## VOL. 11.]

## WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867.

THE

FAIRFIELD HERALD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DESPORTES, WILLIAMS & CO. Terms. - THE HERALD is published Weekvareably in advance.

RAT All transient advertisements to be

paid in advance.
Obituary Notices and Tributes \$1.00 per

## Original Poetry.

THE BRIDE'S DEPARTURE.

BY LA PETITE.

They were joined in holy we llock And the days were gliding by As a gentle flowing streamlet Or the stars in cloudless sky. But the time has come for parting With the friends of early years, And the bride's bright face was clouded And her dark eye dewed with tears.

There were farewells sadly spoken, And the mother's turn drew nigh ; But her heart was almost breaking When she breathed the low "goodbye. And a darker veil of sadness O'er the young bride's spirit fell As she felt the gentle pressure, Of the lips she loved so well.

A long embrace-a blessing-Another kiss-a prayer-And a loneliness so crushing Came o'er the mother there. She had given her to another-Her child-the only one; And her heart with gloom was shaded As the sky without its sun.

[From the Charleston Mercury.] Buy Your Goods and Supplies in Charleston!

The merchants of Charleston have made their arrangements for the Fall trade; and are prepared to offer such inducements as will make it to the advantage of the country merchants to give them even more of their patronage than they have customarily receiv-

Charleston has now two lines of steamships to New York, besides lines of steamships to Baltimore and Boston. These lines can hardly be surpassed for speed, comfort and safety. By them with a celerity that not unfrequently outstrips the mails; and their rapid trips their integrity and good faith. enable them to renew their stocks with certain regularity.

Our wholesale dealers have this year In building materials, clothing, carpets, crockery, dry goods, drugs and chemicals, fancy goods, grocories, hardware, iron and metals, paints and oils, and have been made with an especial view to the wants of the trade. These arti

cles ham been bought upon terms which advantage of a turn in the market that only years of experience in large transactions can give.

In brief, this is what the Charleston merchants offer to their patrons:

1. Accessibility .- Charleston can readily and economically be reached from any part of this State and adjoining States. It costs less money and less time to come to Charleston than to go to Baltimore, New York or Philadelphia. One trip to the North will intrips to this city. The hotels are commodious and well attended, and the railroad accommodation is sufficient for all purposes of passengers and tion.

2. TIME IN BUYING -The merchants in the different lines of business are well known. They can be found without trouble and without delay. No hours are lost in vain running from one quarter of the city to the other. When the merchant reaches the hotel he is in the midst of his business; -if his fime is precions he need not waste an hour.

3. Selection .- The stock of goods is unusually large. Good credit, high stand ready money, long experience, have enabled our merchants to obtain stocks of the choicest articles to be found in the Northern markets. Here, the country merchant will find everything that he wants, and will not be troubled by seeing a thousand things that he does not want, and in which he has no interest. His choice will be as great as it would be in the North, and

no inconvenience to himself. TERMS .- The country merchant who brings cash in his pockef can buy here as cheaply for cash, as he can buy in the North for cash. Merchants in the North are disposed to extend consider. able credit to the South. They argue that the risk is great, and they must be secured against it. To firms with which they have long been dealing they will extend every facility, but they will not do so to the ordinary country merchant. It is then positively asserted that the country merchant can buy there, allowing for difference in freights, as cheaply as he can in the North; and, in credit transactions he can obtain better terms than the Northern merchants will give

Suppose, for instance, he buys his stock for the season in New York, on ed by insurance,-Phanix.

