

The Fairfield Herald.

Desportes, Williams & Co., Proprietors.]

A Family Paper, Devoted to Science, Art, Inquiry, Industry and Literature.

[Terms---\$3.00 per Annum, In Advance.

VOL. 11.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1863.

[NO. 43

THE
FAIRFIELD HERALD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
DESPORTES, WILLIAMS & CO.
Terms.—The Herald is published Weekly in the Town of Winnsboro, at \$3.00 in advance.
All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.
Obituary Notices and Tributes \$1.00 per square.

Learn to Wait.
Learn to wait—hope's slow fruition;
Faint not, though the way seem long;
There is joy in each condition—
Heart, though suffering, may grow strong.
Constant sunshine, however welcome,
No'er would ripen fruit or flowers;
Giant oaks owe half their greatness
To the scathing tempest's power.
Thus a soul, untouched by sorrow,
Aims not at the higher state;
Joys seek not a brighter morn—
Only sad hearts learn to wait.
Human strength and human greatness
Spring not from life's sunny side;
Heroes must be more than driftwood
Floating on a waveless tide.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
The Memphis Commercial Convention.
MEMPHIS, May 20.

Under the call of the States the following resolutions were read and referred, together with many not read: That the standing committees hold over until the next session, the chairman of which shall have power to call them together at any time, and requires the railroads to furnish transportation; asking each State to hold conventions and appoint ten delegates to the General Commercial Convention; for the committee to ascertain an expedient form of a permanent convention to meet from time to time; asking for aid for the Augusta and Brunswick Railway; for government aid for the Selma and Memphis Railroad, and for a committee of five to memorialize Congress on all the subjects endorsed by the Convention.

A resolution requesting the Southern railroads to hold conventions for the purpose of establishing an emigration corporation and taking means to systematize labor was ably supported by Colonel Cole, of Georgia, and passed under a suspension of the rules. Governor Patton offered a resolution, which was passed under a suspension of the rules, to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the direct land tax of 1862.

The morning hour having expired the Committee on the Southern Pacific Railway made the following report, which was unanimously adopted amid great applause:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the interests of the whole country, and especially the Southern States, could be served by a main trunk railway line from San Diego, Cal., through Junction river, Colorado, and the Gila, and along the valley of the Gila south of that river to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and thence to a convenient central point near the thirty-second parallel of latitude east of Brazos river, in the State of Texas; from which main trunk feeder roads should lead from St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other points, all of which feeder roads having equal right of connection with their main trunk; while similar feeder roads from San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast should have similar equal rights of connection.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and request them to present the same to the respective Houses of Congress.

The Committee, which was composed of representatives from seventeen States, including three members of Congress, gave the following reasons for the report:

1st. It is the shortest line connecting the Gulf of Mexico and Valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific; and

2d. It is the line, of all those now unoccupied, of most easy grades and cheapest construction on permit.

3d. It passes through less inhospitable and barren country and over more fertile and hospitable lands than any other unoccupied route proposed.

4th. The line is touched by water transportation at three points, affording the greatest facilities for construction, and consequently hastening and cheapening such construction.

5th. The line will open to the world the great mineral resources of Arizona and Sonora, and render more valuable the stock raising districts of Texas, New Mexico and Northern Mexico, and thence enjoy unrivalled traffic.

6th. It will inevitably attract numerous feeders from the neighboring republic of Mexico, and thus not only stimulate enterprise there but secure to our shipping ports a greater portion of the bullion which now seeks Europe by hazardous conduits and smuggling vessels.

7th. It will open the new cotton-growing area in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, the lands for cotton growing being now useless on account of the lack of facilities for transportation.

tation. Sch. It is well known that some roads which would be among the feeders referred to in the resolution have not only been projected but are already in active course of construction without waiting for government subsidy or encouragement.

9th. The last, though not least—The construction of this route, more than all else besides, encourages what we feel to be the great necessity of the hour—emigration and direct trade with Europe.

The committee on direct trade with Europe reported in favor of the formation of steamship lines from the Southern ports, which should be encouraged by subscription. The said lines should be patronized by the planters and merchants of the South. They approve of the scheme inaugurated between Norfolk and Liverpool, organized at the Norfolk Convention.

Mr. Lindsey, of Alabama, presented a minority report setting forth the claims of Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah and Mobile, which elicited a long debate. Adjourned.

