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'Tis Sweet.

FROM DON JUAN.

Had Lord Byron written no other lines of poetry than the following, they alone would have given him immortal fame:

'Tis sweet to hear
At midnight on the blue and moonlit deep,
The song and ear of Adria's Gondolier,
By distance mellow'd o'er the waters sweep:
'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear;
'Tis sweet to listen as the night-winds creep
From leaf to leaf; 'tis sweet to view on high
The rainbow, based on ocean, span the sky.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come;
'Tis sweet to be awakened by the lark,
Or lul'd by falling waters: sweet the hum
Of bees, the voice of girls, the song of birds,
The lip of children, and their earliest words.

'Tis sweet to hear the vintage, when the showering grapes
In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth,
Purple and gushing; sweet are our escapes
From civic revelry to rural mirth:
Sweet to the miser are his glittering heaps;
Sweet to the father is his first-born's birth:
Sweet is revenge—especially to women,
'Tis sweet to soldiers, prize-money to seamen.

'Tis sweet to see the passing sweet
The unexpected death of some old lady,
Or gentleman of seventy years complete,
Who've made "us youth" wait too—too long already,
For an estate, or cash, or country seat,
Still breaking, but with stammer to steady,
That all the Israelites are fit to mob it,
Next owner for their double-damn'd post-obits.

'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's laurels,
By blood or ink; 'tis sweet to put an end
To strife; 'tis sometimes sweet to have our quarrels,
Particularly with a tiresome friend;
Sweet is old wine in bottles, ale in barrels;
Dear is the helpless creature we defend;
Against the world; and dear the school boy spot
We ne'er forget, though there we are forgot.

But sweeter still than this, than these, than all,
Is first and passionate love—it stands alone,
Like Adam's recollection of his fall;
The tree of knowledge has been plucked—
All's known—
And life yields nothing further to recall
Worthy of this ambrosial sin, so shown,
No doubt in fable, as the unforgiven
Fire which Prometheus stole for us from heaven.

Evangelization of the Blacks.

At the session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, on Wednesday last, in Mobile, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Girardeau, of this city, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the overture of several ministers and ruling elders, asking the Assembly, in view of the desirableness of such action, to adopt some definite plan of operations among the colored people, and to recommend the same to the Presbyteries and Churches in connection with it, submitted the following report:

Our Church, through her General Assemblies since the year 1866, has expressed her kindly feeling for the freed people, and deprecated their alienation from her fold. The developments of Providence, however, have not hitherto appeared to be sufficiently clear to warrant the adoption of any definite scheme of operations among them designed to be uniform and general in its application. The time would seem to have arrived for pronouncing such a policy. Your Committee concur in the opinion of the petitioners, that it is highly desirable that some such action be taken by this Assembly as is suggested by the overture. The want of a recognized and general plan is tending to the adoption of variant and incongruous lines of policy in different parts of our Church. The result will be, that our relations to the colored race, and our schemes of labor among them, will become needlessly complicated and confused. The prominent view which has impressed itself on the minds of the Committee, and which they respectfully propose for the consideration of the Assembly, is, that the colored people who adhere to us be allowed a formative organization, a sort of gradually maturing process to be arrested at a certain point, until, under proper training, it is prepared to pass on towards completion. To be more explicit, what they need is, for the present, separate, particular churches, with their own deacons and elders, and at the same time, instruction by an edu-

cated white ministry, until they can prove their ability to produce a competent ministry of their own. To combine these requirements into a practical scheme would, in the judgment of the committee, go far towards solving the vexed problem of our relations to them, and our operations among them. In this way, moreover, may be realized, if at all, the hope that from their number many may arise who would carry the gospel to their benighted kinsmen in Africa. In conformity to this leading idea, the committee would, with great deference, submit to the Assembly the following plan for its consideration, and if the way be deemed clear, for its adoption:

1. That separate colored churches may be established, the same to be united with adjacent white churches, under a common pastorate; to be allowed to elect deacons and ruling elders, and to be represented in the upper courts by the pastors in charge of them, and by the ruling elders of the white churches with which they would thus be associated, until they are sufficiently educated to warrant becoming independent. *Provided*, that the colored people themselves do not oppose a change in their existing relations, and that they consent to the foregoing arrangement.

