Fairfield

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FAIRFIELD HERALD

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Selected Poetry

THE WAIL OF SAMBO ON THE DE-

FEAT OF THE AMENDMENT Oh, hab you heard de solum news ;

Oh death, it gibs a nig de blues To see the Rads retreaten'. Dey said dey lubbed us berry much, Dat dey could all embrace us,

Now I don't see how any such Can hab de heart to face us. I feel to-day most monstrous sad, As solum as a sermon, To think the Copperhends had gone And well nigh 'lected Thurman. Dey ought instead hab hang him up,

Dat is de way to sarb him; Why wea de rebs was in Camp Chase He wouldn't help to starve 'em?

An' ole Ben Wade Risself could not Do anything to save us. I don't beleib de 'publicans

Am better dan Jeff Davis.
Look how de whites to day step round'
Dey feel a great deal biggah,
I speet dey think dat dey am now As good as emy niggal.

I was so shual: dat I wud vote. And git do county offis, I didn't tink our own deah frens So soon wad scorn and scoff us.

I thought dat all de nigs to-day Wad shout de loud hossana; It guess I'll pack my things and go Right off to Alabama.

For dah de niggahs rule de day, And do all ob de votin;
De whites aim got no show down dah,
At least mun dats words notin,
Den niggals in de lubly Sour,
Stay in de swamps and byo. Don't cam unto this heathen State, De cussed ole Ohio.

Things in New York.

[Portsmouth (Ohio) Times.

THE PRESIDERTIAL RACE-CHASE AND GRANT -THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR THE MAYOR-ALTY-A GOOD TIME COMING-PRESSURE FOR THE REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX,

New York, November 13 .- Chief Justice Chase has been here estensibly to receive this daughter. Mrs. Senator Sprague, on her esturn from Europe, but really to feel the political pulse, and see what his prospects are for the Fresidency. At dinners to which he was invited he met the prominent Endicals of New York. Radicals of New York, and commented on the pros and cons of the situation without to preserve those institutions in their inmuch reserve. He did not derive much tegrity, and to save the republic from ruin, fort from his observations, lowever, for below par. The only consolation he got was the assurance that he is in every respect an abler man than his vival, and that be chosen standard bearer of the party.— The Republican leaders here admit that to Chase than to any other man in the country, and they would not hesitate a moment about pledging him their support if they did not feel that Grant is far more available as a Presidential candidate.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

Of the four Republican dailies published in New York, only one-the Tribine-is in . favor of Chase, and even that one will drop him and take up Grant, if the latter can be got to commit himself even half way to the Republican policy. Greeley is only waiting for Grant to define his position to either carry him into the canvass or to throw him off for good. The Times, Post and Commercial are ready to support Grant on his presen, record, and will stand by him all throught unless he comes out flatly against Radicals ism, and they do not auticipate that he will do anything of the sort. The Herald will support him as the reminee of either party, for Bennet was the first to hoist his name, and he says he will stand by him on his personal merits. It is now understood that Dana's paper, which is expected to come out about the first of December, will take Grant on its shoulders at once, though the first intention of its projectors was to make it a Chase organ. All the clamor for Grant springs solely from the knowledge that the people will not support a man of extreme views like Chase. With the exception of a few like Thurlow Weed, the leaders would Chase to Grant, but the late cleaions taught them the danger of running outside of the Constitution, and they are now anxious to get inside, and will try to stay inside until after the Presidential cloction, at least.

"Who shall be our next Mayor?" is a question that engages more attention among local politicians than Grant, Chase and the Presidency combined. Two able candidates -Hoffman and Wood-are already in the field, and there will probably be a third and fourth before many days. If the Republicans nominate an extreme Radical he will run far behind the vote cast for Marshal O. Roberts two years ago. Unless

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

third Democratic candidate enters the field, the Democratio voto-85,000-will be pretty equally divided between Hoffman and Wood. The whole Republican vote in this city last week was only 25,000, so that a Republican candidate stand no chance

whatever of being elected.

