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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

AN ACCOMMODATING POLITICIAN.

Nothing, perhaps, exhibits in a clearer light the demoralization of the times, than the readiness with which men of ability, among the former leaders of public sentiment, surrender their old and cherished political principles, and accept those views which they formerly abhorred and denounced. We do not allude to the issues of slavery and anti-slavery, or of secession, or whatever the results of war have either settled or made impracticable, but we speak of fundamental principles, essential to the preservation of the old government.

Few politicians have, in former days, exhibited a greater disposition to accommodate themselves to circumstances, to yield to, and endeavor to get ahead of, vicious popular sentiment, more readily, than Mr Seward, the present Secretary of State. More than all others, are Mr. Seward and Mr Greeley responsible for the present departure of the country from the great landmarks of American liberty. The selfishness of political ambition prompted them to rouse the lion, the *vox populi*, and to fill the public mind with wild theories of a misguided *progress*. Mr. Seward, for several years, has seemed to wake up to the necessity of checking the *lion*, yet all his efforts have been unavailing. Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, has the lion under subjection, attempting to manage him with whip and spur. We were, therefore, unprepared to hear from Mr. Seward the following expressions, which our Chapel Hill correspondent some days ago, represented him as having used in his late brief speech at that place. He says that Mr. Seward remarked:

"If the interest of America demanded State sovereignty, he was for that; if it demanded a metropolitan government, he was for it."

Here, it seems, Mr. Seward is getting back to his old stand-point, his disposition to be all things to all men. He thus ignores as at least dubious, the devotion to the old government and the Constitution, which he has evinced for the last four years, and still upholds in his occasional utterances of President Johnson and his policy.

These few seemingly *ad captandum* words, we take it, contain in a nutshell the gist of the great controversy now pending, and which has really been pending ever since the formation of the Republican party. Between the Conservative men of the country and the Republicans or Radicals. The changes rung by the Radicals upon "Union," "loyalty," "traitors and treason," "equality before the law," *et. cet.*, are simply demagogical instruments, by which they seek to destroy the old government and to inaugurate the "metropolitan" despotism.

What is best for America? Where will all the experiment is made? The old government, rightly administered, administered in the spirit and according to the intent of its founders, proved itself for eighty years to be "the best government the world ever saw." It failed only when it ceased to be administered according to the spirit and intent of the Constitution. It was good enough for any people until captious fanatics of the North and moderate pro-slavery men at the South under the promptings of a wild and unbridled political ambition, determined to destroy it. The old government was not perfect. Nothing human can be made so. Unfortunately, the fathers could not look into futurity could not provide against the developments of progress relied too much upon the continued harmony and patriotism of the various sections, yielded too much to the spirit of compromise, and, hence, did not as carefully and as fully define the powers of the State and the national government as they should have done. Washington, after several years experience, foresaw the rock upon which the nation might split, and warned it of the danger in his Farewell address. The experience of a few years ought to have satisfied our leading men that the machinery of the government had shrunk and needed refitting. The halcyon era of the Monroe administration was the time to have adjusted the machinery and put on additional breaks, both to the encroachments of the Federal and the State governments. But after this necessary work was neglected until the period of virtue of the country was seriously taken and partyism, not patriotism, ruled the nation.

Shall we have a government, more monarchical in its character, which they are constantly attempting to put on us, which they claim is the only one adapted to the present state of things, or shall we go on enlarging our domain, destroying the rights and power of the State governments, and, placing the entire power of the government in a central cabal at Washington, drive on to despotism? Which would be best for America, i. e. the whole people of America, we presume no honest far-seeing statesman can doubt. We have tried the one and found it defective, but nevertheless good in its designs, one which might prove a blessing for all time, if properly adjusted. The other is an untried experiment, but one which may prove an unmitigated evil. Give us our old government, with the powers of the national and State governments better defined and better guarded, rather than risk the turmoil and blood through which we may pass in establishing on American soil a government totally diverse to the principles of a Republican government.

— The rice mills at Savannah are being put in good repair preparatory to the season's business.

