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THE

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Selected Poetry.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

Nothing in modern literature comes near the description of Maximilian's heroic end as Aytoun's description of the execution of Montrose:

"But when he came, though pale and wan,
He looked so great and high,
So noble was his manly front,
So calm his steadfast eye—
The battle route forbore to shout,
And each man held his breath,
For well they knew the hero's soul
Was face to face with death."

"There was glory on his forehead,
There was lustre in his eye,
And he never walked to battle
More proudly than to die.
There was color in his visage,
Though the cheeks of all were wan,
And they marvelled as they saw him pass,
That great and goodly man."

[New York Citizen.]

From the Land We Love.

Cavalry Scouts.

BY GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.

The following sketch of scout life, by General Wade Hampton, is taken from the August number of the *Land we Love*:

Captain John Ester Cooke, in his last book, "Wearing of the Gray"—a most interesting and captivating work—has given a chapter to this same subject. He gives various gallant deeds and hairbreadth escapes as occurring to one of those brave men, whom I recognize well, though his name is not mentioned, but he omits one exploit, which was among the most remarkable of his career. In supplying this omission, I shall supply the incognito of S.—as Captain Cooke has not given his name.

The occasion to which allusion is here made, took place when Meade had his army encamped near Culpeper Court House, and the object was to endeavor to ascertain the position, numbers, &c., &c., of the Federal troops. S.—undertook to accomplish this object, and he adopted a plan worthy of his boldness and address. Disguising himself as a country woman, he procured a small cart, which he loaded with poultry, vegetables, &c., and he drove boldly into the Yankee lines, where he made application for a pass. This he obtained; he then sold his stock and after spending three days at Meade's headquarters—it is to be hoped without scandal to that worthy—he left his friends in blue, bringing in to General Stuart all the information desired. This anecdote forms the only exception to the statement made by me previously. That only such as came under my personal observation would be given. This occurred before S.—was associated with us, as he was after General Stuart's death; but I have every reason to believe that the affair happened just as has been described.

Selecting special scouts and particular incidents from the whole number, as I propose to do, I beg now to introduce to your readers, Sergeant Shadbourne, of the Jeff Davis Legion, whose exploits would of themselves form a volume. Shadbourne was detailed as a scout by General Hampton, and he was constantly engaged on this duty until the end of the war. He was a young man of very prepossessing appearance, tall, active and resolute. Ordinarily, he appeared to be only a handsome young fellow, with large, soft, mild eyes; but as soon as a fight began, he became transformed instantly into the dashing cavalry man; his whole soul seemed to be in the battle, and his black eyes blazed like fire. Armed with at least two pistols, and often three, he would dash against the enemy, firing rapidly and precision, not surpassed by even Mosby, who was "very handy with his pistol." But in all the excitement of a battle, Shadbourne was perfectly cool, ready for any emergency, or to avail himself of any advantage. On occasions of this sort, he proved that he possessed qualities which only needed a wider field for their exercise to make him a leader. As illustrative of this I shall give, first, an account of one of his performances which was witnessed by myself. If you remember, Wilson and Kautz with a large force made a raid against the South Side and Danville Railroad. At Stanton river bridge they were repulsed and returned to join Grant near Petersburg. Near Stony Creek they were met by our cavalry and defeated with loss. Retreating towards Reams' Station they were met by Fitz Lee and Mahone, when their rout became complete and final. Kautz pushed down to cross the Halifax road, so that he could get into his lines, while Wilson fled towards the Nottoway river. Shadbourne was sent by General Hampton just after the fight at Reams' Station to find where the enemy were. Taking five men with him, he moved up a county road leading from Halifax to the stage road. On this, he had not proceeded far, when he met the advanced guard of Kautz's retreating