DEMOCRACY AND LOW PRICES. Ever since the Democrats began the viole ry business there has been a steady decline in prices, which is contrary to all the pre-dictions, of what would be that were made by Radical prophets before the elections.— Gold has tumbled down from 145 to 188, and dry good are so low that it does not cost much more to dress now than it didbefore the war. At the clothing houses on Breadway and the Bowery you may see suits, good and bad, almost as cheap as they ware five years. they were five years ago; and in every business street piles of dry goods ticketed fram 50 to 100 per cent. below the prices asked for the same goods in 1865. Calicoes is as good as "collided."

at 124 cents a yard; muslins at 10 to 18 cents; delaines at 18% cents; dress goods from 25 to 50 cents, and all kinds of costlier fabrics at prices that indicate a heavy loss to some one. The decline is severely felt by importers, jobbers and agents, and some of them are out of pocket to the tune of \$50,000 to \$250,000 by it; but it is very advantageous to the working classes, for it enables them to make a dollar go as far in dress as two went last year. Groceries and routs are still high, but with these exceptions, it is much cheaper living in New York now than it has been for three or our years; and judging by the number of houses going up, there ought to be a sharp decline in rents next year. If we continue the victory business next Fall, I expect to see prices very near the old standard scon. In order to entit

THE COTTON TAX TO BE REPSALED.

A strong influence will be brought to bear on Congress at the coming session, to effect cipal merchants and cotton manufacturers in New York and other cities are known to be in favor of repealing the cotton tax, and they will make a concerted effort to have it repealed as soon as Congress gets to work. -rganized, and committees will go to Wash ington next mouth to make proper repre-sentation of the injurious effect of the tax on the cotton interest both North and South Southern men who have been in New York this season declare that with the present tax on the staple, it will be impossible for planters to make any profit on their crops. Many Republicans, who have hitherto been in favor of the tax, now think it should be repealed, and will co-operate with the Demo-

Speech of President Johnson.

At a grand complimentary serenade given to President Johnson on Wednesday night last by the Conservatives of Washington, in honor of the resent Democratic successes, he made the following speech, which was received with loud acclamations of ap-

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT. Fellow- Citizens :- It is not my intention

to make an address upon this occasion, but simply to tender you my thanks for this de-menstration—a demonstration approbating what your fellow-citizens have declared in the recent elections in the various States of the Union. They will appreciate your reshe greeting that the union of the States must be maintained according to the origenal design of our fathers. I confess that I am gratified, but not energised, at the result of the recent elections. I have always had undoubted confidence in the people. They may sometimes be misled by a lying spirit in the mouths of their prophets, but nover powerted, and in the end they are always right. In the gloomiest hours through which I have passed—and many of I was still hopeful. I had an abiding conf the Republican current is drifting toward deace in the people and was assured that drant, and Chase found his own stock much they in their might would come to the restolow par. The only consolation he got one. They have come and thank God they have come, and that our republic may ye be laved. It was but the other day that if questions of expediency did not demand officially declared that the remedy for the uncomon consideration, he would certainly present unhappy condition of the country present unhappy condition of the country must come from the people themselves. They know what the remedy is and how it their party is under greater obligations, is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the constitution, repeal obnoxious laws. The cannot remove or control this military des polism. The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands, and is a sure one if not conrolled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part, too long delayed. But with abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful that in the end the rod of integrity, I lespotism will be broken; the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people,

> proserved.
> The people have spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Thank God, they have spoken, for it is upon their intelli-gence and their integrity that I have always relied, and still rely. The constitution of the country, which was imperilled, has re-cently been before them for consideration, and it has had new life and vigor imparted to it from its original source—the people. It comes back to us with renewed strength and power. Let it now be translated high as in the heavens, written in letters of living light, as the symbol of liberty and Union, justice, magnanimity and fraternity

> Good night. LEARN A TRADE. -At no time in the hislory of the South was the absence of a knowledge of the mechanic arts more sevorely felt than within the last seven years. People are beginning, however, to have their eyes opened to the dignity and impor-

tance of labor, and the great value of the mechanic to the body politic.

The skilled man, with tools at his command, is in most respects master of the situntion. But the clerk, the book-keeper, the office attendant are helpless. They must wait many and many a weary day, until the season or the years of depression are over. before they can find that employment for their pens which they have unforumately made their sole means of livelihood. All this is another of the lamontable results of having learned no trade in boyhood. The subject is, indeed, one so wide in its ramifications, and so profoundly important in its consequences that it is time it had engaged more thorough and systematic attention on the part of the people who are so deeply in-

The Radicals say that President Johnson will do something terrible when Congress whit to something terrible when Congress theots. They say that he is Conar, Cromwoll, and the Napeleons, rolled into one; and he will, backed by the Maryland militia, put down the North, put up the South, and shout glory, hallelujah: What will be, will be; but this—wont be:

The largest price ever paid for any book was given for a copy of Boccacio's "Decamieron" by the Marquis of Blandford. He paid for it \$2,860, at a book sale in 1812. When the Marquis' liberary was sold in 1850; the same book was sold for \$918.15:

The latest new word-started in New York-is "suicided." Its friends say it

Impotant Legal Decision Made by the Hon. John Collier, Judge of the Coweta Circuit in Talton Superior Court MARY E. CANNON,

JNO. S. ROWLAND, Sop't W. & A. R. R.