2. That where no white churches are accessible, Evangelists may establish colored missionary churches, and preside over their sessions in admitting members and exercising discipline. That churches in cities with which colored churches would on this plan be united, may secure, if practically, two pastors each in order to compass the work contemplated.

3. That a committee (say of two ministers and one ruling elder), may be appointed by each Synod, to carry, in co-operation with pastors and presbyterial evangelists, this scheme into effect, as far as practicable, in its bounds; one member of each committee to act as evangelist among the colored people, and to receive his support, in part, from the Assembly's committee on sustentation.

4. That suitable colored men may be employed to speak the word of exhortation to their people, under the direction of pastors or evangelists.

5. That when colored candidates for the ministry are able to stand the usual examination, Presbyteries may proceed to license them; and in the event of these licentiates being qualified and desirous to take charge of colored churches, Presbyteries may either ordain and install them over such churches, still holding their connection with us, or ordain and install them over such churches, with the understanding that they shall thenceforth be ecclesiastically separated from us.

6. That such of our ministers as are willing to discharge that office, are encouraged to assist trustworthy colored men who seek the gospel ministry, in their preparation for the same.

7. That our people be encouraged to give the colored people instruction in Sabbath Schools.

8. That the Assembly recommends the adoption of the foregoing plan of operations among the colored people of Synods, Presbyteries and Churches, so far as it is practicable.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN L. GIRARDEAU,
Chairman on behalf of Committee.

After the presentation of a minority report, the Rev. Mr. Girardeau addressed the Assembly as follows:
I speak to this question with diffidence, and profess no superior knowledge on this subject, though I have spent many years in labor among the colored people, but I have a strong conviction of the necessity of adopting a policy by which we may feel authorized in acting. This is no pet question of mine. I feel that there are others of greater importance, such as the examination of the constitution of the church. I am not disposed to lionize the negro. I feel that he has an immortal soul, and for that and his salvation I wish to labor.

When I returned from a Northern prison, some of the blacks asked me to preach to them. I agreed to meet a few of their leading men, but found a whole congregation gathered to meet me. I asked them what had brought them thus together? Nothing but the love of Jesus. They wept, and I wept with them. Let us cultivate that bond, the bond of the love of Jesus, and some of the roughness and asperities may be healed.

If we retain them, what policy shall we adopt towards them? I urge giving them a formative organization. Not to erect a barrier, and say you shall not take any part in the government of your churches and usurp the prerogatives of God in saying "you have not been called to preach the Gospel."

I would not be rash, but I would make a present policy, and then, in the future, recede from it or maintain it, as a corollary to its practical workings.

Shall we then provide for them in our own churches, or give them a separate organization? Dr. Thorneill urged the latter. The style of instruction given to the whites is above the capacity of the blacks.

Say what you will about the simplicity of preaching, we must conform our preaching to the capacity of our hearers. We do not address the same language to children in Sabbath School and to adults in church.

Then, too, arises the question of property. The sooner we separate the blacks, and give them a distinct service, the sooner shall we be free from fears of the loss of our church buildings. As to the machinery, there is great difficulty, and we entertain no tendency to dogmatism.

We propose to keep them under a capable white ministry for the present. There are yet none of them qualified to perform the delicate duties of a pastor. It will take years and years of enlightened instruction, to fit them for it. The second point is to give them ruling elders. I see the constitutional difficulties of the matter. I respect the Constitution, and would not needlessly break over it. But on missionary ground we cannot demand the same earthly knowledge as a qualification for the office of ruling elder. And further, the instruction of the Spirit of God is the best preparation for holding office, and some of them have the ability to make prayers.

So much as to their qualification. And as to their performance of the duties of ruling elders, they have for years and years been virtually and practically elders, doing the work, visiting the sick and administering to the dying. Why not now make them formally so?

But the real constitutional difficulty is the introduction of a distinction of color. But the Constitution was not framed with a view to the present position of the South. It has already been the case that we have not repressed the Presbyterial rights of these people; we have not suffered them to be elected to the elder ship. If we were then justified in departing so widely, why not now depart less widely? It will be said that we are setting a dangerous precedent, but the case is so peculiar that I have little fear of any injury from it. Suppose we do refuse a ruling elder the privilege of a seat in Presbytery and he consents to it, we do him no violent wrong, and refuse him one privilege only because of peculiar difficulties.