To Arms.—The Conservative Executive Committee on yesterday adopted the following important resolution. It is the trumpet call to arms! And can it fail to summon to the field the gallant leaders in their country's defence? Never was there a period of such peril in the history of the State—never a time when the heroism of her sons was more imperatively necessary for the public welfare. The heroism of the sacrifice of feeling, opinion and self, for the general safety—the heroism of devoting time and self incessantly and vigorously to the common cause.

The leaders, we are sure, will respond. The committee propose to add to the spirit of the campaign by inducing prominent speakers to canvass the State at large, and have invited that able debater, Mr. Patrick Henry Aylett, to do so. He has consented and will soon set out on his important mission. Such is the imminence of the danger that the State should be even now in a blaze of excitement with preparation for the day of battle. It needs but to arouse the public mind to save Virginia.

The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That the country and district canvassers of the Conservative party earnestly exhorted to renewed and doubled exertions both in preparation for the approaching contest and the prosecution of it. The paramount importance of voting down the 'test-act' and the 'disfranchising' clauses cannot be overestimated; neither can we overestimate the necessity of securing a good Legislature and the best man we can for Governor. These considerations surely should call forth our earnest endeavors and arouse us to enthusiastic efforts in behalf of our glorious old Commonwealth."—Richmond Dispatch.

High Tides in HAVEN.—The negroes are having a high old time. Here is something from the late newspaper correspondence:

Provisions are being sold at the most fabulous rates—a barrel of flour being valued at \$5.00 (Haytian paper currency) and a barrel of pork at \$14.00. Gold in a few days rose in value from \$600 to \$1,200 for the American dollar, and now it reaches \$1,500. The people are positively starving, and merchants will only sell for coffee and specie. So great is the destitution everywhere, that threats are made of an open and violent pillaging of the provision stores, and no property is safe because there is no protection whatever.

The villages of Tortuga, Port Salut and Cavalillon had been captured by the insurgents; therefore those places were lost to the Government of Salva, and all the plains Caynes has been completely scoured by the army of General Domingue, who cleared away the hordes of the barbarous picos or piquets. The massacre of those bloodthirsty wretches is represented as perfectly horrifying. One thousand and five hundred of them were left dead and unburied in one of the valleys through which Domingue's army passed.

CARPET-BAGGER—SCOUNDREL.—There is no difference between a carpet-bagger and a scoundrel. The words are synonymous. It cannot be otherwise. We do not care whether he is a man of long prayers, or short ones, or of no prayers at all. He is an adventurer of a sordid, venal, reckless, sensual cast. He cares only for self, in point of worldly profit; and has no cares as to how his interests are promoted. Rule or ruin is his motto; force is his weapon, deceit and falsehood his main allies, and cheating piety his refuge. The carpet-bagger in his best estate is a hypocrite and a scoundrel. Under the pretext of extra philanthropy he is doing the devil's work wherever he goes, keeping up excitement, propagating falsehood and ill-feeling. —Circleville (O.) Democrat.

A convict in the Indiana penitentiary was sent out last summer, and escaped. He now writes the warden that he has picked enough, and would like to come back, as he is sick and out of money.

The West and the South

"The wires are eloquent over the moral and political effect of the visit of the Illinois Press Association to our sister State of Alabama. If any good is done, the South will owe it to the liberality and hospitality of the Mobilians and the people of Montgomery. We know, if anybody could, the Mobilians' if they had a mind to the work, would exorcise the fiends of intolerance and sectional bigotry from the representatives of the Illinois Press, and re-inspire them with sentiments of respect and preference for the white race.

Accordingly, we see that no sooner had they been taken in hand by the Board of Trade than the sepias fell from their eyes, and they began to see that they had been living in an atmosphere of delusion about the South—that they had been crammed, and were cramming their readers with falsehoods. They were astonished at everything they saw, because it was so different from what they expected to see. The Reconstruction Committee and the carpet-baggers had prepared them for outrages, violence, rudeness and abuses of all sorts; but when they found everything more peaceful and orderly than it was at home—everybody more polite, kind and cordial than anybody in Illinois, they seemed to have been dumfounded.

We say with the press dispatch that we hope this is the beginning of a new era. The fortunes of the West are identified with those of the South. Here is the market for their grain and meat—their horses and mules—their agricultural implements, bagging, rope, stoves, iron, steel and a vast variety of manufactured goods, with which the great West, by reason of her proximity, is filling our markets to the gradual exclusion of the products of the Eastern and Middle States.

