Selected Poetry.

A MEMORY.

An! don't you remember that summer night, When we together were sitting In that dim old room, where the shadowy light Was ever aud ever flitting.

The uncasy wind was sighing without, The rain was fitfully falling,
The moon looked down through the drifting With an omnious face appalling.

At the noon of night we left the gay throng, Smiles on our lips still weathing, But the mask fell off as you clasped my And then there was only grieving.

Words surged to my lips, but were all unbreathed;

Did you guess how my heart was aching? You told me you loved mo-vain comfort to Your heart, too, with mine was breaking. Close, close to your breast, you drew me

then,
Your lips on my forchead lying;
You breathed in my ear such words as you And I-I longed to be dying.

Very lenderly then you made a grave And Fate took the seal in keeping, When we tearfully laid away our hope, And Love at the head sat weeping

The grave is fresh os it was that night, And love is ever weeping. But I am alone, with the shadowy light Of the old time round me creeping.

Speech of Governor Seymour of New York.

EXTRACTS.

If \$500,000,000 had been duly and honestly used to pay our debts, to-day the tax payers would have been reliev ed, the mechanic, laborer, pensioner, would be paid in coin or money good as coin, and would not be cheated out of one-quarter of their dues by false dollars. The holders of bonds in saving banks or life insurance would be better off as their securities would be safer and worth more. There would be no question how they should be paid, for this question grows out of the follies of those in power, and will disappear when they disappear from the places they now hold The bondholders would no longer stand in an odious light. He would not be charged with the taxation which has been used to hurt, not to help, his claim. If a wise, an honest use of the public money would have done this good in the past, it will do so in the future. But the Republican party at Chicago, pledged itaelf by its nominations and resolutions, to keep up its negro policy. It is impossible to give untutored Africans at the South uncontrolled power over the government, the property and laws of the people of the ten States, by excluding white votes, without military despotism. You cannot give to three millions of negroes more Senators than are allowed to fifteen millions of white men living in New York, Pensylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, lowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Michigan, without keeping up great standing armies. Without a general amnesty, and the restoration of the suffrage to all the whites in the South, a great standing army must be a permanent institu tion. In order to curse the South with military despotism, negro rule and disorganized labor and industry, they cursed the farmers of the North with taxation, the mechanics with more hours of toil, diers and Freedmen's Bureau agents, the laborers and pensioners with debased paper, the merchant with a shifting standard, and the public creditor with a the negroes support themselves, as we dishonored and tainted national faith .- do. You make the laborers of the Are these classes to turn and see how North work to feed and clothe these each can push the burdens upon each idle Africans. True; but by so doing other, or are they to make common we get their votes, and they will send cause and do away with the curses of a our traveling agents to Congress; we bad government? If the Republican shall get 20 Senators in this way, while policy prevails, this struggle must begin. a majority of the people of the United Either the laborer or the capitalists States, hving in nine States, have only must go down. Both cannot live under 18. The people may vote as they it, and men must choose between. If, please, but they cannot get the Senate, on the other hand, the policy of selfish nor repeal any of the laws we got ambition and of sectional hate is put through for our advantage; we have down, our country will start upon a new managed it so that one-quarter of the

into the saving bank : would still be cheated by false dollars, cost and taxations. These will be greatour standard of value would still be er hereafter. The government of the shifting. Taxation would be kept up South is to go in the hands of the neby the reconstruction policy, for it is groes. We have said they were unfit despotism more than debt that makes to be voters at the North. The Repubtaxation so heavy. Nothing would be licans say they shall be governors at the and without the feeble show of a fidavits settled. The judiciary would still be South. trampled under foot, the executive policy. We have seen how much it arrested a peaceful and inoffensive citi would still be manacled so that it could costs the tax payer, the bondholder and | zen of Warrenton by the name of Cody, not punish crime nor protect innocence. the laborer in the past three years. It payments on principal or interest of the and the laborer in the past. It will do 000,000,000. Of this sum there has question is brought down to this clear sional debt. This was spent in the time borer or pensioner, and help the bond-of peace. The cost of our navy before holder? or shall we use it to keep up

ernment.

