

The Fairfield Herald.

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THE FAIRFIELD HERALD
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"POSSUM" HUNTING—A SONG.
Old Master he loved possum, and love
to hunt him, too;
We niggers would go long wid him to put
de business through.
De dogs on de plantation would bark and
wag der tails,
And when dey couldn't jump de fence,
would squeeze 'em through de rails;
And come a feller'n' after us fast as dey
could go;
For when we went a possuming dey all
was shoo to know.
De' de rain might be drizzling, and it be
a awful dark,
A nigger den would a-say climb right up
de tree like de devil,
And peep around about him to see what
he would see.
Old Master he would surely den creep up
wid his eye,
And 'gin to cut upon dat tree wid most
powerful whack.
Afore de nigger could come down de tree
would mostly fall—
Then smack among de dogs would light de
possum nig and all,
De dogs would pitch upon 'em both and
most tar dem in half.
Old Master he would stand aside and kill
hisself wid laugh.
When at last, dat nigger did scramble
out'n de dirt—
He would be a most naked, and mious ob
his shirt,
But he would wid us 'joy it, and hold de
possum tight,
And Master'd let him hab it, which we all
the' 't was right.
Weed slip de possum in a bag, and 'gin to
hunt again.
And hab a jolly time ob it—no matter
bout de rain.
For our fun right heavy a times we'd hab
to pay—
When 'mong de briars in de swamp we'd
come to lose our way.
This only happened when 'twas dark, for
when the stars shone bright,
By de "seven pinters" we was shoo to come
out right,
Sometimes de dogs would strike a trail
and shut de way like de devil,
And stop de hunt—and den we'd know dat
dey had seen de evil;
At oder times we'd hunt all night and not
go home 'till day;
And fresh as larks turn out to work as ef
it was only play.
Old Master he'd be kind to us, and give
us a little dram,
Old Mistress send us biscuits, and extra
extra loaf of ham,
We'd fatten up de possums for our Christ-
mas pigs;
And when we'd fed on possum fat, we'd
sing and dance our jig,
We all was slick and happy den, and 'joy-
ed our possum grease;
Dese was de times afore de war, de times
of piping peace.
But de war it den come on, and Lincoln
set us free,
Old Master he was killed—and we se as
poor as de dog de pig,
De game laws stop our hunting—we all
must 'be de law,
What good does voting do us? It don't
fill up our crav,
Dese young nigs may like it, and boast of
equal rights,
But gib to us, Old Master's days—and
dem good possum nights.
AN OLD 15TH.

President Grant's Inaugural Address.
The following is the Inaugural Address of the President:
Fellow Citizens: Under Providence, I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws and so far as lay in my power to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided I trust by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, the public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress.
It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, and government by the people, through their chosen representatives, and that our own great republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought—together with rapid transit by steam—all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was through-out the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.
The effects of the late civil strife

have been to free the slave and make him a citizen; yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him, give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment that he will receive.
The States lately at war with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them, that would not be exercised in any other State, under like circumstances.
In the first year of the past administration, the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was to the interest of this country, the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected, constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.
In the future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition.
I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of the Government's becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by steam, have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our great Master is preparing the world in His own good time, to become a nation, speaking our language, and when arms and swords will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our commerce to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of silver, gold, and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land; to the end that the proceeds of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producers; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and a share in the carrying trade of the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country; to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports—the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influence of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination. A war of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits is expensive even against the weakest people, and demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization, should make us lenient to the Indian. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society, by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own consciences for having made it.
All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support, and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.
It has been my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating the methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of rules adopted will be maintained.
I acknowledge before this assembly representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render to them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibility that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have

scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place and position and was entirely without influence or acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking any promotion or command and without a revengeful feeling towards any section or individual.
Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day, I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

Georgia News.
Mr. Stephens was serenaded a day or two ago.
An Atlanta thief stole two thousand cigars.
The State Road is using steel rails around the depot.
The Catoosa Springs will be open in time for the coming season.
A strike for an increase of wages is threatened at the railroad shops in Atlanta.