This is an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, as the Superintendant of the Western & At lantic Railroad, to recover damages for the killing of her husband, Sylvester

In order to entitle the plaintiff to recover in this case, it is necessary that the show by the evidence that she was he wife of the said Sylvester, and that he was killed by the running of the cars the repeal of the tax on cotton. The prize on the Western & Atlantic Railroad. and that without fault or negligence on his part (he being an employee of said railroad, and engaged on said tailroad as such at the time), and that she has made an effort to settle such damages with said Saperintendent, and by his refused before bringing suit.

If the plaintiff has established these

facts to your reasonable satisfaction, then she is entitled to recover, unless the defendant has shown that he is ex-

cused from such liability.
As to the amount of such recovery, that is a question for your consideration The general rule of law is, that the measure of damages is the extent of the loss or injury sustained. You cannot find an amount greater than that alleged in the declaration. In order to arrive at the proper amount of damages sustained, you are authorized to take into consideration the evidence as to the age of said Sylvester, his babits, physi eal condition, and the value of his labor per day or month at the time he was killed; the loss of his care, protection and assistance to his famaly, and the general average of Luman life.

If you should believe from the evidence that the plaintiff has failed to make out her case under the rule which the court has laid down, or if you shall believe that the killing was the result of the fault or negligence of said Syl-slave in any legal sense until after he vester, then the plaintiff is not entitled has been brought into the State and sold. to recover.

The defendant insiste in this case that he said Sylvester was in the performance of an illegal act, to wit: in the transporting of Confederate troops to make war against the United States, and against the laws of the United States, and, therefore, being engaged in an illegal act, is at fault, and in consequence of that fauit, the plaintiff is not

The people of the South seed not remain idle. As the world is governed by money, let them get money. ment or authority of the United States, was contrary to the public policy and laws of the United States (which this court recognizes), and therefore ille-

If you should believe, from the evition and laws of the United States when

of an employee of said defendant, then and the principles of a violated constitution the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

> In connection with the foregoing we leem it proper to state that the special jury, before whom the case was tried. rendered a verdict of \$5,000 damage n favor of the plaintiff in the action.

Obstructing Railroads. The following order has been issued

by General Canby : General Orders No. 120.

To Punish Obstruction of Railroads. If any person with intent to obstruct, stop, hinder, delay or displace the cars traveling on any road, or to stop, hinder or delay the passengers or others passing over the same, shall wilfully and maliciously put or place any matter or thing upon, over or near any railroad track; or shall wilfully and maliciously destroy, injure or remove the road-bed or any part thereof, or any rail, tie or other part of the fixture appurtenant to or constituting or supporting any portion of the track of such railroad; or shall wilfully and maliciously do any other things with like intent; or shall wilfully and maliciously injure the roadbed, or the fixtures aforesaid, or any part thereof, with any other intent whatsoever ; such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before a military commission or other court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned not more than three years, nor less than six months; and shall be committed to jail till he finds surety for his good behavior over his mind when he brightens up for a space of time not less than three, nor more than seven years. And if it emphasis, but soon relapses into a kind shall happen that, by reason of the come of intellectual stuper. Physically he is mission of the offences aforesaid, or any greatly emaciated and enfeebled by his of them, any engine, or car shall be displaced from the track, or shall be stop- strength sufficient to enable him to at-

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer. | the party so offending, his counsellors, aiders and abectors, on conviction, shall suffer death; and if any person shall thereby be maimed or be disabled in the use of any limb or member, then, or m every such case such offender or offenders shall, on conviction, suffer fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the