JUDGE BARNES.—EDGECOMBE SPECIAL COURT.

The telegraph on yesterday did not fully and correctly state the ruling of his Honor, Judge Barnes, at the special term of Oyer and Terminer which was held in Edgecombe County last week. It represented him as having adjourned the Court, because negroes were summoned as jurors, saying that he had taken an oath to support the State laws, which do not recognize the right of negroes to sit on juries. The Tarboro *South Side* received since the publication of the telegram, then gives the facts in the case.

"COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER. This Court commenced on Monday, Judge Barnes presiding, and on Tuesday he delivered to the Grand Jury an appropriate and forcible charge and ordered a special room in the house for the State vs. John Taylor and Jim Knight, charged with the murder of Mr. Cotchin. The counsel for the prisoners (Messrs. Boggs & Johnston) asked the Court to instruct the Sheriff to summon from *all the colors* who were tax payers. This was declined, but the Sheriff was directed to summon from a *original list of tax payers possessing the proper colors*. The case was called on Wednesday morning, and the Sheriff returned that, as the County Court had not revised the jury list, since the ordered Civil Suckles, he had summoned only white freeholders. The prisoners' counsel challenged the array and demanded a trial at this term or to be discharged; and after a long the debate, mostly between Mr. Biggs for the prisoners and Mr. Howard for the prosecution the Judge overruled the challenge and informed the prisoners counsel that he would continue the case for them. I am all free, and made the remark doubt as to whether a fair trial could be had from the present jury. The prisoners' counsel moved upon error, and that a [illegible] be had for the term formed from the tax payers [illegible] to the order of Sheriff [illegible] and found [illegible] record.

On Friday the examination proceeded, with the exception of the Attorney General, that, [illegible] Judge Barnes [illegible] would [illegible] a jury list, which [illegible] the constitution of the [illegible] to discharge the prisoners. [illegible] that the Court [illegible] prove utterly [illegible] of a number of cases, [illegible] adjourned.

On Saturday Jesse Richard was arraigned [illegible] Matthew King, and being [illegible] pleaded guilty, was arraigned Monday. The age of the prisoner Moore of Martin, for his defence.

Owing to the decision of Judge Barnes, the case [illegible] continued until the next term. As the law now stands, no case can be tried by any jury until the County Court meets and makes proper provisions for revising the lists in accordance with General Order No. 32. The sooner this is done, the sooner we may expect to have the public business transacted.

Much has been said in the Courts by our Judges, in the Constitution and laws of the State and the United States, which they are sworn to support are affected by the orders of the military commander, is an embarrassing and perplexing duty. They are sworn [illegible] office, to swear that [illegible] orders come to them [illegible] they will proceed [illegible] such letters or orders not [illegible] In this matter of juries the [illegible] requires that the lists shall be made up from "taxable freeholders, only of [illegible] Gen. Sickles' Gen. [illegible] and who shall have [illegible] the current year, as qualified to serve as jurors." Here there is no reference to the "color or intelligence qualifications." Under such circumstances, what is a judge to do?

It may be said that the State is without a Constitution and laws. We reply that the Military act, so far from declaring this, specially recognizes them but pronounces them provisional merely, that is, in force until a new government is established in the manner prescribed.

Chief Justice Chase, in the order which he made a few days since, in the Circuit Court, expressly recognized the validity and binding obligation of the law of the State in this matter. He directed the Marshal, in summoning grand and petit jurors, to make no distinction, on account of color or race, among persons *otherwise qualified* to serve." Accordingly, only such colored persons as were "freeholders," and "well qualified," were summoned.

THE PATH OF DUTY.

The following remarks of the Wilming[illegible] we think, is folly with our views, that we take pleasure in giving the editorial form.

[illegible] the intermeddlers of those northern men [illegible] the people have long [illegible] whose opinions now have [illegible] to throw aside the present reserve and [illegible] and give the voice of the South the benefit of their experience and wisdom. He says that they do not endanger others, and are not followed even by friends, will have its proper influence. [illegible] men will come before our people, now, when their advice and aid is more needed than ever. Their effort will be wonderfully improving them to the patriotism and sagacity of the South. Let the old time lead [illegible] North Carolinians respect and honor, speak out, and their advice will be heeded.