Advices from all parts of the State are unfavorable for the early fruit crop.
The Government buildings in Atlanta will be commenced at once.
The Western and Atlantic Railroad has now above seventy engines in working order, and thirty are first class.
Frank Victory, aged fifteen years, married Henrietta Hair, aged thirteen in Columbus, on the 27th. She gained her first Victory at an early age.
Allen J. Jones, Book Keeper of the Southern Bank of Georgia, left Savannah, in company with his wife, to visit his father on the line of the Northern Railroad in South Carolina. Some leaving the depot of this road, he has not been seen or heard from, and much anxiety is felt by his friends.

Feeding Value of Products.
Some one, and we do not know who, writing upon the relative value of different articles of food for stock, thinks that that chemistry has caused numerous errors and mistakes to creep into the minds of farmers. For instance, by chemical analysis, we learn that wheat straw contains one third per cent. of nitrogen (the forming substance), and clover hay contains one and three fourths per cent.; we are led to believe that clover hay is nearly five times as nutritious as wheat straw, that therefore it will take only one-fifth part as much clover hay to feed a cow with as wheat straw.
So with regard to roots; we learn from the chemical researchers that turnips contain ninety-one per cent. of water, and only one-sixth of nitrogen. Accordingly we are induced to estimate turnips at only one-half of the value of the wheat straw, or in other words, we should feed double the weight of turnips than of straw for the same result. He thinks that every farmer who has ever practiced feeding turnips will accord to them a much higher value for feeding stock than chemistry assigns them.

Personal Items.
Therea, the singer, has bought a 138,000 franc palace.
Mrs. Laura Fair is lecturing with success in Sacramento.
The King of Sweden has bought an American sewing machine.
General Badaeu's life of General Grant has been translated into German.
Edwin Booth, in playing Hamlet, uses the skull of a horse thief named Glover.
Francis Warden, A. T. Stewart's partner, who recently died in Paris, left a fortune of \$10,000,000.

Gleanings.
The receipts from opium in India, last year, were over eight million pounds.
A Hungarian bandit has just murdered his thirty fifth victim.
Bigham Young's one hundred and seventieth child has "arisen to call him blessed."
South Bend, Indiana, annually ships from 6,000 to 7,000 wagons to all parts of the United States.
Seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, so far, have been contributed toward the Greeley monument.
The nomination by the Democrats of ex-Governor English for Congress in the Connecticut First (Hawley's) District means business. Last year General Hawley, Republican, was elected to fill the vacancy by 633 majority, General Grant's majority being 1,001.

A Shocking Crime.
Brief mention was made in yesterday's News of a case of burning to death reported at the coroner's office as having taken place at the Bellevue Plantation, in Christ Church Parish, and yesterday Deputy Coroner Burke repaired to the scene for the purpose of holding an inquest. The deceased was a colored woman named Susannah Piptin. She was found dead before the fireplace of her house on Monday morning, with a portion of the clothing upon the front of her body, from the waist upwards, burned off, together with the skin. The face was also badly burned. On examination many wounds and bruises were found upon various parts of the body. The head and clothing, too, had evidently been soaked with kerosene oil, while upon the floor in the bed room were several large blood stains, which had been partially washed away.
The testimony taken showed that Piptin, the woman's husband, had returned from the city on Saturday afternoon previous to the tragedy with a supply of whiskey; that during Saturday night and Sunday morning he inflicted several severe beatings upon his wife, and was heard to say he would kill her anyhow, as he never could do anything as long as she lived, and that he had taken his only child, an infant, on Sunday afternoon to a woman living in an adjoining house, asking her to care for and nurse it, as his wife was sick. On Monday she called in his neighbors, and showed them the body of his wife lying as above described. His own version of the mystery is that his wife became drunk on Sunday night, fell out of the bed and broke her nose, causing it to bleed upon the floor of the bedroom, and afterwards arose, lighted a kerosene lamp, and walked into the front room of the house. When he arose on Monday morning he found her lying before the fireplace, burned and dead.