> THE LEGALITY OF THE EMANCIPA-HON AMENDMENT.-An important question has been referred to the Attorney General for decision, by the Secretary of State, touching the legality of the emancipation amendment to the Constitution. It appears that a captain of a No. 3 British vessel recently brought into the port of Key West, Fla. three black sailors, whereupon the local authorities indicted him under the State laws, which prohibit the introduction or emigration of free negroes. The captain has apnealed to Mr. Ford, Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain here who has addressed a note to Secretary Seward on the subject. Pending the action of the Attorney General action against the English

captain has been suspended. The Constitution provides that the migration or importation of such persons as the States think proper to admit acts, which have remained ever since in News, 21st. force, prohibited the slave trade. The language of one of the principals of those acts is: "Shall import or bring any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, ed scaman of the United States, or soamen, natives of countries beyond the as prohibited the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto or other per-son of color." In most of the States in the South free persons of color are prohibited from coming or being brought into the State. Of course no person is a slave in any legal sense until after he The question now is, whether all aboli-Constitution, and the passage, too of the famous civil rights bill, do not repeal all laws now in force prohibiting what is known as the slave trade, by removing all restrictions to free immigration.

A Memphis paper give the following

will be respected and slobbered over by the wretches who now hate them because they are proud and have no Hold on to your lands. The monied

lords of the North want to dispossess dence in this case, that the deceased you of them, for then they know that was voluntarily engaged in the perform. you will be in their power. So long as ance of acts in violation of the Constitut you hold them you are masters of the situation. Act upon the fact that the he was killed, and that from that cause | Padicals are attempting to impoverish solely, or from the fault of negligence of you and drive you out of the country. the said Sylvester at the time he lost! With this ever in your minds, grasp his life, then the plaintiff is not entitled your lands with a death grip, and if necessary, face starvation itself before If the killing resulted solely from the you give way. If they cannot disnosfault or negligence of the defendant, or sess you by purchases, they will resort to legislation, and attempt tax you into acquiesence.

It has been suggested that the 21 cent tax may be avoided by manufacturing the cotton in the cotton in the district where it is grown. That, if practicable would be only a temporary relief. Your enemies would tax it at the gin, in the boil, in the blossom, and, if necessary, in the ground. They intend to tax it out of existence, if they fail to drive you from your planta-

Go into the hog and homing business Raise corn and slaughter pork. Cover your hills with cattle and punctuate our pastures with sheep, mules and horses, and flavor the whole with showers of goats.

Teach the freedmen that he is Southern man, to the cabin born, and that his destiny is launched on the same billow that now heaves beneath the white man. Be just to him, and the day may come when you may lean upon him as a rock.

Cubivate the earth to the best advan tage, and nover fail to have your barn fall. But do not neglect to cultivate letters.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS .- Of the condition of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens a Washington correspondent writes that it is evident that he is in a rapid decline, mentally and physically. His conversation upon frequent subjects which have long occupied his mind is disconnected and broken with frequent phuses, manifesting great effort to confine himself to consecutive train of thought, At intervals a gloam of enthusiasm passes and utters sentences with vigor and recent illness. If Mr. Stevens finds ped, hindered or delayed, so that any tend the session of the coming Congress, person thereby be instantly killed; or so he will be unable to take part in its prowounded or hurt as to die therefrom ceedings, and it is the general impression within six calendar months thereafter that it will be his last session.

South Carolina Election. CHARLESTON.

The voting yesterday was as follows :

	FOR CONVENTION.	
Wards.	Whites.	Blacks.
No. 1	13	70
No. 2	11	102
No. 3	14	809
No. 4	9	361
Nos. 5 and 6	9	873
Nos. 6 and 8	0	1012

Total yesterday	56	2260
The total for the	two days is :	
	For Co	ONVENTION.
Wards.	Whites.	Blacks

69 1087 Total vote This vote decides the election in this city.

It is worthy of notice that the poll for Wards 6 and 8 was kept open unil about 6 o'clock, while, under General Carby's order, it should have been closed at 4 o'clock precisely. In this connection, it must be noticed that the vote in this ward on Tuesday, when the poll closed at 4 P. M., was 260, and that the vote yestershy, when kept open until 6 P. M., was 1912. Had this poll been closed at the appointed sons as the States think proper to admit bour, it is probable that the Convention shall not be prohibited prior to the year would have been defeated. A similar course 1808. That is, the slave trade should to that taken at Washington Engine House, not be prohibited before that date. As is well known, as soon as that date arrived, Congress, in strong and claborate will be investigated,—Charleston