Extravagancy, about which Europe has lately been so great a turmoil, has, for one of the favorite amusements of its inhabitants, cat races. Each worthy burgher takes his cat in a bag two miles from town, and, at a given a signal they all shake their bags, the cats keep cats scared to death, and run home as fast as they can go. The first cat that reaches the town gate is the winner.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between Mr. W. H. Ferris and Mr. W. Gilmore Simms, of this city, has been furnished for publication.

From time to time substantial evidence reaches us that there is a party in the North which knows no distinction of State or section in the charitable desire to give food to the hungry and clothing to the naked; and, while such a party exists, we cannot be entirely despondent or feel that all hope is gone. It may be long before the turning point in our fortunes is reached; but, come when it may, it will find fresh in our gratitude and in our remembrance the names of those who have contributed their mite for the aid of the poor of the South.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New York, May 21, 1867.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will please find a certificate of deposit for $35, being the contribution of the officers and employees of this office, for the relief of their destitute brethren of the South. As the contributors are desirous that the "widow's mite" should be productive of all the good possible, I leave very respectfully to request, in the name that you will give the distribution your personal supervision.

Very respectfully,
W. HAWKINS FERRIS.

W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., Charleston, S. C.

WOODLANDS, S. C., June 8, 1867.

My Dear Sir:—I am sensibly touched by the compliment paid me by yourself and the officers and employees of the Treasury Department of New York. Personally acquainted with most of them, as I am, and long since made sensible of their worth and general intelligence, through repeated associations and kindnesses to myself, it is expected to think that I possess their confidence. I have received the certificate of deposit for $35, their and your contribution, which you have sent to me, and perhaps well timed to the necessities of our people. I have proceeded to its distribution in such manner as I have thought best, and in full exercise of the discretion which you have accorded me. You speak of it as the "widow's mite," and the best thus given, has been a mite to my appropriation of it. Our county is filled with widows and with orphans. Among these there are thousands who never claimed about their privations—*who suffer and to silent!* But it is impossible wholly to conceal the fact that they *do* suffer. I have applied your handsome donation almost wholly to this class of persons, and all these, and their circumstances, are wholly within my knowledge. Most of them are persons who have been habitually independent, free from care, accustomed to indulgence, living in comfort, if not in the enjoyment of absolute affluence. Many of them, now, are not merely destitute of help, and the attendance of ordinary servants, but, as I believe, suffer from a want of the simplest and most wholesome food. Your donation will be made to relieve from much privation; will afford comforts to revive an exhausted nature, to encourage a rapidly declining hope, to say nothing of a *tottering faith*. What I say of the *two* of whom I speak, is, I am sad to say, the truth as respects our entire county; and I see no prospect of change or relief. The South, unless the government shall rise to that highest wisdom in government, which is magnanimity, *substituted to be the instinct of the times*? The wisdom of government can only be shaped by the morals of society. If your people, generally, could feel as those do who, like yourselves, are prepared to recognize humanity, irrespective of politics and party, there would be no difficulty. But I must not trespass upon a doubtful province. It is not to be denied to me, that in the present aspect of the country, I should despond. My better nature prompts me still to hope. You will be so good as to say to my friends and yours, your asses lates, that their "widow's mite," in my hands, shall not be wasted, and you may assure them that its good will be gratefully felt, and frankly acknowledged, and, under scriptural assurance, you may add that the compensative returns, in blessings, will certainly reach them after "certain days."

It will be always grateful to me to serve my people, as the agent of those generous friends whom you so honorably represent.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient and obliged serv't,
W. GILMORE SIMMS.