column. He at once ordered them to surrender, when they began to deploy. Without a moment's hesitation, he gave orders in a loud voice for "two regiments to be brought up; one on the right, the other on the left." As soon as this order was given, the Yankees said they would surrender. Placing one man on one side of the road and occupying the other, Shadbourne directed the Yankees to advance and drop their arms. While doing this, the main column of the enemy hove in sight, and seeing the condition of their advance guard, they charged to release them. But Shadbourne was too quick for them. He put his prisoners in motion, guarded by three men on each flank, made them gallop, then "form fours" and all swept down toward our command. As soon as his prisoners were closed up, he dismounted from their own men, he dispatched a man to inform Gen. Hampton to "look out for the Yankees were charging down the road he was on." The General immediately took a few men back and soon met Shadbourne, who had brought off safely seventy-three prisoners, the whole advance squadron of Kautz's command, and this too in full sight of the enemy! For this feat, Shadbourne was highly complimented by his commanding officer, and he was recommended for promotion on the ground of his "extraordinary skill and gallantry" shown by him in his conduct of this affair.

On one occasion, he was betrayed by a negro, while sleeping in the lines of the enemy and was captured. While his captors were taking him off, he requested them to let him look for his hat, which had dropped. In the pretended search for this he got near a wood, when dashing through the surrounding enemy, he made into it, followed by a volley from the whole party and a vigorous pursuit, which proved fruitless.

Subsequently, he, with another brave scout, young Swan of the 1st North Carolina cavalry, was captured in Frederickburg. They were handcuffed and sent by water to Fortress Monroe, with the constant assurance, from their humane captors that they would be surely hung. Not liking this prospect, they managed to slip their handcuffs, dropped over board, swam to a small boat anchored near, and after several hours hard rowing, reached the shore of the James river. Here they found a small party of our men on signal duty, and Shadbourne also ascertained that a company of negro cavalry was in the habit of patrolling a certain road every day. Getting the signal party to join them, our two scouts formed an ambush for the Yankees, attacked them and killed nineteen, besides their commanding officer. This affair gave arms and horses to Shadbourne and his scouts, so getting his men together he brought them to Gen. Hampton, in North Carolina, where he served until the surrender of General Johnston. Killing and capturing Yankees to the close, with a most laudable perseverance and most untiring energy. Such are a very few of the incidents in the career of this gallant young soldier. Brave, skillful, and devoted, he was unsurpassed in his line of duty and much of the information which reached the Army of Northern Virginia, as to Federal movements came through him.

Should you desire to hear something of his associates, I may, at some future time, give you a sketch of some of them.

OPENING THEIR EYES.—"Leo" writes to the Charleston Courier concerning universal negro suffrage:

"Quite a change of policy has taken place in the North upon the subject of the Congress policy of forcing universal suffrage upon the South. The matter was really little thought of by the public heretofore. It was generally taken for granted that negro suffrage would be but nominal, and would be soon left to the several States for such modifications as might be necessary. Now they find that negro Governments are really to be set up and supported by the military arm, and that these people, just emerging from abject slavery, with all its attendant degradation, are put over the head of the white population. This idea of power by Congress will hardly be tolerated by the people of the North. The passions and prejudices created by the civil war have subsided, and men are becoming more disposed to have reason and do justice."

"The Northern States which have heretofore held unqualified suffrage from the negroes are not the more inclined to grant it, after seeing the mischief it will produce in the South. Republican citizens of the State of Connecticut, who have lately been here state confidently, that the popular feeling in that State against the extension of suffrage to negroes has been much increased of late by the prospect of negro ascendancy in the South."

AM I A RADICAL?—God forbid! I call me any other name, but "as thou lovest me," call me not a Radical. What! a trampler upon and despoiler of the Constitution of my country, a villifier and an abuser of the section of my birth—an oppressor of my people—an avowed enemy of my own race and color, and a worshipper at the shrine of Africa! No, no, not a Radical. Call me anything else, but don't call me a Radical.

[Journal of Commerce.]

Favorable Reports of the Crops.