now no carrying trade to protect. While mone; is thus wasted without scruple ipon the army and navy,, if any aid is sought to lessen the cost of transpertation for the farmers of the West, or to cheapen food for the labouers of the East, we are at once treated with Congressional speeches upon the virtues of economy. If from this amount there had been saved and paid upon the debt the sum of \$500,000,000, how changed would our condition have been. With this payment which would have cut down the debt to about \$2,000,000,000 our credit would at least have been as good as that of Great Britain. It is because we do not thus apply this money to this purpose, but spend it upon the regro policy, the military despotisms and other abuses of government, that our credit is so low. The world saw that we were violating our faith with the public creditors and the tax payers alike, when the money was used for the partisan purposes of keeping the South out of the Union until sham govern ments could be manufactured by military violence and Congressional action .-The world not only saw the moustrous diversion of the money wrung from the people by taxation, but it also saw that it made, through a long series of years, still greater annual expenses unavoida-When the entire control of the Southern States is given over, uncheck ed by the intelligence of the white race, to untutored negroes, whom the people of the North said were unfit to be voters, whom the unfortunate Africans, drunk with unusual power, and goaded on by bad and designing men, shall make life and property unsafe, and shall shock and disgust the world with outrages, we shall be forced to raise and pay still greater armies. Up to this ime the South has had at least an inelligent tyranny in military officers .-Every man who is not blinded by hate r bigotry looks forward with horror to he condition of the South under negro domination. The bad faith to the public creditor and tax payer in thus unsettling our Union, of keeping the South in a condition where it cannot help the National prosperity, but is made a heavy load upon the country, is the real cause of our debased credit. The taxayer was told the burdens put upon im were to pay the debt; but the money was not used in good faith to him. or the debt still stands; nor in good faith to the creditor, for he was not paid what he should have been; but it was used in a way which harmed both, n a way that tainted the nations credit, kept up taxation by keeping up the rate of interest, while it sank the value of the bonds, and with them carried down the paper currency, and thus wronged the aborer and the pensioner. But for the policy of bad faith, of partisan purposes, mad folly, we could to-day borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain; but we have cursed the tax payers, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism and negro domination.

been \$30,000,000, although we have

But we see that the War Department this year spent \$128,858,466, when the year before it spent only about \$95 000,000. The longer we have peace, the more the army costs. How is this? Well, it costs a great deal to keep soland to feed and clothe negroes at the South. But why do you do it? Let hearts.

course of prosperity, and all classes will people have more power in the Senate reap in common the fruits of good gov- than the three quarters. We now own the negroes of the South. Did we not buy them by your blood and money?-We say to the bondholders and to We now see where the money goes; the labourer who has put his money we now see why the credit of our coun-"We do not try is so tainted; we now see why the wish to harm you, we do not seek to value of our paper money is sinkinggive you bad money, but to get a good it was only at 21 per cent, discount in currency for all. It will not help us to 1866, it is now at a discount of about 29 break down the credit of your bonds; per cent.; we now see why our laborers it hurts us; it keeps up our taxes by and pensioners are cheated by false dolmaking us pay high interest; but we lars. If the mechanic cares to know ask you to help save us, as tax payers, why he works so many hours, let him from the cost of negro and military poli- study the reports of the Secretary of cy at the South. It is hard for us to the Treasury. It is clear why business pay if you let men in power take the is hindered and business men perplexed. money we give in taxes to reduce your We now know why the public creditor claims and use it to uphold military des- is harrassed by our dishonored credit, potism. We see clearly that a state of and the tax payer is hunted down by the affairs which will compel you to ake a tax gatherer. The negro military polidebased currency will force every la- cy of the Republican party is at the botborer, farmer, mechanic and creditor to tom of all these troubles. We now get take a debased currency as well. If at the real issues between parties. The your claims were all wiped out to mor- Republicans, by their nominations and ton, in this State. No clue, so far as row by an issue of greenbacks, it would resolutions, are pledged to keep up the not relieve the fear of patriots; labor negro and military policy, with all its to detect the perpetrators of this vio-