The whole question turns on this first question. If we do not adopt that, then I abandon the rest of the scheme. But I should go home with a heavy heart. For without some plan of this sort, I can see no prospect of retaining our influence over them for good.

A Methodist brother lately said to me, you are wasting much sanctified material upon this people. The Methodist policy has been to throw them off into a separate organization with a very slight connection with that Church. Shall we also set them adrift upon the sea of ignorance, superstition, radicalism and fanaticism? After some further discussion, in which various amendments and substitutes were offered and lost, the report was adopted. —*Charleston Courier.*

RETURN OF EX-GOVERNOR REYNOLDS.—By a lately arrived steamer the Hon. Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, formerly a native of Charleston, South Carolina, returned to his home from Mexico. An interesting incident occurred soon after the arrival of ex-Governor Reynolds in St. Louis. He surrendered to Governor McClurg, of Missouri, the original great seal of the State, which he took with him when he went to Virginia during the war. In doing so he states that all objection he may have had to its surrender is removed, because in November last, for the first time, State officers were chosen in profound peace. —*The Governor replies in a polite letter, in which he says he but expresses the feelings of every good citizen in saying, "It is gratifying to witness not only the return of the old seal to its original and legitimate place from which it had unwarrantably strayed, but the return of an old and influential citizen to his legitimate duties."*

[From the Charleston News.]
An Interesting Letter.

In confirmation of these views, we print the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city, from an old and highly respectable and intelligent merchant of Augusta, Georgia:

"I last night read with much pleasure the report to the Mayor of the good old clip, relative to the Blue Ridge Railroad. I am persuaded that the true interests of Carolina is, to push on to early completion this road, and to build it to Knoxville on nearly an air-line as the character of the country will admit; this is the last hope of Charleston. I am in hope that the Ohio people will conclude to come direct to Knoxville, and if not now they will ultimately. —*Charleston, I think, is entirely independent of them, and they will only seek that outlet (Charleston) because it is to their interest to do so, and this they will find out sooner or later.*

"My object in writing is this: The people of the West are great upon a 'Gulf port' outlet to the great Gulf of Mexico, to command the trade of the West Indies and South America; and I suppose they are honest in the opinion that through Mobile or New Orleans this would be the case. You and I know quite the contrary, and this idea I wish you to elaborate to them. Charleston is much nearer to all the West India ports than Mobile or New Orleans; the future value of the West Indies being as I think, in the islands, other than Cuba. The French and English possessions are vastly progressive, and under a well regulated system of Coolie labor, there is no telling what their product may be. British Guiana alone is capable of making sugar to the extent of a million of hogsheads yearly. Now, suppose you wished to ship one thousand barrels of flour from New Orleans to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, or Demerara on the main, or any other island, except Cuba, or to any port on the South American coast, you have, after leaving New Orleans, to make the coast of Cuba, then cross there the Gulf stream north of Cape Florida, then stand away to strike the trade winds, and your passage to Barbadoes is say twenty-six days; from Charleston it would be six, not more. You, or rather they, will say, steam must be used; well, it is too costly. It is true, a smart vessel might beat to windward, say south of Jamaica; by this side would be say sixteen days. Ask some of your old captains about this; I think the point worthy of being mentioned."

In our opinion then the whole result may be summed up in a few words. Cincinnati acknowledges the commercial necessity of a connection with Knoxville by proposing to build the branch road from Chitwood's to Elk Gap. Louisville is in a position to strike down at once and give us the same connection with that city that we should have had if Knoxville had been taken as the terminus of the Cincinnati line. Louisville can readily obtain the money to make her connection with Knoxville; Cincinnati will be able to complete her road to Chitwood's and the branch to connect her with Knoxville in two years, though it will require four to complete her road to Chattanooga; so that by the time we can complete the Blue Ridge Road, we shall have the shortest possible connection with Louisville, and a connection with Cincinnati only twenty-two miles longer than if Knoxville had been chosen.