Why, then, in the name of all that is sensible, should the great West persist in that unjust and oppressive combination with the East to strike down the South and trample her under the feet of a senseless radicalism, which seeks to reverse all known conditions of social order and industrial progress? Why should the West, by this unnatural combination, burden her own trade with enormous excise and tariff duties, in order to beat the life out of her best customers, the men of the South?

The West and the South are natural allies. The interests of both lie primarily in the advancement of agriculture, and by a most felicitous diversity of climate their farm products do not compete, but make markets for each other; so that never does the Southern planter realize fine crops and good prices but he divides his earnings most liberally with the Western farmer.

Thus out of the past crop year the West, it is estimated, has received more than twenty millions of dollars for live stock, and for corn and meat she will probably receive from the South upwards of a hundred millions more. The natural policy which benefits the condition and pursuits of the two sections is identical, and they ought to be friends and coadjutors.

Let the western men think over the plain suggestions of the situation, and ask themselves whether anything they will be likely to gain by playing bolt to the New England kite can compensate them for what they will lose in assisting that section to stab the South? With the aid of the South a glorious career is open to the West. She can control the destinies of the continent. She can direct the energies of the Government. Restored to her normal condition and released from the incubus of carpet-bagism, the South will have the intelligence, the power and the disposition to be a most reliable and efficient ally to the Western States.

Where are the young Western politicians with acumen and genius to see the splendid future which will open before them under the inspiration of their grand idea?

Look at matters now. A continent ruled by Boston! All the leading offices in the hands of Massachusetts. All the leading ideas controlling this vast government the offspring, in great part, of semi-crazed fanatics like Wendell Phillips and Sumner, and a set of adulated social and political scoundrels of both sexes. Are these fit successors to Douglas, Benton, Clay and Jackson? Are these the people to shape the destinies of this great republic? Are men who can't get out of the atmosphere of Boston, to control a government covering a fifth of the habitable globe? Young men of the West, awake, and cast off the New England bib and awadding cloth. —Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

CONFEDERATE STATES MONEY WANTED.—Confederate money is not altogether valueless after all. We notice an advertisement in some of our North Carolina exchanges, over the name of W. C. Troy, of Fayetteville, offering ten cents on the dollar for \$32,000 Confederate money, of date July 1, 1862, and fifteen cents on the dollar for \$67,000 of date September 1, 1864.

Hopes and cares, anxieties and tears, divide our life.

State Medical Association.
FIRST DAY.

A meeting of the Medical Association of South Carolina was begun on Thursday, notice of which was crowded out of our issue of yesterday.

On Thursday the following members were present:
Abbeville—Dr. W. C. Norwood.
Barnwell—Drs. Alexander Storm, L. M. Ayer.
Beaufort—Dr. W. T. Breeland.
Marion—Drs. D. S. Price, T. B. Bass.

Kershaw—Dr. S. Baruch.
Orangeburg—Dr. N. G. Watstone.
Richland—Drs. A. N. Talley, R. W. Gibbs, John T. Darby.

Charleston—Drs. Vm. Hume, J. L. Annum, W. H. Bailey, J. Sumners, Baist, Wm. M. Fitch, W. C. Horbeck, F. Peyre Porcher, Manning Simons, F. L. Parker, M. Grenland, T. S. Thomson, H. A. Kinloch, Robt. Leiby, Sr., Robert Leiby, Jr., F. M. Robertson, J. W. Angel, H. W. DaSaussure, George B. Trescott, W. C. Ravenel, M. E. Carriere, Joseph Yates, J. P. Chazal.

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. R. A. Kinloch and adopted:

1. Resolved, That so much of the Constitution as defines eligibility for membership be temporarily suspended, and that all regular diplomated physicians of good standing be permitted to unite themselves by subscribing their names to the Constitution and paying the usual assessment for the year.

2. Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary furnish as early as possible a correct list of all members, arranged by counties.

3. Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of one member for each County or Society represented, be appointed by the Chair, to report as convenient a revised Constitution for the government of this body.

An election was then entered into for officers with the following result:

Dr. A. N. Talley, of Columbia, President.

Dr. W. C. Horbeck, of Charleston, First Vice-President.

Dr. A. S. Sully, of Orangeburg, Second Vice-President.

Dr. J. Somers Baist, of Charleston, Recording Secretary.

Dr. F. P. Porcher, of Charleston, Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. W. C. Norwood, of Abbeville, stated that he had prepared a large number of circulars, setting forth the medical effects of *Verbum Veritas*.

After the transaction of unimportant business the meeting adjourned. [Charleston Courier.]