The following is a condensation of the crop returns for July received at the Department of Agriculture. Generally the prospects are very gratifying, but it will be seen with regret that there is no material increase in corn in this State. The cotton crop is expected to be about the same as last year.

Never has the Department been able to report so favorable a prospect for uniformly good crops since the establishment of the statistical division, while exaggerated statements have been made in influential papers, especially of the so-called failure of the wheat crop of last year, and the importation of wheat in the face of the fact that \$12,000,000 worth of breadstuffs were exported in the first four months of 1867, immense numbers of emigrants were fed, a much larger amount of wheat used for seed than usual, with a surplus still remaining over sufficient to break numerous speculators and banks. It is gratifying to know that we shall have a surplus to more than make good the deficiency, not the failure, for there never was a failure of the wheat crop in this country. Of the last three crops of wheat, three or four States—West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana—made but half a crop. No other States were in that category, and Iowa, Missouri and Kansas made a good crop. Instead of a deduction of fifty per cent, on ninety millions of bushels of wheat, which would at least have threatened a famine, scarcely more than a third of that deduction should be made. For three years past the product has been but about five bushels to each inhabitant. The crop of 1859, if the census returns are correct, was but five and a half bushels to each individual. The promise for the present year is about six bushels.

Wheat.—The statistical returns for July show an improvement in the condition of winter wheat over last year in every State but Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota, the diminution in the latter case being but four per cent. The highest improvement is in Ohio, one hundred and sixty per cent.; West Virginia, seventy-eight; Georgia, ninety-six; Tennessee, seventy-two; Indiana, sixty-four; Kentucky, fifty-three; Michigan, thirty-five; Vermont, twenty-three; New Jersey, twenty-five; New York, seventeen. Spring wheat was a far less variable product than last year, consequently less variation in the figures used in the present comparison. All the States, however, except Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, show an increase on last year.

Corn.—The average in corn is unusually large, every State showing a material increase, except Maine, New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina. In the Southern States the increase ranges upwards to one hundred and two per cent, as in Arkansas. The condition, as reported, is a little deficient in the Northern and Western States on account of the lateness of the Spring. With the continuance of the present weather there is ample opportunity to make up the entire deficiency, in which case the yield will be unprecedented.

Rye.—A glance at the tables will show the fine condition of this grain, and the remarkable uniformity of the improvement. Burley.—The condition of this grain promises an increase of from ten to twenty per cent, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, and forty-four per cent, in Ohio. Most of the other States show some increase.

Oats.—The condition of oats points to a full average in the West, particularly in Wisconsin and Minnesota, also in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and the South; slightly less than last year in Maine, Vermont, New York and Kentucky.

Potatoes and Hay.—These crops are almost universally large, and an average up to fifteen, twenty and even thirty per cent.

Peaches.—The report of acreage of potatoes indicates a larger area planted in every State except Maine and New York. The condition is also above an average, with a few exceptions, among which are New York, Ohio and Indiana.

Cotton.—There is an increase of average in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas; Texas, 10 1-10; Mississippi, 9 4-10; Louisiana, 8 1-10. The average is about the same as last year. There is a slight difference, as reported in favor of the present crop. The department estimates, made last October, of 1,835,000 bales proved to be singularly accurate for approximate calculations of so early a date, though they were severely criticised by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicly acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early to predict the successful avoidance of all the numerous enemies of Cotton.

Had the last crop been a good one it would have yielded 2,500,000 bales. A very good one would have yielded 3,000,000. Such results are possible this year.

Wool.—An examination of this item of the tables will show that losses of sheep, unthrifty condition and a wet Spring have had an influence both upon numbers and weight of fleece, and will lead to the conclusion that our wool clip of the present year is not materially larger than that of last year.

A Disgraceful Outrage in Florida.

The press of the country will soon find enough to chronicle in the way of lawless and prescriptive violence, without going to Tennessee, if the infamous outrage perpetrated upon our citizens on the border of this county, on last Friday, shall remain unpunished.