The Barbarism of Despotism

When says the Charleston Mercury, n the late war, all the usages of civilized warfare were violated against the Southern States, we attributed it to that barbarism which all war is calculated to produce. But here we are in profound eace. The Southern people are perfeetly aware of the desire of the wreighes, who now rule the United States, that they should rise against the opprestions they inflict upon them. They were ushered into power by war, and they engerly desire war to sustain their power. The Southern people are therefore patient; and wait for the opportunity, he next Presidential election wil afford, to cast their persecutors from power. In the meantime, however, is going on in the Southern country, a tyranny which has been unheard of in Europe, since the middle ages. To compel confessions by the rack, we had hoped, was gone forever with the inquisition, and the despotism of the Borgias; but here in this once free country-with the Anglo-Saxon race, the fiercest in resisting oppression-we have all the horrors of the dungeon and rack, deliberately restored, as the legitimate instrumentalities for the suppression of crime, and the administration of justice. The barbarism of the late war, is carried out in the administration of peace. Not only are all the guarantees of the Con stitution of the Umted States, but all the principles of justice and humanity are set at defiance, to reach supposed offenders, against the despotism over us .--Our readers, we are assured, will read with horror, the narrative, we give beow, from the National Intelligencer, he cruel outrages now going on it Georgia in the Ashburne case. Perhaps, we too in South Carolina will soon have to endure them. It is utterly impossible, for such tyranny, to proluce any other feelings than those of ndignation, and hate and vengeance

Two infamous "detectives," of the Baker-Stanton sort, were summoned coming, it is said, from this city, and went down to Georgia. They were told that they could earn this forty thousand dollars if they succeeded, and then the military gave them carte blanche to arrest any citizen of Georgia, and full power over the unfortunate negroes, to oribe, threaten, starve, imprison and torture these wretched creatures, who swore in the presence of Almighty God that they know nothing about the matter, until they should, to save themselves. from further suffering, consent to tell whatever stories foul monsters put in their mouths. That they have done these things can be proved by the testimony of the released negroes who have oven subjected to these infernal cruelties We have published affidavits of some of those, but they leave much to be sta-

ted.

Among the methods of torture employed by these wretches upon the neroes, to make them swear away human ives, was the instrument known as the 'sweat box." This, we understand, to be a box of wood, inside of which the victim is made to stand. The wooden sides of this box, by means of a screw, are compressed closer and closer, until the individual can scarcely breathe; then a stream of hot air or steam is thrown upon the victim; he is almost stifled; a pressure put upon his heart to corpulence. and lungs, until the agony of his position is such that human nature sinks under the infliction, and the poor creature cries out that he is ready to testify to anything desired. We assert that before a military commission, "organized to convict," and with murder in their

One of these poor negroes thus tortured was kept there so long that his knee was actually burst open by the

pressure of blood. The cells in which the prisoners were all confined, and most of them are still confined, are two feet ten inches wide, by ten feet long. There is one small aperture for air to the cell, no circulation and no opportunity for exercise has been allowed. This is done in a semi tropical climate. This in the month of June, when even here, with all the appliances of comfort and civilization, men suffer from heat. Two of these victims were released on heavy bail Sunday last, and from those our informant derived these last facts. All are capable of proof.

The people of the North will probably never know, as they cannot fully realize, all the frightful and inhuman tortures inflicted upon the South at the hands of military satraps. Our attention has been called to a case quite as fingrant as that of the Columbus prisoners.