Deputy Burke states that the people living upon the plantation displayed remarkable reticence in speaking of the affair, and it was necessary for him to remain over a night upon the scene, to sift the matter to the bottom. He also states that the general impression among them is that Piptin murdered his wife, and afterwards attempted to burn her body with the aid of kerosene oil.
The jury of the inquest rendered a verdict of death from burning, caused by circumstances unknown to the jurors.
Piptin was arrested, brought to the city and committed to jail.—*Charles ton News.*

Frozen Combs.
Editor of the *Poultry World*: Thinking it may be of service to some of your readers to know of a thoroughly effective cure of frozen comb, which is a constantly occurring grievance to breeders and owners of the large-combed breeds at this season. About three weeks ago a Spanish cockerel in my possession had his comb and wattles severely frozen. I immediately treated him as follows: Every morning I rubbed the afflicted parts with a preparation consisting of two parts of distilled glycerine and one part of turpentine. At noon I applied sweet oil and rose water (3 parts of former and 1 of latter), and in the evening the glycerine and turpentine again.

At the present writing the bird is entirely cured, the comb and wattles presenting almost the same appearance as if they had never been "frippied." M. D. N.

Subduing Bees.
The stings of bees were given them for the protection of their stores. They are not disposed to sting when not in danger, and every bee which does sting dies. Away from their own hive they rarely make an attack. The natural dread of stings deters many from keeping bees who would be glad to do so. In the use of modern hives the danger of being stung is lessened, as these give you facilities for subduing them. A bee with its honey-sack full never stings. When you alarm a colony of bees, they all instinctively at once fill their sacks with honey, and after time has been allowed them to do this, their hive can be opened and examined with no danger from their anger.—*Mrs. Tapp.*

The invention of the circular saw is generally attributed to Capt. Dandell, of Maine, who died a few weeks ago at the age of 89. This is a mistake, says a New York paper. The circular saw was invented by Joseph Murray, of Mansfield, England, son of an old servant of the Byron family, whom Lord Byron, the poet, often speaks of in his letters as "Old Joe Murray." The first saw of the kind ever made is still shown by his descendant.

Mr. J. M. Crockett, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Lancaster died at his residence in that county, on Thursday morning, at the advanced age of 72 years. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty years.

Dignified.
As a part of the history of these bizarre times, we give the following unique and attractive colloquy that ensued in the National House of Representatives on the bill to increase salaries of Congressmen and others.

The display of exalted statesmanship must bring a throb of pride to every American heart.
Mr. Stevenson—I believe if all the present members of the House were turned out, and half of us were being turned out, (laughter) we could not on the average do as well as our business as we are doing here. Mr. Stevenson declared that the salaries paid by the government were sufficient to secure the services of good and proper men. He was satisfied with his present salary.
Mr. Dickey—Speak for yourself.
Mr. Stephenson—Vehemently—I will speak for myself, and you too. I believe it is enough for you. [Laughter.] I believe it is.

ALL YOU ARE WORTH.
[Laughter.] I would not hire you for the balance of your life at that rate. [Loud laughter.]
Mr. Dickey—You never made five thousand dollars in your life outside of your salary as a member of Congress.
Stevenson—I have made ten thousand in a single case, and I doubt if the gentleman ever did the like.
Mr. Dickey—Then you fooled your client. [Laughter.]
Mr. Stephenson—I do not know why the gentleman from Pennsylvania endeavors to inject nonsense in everything in this House.
Mr. Dickey—I should like to inject some sense into the gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.]
Mr. Stephenson—The gentleman might engraff some sense in me if he had any himself. If I could buy the gentleman at what he really is worth and sell him again at what he thinks he is worth, I never would need any salary from Congress. [Laughter.]
Mr. Hoar made the point of order that this debate was unworthy of the character of the House and ought not to be permitted to proceed, and the chairman sustained the point of order.

A New way to kindle a Fire.
On the 26th of December a fire occurred in Goodyear's India Rubber Works at Naugatuck, Connecticut, which originated in an unheeded manner. In the proofs of loss, the claimsants make the following remarkable statement: The superintendent who was in the room where the fire originated and at the time, states that while one of the workmen was handling rubber goods the air seemed to be charged with electricity, it being in the midst of a violent snow storm, the mercury meanwhile being at or near zero; then there seemed to come from his hand a flame, which instantly communicated with the goods and dry pine of the building, the fire not being under their control for a moment. Others in the neighborhood received severe shocks of electricity on that day in their houses.—*Washington Star.*