September 1, at for months, his account amounting to \$3,000. The note will fall due on Jamuay 1, when he will not have had the berefit of all the trade which is highly complimentary to the of the season. If the articles which he liebrew race: nas bought fall in price in November, or December, or January, A does not help him in the least. He has bought year, and, in that long interval, I profor the whole season and takes the chanes. He could not afford to go on of the North three times in the season. A merchant trading here can avoid all this He can buy goods to the amount of years of service S. 1000 on Sentember 1, and his area of service s. a magistrate only \$1000 on September 1, and his note will fall due in January. The expense, and time lost in going to Charleston, is so small that he can run down again in November and January. At each in November and January. At each visit he buys goods to the amount of any age belonging to that faith. And \$1000, and the result is that, instead of so far as I um aware, no Jewish till having to pay \$3000 on January 1, he has ever received even the benefits March, and \$1000 in May. He has the use of his money for a longer period. The Norfolk Journal, in speaking He can trade on a smaller capital. He the Hebrew race, says: purchases oftener, so that his goods are always fresh. He has the benefit of any fall in price that may occur as the season runs on, and to take advantage of exhibited in the history of that people which, our Charleston houses have buyers who remain the whole season in the through the revolutions of empire back principal Northern cities. A man who to the period when Abraham and Lot buys three times in a season in Charleston can pay for his goods in two months plains of the cities of Sodom and Gowith as much case as he who buys once in New York can pay for them in four ever clime this peculiar people may be months. He has no dead stock, no large outstanding liabilities; and he does da, or the burning sands of Arabia; of not lose the high rate of interest which, if we trace them to the dim twilight of in one way or other, has to be paid by the early ages, or view them in the those who purchase on long cred-SECURITY.-The country merchants

who do business here deal with firms which have gained a high reputation, ing miracle through all climes and which has been gained, in the course of times, years, by upright and honourable dealing. They know that the word of their suppliers can be relied on; that the Statements made to them are correct; that they will not be cozened or overreached. If there is any reason for complaint, the complaint can easily be made; and the country merchants are well assured that they will be properly treated, because the Charleston merchant does not look to the profits of only one season, but is working to retain year after year, the patrons who have been secured by the liberal and fair manner in which he has treated them. Our merchants have a high name to the sea, and have gone down in the our merchants can bring on their goods maintain; and the country merchants long night of ages to rise no more, and can, as they know, implicitly rely upon

Surpring Home.—Upon this head but little need be said. Every facility is given for the shipment of freight; and if a purchased stocks so large that they give merchant needs an addition to his stock, are preserved from a more glorious exthe country buyer as wide a field of he can write or telegraph to Charleston hibition of Divine power than the Gen. ing the false statement spread by choice as he would find in New York. and obtain his goods in half the time in which he could obtain them from the North.

This then is our summary ! In accessibility ;- in economy of time in buyprovisions and produce, the selections ing; -in the stock of desirable goods from which to select ;- in the terms of faltering faith in that God who had prepurchase for each or on credit; -in the served them, is one of the most sublime the ordinary country merchants cannot the seller; -in facilities of shipping earth. obtain, and with a keenness in taking froight and ordering fresh supplies; Charleston has advantages which cannot be given in the same degree by any Northern city; and she can therefore fairly claim for this season that trade which is given to a city that shows enterprise, liberality, and a determination to do the best that can be done for the interests of those who support her

Charleston is aware of the necessities of the times; and those who deal with her merchants will find that, by so doing, volvo, in all, as much expense as two they save time, money, and credit.— The hard logic of facts is already teaching this truth; and experience will make it so evident as to require no demonstra-

> REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH TO BE ETTENDED .- In view of the fact that elections have been ordered to be held in Louisiana on the 28th inst., and Alabama on the 1st of October, I have good reason believe that an order will be issued from headquarters in a few days directing the registration to be re-opened in those two States and the time extended to the 1st of October, as indicated in the act of Congress. The same order may also direct that the elections in all Southern States be held on the same day, Wednesday, October 30, in order to prevent an improper influence of one State upon another, the rule adopted by Congress in Presidential elections. [National Intelligencer.