The State Board of Equalization met on Tuesday last in Columbia. The valuations returned from the several counties are surprisingly low. In Orangeburg County, for instance, the average value of land was returned at \$1 per acre. The real property of the city of Charleston is returned at \$17,000,000. The average value of stores and dwellings at this rate is \$1300. The personal property of Charleston County is assessed at \$9,000,000, a manifest absurdity. At least \$1,000,000 of city stock is fraudulently held back by owners. The merchant stock of the city is returned at \$2,500,000. Is this a bare swindle? If not, what is it? A thorough re-examination will be ordered.

It is useless to try to shield taxation by known undervaluation falsely sworn to. The assessments of years past are at hand, and comparison with them gives general indications to the Board of Equalization, and if the total is low the rate of tax on the assessment will be higher. That is all. In the present case the total of the State is \$115,000,000. The real value is not less than \$250,000,000.

The Board of Equalization raised the Orangeburg return 300 per cent. That of Darlington County, on the other hand, was well done and stands as it is. The valuation for Charleston is raised from \$17,000,000 to something over \$21,000,000. The State total, as fixed by the Board of Equalization, is \$165,000,000. On this low valuation the tax will be about 7 mills on the dollar. At a fair valuation it would be less than 5 mills. —S. C. Republican.

MEXICO.—Among the items of telegraphic news from Mexico which we published yesterday were the announcements that the revolution in the State of Sinaloa had ended and that another uprising, under General Placido Vega as leader, is anticipated. Such are the incessant ups and downs of revolutionary action in Mexico. They cannot fail to convince the world that Napoleon was right in his original plea for interference in the interest of civilization and humanity, with a view to establish law and order and a stable government in that unhappy country. —N. Y. Herald.

There has been a great "stamp" in Michigan. A flock of ground, about seventy feet in diameter, sank to a depth of about eighty feet, leaving an opening in the centre through which a sound comes up at the "fishing" of mighty waters. At least such is the story told by a local paper.

The Negro Majority in South Carolina.
To-day there are 100,000 more negroes than whites in South Carolina.

In ten years the two races will be equal in numbers.

It is a notorious fact that the negro race does not increase as fast as the white; and we shall assume that this deficiency of increase by births is as three to four. Should this assumption appear excessive, we will throw in the greater immigration of whites.

The mortality reports of 1862 in Charleston show that out of a population of 40,000, equally divided between the two races, there were 1,208 deaths—370 whites and 818 negroes. That is one white in every fifty-one dies per annum, and one negro in every twenty-four; which is less than two per cent. of whites and more than four per cent. of negroes, there being 20,000 of each in the city. Municipal regulations and public hospitals make the mortality among the negroes probably less in the city than it is in the country; but we reckon it the same. It is about the same with whites.

Now, there are 700,000 in this State of which 400,000 are negroes and 300,000 whites. This is the difference, as already stated, is 100,000.

Two per cent. (the death rate of the whites) of 300,000 is 6,000—the number of whites that die each year in the State. Four per cent. (the death rate of the negroes) of 400,000 is 16,000—the number of negroes that die each year in the State.

The difference between the negro dead of each year (16,000) and the white dead (6,000) is just 10,000. That is, there are 10,000 more negro deaths than white deaths every year.

The numerical majority of the negroes to-day is 100,000. Divide that number by the annual difference of decrease (10,000) and the result is ten. That is to say, it will take ten years to remove the present majority and make the numbers of the two races equal.

The estimate of 700,000 divided as above, was made for 1865. If the above calculation is true at all, it will date from that year; and 1875 is the end of the ten years. For convenience and brevity we have spoken of the majority as being that of to-day, instead of four years ago. —J. Wood Davidson, correspondent Yorkville Enquirer.

From time to time, the English Press discuss the feasibility of employing in their foreign wars the more warlike elements among the two hundred millions of their East Indian Empire. The Sikhs and Ghoorkas have proved especially serviceable as soldiers in India itself, and have always displayed the most unflinching loyalty to the English crown. Army officers are now urging the employment of a force of Sikhs and Ghoorkas in the chronic wars of the colony of New Zealand, as the agency for exterminating the natives who trouble the colonists. The Ghoorka is an extraordinary specimen of Oriental humanity. He is a native of Nepal—a mountaineer, born in dense forests, who climbs and springs like a cat, and has the organism and muscular tenacity of a tiger. He is the smallest of mortals, but is among the strongest. He is accustomed from boyhood to fire arms, inferior though they be, and in manhood he uses a crooked knife with such dexterity that with it he cuts off a live buffalo's head with one stroke. With this same weapon, wherever he halts for the night in the bush, he can make with green twigs a hut impervious to ordinary rain for less than sixty minutes. Hence, in following an enemy he can dispense with a tent. He requires no expensive commissariat, baker's and butcher's establishment. He cooks for himself. Two pounds of flower, half a pound of split peas, two ounces of butter, or a quarter of a pound of mutton suet, a little salt, and a few condiments, satisfy his wants, and he asks very little pay for the pleasure of fighting. But would he stand the climate of other countries?