It seems that about six weeks ago Federal soldier was killed at Warrenwe can ascertain has vet been afforded lence. But the military authoritiesthose fine gentlemen sent here to preserve order and protect the innocentassumed full knowledge of the case and without further cognizance of law, We are clearly opposed to this from any party or parties whatsoever, This gentleman was hustled off to Mil-But strike down the Congressional poli- will be as hurtful in the future. We leagoville, with manacles on his ankles war closed in 1865, the government has the money to pay our debts would have a dungeon, he was brutally attacked by spent for its expenses, in addition to helped the tax payer, the bondholder four or five soldiers, who had been impublic debt the sum of more than \$1,- as much in the future. The whole ial misdemeanors. These soldiers set such an extent that it is thought the feeling upon him because they deemed him to may be put down as almost unanimous. A been spent nearly \$800,000,000 on the army and navy, and for military purposes. This is nearly one-third of the na-our money good in the hand of the la-fortunate man a chance to exculpate large number of officers-general, field, and fortunate man a chance to exculpate New York Herald. himselt, neither did these base underlings allow him the charity of a doubt.

sergeant of the guard. A military commission was then designated for his trial at Milledgeville, and one day's notice given of the time to Mr. Cody's counsel. Upon repairing to Milledgeville the counsel was informed that the order for trial had been revoked, and Atlanta substituted for Miledgeville. The trial took place one hundred and twenty miles from the residence of the prisoner, and occupied twenty-one days, uring which time Mr. Cody was marched from his cell to the court, channed like a felon at his ankles and wrists. Now mark the sequel. After an abrupt seizure; maltreatment when manacled, by Federal soldiers; transportation and imprisonment remote from his residence; a tedious trial, and the degrading handcuffs of a condemned criminal-he

was allowed to go homeward fully acquitted of the charge against him. There is not an innocent man Goorgia who is not liable to a similar fate. Will the people of the North abet of the company. The process is someand encourage the awful humiliation of the South? If so, they may well shud- "hands" dig a trench, say about twelve der for their own fate, when tyranny has inches in depth, through what geolog exhausted itself upon us, and seeks its ists call the alluvial deposit, but what victims among themselves. - Augusta Constitutionalist.

WADE HAMPTON. - The New York World, under the caption of "Notable Men," pays the following compliment to General Wade Hampton, one of South Carolina's gallaut ons, whom the people always delight in honoring:

WADE HAMPTON-The Murat of the South. Ruben would have delighted to paint this man's face. A strongly marked discharge their loads by a very simple Standing over six feet, the figure athletic where the rocks are washed by mean and full, the shoulders ample and worthy to of water, raised from the river by carry a head which gives promise of firm powerful pump, and constantly supplied but quiet determination. In brief, the all the stiring years of her checkered history. The face is bronzed with the smoke and dust of many a hard fight. Such a face as might be deemed the incarnation of the war when once aroused. The eyes black and piercing, the chin solid, the jaws of iron mould, and surmounted by whiskers of the English Guardsman fashion. This man's history is a poem in itself. We can call to mind one man like him in the chronicles of the Angle-Saxon. That man was names of Ashley Ferry, Feteressa, The James Grahame, Viscount Dundee. Both Oaks. Marysvill, the Goodrich tract and wore sabreurs: Both alike fought gallantly O'Neill's tract. They employ about for a like cause, the cause of blood and 100 hands, and dig and work about 150 birth, and both lost the great stakes, which tons of rock per day. An acre is good they had cast headlong in the fight. South for about 600 tons. The Prometheu. dens, of his stable of magnificent blooded horses, the finest stable in all the sunny is no danger of exhausting it yet a while lands of the South, of his genius, his pride of race, his heroism and self-sacrifice for the lost cause, of the struggle which he made, and of his manly and dignified silence when the South was overthrown, horse, foot and artillery, by the armed might of the North. and of his wise counsel to his people since then. Hamption has, like most of the Southern delegates in the Convention, but little to say He abides the will of the people of the North quietly, and as he said yesterday, will be content and satisfied with their choice. Mr. Hampton wears grey pantaloons, a dark frock coat, is retir-