Peace With the Modocs.
The inglorious Modoc war is over. We are informed by our special correspondent with the Peace Commissioners that the Indians have accepted the terms offered them by the United States authorities, and will surrender to the military and go on a reservation either in Oregon or California. The promise given them that they would be protected from the civil powers in Oregon while en route to and on their new reservation, and the assurance that the promise would be kept, which the presence of a representative of the Herald in their midst afforded no doubt influenced their councils and decided them to yield. This is good news for President Grant on an inaugurative eve.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Trapping.
Trapping is getting to be a lucrative business in the lower part of our county. More than two hundred minks were caught last fall, on the waters of Coronaker Creek and Salsuda River, and their hides secured.—Mink furs sell readily at \$2.50 each. Several fine Otter have been caught, and trapping will be as profitable here perhaps, as in the Rocky Mountains. The trapper's outfit is not expensive, and the trouble of carrying on the business very slight.—*Abbeville Medium.*

To day Mark Twain is droller and more popular than ever. His literary as well as financial future appears to be established. Worth some \$5,000 himself, his wife has in her own right property valued at \$250,000. If he were in straitened circumstances, he could easily clear \$10,000 a year by lecturing, and so it is useless to waste any further sympathy on the unfortunate man.

It is claimed that sin ore has been discovered at Steddel, Pike county, Ind.

Sensible Sentiment.
M. J. Wicks, of the exploded Savings Bank of Memphis, challenged William Rule, of the Knoxville Chronicle, for writing and publishing a letter about his financial management. Rule immediately exposed the fellow, saying in his reply:
"I do not seek a reputation for courage gained in that way. If you are more anxious to investigate the matter of cowliness than I am, you are at liberty to make the investigation in your own way and until you are fully satisfied. I do not propose to leave the country, but will continue to pursue my legitimate business, going wherever and whenever that business calls me. While I do not recognize the so-called 'code of honor,' I wish you to distinctly understand that I fully recognize the right of self-defense. I do not court, but on the contrary, avoid personal difficulties with my fellows, but when attacked, I shall not hesitate to defend myself as promptly and effectually as necessity may seem to require.

"You ask me to fight you a duel. And for what? Because I have made statements concerning you, the truth of which I can prove, and the falsity of which you do not offer to show. I do not propose to pandor to the barbarous prejudices of depraved minds by setting myself up as a target, to give you the opportunity of a so-called vindication of your honor. I have no respect for any such foolish notions. They may be in accordance with your ideas of honor and courage, but they are not with mine. Words cannot express my contempt for such folly. It is not proof of courage, but of cowardice. It is not evidence of manliness, but of a weak concession to a heathenish and brutal custom. It is not the way to defend a gentleman's honor, but a practical confession of his inability to defend it in the manner prescribed by an enlightened Christian public sentiment and the laws of civilized people."

Seven Wonders of the World.
As many of our readers use this expression or have heard it, we reproduce here an enumeration of the seven wonders, knowing that they are new to many of them.
The seven wonders of the world are among the traditions of childhood, and yet it is a remarkable fact that 99 persons out of 100 who might be asked the question could not name them. They are the pyramids—the mystery of the past—the enigma of the present—and the enduring for the future ages of this world. The temple, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the most celebrated city of Assyria, and the residence of the king of that country after the destruction of Nineveh. The Chrysolophantine statue of Jupiter (Olympus), the most renowned work of Phidias, the illustrious artist of Greece. The statue was formed of gold, and was sitting on a throne almost touching the summit of the temple, which was 70 feet high. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was 220 years in building, and which was 425 feet in length and 220 feet in breadth, and supported by 117 marble columns of the Ionic order, sixty feet high. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassos, erected to the memory of Mausolus, the King of the Caria, by his wife Artemesia, B. C. 353. The Pharos at Alexandria, a lighthouse erected by Ptolemy Soter at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria. It was 450 feet high, and could be seen at a distance of 100 miles, and upon which is inscribed "King Ptolemy, to the gods, the saviors, for the benefit of sailors." Lastly, the Colossus at Rhodes, a brazen image of Apollo, 104 Grecian feet in height, and which was located at the entrance of one of the harbors of the city of Rhodes.

A Dangerous Experiment.
A most radical innovation upon a long established custom in relation to the institution of marriage has been effected in California, where the old theory that man and wife are one is abolished. A new law establishes the equality of husband and wife, and declares that the two can contract with each other and sue each other as if they had never been married. It is to be feared that this reform will hardly meet the expectations of its originators. Lawsuits after marriage with husband and wife respectively in the positions of plaintiff and defendant, would not seem to be calculated to promote domestic felicity. Besides such a law would surely lead to perpetual litigation. It is dangerous for a wife to be able to sue her husband for breach of contract in case he should fail to fulfill a promise to buy her a new bonnet or a silk dress.