FIRE .- A fire broke out yesterday morning, about two o'clock, in the dwelling of Dr. T. J. Roach, (situated about two miles from Columbia, on the Monticello road,) and so rapid was the conflagration, that the family were barely able to escape with their lives-as the building was entirely in possession of the devouring element, before the inmates were aroused from their slumbors. The dwelling, with its entire contents, was destroyed. The light was seen so distinctly in Columbia, that the alarm was given, and the firemen turned out. Dr. Roach will receive the heart-felt sympathies of the community, as he is an old and respected citizen of this district, and for many years a resident of Columbia. We learn that the property destroyed was partially cover-

A well-known magistrate of Rich

secuter only three Jews, and two of them wea honorably acquitted, there being not marticle of evidence to sus ty from any individual of cit.

The Norfolk Journal, in speaking of There is, perhaps, no more striking ethnological phenomenon showing the tenacity of blood, and of race, than is that traces its origin for forty centuries fed their flocks together in the great morrah. . At this very day, in whatfound, whether amid the snows of Canabroad civilization of the nineteenth century, the blood of the Hebrew race preserves its purity, and like the pillar of fire in the wilderness, is a stand-

They are, in truth, the same people to-day, marked by the peculiarities, the same physical conformation, the same Abrahamic features, and the same religious faith that their ancestors possessed when Moses led them through the waters of the Red Sea, and Pharoah and his hosts were enguiphed beneath the returning flood.

No man can account for the strange preservation of this race, except upon the hypothesis of the interposition of a Divine Province. Within the period of their lustoric existence empires half arising like short-lived, mists, arise from even whole races have sprung up and have disappeared, having been swept from the face of the earth.

They are indeed, the chosen of God, and unless all inspiration is a lie they trace them, whether on the fertile banks of task-master, or basking in the splendors that surrounded the glory of the temple of Solomon, the same indemitable, un security for good faith on the part of exhibitions that He has displayed upon

Upon the ruins of that sacrifleral altar, which in faith Abraham erected nearly four thousand years ago, a mighty city sprang into existence, rivaling the splendors of Thebes and Tadmor. In the revolutions of empires Jerusalem perished, and the survivors of the descendants of Isreal was driven from the homes of their fathers, and scattered over the broad earth. Still their faith is as strong to-day in the God of Jacob as was that of their fathers when Joseph welcomed his brethren in sight of the Pyramids of the Pharoahs. Amid the mutation of time and the vicissitudes of life, they still worship at the same altar, and kneel with reverential awe before that God, who on Horeb's rugged mount disclosed to Moses his eternal self-existence in the awful words, I AM THAT I

Expelled at various periods from almost every clime, prescribed and persecuted by the whole Gentile world they still cling with unwavering faith to that law which God delivered to their fathers amid the thunders of Sinai, and believe with a tenacity which time cannot destroy, that He will one day restore them to that inheritance now descerated by the infidel Turk. In short, they have been impressed, imprisoned, banished, robbed, outraged and murdered for centuries past; and yet, in the meekness and humility of a spirit that finds no parallel on earth, they have bowed submissively, under their numberless afflictions, to the firm belief that Heaven will yet avenge their

A religion which gives such signal examples of the splendors of moral worth and intellectual granduer displayed on every page of the inspired record, ought to teach as of what grand mate rials the Hebrew nature is composed, and we may boldly challenge the history of Greece, Rome, France, England, or any other ancient or modern times, to show us a people exhibiting so many virtues and adorned with such varied talents as we can find everywhere and at all times emblazoned on the annals of the Hobrew race.

Prentice very truly says : If this country gets to be much worse to live in than it now is, all births will proba; in Alabama, succeeded in converting

The Cretan Insurrection. The following letter has been adby the insurrectionary Gov-terday : ernment of Crete to the Consuls of England, France, Russia, Italy, Greece, Sweden and the United States

of America: "Ashypo de Spharia, August 9.