A TERRIBLE SCENE OF SELF-MURDER .-A. J. Clifford, of Mexico, Oswego county, with the pulverized mass They crop committed suicide on Tuesday last, at the ont on the river side and on the bluff, house of his wife's sister, near Pittsville. They were seen, but not heeded. No our information is positive and reliable, His wife had retired to their chamber, and that these infernal cruelties have been had placed their two children in bed, when Holmes first had his attention drawn to practiced by the Federal military in Clifford entered the room, having in his them about twenty-five years ago, pure-Georgia upon black men, in order to hand an open pocket-knife. Mrs. Clifford ly, however, as a matter of geological make them swear away the lives of in- asked him to go to bed and to give her the interest. He scarched for fossils, and nocent white and respectable citizens knife, which he declined, saying that he his search was richly rewarded. There was capable of taking care of his knife; is no more fertile field for the geological and on turning from him to adjust the bed and palmontological student on the face he drew it across his throat, making the cut of the earth than these same Ashley deeper on the left side, and but slightly beds. Here, in favoured spots, such as wounding the breathpipe, but probably dividing both jugulars. On turning round viding both jugulars. On turning round cal accuracy. Here we see the upper toward him she discovered the blood flowing limit of the seven hundred feet of cocene very fast from his neck, which she tried to deposit, chiefly marl, or carbonate of from the wound, saying, "Keep still and be quiet." Soon help came, and it required the strength of two men to hold his hands from tearing open the wound. He soon fell thick and the smallest cutlay, of time to the floor, and expired from loss of blood in about five minutes after inflicting the Accordingly Professor Holmes has from wound .- Rochester Express.

ng in his necktic, and is slightly inclined

REMOVING DISABILITIES OF EX REBELS. The House of Representatives has passed, by the required two thirds vote, the bill removing the political disabilities of some twelve hundred rebels. The Democrats almost unanimously voted against the measure, because the names of two Conservatives were struck from the list. It was alleged, says the New York Herald, by a member, during the debate prior to the taking of the vote, that one of the parties named for Con- chemists, but without attracting attengressional elemency had recommened the tion. Phosphate of lime was though assassination of President Lincoln, and to be present only to the extent of from that the gentleman in question was from ten to fifteen per cent., whereas now the North Carolina. Mr. Broomall, however, rocks have been proved to contain fifty would not permit the name to be mentioned. to sixty five per cent. of this valuable Of course not. The person, whoever he is, fertilizer. has joined the Radical party, and by so doing has exhibited positive signs of repenor advised in behalf of the rebellion.

ILLINOIS GERMANS FOR CHASE .- A gentleelement of Chicago, and just arrived in this city, states that a great change has taken his mind. It is true he had been much place in the political views of a majority of cy, and all will be set right. Since the have also seen how our policy, of using and wrists. While thus chained, and in the leading Germans of not only the city of Chicago, but throughout the State of Illino. is. The movement in favor of Chase meets prisoned in the same apartment for triv- with great favor, and is daily increasing to

A colored member of the Loyal League at the war was about \$13,000,000 each spear. Since the war, when our shipping has been swept from the ocean by taxation, the annual average cost has

Tae Ashley Phosphates - Charleston Mining and Manuracturing Company.

This company, as most of our readers are aware, was formed within the past six months, capital chiefly contributed by Philadelphians, Holmes, President; Mr. A. H. Locke, Secretary; Colone S. A. Yates, Engineer; Mr. Samuel Grant, Jr., Agent in Philadelphia, and Messrs. Pressley, Lord & Inglesby, Solicitors in Charleston. This company has constructed works of various kinds for the exhumation of the phosphatic rocks that abound here, and for tacilitaling their shipment.

THE WORKS.

The works at present consist of double screw washing machine, the same as is used in Ohio and elsewhere for washing iron ore, and is an admirable contrivance for the purpose. We will mention it more in detail further on. The ground here is covered with the whitish rock, dug up by the operatives what after this wise: A number of other people know under the name of soil. Here they strike a stratum o blueish clay, thickly interspersed with the irregular boulders now known as phosphate rocks. These are brought out by means of the ordinary pickaxe. The rocks are thrown up in heaps, then carried in small carts to cars which run on a railroad constructed for the purpose from one end of the ben to the "works' or mill at the other. Here the cars face. The face of a here and leader of men. contrivance into the turning cylinders, to the washers. The washed rocks are head of a man who has best represented the discharged near the river's bank, where strongth and intellect of South Carolina in vessels take their cargoes, and carry them to the far off markets. The company is not in a condition to sell any of this product, being under contract to furnish all they can dig for sometime to come to their Philadelphia agent.