Ancient Freemasonry.
It is on record (Nicholas Stone's manuscript) that St. Alban obtained a charter for a Lodge in the third century of the Christian Era. Still later we have record of Generals' Assembly of English Masons, at York, in 926, when Edwin, Edward was chosen Grand Master.

A Strange Monster.
A gentleman recently from the Shelton, Laurel district of North Carolina, some forty miles from this place, informs us that the people in that "densely thicketed" country are greatly excited in regard to the appearance, upon several different places, of a huge mountain monster, the species of which is unknown. Mr. George Anderson, one of the gentlemen residing in the Laurel county, being one of the persons who saw the monster, also furnishes us with the following description of it.
"I was out in the jungle hunting up some lost hogs, when all a sudden there came into my path a beast, the appearance of which, I must confess, caused me to quake for the first time in many years. Aside from its strange and unusual appearance, the unearthly yell it uttered on perceiving me, which reverberated and reverberated through the forest, was enough to shake the senses of the most daring adventurer. The animal was some hundred yards distant from me and appeared to be a huge black bear with mane and head like a lion, but had horns like an elk upon it. Its tail was long and bushy, with dark and light rings around it to its extremity. Its eyes gamed like a panther's, and its size was that of an ordinary ox but somewhat longer. Just previous to making its appearance I had shot off my gun at a squirrel, and felt little prepared to meet such a ferocious beast without any weapon of defense. I immediately set about reloading my rifle, but had scarcely begun when it started toward me. I retreated in as good order as possible, and must say I did some good running—not looking back until I had reached an open spot, when I found the animal had disappeared in the Laurel thicket. This is no story, Mr. Editor, gotten up to scare naughty children. I am not the only one who has seen the monster—several have seen it since I did; and, as sheep and calves are lately missing, it is presumed to be a carnivorous brute. Many have fortified their houses to prevent a night attack from the strange monster, the like of which was never seen in these mountains before. Some think it has escaped from some rambling menagerie, while others superstitiously think it is sent to warn people of some great approaching danger.—*Jonesboro (Tennessee) Advertiser.*

Southern News.
Florida is shipping oranges to California and receiving in return California pears.
A puma was killed near Maryport, Fla., recently. His body was five feet in length.
Mr. Theobald Fehrback, who was recently found near Augusta with his throat out, is dead.
The Florida Baptist is the name of a new religious journal just started in Lake City, in the interest of the Baptist Church.
Mr. Edmund A. Pendleton, formerly of Virginia, but for many years a citizen of Augusta, died on Monday, aged eighty-two.

Wm. H. Mallory, of Pensacola, was shot and killed by his partner in mercantile business, in Galveston, Texas, on the 15th ult.
A murder occurred in Walton county, Ga., on Friday last (21st). A Mr. Milton Stringer was killed by a young Mr. James Allen. Whiskey.

Wesley Buchanan, a notorious negro was captured in Gordon county, Ga., after being shot by the Marshal. He had once escaped from jail.
The bark Oneco, Savannah to Callao, mysteriously caught fire among the cargo and was partly scuttled. The fire was fortunately extinguished.

Col. William A. Reid, formerly one of the proprietors of the Mason Telegraph, has been appointed Judge of the County Court of Putnam, Ga.
Milledgeville has organized a Young Men's Christian Association. Missionaries will soon be equipped and sent to Atlanta, says the miscellaneous Savannah News.

A young man named Byington was killed, and one or two other persons seriously injured by the fall of a scaffold recently a Stephen's Pottery on the Eatonton and Gordon Railroad.
Says the Mason Telegraph: An altercation occurred while the up passenger train was at Wooten Station, between Mr. John Haley and a young man named West, in which the former was shot and probably killed.

Messrs. Clark and Collins, formerly of Marianna Fla., while passing through a man's yard in Holmes county, were arrested and committed to jail on a charge of conspiring to kill a rob the aforesaid man. The prisoners say they were going to log.

Armed Boats of the Ocean—The crests of the waves.