RICHLAND DISTRICT. RICHLAND, November 21 .- There was very little excitement manifested yester-day, and the colored folks had it not being a native, a citizen, or register- pretty much their own way-as there were only eight white voters. There were about 385 votes polled. The following candidates will occasinly be elected in Richland Dis-Cape of Good Hope, into any port or trict, as there is no opposition: Beverly place of the United States which shall Nash, Charles Wilder, S. Thomson, (colorbe situated in any State which by law ed.) and Thomas J. Robertson, (white.) only two were white. 144 were for Convention, 2 against, and 1 for political catechism. Newsberry C. H.—Pirst Day.—592 vote

-ell colored and all for Convention. -all colored and all for Convention.

GREENVILLE C. H.—Girst D.y.—Total
vote 321—white 20, colored 301. 319 for Convention; 2 against .- Phanix, 21st.

KERSHAW DISTRICT.

CAMOUN, November 20 .- The total vote at this place is 916 black and 5 whites, all for Convention. No disturbance.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.

BARNWELL, C. H., November 10.-Electiods went off quietly : 490 votes were polled, all blacks, and all for Convention. AIKEN, November 20 .- The vote to der light, only 41 votes were cast, all blacks, and for a Convention. No disorder. Yes-

te day the vote for Convention was whites 2 and blacks 226.

Jourson, T. O., November 20.—For Con-When vention, 12 blacks and 1 white. Nothing irr ng. WINDSOR, November 20 -The Convention

vote is blacks 16 and whites 0. COLLETON DISTRICT.

SUMMERVILLE, November 20. -The voing to-day : Blacks 79, and whites none.

Everything quiet. BERKELRY DISTRICT.

Sometendiane, November 20. - The vote for the two days is 748, all for Convention. No disturbance.

RICHLAND DISTRICT.

COLUMBIA, November 20 .- Only 585 votes were polled yesterday, of which 2 were whites; all for Convention, City quiet, and little interest is taken in this Convention matter.

CHESTERD ISTRICT.

CHESTER, November 20.—The vote for Couydntion is 200 blacks and 81 whites,-Ninety votes were cast against Convention. All quiet to day and yesterday,

MARION DISTRICT.

Manton, November 29 .- A large number of negroes voted yesterday, but no white

Edderield District.

Hamsung, November 20.-The total vote so far is 808, all in favor of Convention,—At Beach Island 205 votes were polled, at herokee Ponds 143, and at Graniteville 71. lo disturbance.

ELECTION RETURNS .- We give below says the Chronicle, the full returns for Richland District, except the Camp Ground box, and insulting to Capt. Mathews.
which we published vesterday morning. Boston Journal, 1st inst. which we published yesterday morning. All the votes were "for a Convention," excent 22 white votes, cast at l'o d's Hill, Total number of white votes cast, 41. The game upon a store keeper in that town. following are the reports from the different

COLUMBIA-LOWER B	bx.
T J Robertson, W B Nash; C M Wilder, S B Thompson,	762 765 762 765
derin nox.	
T J Robertson, W B Nash, C M Wilder, S B Thompsch,	032 218 231 279
DAVIS' BOX.	
T J Robertson, W B Rash, C M Wilder, S B Thompson, General Hamptor,	20 20 20 20 20
FORD'S MINE.	
28' "For a Convention" 22 "Against a Conventi	on."

GADSDEN. 984 votes polled at this box-all "For a Convention." Only 4 whites voted 72 freedmen lost their votes by not remembering the names by which they registered.

Mons TRoofs Comind .- We learn that Battery B, 3d United States Artillers, will arrive in this city this morning, by special train, from Charleston. This battery numtrain, from Charleston. This battery num-bers about 160 men, with four 12 pounder the influence of the otherial tones, must be pieces of ordnance.

Lynch Law on John's Island.