On that day, a quiet country school house near the head of the Micooskie and Leon county, filled with men and women from the neighborhood, who had gone thither to witness the examination of the children at the close of the school, was suddenly surrounded by an armed mob of negroes, and guards stationed around with orders to shoot any one who should attempt to pass the lines, while others rushed into the house itself, demanding the surrender of a negro named Ryal. The sudden interruption of this armed and yelling mob upon a scene so quiet, created a panic among the women and children, who ignorant of the precise danger without, rushed frantically from the building through the doors and windows, while the white men, unarmed and surprised, could only vainly try to ascertain the cause of this indignity, and to persuade the maddened throng to cease from violence. Fortunately the men who had been stationed with orders to fire upon all who should attempt to escape, moved either by pity or some ray of common sense, disregarded the order, and women and children were soon hurrying away from the unknown danger.

In the meantime these sable warriors, having put to flight the peaceful occupants of the house, discovered Ryal, a colored man, the object of their search seated on a table outside of the house, and although he was known to be a helpless cripple, unable to walk a step, a few of the more resolute advanced upon him with their arms at a charge and caused him to surrender.

It may be a matter of some interest to know what crime against the laws of the country, this poor cripple had committed, which could in any way palliate so flagrant a breach of the peace. It was this: Ryal, for some time past, we understand, has been traveling through different neighborhoods, endeavoring to collect funds for the building of a school house for the children of freedmen, and while thus engaged he has, both in public and private, urged his fellow freedmen not to trust the protestations of Northern emissaries, but to vote with the Southern people.

This arch conspirator having been captured, a council of war was held, and it was determined to bring him before Capt. Grunwell, of the Bureau in Monticello, and accordingly having placed Ryal upon a horse they took up their line of march to this place; and the next morning having left their arms, we believe at the camp, with a rabble route they presented themselves with their prisoner before this functionary.

The Captain after hearing the case, started these sable patriots with the announcement that this was a free country, and Ryal had the right of free speech, however heterodox his political opinions might be, and advised his captors to depart at once to their several fields of industry.—*Monticello (Fla.) Gazette.*

THE PLOT TO MANUFACTURE EVIDENCE IN THE SURRETT TRIAL.—Some doubt having been expressed as to the existence of a plot to manufacture evidence in the Surrett trial, published in the New York Herald of Sunday last, it may be as well to state that the individual who informed me of the plot was to-day examined under oath as to his revelation, and a full statement was secured, which confirms all that has been stated in these dispatches. The name of the informant is Schlesinger's the others concerned in the plot were named Spandora, Rosenthal, Himmel, Carl and Richardson, all of Baltimore. Rosenthal was to testify that he was a pedler about the camps in 1865, and that he sold a pistol, knife and wig to Surrett, who passed by the name of Patterson. Himmel was to swear that he owned a horse and wagon, and bought rags in 1865, and that on the 14th of April he carried three men named Patterson, Carl and Lyons, in his wagon to Baltimore, and was to identify Surrett as Patterson. Carl was to swear that he was taken up on the road by Himmel before Patterson and Lyons got into the wagon, and was also to identify Surrett as Patterson. A fifth was to swear that he was harker in a tavern at a point below Baltimore, and that on the morning of the 15th of April two men, named Patterson and Lyons, took breakfast there, and was to identify Surrett. These witnesses were here severely examined by Judge Pierson, who, suspecting their character, declined to accept their testimony.—*Balt. Sun.*

Mr. R. C. Shiver received a letter, yesterday, from a physician in Arkansas, stating that his brother, James Shiver, died there on the 14th ult., of cholera. He announces the death, the next day, of the same disease, of Toland R. Bass.

[Columbia Phoenix.]

The Tennessee Election.

A COMPLETE RADICAL TRIUMPH—NO DISTURBANCE.

The Tennessee State election yesterday passed off very quietly.