"Messieurs Les Consuls; The leneralisssimo of Turkey, Omar Pacha, having failed in his last expedition, in spite of his immense military preparations, his numerous army, the strict blockade which he had instituted both by sea and land, and his promises to the insurgents, abanloned himself without restraint to the dictates of a ferocious heart. He burned all the villages of Sphakia, with the exception of Comitate and having to pay \$3000 on January 1, he has ever received even the benefits of Prosjals, which were partly destroyed. pays \$1000 on January 1, \$1000 in our free schools, for which their parents He cut down the trees and set fire to be bee hives, searched all the caves in their the inhabitants had hidden tombs and properties, opened the the persel who had been long inlimbs of corphe cut off the heads and surrounded carrecently buried. He surrounded exteently buried. He children, old men where women and refuge, and having aduced them to come forth by promise and protestations, caused them to be subjected to the moment he had assured this at the Buria (the Buria (the Buria)). Buttacoff, the Russian Consul, that Bouta-treated them with lenity. Omar Pacha also put to death the in Trajina, blind from her birth Ca Papanicola, S. Vergaki, N. Parlaki and Jean de Trivara, whose bodies he insulted. In the village of Colocassia he had an old man, naped Giamoul-

key, and a priest slaughered.

Daring his return 6 Heralicon on the 28th and 30th of lat month Reschid Pacha committed even greater atrocities against the defenceless to Preveli. At Metampes e massacred an old man named Giangachi Christo phoraki and a girl who bodies he east into the flames; as well as the monk Gedeon, whose hea he impaled manner required by law." upon the cross surplinting the church. Other person lose names we have not been able flearn, also fell victims to his fury. The Cretan Government, while deplong the brutal and ferocious acts, while enlightcument and civilization codemn, protests in the name of umanity to your governments, and implores their aid that the weak and thedefenceless may be saved. We embree at the some time this opportunity of deny-Omar Pacha concerning to pretended submission of Candia. Fr from such being the case, not a chil has given in its submission, not a reapon has been delivered up, not a sgnature has ratified any such proposal; and let it he has now been caraying on war Pacha has attempted to delude his dence. own government, and to mislead European opinion, but the Christians words, the rattle of their ams and the report of their muskets, which has not ceased and will not case to reand our union with independent Gaecce. We beg you lay his present communication before yur govern-

## [The signatures follow.]

THE NEGROES GOING 'O "CLEAN DUT" THE WHITES .- A wick or two ince, the telegraph made a mere mention" of some horrid doings of the negroes in Texas. The Jefferon Jimplecute; of July 27, comes to hard with fur ther details: A disturbance occurred luring the

hast week among the negroes in the Harrison neighborhood, below Monte rey. We learn that a white man, named David Reed, had opmed a registration office on his own hoot, where he induced the negroes to come every Saturday and pay him a fee of fifty cents each, and be drilled by him. They had at last threatened to clean out all the white people in the community.

The matter was laid bebre Lieut. Allanson, commanding this post, who ordered the citizens to arrest ill who had participated in the affair, and bring them to his headquarters. They succeeded in arresting some fifteen of the ringleaders, who were found, with a large number of others, all armed and drilling. These fifteen all arrived here this evening, in charge of a squad of citizens of that locality, and have been turned over to the military authorities. Reed, we understand, made his escape, and has probably gone to Shreveport.

One white man, named Hill, was shot and killed by the negroes, Saturday morning, in his horse lot, the negroes firing on him from the bushes. A Mr. Giles was also seriously wounded at the same time. One negro was killed on the Thursday previous.

"WE ARE COMING FATHER ABRA nam."-The Columbus Sun is inform ed upon good authority that Joseph Williams, on his recent speaking tour bly, at no distant day, be published some three thousand negroes from under the head of 'Disasters.'" Radicalism to Conservation. Radicalism to Conservatism.

Negro Jurors, The following order was issued

HEADQUARTERS. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, Sept. 13, 1867. General Order No. 89. Paragraph II, of General Orders No.