A gentleman planting on John's Island, says the Charleston Mercury, who had been absent sometime from his place returned one day last week, and as he neared his dwelling was met by one of the female hands who told him that there was trouble on the place, and pointed in the direction of the negro quarters. The proprietor immediately mounted a mule and rode to the point indicated, where

the trouble was said to exist. As he got there he discovered a crowd of negroes gathered together, and in the centre of the crowd, some of whom were armed with muskets, saw before them, pinioned to a a tree, one of the hands. He inquired the cause of the strange proceedings, and was eatise of the strange proceedings, and was informed that they were "going to make a sample of lim, and some lim: that he had tief conon." Seeing the trying situation in which the captive was placed, he began to remonstrate with them, and told them is they carried out their unlawful purposes they would all be guilty of murder, and be made to suffer. He then dismounted and approached the terrified victim, and out loose the cord which bound him and set him at libercy, telling the infuriated mob that they must bring the man to his house, and he would hear the complaint, and if reasonable bring the permator of the the theft before a bring the percentage the the there exert a proper tribunal and have him punished. They are ed to this proposition, and duly escorted by the armed goard which had been selected to along him to death, the poor wretch was corried to the proprietors resi-

the barn notile magistrate could be had from the city. The proprietor then left, telling them to leave the captive there until he produced the necessary legal instrument, so that the case could under to fair and im-partial investigation. There is no doubt, whatever, that the cotton thief would have been summarily dispatched had not the pro-prietor arrived in such a propitious, season, and to his timely presence alone, is due a prevention of that unusual and extraordi-The cause of the difficulty lies in the fact that a couple of the hands were going to that a couple of the hands were going to the cotton house on just such an errand which arraigned the other, and finding that they had been anticipated in the matter, resolved to clair their skirts by arresting and bringing to a speedy only, the last advoit and cunning regue. We hope this affair will undergo thereugh investigation, and hese disorganizers will be taught that there is law in the land for the administration of ratice, and that it must not be dealt out lightly by unauthorized agents.

The North Carolina Elections .- Wilming. ton, November 20 - The elections have closed. There was no disturbance, and no acrest was made during the day. The blacks polled their full strength, not one black known to have voted for the Conservalve tickel. Very fow of the white Radicals in the city have voted. In the wards counted, the vote is as follows: Second-Radical ticket 200, Conservative 120; Third —Radical 251, Conservative 115; Fourth— Radical 293, Conservative 156. Total regstered voted in this city: Whites 905, and Conservative majorities.

Re. Jh, November 20, - The election went be very orderly to day; again the whites voted heavily, nearly unvaimously, the Conservative cicket. Many voted against the Convention, but over 300 whites, who were registered, failed to vote at all. About 1000 votes were east to-day, making 2000 for three days. The ballots are not yet counted, and the result still unknown, but is thought the negroes have carried the

city by 250 majority.

Charlotte, November 20, -About 700 votes were polled in this city yesterday, principally negroes from the country; but few whites voted. The negroes, with only a few exceptions, voted solidly the Radical

A Spiteful Advocate of Woman's Rights Receives a Merited Rebuke. - Miss Anna E. Dickinson, we understand, visited the School Ship on Sunday last, by invitation of Judge Russel. She made an address to the boys which plaused them. She was invited to the cabin and asked to place her name in a book, kept for the purpose of preserving the cutographs of distinguished visitors.— After writing her own name there, she turned over the leaves of the book and discovered the autograph of Audrew Johnson She deliberately took a pen and crased the name of Mr. Johnson. At the time Capt, Mathews was not on board the ship. on getting on board, and learning the above facis, he at once crased the name of Miss Dickinson, and Wrote under, or opposite the name of Mr. Johnson, that his name had been orased by Anna E. Dickinson. An act as creditable to Capt. Mathews, as was the deed of Miss Dickinson discreditable to her

A man la' Nashua, N. H., on Thursday of the flashy school, played a very adrel During the afternoon he came up to the store window and bumped his head against a large pane of French glass, breaking it completely. The store keeper demanded pay for the damage done. The man claimed that he had no money on his person, but upon being examined, a \$100 bill was found in one of his pockets. The keeper of the store took it immediately and gave the man 100 in change, with which he sneeked off. Upon making an examination of the aforesaid bill, it proved to be a counterfeit. This was a pretty shrewd game, well played, and no doubt the man who perpetrated it was a wide awake New York thief.