This is enough for us, and proves the necessity of going to work at once to complete the Blue Ridge Road, as a railroad connection that will, more than any other industrial undertaking, build up our city and State. Our position is impregnable, and we are prepared to meet any arguments that may be advanced against it. What we contend is, that the Knoxville route is the best for Cincinnati; but that whatever route may be adopted, South Carolina must reap an immediate profit, and secure a trade whose value in a few years will be many millions of dollars.

BAD NEWS FROM CUBA FOR THE PATRIOTS.—New York, June 9.—The Cubans have received distressing news Sunday night which caused much weeping among the women. It is whispered that Céspedes the "Patron" President has sold out. Another rumor is that the volunteers and patriots have frater-ized.

Washington, June 9.—Information from reliable sources in Havana has been received here asserting that the Cubans are engaged in an active offensive movement, and were never in better spirits or more sanguine of success. Telegrams from Havana deny the report that any number of Cubans or any officers of the Cuban forces have surrendered to Valmaceda.

The excitement in Cuban circles in New York Sunday night originated in a report telegraphed by the Spaniards that Céspedes had surrendered. Subsequent dispatches from Cuban sources prove the rumor entirely unfounded.

COLORED MEN IN THE NAVY-YARD. Yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Washington navy yard, two colored men commenced work as joiners on an equal footing with the whites. They were formerly slaves, and employed in various service during the war. —*Baltimore Sun, 7th.*

Important—Coupons and State Taxes.

By the following circular letter addressed to County Treasurer Fleetwood Lannan, Esq., it will be perceived that Coupons from State Bonds will be received as payment of State taxes:

EXCUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA S. C., 1st June, 1869.
To F. Lannan, Esq., Treasurer of Charleston County:

SIR—You are hereby authorized to take in payment of State taxes, in addition to "Bills Receivable, United States Currency, Gold and Silver Coin," the Coupons from State Bonds for the value expressed on the face of each.

The only Coupons that will be received at this office are those taken from the following Bonds, viz:

1st. Six Per Cent. Bonds issued by the State, under an Act of 1854, in aid of the Blue Ridge Road.

2d. Six Per Cent. Bonds issued by the State, under the Acts of 1853 and 1855, for the construction of the new State House; and Six Per Cent. Bonds issued by the State, under the Acts of September and December, 1866, "for funding the past due principal and interest on the State debt."

All Coupons that have accrued on Bonds, denoted 1st and 2d, on or before the 1st July, 1867, are fundable, under the Acts referred to above of September and December, 1866, and are not receivable for taxes. Coupons of Rail Road Bonds bearing the State endorsement, and all others not mentioned above, must not be taken.

It will be necessary to observe extreme caution, so that no Coupons will be received which the Treasurer of the State will be obliged to reject, as he cannot be responsible for any errors in the matter committed by County Treasurers.

Treasurers will please acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

Respectfully,
(Signed) NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina

The Girls of Money.

Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout.

The delight of love in a cottage, hard brown hands, suburban cheeks, and all that do very well to read about in novels and other publications, to while away an idle hour; but nothing is farther from the truth than the idea set forth in all such writings, that Young Ladies ever prefer these, with satisfied hearts, to the gilded Estates, though contemplated they may be with and repinings of the man of money. Indeed it may be set down as truism, that money will marry any man; no matter how uncouth, how deficient in all the glorious attributes of humanity: cover; youth, beauty, manliness, intellect, education, moral excellence, and the most idolatrous devotion, are all weighed in the balance against Money and Social Position, and are found wanting. The sex choose rather to be "an old man's darling with plenty of sugar plums than to be sweet inspiration of a poor young man's dreams, with his fresh manly beauty and his ardent soul coupled with his brown bread. Alas, it is a sad truth that marriage with an young ladies is but a speculation, and unfortunately, like the lottery ticket of "Cyprian," frequently turns up a blank in its drawings. Many a fair sweet girl immolates herself upon the Altar of Mammon and flits about in society afterwards like an unkind ghost of wretchedness, vainly trying to comfort her out-raged woman's heart with the irrepressible gewgaws of an idiotic or giddy old Dotard's Estate. And yet the girls, poor things, are not to be so much blamed, for they were not only created by Nature to preside over Households and manage Family affairs, but the very first lesson taught them, even ere the first budgings of their opening fancies, give character to their sex,—is that they must have "a settlement in life." Indeed, they are rather to be pitied than condemned.