In Memphis the saloons were all closed, and the best order prevailed. The twenty-first infantry were stationed at Court-house Square during the day, but they were not called out. By the arrangement the whites and negroes were to have separate voting places; but later in the day, finding they could not all vote thus, they sought other polls in crowds, and then many were unable to vote owing to the short time allowed. The city gives Brownlow 2292 majority.

In Nashville, the election was the quietest ever known. The whites and blacks voted without interruption. At the polls a few persons were arrested for attempting to vote twice, and others for carrying concealed weapons. Returns from all the wards but one give Brownlow 3163; Etheridge, 704. Four districts in the county give Brownlow 457; Etheridge, 159. The Republican ticket is all elected.

The returns from the different sections of the State come in slowly. Every county in Middle and East Tennessee, so far as heard from, has gone Republican. Brownlow, probably, carries every county in the State, except those in West Tennessee, and they are doubtful. Middle Tennessee gives him a majority of at least 15,000. Nashville city gives him 3300, and Davidson county over 4000. The Republican Congressmen are elected beyond a doubt. Mason, who ran in the Nashville district as an independent Radical, on the confiscation platform, received only a few votes.

Of the legislature, twenty out of twenty-three Republicans are elected for the upper house, and all but two of the eighty-three representatives in the lower house, ensuring the election of a Republican United States Senator. The returns in this far indicate a majority in the State for Brownlow of 25,000, which will probably be increased to 30,000.

The State officers and Congressmen are as follows:

Governor.—Wm. G. Brownlow. Superintendent of Public Instruction.—John Eaton.

Members of Congress.—Dist. 1.—R. B. Butler. 2.—Horace Mayard. 3.—Wm. B. Stokes. 4.—James Mullins. 5.—John Trimble. 6.—S. M. Arnell. 7.—I. R. Hawkins. 8.—D. A. Numm.

There is no office of Lieutenant Governor in Tennessee.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Of course it is not surprising that Brownlow should be elected, as he has had full control over the registration of voters and had himself prescribed the degree of radicalism necessary to the acknowledgment of each voter's "truly loyal" condition.

SUICIDE.—The citizens of Rome, Ga., were startled on Friday evening last, at learning that L. C. Johnson, of that city, had committed suicide. His body was accidentally discovered in a vacant room in the second story of the building recently occupied by himself as a grocery store. The body was found stretched upon the floor—the face upward, the left hand upon his breast. The right down by his side, and near it a small Colt's pistol, one cylinder empty, with which he is supposed to have committed the deed.

The ball entered his ear, and so centrally, that it was with difficulty that the examining surgeon ascertained the fact, as his face and head were covered with blood. All the circumstances and the testimony adduced led to the conclusion that the deed was the work of his own hand, and the jury found accordingly. He has been considered as partially insane for some time past, and is said to have threatened suicide. The act is supposed to have been committed on Thursday evening, twenty-four hours before the body was discovered, as the report of a pistol was heard in that locality about that time.

The deceased was a son of a former Governor of South Carolina, and is said by those well acquainted with him, to have had many noble traits of character.—*Augusta National Republican.*

Another advance, observes the London *Greener*, has been made in the utilization of ozone, as demonstrated by the "ozone generator" exhibited at the *conferenza* given by the President of the Royal Society. It consists of a number of flat sheets of glass, coated with tin foil, and piled one upon another, but slightly separated. Each plate represents a Leyden jar, and when the whole number are electrified, a stream of air forced through from one end to the other becomes so strongly ozonized that breathing is painful and dangerous.—The stream of ozonized air thus produced can be used for bleaching and other chemical purposes; and this is the form of it that is already turned to account in the decolorizing of sugar at one of the refineries in the east of London.

TO BAKE APPLES.—Gouge out the eyes and fill them with sugar; set the apples in a pie plate; pour in a teacup full of water and bake. Eat with cream and the juice found in the dish when done.

The Late Collision at Marion.