DAMAGES BY CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS. Secretary Seward, in the matter of th claims by the United States against Eng. land for damages done by Confederate pri vateers fitted out in English ports, exhibi the following aggregates:
Destroyed by the Alabama, \$3,665,289.67 Destroyed by the Shenandoali, 3,169,291,19 Destroyed by the Florida, 2,133,576.51

Crand total, \$8,963,157.33

A Pittsburg organ builder has invented a new stop, which, from the accounts in the littsburg papers, is something wonderful. Ghe paper says: "It expresses the touch-ing tenderdess of the human heart, and the tremulous, pathetic tones of violin. Its effeet is indiscribable and altogether irresisti-ble. Indeed, the human heart and the

THE MAN IN THE IRON CAGE .- The Military Commission, which has had before it Sheriff Jessie C. Griffith, of Caswell County, N. C., who was charged with maliciously confining Wm. M Johnson in an iron cage, has rendered its decision, and acquitted the prisoner. Johnson is the man who, according to Gen. Sickles' tate speech, took a loaf of bread to save himself from starvation. and was cruelly locked up in an iron cage, without fire, clothing, or any comfort but a long iron chain. He was a giorious martyr, and the brutal Sheriff was to be pumshed as he descreed .--The case has been fully investigated, and that the result is that Shert Griffith s promptly discharged. Perhaps Johnon would like to do a little political ecturing on his own account Ho might succeed where others have failed, and could not do worse than those who have preceded him.

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Eliginary or Negroes.-The New York Herald quotes the Federal Constitution to show that no person is eligible to a scat in the lower house of Congress unless he has been a citizen of the United States for seven years, or to the Senate unless he has been a citizen or ten years. Assuming that, accord ing to the decision in the Dred Scott case, negroes were not citizens, at least until Mr. Lincoln's proclamation in until Mr. Lincoln's proctamation in 1862, it concludes that they are not now eligible to seats in Congress. But what matters it what the Constitution says? The Constitution is only right when it agrees with radical ideas, and altogether wrong and not at all to be considered when it is so presumptuous as to differ from the unwritten supremo law of radical authority.

A POINT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MES-SAGE .- It is understood that the President will devote a considerable portion of his message to the questions of financo and the collection of the revenue. Ho has in his possession evidence to show that upwards of \$100,000,000 of revonue from whiskey alone has been lost to the Government during the last year by the inefficiency and corruption of the officials in the collection of the revenue, and a very large amount has been lost on tobacco from the same cause. It is the determination of the President to correct these abuses and prevent these frauds, and to do so, the present system of collection will have to be changed, as will many of the officers charged with the duty.

SOUTHERN RATLROADS.-The special committee on Southern railroads has blacks 1583. This County probably gives concluded the work of taking testimony, 1500 Radical majority. Whiteville, Cerro and the report to be made to Congress fords and Columbus County will give is now in course of preparation. It will concluded the work of taking testimony, show that the companies have paid their indebtedness to the Government as rapidly as they could ; What they have been' doing very little business since the close of the war, but that it has been gradually improving. They have been paying much more promptly since the formation of this committee than they did beforo .- Washington Cor, New York Heraid, Nou. 17.

> MARRIED FOR A WATCH .- An unfortunate bachelor in the northern part of New Hampshire, who had made fruitless attempts to get a wife, at last sucdeeded, by the irresistible temptation of a sixteen dollar watch, in inducing a high-minded old maid to marry him .-The coremony having been duly performed at the bride's father's, the happy husband proposed an immediate return "Home!" exclaimed the bride, 'home! this is my home, and you'd better go to your'n; I agreed to marry you for the watch; but I wouldn't live with you for a town clock i'

The New York Herald has discovered that negroes are not eligible to Congress. They did not become citizens, until the assuing of the emar.enpation proclamation in September 1862, No one is eligible to the United States liouse of Representatives until he has been a citizen seven years, or to the United States Senate until he has been a citizen nine years. The negroes have only been citizens five years, and tho Herald infers that none can go to Congress before 1869.

SOMETHING ROTTEN. - The Hartford' Courant and the Medical Doctors acknowledge that morality is on the wand n New England. The men are lapsing nto infidelity and the women into something akin to it. The explanation is easy. Both sexes of Puritana havo gone abroad to evangelize others and eft heathondom to flourish rankly at home; they have bowed down to Quashee-Gumby and abandbried Jesus Christ. - Augusta Constitutionalist.

Captain Mayne Reid is residing at Newport. The News suggested that he give readings, whereat the Captains shows more temper than is necessary in replying: "I hope you will do me the honor to believe that I have come to America for a higher purpose than to make exhibition of myself as a literary showman."

A model return upon a writ was made by a deputy Sheriff in Indiana. It was: "Sarved the within; but was fit with brickbats by the winmin, so that could not sarve it.

At Marietta, Ga., quite a number of regroes went to the post office on election day and deposited their bal-