot Colonel Ford carefully selected forty of the best out of an assortment of over a hundred horses; had them bridled and saddled and put in charge of his men. Returning to the Colonel's quarters, he executed a sight draft upon Gen. Grant for \$4,500.

Bidding the Federal Colonel adieu, Col. Ford returned to the camp with his forty horses. Mounting his entire command, he at once returned to Franklin, surrounded and surprised the Federal Colonel, and took him and his entire command prisoners.

You may well imagine the Federal Colonel's disgust when Morgan rode up to him and asked, "Did General Grant pay you the money on that draft?"--Canton (Miss.) Commonwealth.

SPRITS TURPENTINE, ENGLISH ROSIN and Linseed Oil, Just received by KETCHUM, McMASTER & BRICE, July 4.

MUSLIN! MUSLIN! BARGAINS can be obtained during the remainder of the season in Muslin and other Summer Goods. KETCHUM, McMASTER & BRICE, July 4.

POP-SURUP. DOZ. BOTTLES POP-SURUP, just received and for sale. Also FRESH CAN OYSTERS. DESPOTES & BRO. June 29-