W. HAWKINS FERRIS, Esq., U. S. Treasury, New York.

PERFECT ACCIDENT AT THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC. On Wednesday night the little Japanese called "All Right" shot down the rope and reached the middle of the downward course, when, to the horror of the thousands who were gazing upon the awful movement, one of the cords attached to the dress circle fixings to brace the main rope gave way. The latter, relaxing its rigidity by the sudden outlet, fell a few feet downward, and then shot upward with a twang like the snapping of an arrow string, and the little performer was flung from his hold high into air, and in an instant was dashed through space full fifty feet to the floor in the middle aisle below. It would be useless to attempt to picture the scene that ensued. The screeches of the terrified women rang fearfully piercing through the halls, while the men, with cheeks blanched to the whiteness of a corpse, sat as if frozen to their seats with terror. Several of the ladies fell swooning in their boxes, and were carried out into the ante rooms.

In his fall the right side of his head was fearfully crushed. Both his ankles were very badly sprained. His right side and his pelvis were also seriously injured. The physicians believe, however, that notwithstanding the injuries he has sustained, that if there be no internal hurt, of which at noon but there was no sign, he will recover in a short time from the effects of his fearful fall. They pronounce his escape from instant death as almost miraculous. Not a bone of the child's body was broken. *Herald*

DEPRAVITY.—The New York "Herald" announces that the "women" of the town had a picnic at one of the public parks in that city, on Wednesday, at which were present all the dangerous classes, from sneak thieves to murderers. The swell mob were out in full force, and among the swarm of fashionably dressed women present there was not one who could throw the first stone at her neighbor.

The neighbors of Rev. Joel Lindsey, who whipped his child to death, acquiesce in his light punishment, because he is nearly a fool and has no more babies to be cruel to.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June, 1867.

A Washington letter, recently published in the *Commercial*, giving the details of an interview between General Grant and President Carter, on the subject of the next Presidency, seems to attract the attention of the country, as well it may, for it raises the question, always an exciting one at this stage of the quadrennial period, as to who shall be the next incumbent of the White House. I write this short communication chiefly for the purpose of confirming what is asserted in that letter, to wit: that Grant has announced himself and considers himself a Presidential candidate and to stand. I go back to an conference of last winter. Happening to be in this city during some of the winter months, I called one evening at the rooms of your Cincinnati representative, Mr. Eggleston, where I found that honorable gentleman and several others, among them Judge Carter, in free conversation on political topics, and especially the next Presidency. Judge Carter spoke up: "If Grant wants it, and he's hell-bent on it, we can't keep him out of it." The honorable Ben gave in his testimony to the effect that he knew that Grant was a candidate. Grant had told him as much, though not in so many words. A few days, now he had seen Grant, and had had a long talk with him in the chief room of the House. Grant tried to dodge the [illegible] but he [illegible] question had forced him to [illegible] it, and he necessary to [illegible] run in order to save the [illegible] Grant smiled, and said [illegible] to contradict, but of course [illegible] would take the nomination. Now, the much from Grant's conversation is a positive announcement from anybody else, which he said it construed it as Eggleston and Judge Carter did, into a declaration that Ulysses had at least one eye on the White House. Neither Carter nor Eggleston seemed to like it a bit, for the first choice of each was then and is now Ben Wade. Eggleston, however, conceded since, that Grant would be good enough for him to know the whole family from beginning to end, and he'd have a good friend in the Presidence, if Grant was elected. Some one present suggested that Chase was "running very hard," and would rather be nominated or perish in the attempt. Judge Carter, whose antipathy to Chase is very well known, and is traceable perhaps to the fact that the two were rival candidates in 1861, for a place in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, couldn't hear the chief justice's prospects mentioned without entering a protest, so he remarked, "Oh Chase be d—d! Chase! He has no more show for it than that sign-post," alluding to a crabbed citizen who had just entered the room to poke the fire.

Other names were talked over, but it was conceded on all hands that Grant was the coming man, that if he wanted the office he could certainly get it, and that he certainly wanted it. Some gentleman, who pretended to know whereof he affirmed, said that as far as Grant himself was concerned he preferred the position of General of the United States army, to the doubtful and turbulent honors of the Presidency, but that Mrs. Grant and all the other Grants, except Ulysses, were ambitious in the direction of the White House, and Ulysses had finally yielded his own preference to theirs, and was, without much concealment, a candidate for the Convention of 1868.