The Marion *Star* publishes the following correspondence in relation to the late collision between the civil and military authorities at Marion. It will be seen that, as soon as a responsible and competent military authority could be consulted, the action of the civil officer was sustained as it was expected would be the case:

MARION, S. C., Aug. 5, 1867. Captain W. J. McKeel, Editor "Marion Star."

Sir:—The following letter from Capt. H. S. Hawkins, Commanding Military Post of Darlington, S. C., will explain satisfactorily to your readers and to the public generally, the result of the collision of military and civil authority which occurred in this place a few days ago, and which have been made public in the leading journals of the State.

Very respectfully,
T. C. Moony, C. C. C. P.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. POST OF DARLINGTON, Darlington, S. C., July 25, 1867.

Mr. Thomas C. Moony, Clerk Court and Ex Officio Magistrate, Marion District, S. C.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter to General Sickles stating the arbitrary release of a freedman, by the officers of the Bureau, in Marion, S. C. Your action in refusing to release the prisoner is sustained, and you are hereby informed, that in future cases, wherein your action is ex officio magisterial, you are to hold yourself responsible to none but the proper State authorities and the General Commanding this Military District and the Post Commander.

The same remark applies to all magistrates, sheriffs, jailors, etc. Where, however, a flagrant case of injustice is reported to you by an officer of the Bureau, it is your duty, as it should be your desire, to look into it carefully and see that justice is meted out to all alike. You will please exhibit this letter to the jailor in Marion, that he may understand to whom he is responsible for the safekeeping of any prisoner placed under his charge.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. S. HAWKINS,
Capt. 6th Infantry Commanding.

THE BOOTH FAMILY.—During Mr. Bradley's speech in the Surrett case, at Washington, Friday in referring to the diary of Booth, he said:

They suppressed that diary which exculpates Mrs. Surrett; that diary which shows who and what the man was; a fanatic and madman. His grandfather, Richard Booth, was the most thorough Red Republican who ever settled in America, and his grandfather inherited the traits of that grandfather. It is well known he aided slaves to escape from Maryland, which his son, the elder Junius Booth, paid for. The grandfather named his son, the great actor, Junius Brutus, and his first grandson Junius Brutus, and taught both son and grandson to idolize the memory of the great Brutus that killed Caesar in the Roman capital. J. Wilkes Booth was an accomplished scholar, and moved in the best society but he had running through him this vein of insanity, and above it all flows that indescribable affection of a son for a mother. Wonderful was the power he exercised over men, wonderful his power on the stage, making his \$20,000 a year.

THE SWORD IS HISTORY.—At the Conservative Convention which nominated Gen. Helm for the Governorship of Kentucky, Col. Wolford, a distinguished officer of the Federal army, said:

"If history shall show, in the end, that the war was for the overthrowing and subjugation of the Southern States, for the purpose of elevating the negro to political power at the expense of the white men, born freemen, descendants of our revolutionary sires, then I shall turn from my sword with sorrow, if not with shame."

We submit to Col. Wolford and thousands of gallant men of the North—army that history has already brought proof and the sword of shame rests on many a household wall. It shall never be the sword of honor until the men, who fought to preserve the Constitution, the Union and true Republican freedom, insist upon perfect restoration. If these never be restored, History will wreath the swords of the North in cypress and the ages will halo the sword of Robert Lee.

The arrival of the Sultan in Paris gave rise to many anecdotes in the papers. Among them is one to this effect: M. Leonard De Meyer, the pianist, was called upon to play before Abdul Aziz. In order that no injury might be done to the beautiful mosaic floor, the piano was placed on the backs of five Turks; then when M. de Meyer desired to sit down, he was told that no one was permitted to be seated in the presence of the Sultan. Finally this difficulty was got over, and the professor was accommodated with a chair. The Sultan expressed himself as highly delighted with the performance, and then asked the pianist to dance.

A Collection of Wonders.