32, dated May 30, 1867, is modified as All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the cur-

ent year, and who are qualified, and have been, or may be, duly registered as voters, are hereby declared qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be a sufficient ground of chal

enge to the competency of any person drawn as a juror, that he has not been duly registered as a voter. Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people, or of the accused, in all criminal proceedings, and by either party in all civil actions and proceed-

Any requirement of a property qualification for jurors, in addition to the qualifications herein prescribed, is hereby abrogated.

The Governors of North and South Carolina, respectively, are hereby aushould be necessary, special terms of courts, to be held for the purpose of revising and preparing jury lists, and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of this order.

It it, then, he said, was the citadel of our freedom the wall which environs and protects us all. But, another purpose which he had in view was to assure the country that the authorist of the Federal Judiciary would be unflinehingly maintained in all the States.

I called the President's attention to the correspondence published to-day between General Ord and Calonal Gillowt in which

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

Louis V. Caziare, Adjutant-General. To following is paragraph II, of Gen-

eral Orers No. 32: "All Cizens assessed for taxes, and who shall he paid taxes for the current year are malified to serve as jurors. atrocities against the Referecless to revenge himself for hisdefeat. This leader ravaged the poperty of the Christians and burnt the convent of jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all pulified persons, and place them on the ary lists, and from such revised lists all jurgs shall be hereafter summoned and drawnin th.

Important, The conowing are instructions, in the form of a circular, to District Attorneys and Marshals, etc., which have been issued from the Attorney General's office, in accordance with the recent Executive order addressed to heads of

Circular to all District Atterneys and any Official Relation to the Attorney General's Office.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 10, 1867. Sin: I herewith furnish you with an official copy of the proglamation of be well noted that in Shakia alone the President of the United States, dated the 3d instant, and in the ninetyagainst us for an entire moth. Omar second year of American Indepen-

This proclamation recites in brief the obligations of levalty to the Republic, of Candia opposed to his mendacious and was intended to admonish you, in common with all persons holding any place of honor, trust or profit, civil or military, at home or abroad, under the sound from one extremity of the is- United Statet of America, and all good land to the other until leliverance citizens thereof, that the Constitution of their country is in force, and that the Government thereunder, with its seveeral co ordinate branches, legislative, executive and judicial, is the only law ful Government for this Republic, not withstanding that many well-meaning citizens have, in consequence of disturbing events that are now happily past, come to look with indulgence upon false and dangerous pretences that the Constitution is not the supreme law of the land, and also the most authentic proof of the will of the people; but that there of voting, will come before the people of the are powers of government outside of the State at the approaching election in Octo-Constitution which may lawfully violate ber, and it is not to be supposed that color-Constitution which may lawfully violate that instrument, and the laws made in pursuance of it.

All citizens of the United States owe allegiance to that nationality, as the same is embodied and organized in the Constitution and such amendments thereof as, having become expedient in the progress of the country, have been duly made and ratified. But in a special manner, all persons holding office under the United States are solemnly sworn to support that constitution, and also, to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and to the Government thereunder; and for the greater number of such incumbents at this time, it is known that they have been retained, or have been placed, in their respective offices, upon express assurances of zealous loyalty to the Union, which is taken by all men to mean a cheerful obedience to the proper civil authority of the country. But for the functions of your office, which are dirretly connected with the enforcement of the laws, a lively sense of their sanctity and authorisy is anticipated.

You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this communication. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Acting Attorney General.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

Interview with the President.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post had a conversation with the President on Friday. Mr. Johnson spoke freely concerning the purpose and effect of his recent proclamation; and it is evident that he does not intend to take any violent measures, but will leave the question of onstitutionality and right of suffrage to be decided by the courts. The late rumors of a coup d'ctat, and of a military usurpation of dictatarial power, are only intended for the injury of the President and the benefit

of the Radicals. They appear to have no truthful basis whatever.