Thirty years ago South Carolina grew tea, and it was demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that South Carolina could grow tea as well as China. It has not been done, because it requires small and cheap labor; but it will sooner or later, be grown in the South in large quantities. They fired a broadside, in Chicago, a few days ago, on the reception of the first tea received by the Pacific Railroad. It will not be more than a generation before we will fire a broadside in glorification over the first carload of tea received over the Cincinnati Southern Railroad from South Carolina.

Passengers arriving in Columbia on Monday by the Columbia and Augusta Rail Road report that Elliott Drafts, Esq., was killed by Dr. F. S. Lewis, on Sunday last, near Lexington Court House.

"Little things should not be despised, for many threads will bind an elephant, and many drops will make a river."

An Outrageous Insult to Our Colored Soldiers.

We are informed by the daily press that "the Indians of the plains will not take scalps from the heads of negro soldiers killed in battle."

Is not this a flagrant violation of the spirit of the civil rights bill, of the new amendments to the Constitution, and of the reconstruction policy of Congress?

This is the crowning insult to our colored citizens.

Shall the red-skins be allowed thus to make distinctions on account of race or color?

When the colored troops fight bravely, may those untaxed Indians scorn their scalps, as being no trophy worth the taking off?

This contemptuous treatment of the black man by the red man is not to be borne.

Senator Sumner must attend to this. He must prepare resolutions.

He must fulminate speeches against the noble red man of the forest, who when on the path, dares to show a savage disrespect to wool!

He has abolished the word "white" in the District of Columbia, let him abolish the word "black" on the plains.

Let him cause it to be enacted that when the untaxed red skin says—"Ugh, big Indian no scalp nigger!" somebody shall shoot him on the spot.

It is not because of the difficulty of taking off the colored man's scalp.

No such thing.

Indians scalp very short-headed white soldiers.

It is their contempt for the negro as an inferior race.

They must be taught better.

Here is missionary work to do.

And a new stipulation should be made in all Indian treaties, that no distinction of race or color shall be made with the scalping knife.

The insult is too cutting. —Boston Courier.

ENGLAND REFUSES TO RELEASE HALPINE.—The State Department has received two dispatches from Reverdy Johnson in regard to the course the English Government intends to pursue regarding Fenian prisoners. It will be remembered that the case of J. G. Halpine and others was submitted to President Grant through Judge Carter, of Cincinnati, acting on behalf of a mass meeting there. The President at once sent dispatches to Minister Johnson, and directed him to try to secure the release of the prisoners. Mr. Johnson immediately laid the matter before the English Government. After considerable delay he received in reply a communication containing a list of about twenty prisoners whom it did not propose to release under any circumstances. Among these were Halpine, Cafferty, Shaw and Burke. Subsequently Mr. Johnson made a second attempt, and received a second answer reiterating the determination of the English Government to make no more releases of Fenians. In closing his dispatch to Mr. Fish conveying this last information, that this action would be reversed at no distant day, and at least part of the prisoners be released. For the present, however, the State Department sees no ground to expect that any of the Fenian prisoners whose cases have been under consideration will be set at liberty. —Washington dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

THE WHITE PINE REGION—SILVER BY THE TON.—A visit to the assay offices and mills of Shermantown will be good for the doubters of the great wealth of White Pine. There bullion in glittering bars—crude, retort, and slippy amalgam—can be seen by the ton. Yesterday we saw at Mr. Lother's assay office nineteen massive bars of silver, of the average value of \$1,828 each, making an aggregate of \$35,783, the result of two days' melting and assay. Besides these finished bars there were some three hundred pounds of crude bullion direct from the retorts of the mills, and valued at \$4,500. —Treasure City (Nevada) News.