A marvellous collection of objects d'art and gems is now on private exhibition in Paris. Connoisseurs opine that so large a number of unique and magnificent valuables have never been gathered together in any country, and a Prince, whose taste is as proverbial as his wealth, recently declared that he never even suspected the existence of such marvels. It would be impossible to enumerate the elements of one-fourth of the collection, but we can mention a few of the wonders without attempting to give a satisfactory description of any. First comes a little basket carved out of a single emerald, which is as large as a good sized apricot. There are portions of the apricot which have been cut through, and other parts have been sculptured *en relief*. It is said that the work on this little basket required an outlay of time equal in duration to the lives of several men. Then the connoisseurs are shown a vase made of a singular turquoise in the form of a goblet, about thirty centimetres in height, and surrounded by a garland of gems.

Experienced appraisers who were called upon to estimate the value of this wondrous vase, failed to agree as to the figure, but all admitted that it exceeded 14,000,000 francs. A small boat carved out of jade, and tenanted by two tiny figures—a man and a monkey—made of gems; a cage made of gold and gems, containing birds, and a clock of like materials; a drinking cup, cut from a single opal, are next in the order of exhibition. We can only make a general mention of easkets filled with unset precious stones, worth from 500,000 to 1,000,000 francs, of forty snuff-boxes of the most magnificent description, and of quantities of bracelets, rings and earrings, set with rubies, turquoises, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds of every color, for an enumeration of all these curiosities would require more space than could be given it. The most singular feature of the exhibition, however, is the simplicity which characterizes the actions of the exhibitor. The gentleman who does the honors of the place allows the visitors to admire, touch and *embrace* all the valuables displayed, and then throws the entire collection into a broken chest and a wretched bureau drawer, turns the key in a rusted lock, and sallies forth to the restaurant, pending the hour fixed upon by Sovereigns who have promised to view the collection. Thus far no bargain of any magnitude has been made on account of the immense prices that are asked.

[Independence Belge.]

ANOTHER THREAT OF CONFISCATION.—A dispatch from Washington says: A recent letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to a Radical friend in this city states that a bill will be presented at the opening of the November Congressional session for confiscating the property of all Southern ex-slaveholders who dismiss the freedmen for voting the Republican ticket. Senator Wilson, it is understood, strongly favors this course. The names of such ex-rebels are to be collected by the military commanders for reference.

DEATH OF MAJOR HUGH E. MALONE.—We are called upon to record the death of a brave and gallant Confederate soldier, who died in this place, at 6 o'clock, on Monday morning last, of consumption. No truer heart ever beat in the bosom of man.

The men of the 8th Georgia Regiment who have fought under him in so many battles, shared with him the toils of the march and the hardships of the camp, will drop a tear of sorrow for the memory of one they learned to love so well. But a few months ago the amiable and devoted wife of the deceased left this vale of tears and preceded her husband to that haven of rest where the weary forever rest. They are again united. Three little children are left orphans. May he who watches over all protect these little ones and preserve them for a happy eternity.—*Lagrange Reporter.*

THE TRAITOR LOPEZ.—Col. Miguel Lopez, the traitor, after selling Maximilian and his generals, went to Puebla to visit his wife. His reception was decidedly cold. His wife advanced to meet him, leading their little son by the hand, and addressed him thus: "Sir, here is your son; we cannot cut him in two, take him. You are a base coward and traitor. You have betrayed your country and your benefactor. From this hour we are strangers, for I shall this day retire to my family. Go."

The editor of the *Velliscana* (La.) *Democrat* has had an opportunity of examining the two classes of worms, the army and the grass. The first was a lively, active jumping creature, the latter dull, heavy, and curling up in opossum fashion.

OBSTRUCTION TO THE PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—The port of Wilmington is threatened with obstructions which may seriously impair its usefulness. Immense banks of sand have been discovered in various places, carried thither from the mountains by the tremendous rains of last month.