The correspondent of the Post says:
The President's late proclamation having given rise to much speculation as to their ourpose and practical bearing upon the country, it may be interesting to know what the author himself thinks and says regard ing them. In a social conversation to day, I ventured to inquire of his Excellency, his views of the proclamation declaring the his views of the preclamation declaring the supermacy of the constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that the purpose was patent on the face of the document, but that many persons professed not to be able to comprehend the manifest them. its practical bearing. He replied that there were now two parties in the country—one acting within constitutional limits, the other openly professing to act outside of the constitution. His purpose was to call the attention of each and every efficer and employee of the government to this fact, that he might clearly understand his duty, and, Carolina, respectively, are hereby au-thorized and empowered to order, if it tion, he said, was the citadel of our freedom

General Ord and Colonel Gilbert, in which the latter claims that General Ord and his the latter claims that General Ord and me subordinates were not the servants, but rather the masters, of the people. He re-plied that it was but one of the legitimate fruits of the Radienl teachings of the day, that public officers were not bound by their oaths, but might act "outside of the consti tution;" this very case, he said, illustrated the necessity for his proclamation. Col. Gilbert seems to have lost sight of the fact that ours was a constitutional government, and that he was bound to respect the law. When a military officer could thus forget that the people were the sovereign and could assume that he was one of their masters, the Presiden: said he thought it was high time that attention should be specially called to the requirements of the constitu-tion and the true principles of our govern-bent. He spoke in flattering terms of Gen. Oral and heartily approved the noble rebuke which the grant administered to Colonel

Gilbert which be the water be the proclamation. He promptly replied, "to store the parties to all their rights—to place them parties to all their rights—to place them precisely where they were before the wear mined by the courts, and not by the exceltive branch of the government." In alluing to the future, he said he had no idea, what Congress would do, but that he believ Marshals of the United States, and to ed that the people take care that their govall their respective Assistants and Deputies, and to all Persons Holding cise every constitutional power in his defence, but that the great controlling power was in the hards of the people themselves, and his firm conviction was that they would use it wisely and efficiently. The late cleestions in california and Maine serve only to fix his confidence in the "sober second thought of the people."

A Queer Story.

We cheerfully publish the following communication received in reference to a para-graph, under the above head, which appeared in the Mercury of yesterday. The whole of the paragraph referred to was quoted as extracted from the Memphis Avalanche with the exception of the following sentence :

"This is a queer story in view of the general impression that the Ohio election on the 9th proximo, is to decide whether negroes shall be invested with the franchise or not :' HEADquartins, Assist., Com.,

Burean R. F. A. L., District of S. C., Charleston, S. C., Sept. 18th, 1867. R. B. Rhett, Esq., Editor of the Mercury: Sin: Noticing in your paper of this date a short editorial based upon a statement of the Memphis Analanche to the effect that car loads of freedmen are being sent northward daily, and some of them are reported to say that they "are going to Chio to vote," I desire to call your attention to the fact that negroes are not at the present time

permitted to yote in Ohio.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, giving them the privilege ed people resident in Ohio will be allowed to vote either for or against the amend-

tution in the Northwest permits negroes to vote, except possibly Iowa, and the Republican majority at the last election in State was so large that the danger of its being overcome at the next election is not great enough to render it necessary to import voters to prevent such a result.

I am, sir, very respectfully.
Your obedient servant, R. K. Scott, Brvt., Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

THE WAR OF RACES BEGUN -The Chatanooga (Tennessee) Union learns that on Tuesday, in Washington, a party of white men became involved in a controversy, not upon politics, but with regard to races, which ended in the negroes being driven out of the town. The loyal league of course took it up, and entered the town on Wednesday, with the negroes, and a running fight, with varying success, ensued. Thursday the town was quiet, but the people were appro-hensive of serious difficulties. The war of races is inevitable, but it is not the faul of the negroes, but of the low down white men who have arrayed the blacks in deadly hostilily against their own race. They have sown the wind and they will reap the whirl-

DEATH OF GENERAL GRIFFIN .-- A telegram in the Baltimore papers of Monday announces the death of General Griffin in fin was next in rank to General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District, and on the removal of that officer assumed the temporary command of the district. He was generally known at the South for his order forbidding partic honors to be paid to the remains of General Albert Sidney Johnston. The Final Remedy.