EXTENT OF YIELD. The company at present own about 10,000 acres, and have leased about 10,000 more. Among the farms they hold in fee simple we remember the Carolinians will tell you with pride of his has taken two cargoes now already. As istory, of his thirteen acres of rose gar- the bed is about ten miles long and from one and a half to two miles wide, there

HISTORY OF THESE PHOSPHATES.

How long these whitish rocks have peen lying in their present beds, it is impossible to tell. The memory ever of the oldest inhabitant runneth not to the contrary. Here they have certainly been more years than is usually accord ed to the age of man. Here generation after generation of aborigines have hunt ed, and fought, stumbling over, per haps cursing these "useless" rocks .-More recently, the farmer and planter, in the last two hundred years have been much annoyed by these stones, wishing them far enough away. The roads are lined with them. The ruts are filled now. one knew of their value. Professor the steep river banks, the several strata are mapped out with almost mathematilime. Next the post-pleiocene, containing the rocks above described. pleiocene is absent here. The recent or alluvial deposit is but a foot or two and trouble will reward the geologist. time to time shown these deposits to Agassiz, the late Tuomey, Pourtalis, Dr. Leidy, and many other savants of both atmospheres-all surprised and revelling in the wealth of these hidden treasures. The presence of marl in these beds

has long been known, and to a limited extent this material was made use of as a fertilizer; but the rocks were always passed by as useless. Analyses were made from time to time by various

It was only last year when Austed's Lectures on Practical Geology, publishtance of any crime he may have committed ed in London in 1865, fell into Professor Twice defeated as candidate for Holmes' hands, where he met with a description of the phosphate beds in the vicinity of Cambridge, altogether simiman prominently identified with the German | lar to those of the Ashley, that the full importance of the discovery flashed upon his mind. It is true he had been much in this State. He has never a copy of the said deciaration might be served. the fossils of these strata, and he had held a national office, but he moreover been assisted by the chemical has been loaded with all the analysis made by Dr. N. A. Pratt, to honors his State could cove him whom also no small share is due of the honour of this important discovery.

> INFLUENCE OF THE DISCOVERY ON THE FUTURE OF THE STATE,

We are not agricultural chemists, and, tkerefore, of our own knowledge cannot affirm positively anything in relation to the value of these discoveries. But if these rocks contain fifty per cent. of phosphate of lime, and if this is the im-

be, then have we certainly an almost inexhaustible source of wealth in this low country of South Carolina, deposits extend along the whole coast there will be various factories establish ed at different points for the grinding of these phosphatic boulders, and for separating from the insoluble rock the fructifying principle. Then, reduced to its smallest compass, our phosphate earth can be profitably sent to all parts of the

CONGRESS AND THE STATES .-In the Senate of Thursday. pending the bill prohibiting the States not represented in Congress at the time of the next Presidential election from voting at that election, Mr. Morton out: (ultra Radical) took occasion to say that the Democratic platform, in calling the reconstruction acts a flagrant usurpation, holding his handkerchief up to his eyes, proposed a renewal of the rebellion, and invited the Southern States to resume their rebel-

Mr. Buckalew said Mr. Morton had made to-day what might be called the opening rats? We take it from an "exchange." speech of the campaign of '68. a man might go a spoonful on it : The letter of Blair was written half pint of corn meal, with water as a declaration of his indivi-dual faith, made when he was places where the frequent, and every not nominated. The Democra- rat will leave in a few hours." tic committee made its own platform, in which it met all the questions at issue between the parties. The Convention had denied the constitutional power of Congress to impose fundamental conditions upon a State's admission, to lay down qualififications of suffrage, or to continue military rule when the war has ceased. It was impossible for any large body of men, composed of such diverse elements, to state specifically what ments, to state specifically what Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engishould be their line of action on the 4th of March, 1869. It was tiffe American to be of great value in their certain that the question of reconstruction was not finally settled; there would doubtless be further measures before them next seesion. He was still of the second provided in the sec next session. He was still of weekly.