THE PROPOSED PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, under date of May 24th, writes:

"It is pretty safe to conclude from the whole tenor of to-day's proceedings in the Old and New School Assemblies that the proposed reunion will be triumphantly carried. The speeches, resolutions, &c., all run in that channel strong. Prominent laymen like William F. Dodge are making especial efforts inside and outside both Assemblies to promote the Union feeling. When the fusion is consummated it is intended to celebrate the event with a day of prayer in all the Presbyterian churches throughout the Union." [That is, the North.]

A Paris correspondent says: "Of all the Bourbon Princes and Princesses now in Paris there is only one who is suddenly deprived of his fortune, and that is Don Sebastian, the infant, who is a capital portrait painter."

THOSE FUNNY CHINESE.—The same cable dispatches which brought us news that Mr. Burlingame had submitted the preliminaries of a most friendly and satisfactory treaty between China and France to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris brought also an account of a most serious, most unfriendly and most unsatisfactory assault upon the French Ambassador at Peking by a high official of the Chinese government. The assault consisted of a slap in the face administered to the French Ambassador by the Chinese official wearing a queue. Report says that the retort of the Count de Lallemand was to haul down the French flag from the legation of the empire which he represented. If such an affront was offered to a foreign official in this country it would be the offender and not the flag that would be lowered, and that very quickly, too. The Chinaman would be very likely to find his level, however exalted he might have been before the insult was offered. But these Chinese are very funny people in matters of diplomacy. They do not appear to know the difference between a plenipotentiary and an ordinary mortal. Will the French government enlighten them? An excellent opportunity for doing so appears to be now presented in the case of the Count de Lallemand in the Celestial city of Peking. —N. Y. Herald.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.—On Friday last an engine of the Camden and Burlington county (New Jersey) railroad exploded its boiler while passing near Mount Holly. The engine was raised from the track and thrown violently into the air, and descended the track with tremendous force breaking ties, bending rails, and scattering pieces of machinery in every direction. Again springing into the air, it made several revolutions, and finally lodged in the Runceas creek, a distance of one hundred feet from where the explosion occurred. The cars were thrown together in one confused mass. The engineer, Job Goskill, and the fireman, Charles L. Platt, were both fatally injured, and have since died. The conductor, John Saylor, is very seriously hurt, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Saylor was thrown under some cars and rubbish, and was only extricated with great difficulty; he was seriously scalded, and his face and head were cut severely. The gig-tot brakeman, Edward Joyce, was blown with the gig into an adjoining field, but escaped with a broken arm. There were five others on different parts of the train who escaped with slight bruises. The explosion was caused by too great a pressure of steam, it being necessary for heavy trains to put on a full head in consequence of the steep grade at this place.

A LUCKY DOUGLASS.—Fred Douglass, Junior, son of Fred Douglass, Senior, applied to Mr. Wolfe, Register of Deeds, in Washington, yesterday, for clerkship. Mr. Douglass confessed he belonged to a "despised class," yet notwithstanding, had fought acceptably for the Union as a Massachusetts soldier, adding that he was a son of Fred Douglass—a man who was held in bondage on account of the difference of caste—and a printer; but his trade was rendered useless in his hands in consequence of the exclusive action of the Printers' Unions on the question of color. Mr. Wolfe replied favorably, and Fred, Junior, is provided for. The "Black Douglass" will likely become a rallying cry, as in Europe in olden time.

ALL WRONG.—It is reported that the new Minister to China is to confer before his departure with some ecclesiastical bodies about the protection of missionaries in the Celestial country. Is this Minister to represent the ecclesiastical bodies of the United States? If he goes out loaded with missionaries he goes out to fail and to complicate and prejudice our true interests in China. We have got nothing whatever to do with the religion of the Chinese; and for our accredited representative to take a position that regards them as heathen is a diplomatic insult. Is this appointment one more blunder? —N. Y. Herald.

SPAIN.—The new candidate for the Spanish throne who has been brought forward, Prince Augustas of Portugal, is a brother of the present King of Portugal, and the youngest son of Don Fernando, who recently declined the throne. Prince Augustas is twenty-two years old, and the marriage between him and the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, it is thought, may satisfy both the partisans of the latter and those who prefer a Portuguese prince. —N. Y. Tribune.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Senate Sumner is receiving anonymous letters from England. The following is a specimen:

LONDON.—Sir—I enclose an article from one of our papers, which contains a proper view of your speech. For myself, allow me to say, that, in my opinion, you are a thing, an unfeeling, unfeeling creature. Yours respectfully, AN ENGINEER.