With the ideas with which they are indoctrinated so early in life, ever afterwards warping a judgment and sensibility, primarily true and good, it is not surprising that many a poor girl finds amid the ruins of Palatial decoration an early grave for her broken heart. Only in that still and peaceful abode, beneath the low clouds of the Valley, are hushed the long subdued plannings of her true soul's suffering.

Woman's Nature—the low thrills of her unrequited woman's love. And yet they go—one after another—to the sacrifice—till the great temple of Mammon is filled with the offerings of their priceless immolations, "Money and Misery"—gilded misery!

"The churl who holds it heresy to think, Who loves no music but the dollars clink, Who laughs to scorn the wisdom of the schools, And deems the first of poets first of fools, Who never found what good from science grew, Save the grand truth, that one and one make two,— 'Tis he, across whose brain scarce darts to creep Aught but thrift's parent pair—to get, to keep!"

'Tis he preferred!

Chinese Immigration Company of St. Louis, Missouri.

To the Planters of the South:—

The above named company is now organized and is completing its arrangements to supply Southern planters with Chinese laborers, to be collected at St. Louis and distributed through the South in time for the crop of next year. The labor question is obviously the great problem to be solved in connection with the restoration of the South to anything like its former prosperity. The solution of that question is most readily and successfully found in the vast and overflowing population of China, the cheapness of Coolie labor, the peculiar adaptability of that race to the climate of the South and to the production of Southern staples, and in the cheap and convenient transportation afforded by the Pacific Railroad. This road is now completed from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and this company is now ready to correspond with Southern planters in reference to furnishing Chinese laborers for their plantations.

There are in California between two and three hundred thousand Chinamen at the present time, and many more are constantly arriving from across the Pacific. We wish to begin the transportation of them to St. Louis as soon as practicable, and to have a large supply of them on hand in time for the crops of next year.

In answer to the principal inquiry in regard to the introduction of Chinese labor in the South, (we mean its cost,) we can only say at present that we estimate the expense of transportation at about \$50 per head, the cost of his labor at from \$4 to \$5 per month, and food. In recommendation of the Coolies as a laborer, it may, in conclusion, be said, that it is easy to make him a permanent fixture when he once becomes located, as he can be contracted with without difficulty for a series of years together, and he is noted for his faithful and religious adherence to his contracts.

Address F. H. Hawks, Agent, Care B. M. Woolsey, Selma, Ala. Newspapers friendly to the above enterprise please copy.

THE MAYOR OF JACKSON, MISS., KILLED.—Jackson, Miss., June 9.—Brevet Colonel Joseph G. Crane, commanding the fourth military district, acting Mayor of this city, was killed to-day by E. M. Yerger, in a difficulty occasioned by an official order of the Mayor laying on Yerger's property in default of the payment of corporation taxes. The affair had no reference to politics. Colonel Crane entered the volunteer service from Dayton, Ohio, in 1861. He was held in high esteem by his community. Yerger is in confinement at the barracks.

The Conservative Republicans of Mississippi have issued a call for a State convention on the 23d instant, signed by Jeffers, Woffords, Fiske, Field, Warner, Moorman, and others. They claim to be the true exponents of President Grant's policy, repudiate the Executive Committee and organization of the extreme Radicals, and declare their advocacy of reconstruction strictly in accordance with the congressional plan. They advise such a course as will promote harmony and fraternal feeling between men of all sections and colors. They say we can and must all live together as friends. The movement seems to be favorably received.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—In his first inaugural Washington said: "The magnitude and difficulty of the trust which the voice of my countrymen have called me bring sufficient cares to awaken, in the wisest and most experienced citizen, a distrust in his powers to carry on the great and responsible duties, and to doubt his qualifications for so grand and high a trust." In his first inaugural, Grant said: "The responsibilities of my position are great, but I assume them without fear." There is the first contrast—the diffidence and dignity of the one, and the arrogant self-sufficiency of the other.—Washington did not enter the Executive Mansion as into a grand gift establishment; but how is it with the second Washington? He was approached by one man, whom he afterwards appointed Secretary of the Treasury, with a \$65,000 check; by his future Secretary of the Navy, with a deed to a furnished house in Philadelphia; by his Attorney-General that was to be, with an expensive library; and so on ad infinitum, each one that hoped for office coming with an expensive gift to purchase it.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP.—Senator Sprague, who has recently visited the most of the Cotton States, speaks in a very interesting strain upon the condition of the country. The next cotton crop, will not, he thinks, exceed two millions and a quarter of bales. Owing to the uncertainty of colored labor, it has become unprofitable to carry on large plantations, and most of the crop is now furnished by farms that yield from one to five, and so on up to fifty bales.