Every Public or Private library should have the work bound and preserved for regard to the South was invalid, ference. and would remain so, unless the American makes a splendid volume of near-Southern people in course of ly one thousand quarto pages, equivalent to time should ratify it; or unless A New Volume commences January 1, 1868. there should be a ratification of Published Weekly. Terms: One Year, \$3; the the records of the Nouth it by the people of the North, One Year, \$1 50; Clubs of ren Copies for One Year, \$25; Specimen Copies sent gratto whom the question of the is. congressional system of reconstruction had never been presented. He asked what neces-

sity there was to pass this bill Congress has no jurisdiction Congress has no jurisdiction over this matter nor any power to pass such a bill, or to admit seven States and keep out three.

Thousand Applications for Patents have been made through their Agency. More than One flundred Thousand Inventors have sought the coursel of the Proprietors of the Scientific American concerning their inventors. Consultations and advice to inventors by mail free Parableles expension. In his judgment, the people lors, by mail, free. Pamphlets concerning Patent Laws of all Countries, free. would not acquiesce in the introduction of certain votes into the electoral college and the exclusion of others by act of Congress. He agreed with the material points of General Blair's

ments set up by Congress.

Mr. Buckalew replied that he advised no such course. He was not an advocate of violence was not an advocate of violence without the Model Mouthly. Single copies, 30 cents; back numbers. 28 specimens. 10 was not an advocate of violence or disorder. He concluded by saying there was a courage and firmness in the American people which in this matter would be the content of th defied. Reconstruction requir- er. ed the support of the people; Machine for 20 subscribers at \$3 each. with that, it would stand; with- Address, w. Jennings demc Rest, out that, it would fall.

HORATIO SEYMOUR .-- The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a very able and amongst the most respectable of Radical papers, says:

"Mr. Seymour is the ablest man in the Democratic party. Governor in this State, and twice elected to that high office, he is by all odds the most pop-

"Mr. Seymour is a strong nominee, and he will rally all the Democracy to him. As for disaffected Republicans, if there are any he will draw control of the Plaintiff against him. S. B. CLOWNEY, C. C. P. Winnsbore, S. C., 26th Oct., 1867. oct 29-1e3mly "Mr. Seymour is a strong are any, he will draw quite as many as any other Democrat

phosphate of lime, and if this is the important fertilizing agent it is claimed to is reserved—the gallows,

RIOT IN MEMPHIS .- A party of soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth regiment of infannearly of our State; and as soon as the try went to the house of Edcapital can be commanded, we feel sure ward O'Neill, who had shot a comrade on the 5th inst., and battered down the door. O'-Neill fled to the jail for safety, but was pursued and fired at by the soldiers. O'Neill's friends, on hearing the firing, soon collected; and but for the arrival of the officer of the day with a guard a bloody riot would have

> At a wedding in Delaware, recently, when all was arranged, and the minister called on any to speak who who objected to the marriage, a husky voice cried

All eyes were turned to the direction from whence the voice emanated, when an individual emerged from the crowd, and blubbering.

"Why do you object, my friend?" inquired the minister

"Because I want her myself," he re-

Is this receipt intended to put up the price of cantharides or to put down the

1868. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

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DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

letter.

Mr. Morton asked whether the senator agreed with that portion of the letter declaring it the duty of the President to overthrow the State governments set up by Congress.

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RULE TO PLEAD. State of South Caroling

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

hos, J. Chalk, vs. D. C. Boyle, Attach.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff did on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1867, file his Declaration against the Defendant who, (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State and has nother wife nor

held a national office, but he has been loaded with all the honors his State could give him.

Served.

It is therefore ordered, that the said Degleration on or before the 27th day of Ootsber, A. D. 1868 otherwise final absolute

ZEPHYR PUFF,

FINE SMOKINGTOBAC O. JUST Received, at DESPORTES & BRO.