Here are some sensible views, from long article in the Charlottesville

INO. 14

What we feel disappointed about it the South (after the disappointment about the war) is that there is delay in putting things in order again, and starting the mighty engine of solety anew on the firm and broad righway. With true American impatience, we consider that two or three years is long enough to reconstruct an empire, or remodel a conti-nent; and we feel that at least if the

thing is not done in our days it had

is well be left undone. The meaning of the late civil war is of yet understood; the measure of that great event has not yet been takon. The meaning of American Democracy is not yet revealed. The subject of African Slavery, its final cause-is not at all comprehended. The future destiny of the negro race associated with the question of the lestiny of all the inferior raco whether they look to elevation or extinction. The question of Mexico is mixed up with our future. So of Canada. Then California and Chinese immigration. Then, specially, the destiny of the Gulf States. Then the formation of political parties in

the country. In short we, we stand in the midst of confusion—and no brain can combass such vast thomes, and no eye penetrate the future. It is idle to

worry ourselves. That there is method in all this madness, we do know-that a living embryo stirs within this misty womb, no Christian will doubt. That from these veiled and inky waters the Spirit will evoke some fair ereation, sperience does not permit us to mestion. That the great coil of hisory, by a determinate and pre-estabished law, is unwinding itself here, as t has done heretefore, and will coninue to do, until the intricate mechanism of human destiny has achieved its assigned limits, and ceased its pulsations, only an atheistical philosophy can refuse to believe. It is not i whit darker than it has often been. There was utter confusion in France There was utter confusion under the nucessors of Charlemagne. There was anarchy and confusion and civil yars under the successors of Hugh ret. There was anarchy under tho and Coligny's. There was earful missovernment under the lourbons And then followed tho tevolution.

We have had five or six years of civil troubles; and if many or few more are in store for us, we do not

Our business is what lies at hand. Unable to east the horoscope of the future, it is our assigned part to go to work, and to believe in God.

If we are bent on securing beyond peradventure our future well-being, here is a sovereign receipt—to work with our hands and have faith in God. The South is a scene of idleness and unbelief. Faith in God and good honest labor will put these military Districts beyond the experiments of the American Congress. These medicines may be deemed plattitudesold women's remedies-but they are chock full of profound philosophyas men usually discover when brought to an absolute stand-still in their indiidual concerns.

New Grasses.—A few days since we altuded to two kinds of new grasses that were spreading over the country. Of one of them, which we will now call the Spanish Grass," we gave an account, vesterday of its origin in this vicin'ty, by a letter from Col. John S. Thomas, who is a practical planter of the first class, and well known as such to a very arge portion of the people of Georgia. His cultivation of one hundred acres of it should be sufficient assurance to any one of its value.

Wo had a letter yesterday from our much esteemed countryman, James l'inley, Rutland District, (well known for his peaches), respecting the one we have described as a species of clover, now rapidly speading over the country

above here. Mr. Tinley says, that "our wheat holds, fallow grounds, old fields, road sides and open places in the woods, were overspread by a rough, worthless, branching weed, and we thought wo should have to abandon raising stock, as nothing would eat it. But much to our gratification and relief, this clover, if we may so call it, is spreading over our fields, and running out this weed, broomsedge, and all such worthless productions to man or beast. It forms an excellent pasture and beautiful green ward. All stock eat it freely, and it is he best pasture in Georgia for slicep. I know of no name to call it unless we adopt that of "Georgia clover."-Macon Journal & Messenger.

Order No. 32 made every person who had paid the current taxe; eligible as a juror; Order No. 89 makes eligible only those who have paid taxes and are qualified and registered voters. Every person, therefore, in this State, who is disfranchised by law, or who does not register, will not be eligible to who does not be serve as a juror.

A dentist is not necessarily mad because he shows his teeth.