War or Peace.

That there are powerful popular elements in this country who believe that a war with England would be the best thing that could happen for the United States is true. Wherefore? Because it is believed that such a war would give us the river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence as a free outlet for our Western agricultural products, and all British North America for a new field of enterprise, and would give, moreover, such an impulse to American manufactures as to make this country wholly independent of English goods and able to outsell her in other markets. There are, also, many men of this warlike school who believe that it is now with the United States and England as it was with Rome and Carthage, and that this new conflict for the supremacy must some day come to the same conclusion as the old one.

All these elements of hostility to England, including three or four hundred thousand able-bodied Irish born and warlike American citizens, are for pushing the ultimatum suggested but not proposed by Senator Sumner. But on the other hand, through all the ramifications of American society there are the holders of the government bonds, and bondholders and banks and merchants and shippers and property holders generally have a paramount interest in the preservation of peace with England. They generally believe that a war with the United States would eventually be the destruction of the British empire, beginning with a revolution in Ireland; but they also believe that such a war meantime would involve this country in repudiation and financial and political chaos. This peace party contends, likewise, that while peace with England is indispensable to the payment of our national debt, financial order and the development of our vast internal resources and our rapidly expanding foreign trade, it will also best serve our "manifest destiny" idea of the progressive annexation of neighboring territories, North as well as South.

The administration of General Grant is with this peace party.

[N. Y. Herald.

PROTECTION—FREE TRADE.—Political economy is a science whose truths are not based upon geographical lines. For instance, it would hardly be asserted even by Horace Greely that while a protective tariff is a wise measure for this country as it now stands, yet free trade would be better for it if its northern boundary line ran where Mason & Dixon's does. We confess, however, that we cannot understand the teachings of the advocates of protection if they do not substantially hold this opinion. We suppose that Greely would be a protectionist if New York were a separate nation; and so, supposing, we do not understand why he does not advocate the passage of laws laying a heavy tax upon every manufactured article carried into that State, a high tariff would be beneficial to Canada; and so the remarkable consequence follows that both countries would gain by restricting trade between the two. But how if Canada should be annexed to the United States? Surely it would be best to keep up the two high tariffs as otherwise both Canada and the United States would be injured by annexation! Or, on the other hand, if it would promote the prosperity of both to have free trade after annexation, why would not that be the best policy? The reader can follow up this line of thought for himself. We are not quite certain that there is not some fallacy in the argument, though we do not see where it is.

Again: Greely would denounce a law which should provide that Senator Trumbull should purchase his salaries from Senator Sprague, or, failing to do so, should pay into the Treasury of the United States twenty, or fifty, or a hundred per cent. of the money value of any salaries that he might buy from any one else. Yet this is exactly what every tariff law provides. The only difference is that nobody's name is mentioned. Yet Mr. Greely, with the utmost earnestness, and evidently with the idea that he is a great authority on politico-economical questions, advocates in his paper these absurd ideas. We write without one iota of prejudice. We would as lief be a protectionist as a free-trader.—We have questions before us so much more important to our welfare that we can discuss this one without being at all influenced by unworthy considerations. Will Mr. Greely enlighten us.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The New York Herald construes the recent letter of Chief Justice Chase, on the occasion of the memorial celebration over the graves of the Federal dead at Magnolia, as a mild but unmistakable bid for the next Presidency. The Herald evidently considers the Chief Justice as just the man to lead to victory the new and powerful party, the formation of which within the next year or two is regarded as a fixed fact.

The widow of Mr. Colt, of pistol fame, has an income of \$400,000 a year.