Returning again to Mr. Chase's prospects, it was asked whether he could carry the Ohio vote in a national Convention. Eggleston said he couldn't speak for the whole State, but he knew of one district Chase couldn't carry—and that I suppose was the first. It was generally conceded that as a choice second to Grant, Ohio would vote for Wade, and that Wade's friends, whatever else they might do, would see to it that Chase wasn't nominated; they would unite with anybody else's friends to beat him at any rate.

This much, Mr. Editor, for an interview between a bowed the knowing ones as early as [illegible] last, from which you will perceive that General Grant had then made up his mind to be President. True, there is a little of the Cincinnati style of "putting away the crown" about Grant's response to Eggleston's plain question, but a hint from Grant is equal to a declaration from anybody else, and so it may be set down as a fixed fact that the hero of Vicksburg may be the next President of the United States. Chase's friends are undismayed, however, and will not give up the contest until their candidate is beaten in the national convention. The "ring" is already formed. As the initial step in the programme, Mr. Richard C. Parsons, who, as between Chase and the Lord, serves the former first and last, has been called to Washington and installed as Marshal of the Supreme Court, nominally, but really as head center of the Chase ring. All the appointments under the bankrupt act have been entrusted to his care; and "mark it, Horatio," none but good Chase men will be appointed, and from each and every register a good account is expected when the day of reckoning shall come, next summer. There are some who believe Mr. Chase ought to be content where he is. Perhaps he ought, but he isn't.

Soon after his appointment as chief justice, Mr. Lincoln was speaking to Ben. Wade, expressing his surprise that he did not appear to "settle down on the bench and be quiet." "Settle down!" says Ben, "if you sent him to heaven he would try to settle down. He'd want to be and [illegible] and then, when he got that, he'd want to be a mighty sight more." The misfortune with it is that he never surrounds himself with those who can do him any good. His friend in Ohio, they say, who can carry a single congressional district, Judge Swayne, is probably his best battle horse. Judge John's influence is on the wane, and unless that every male relation of his of eighteen years and upward is in office under the Federal government, he is becoming sorely [illegible] and doesn't take that deep interest in politics that he did a few years ago. The bait of secretary of the treasury is offered to him, but it is questionable whether it would change a vote in the Senate. Jay Cooke and the national banks are the main stay of the Chase ring, and have promised to furnish the sinews of war as called upon.

Then comes Ben. Wade, who, if Grant were out of the way, would be undoubtedly the most formidable of all the Republican candidates. He is backed by the leading radicals in the Senate, as is evident from the almost unanimous vote by which he was chosen president of the Senate, as against Fessenden, Chandler assures him of the Michigan delegation, and secures to furnish the needful to offset the National Bank levy in favor of Chase. The tariff men of New England will rally to his support, and raise all the money required for the campaign if necessary; for Wade has but one rule in voting on tariff bills, and that is to go in for the highest figures, whether they be ten per cent. or a hundred per cent. Forney, last winter, called on Wade, and assured him of the Pennsylvania vote, in preference to any other man, even Grant himself. Exactly who authorized J. W. F. to do this is not apparent; and if we are to take the vote of the Pennsylvania legislature in the election of senator as any indication, the proprietor of the "two papers" [illegible] "don't stand very high in the Republican party of that State."

But the question is settled, and what's the use of discussing probable candidates? Colfax was laughed at by a few, [illegible] and the poor little man has been worried [illegible] ever since. He has been writing to the Feenians about Vinegar Hill, to the Christians about the happy land, to the Jews about Jerusalem; to the Baptists in favor of immersion; to the Calvanists in favor of hell fire, to the Catholics in favor of the Pope, and to the radicals hallelujah for the niggers. And as if this wasn't enough to elect a man, he has lectured three thousand four hundred and fifty-five times on buffaloes, bears and wild cats. Morton has aspirations, but no chance. He and Colfax hate each other most cordially, and each will do what in him lies to kill off the other. There are others I might name, but I shall not take up your space at this time.

I see that one of Mr. Fessenden's sons [illegible] appointed a register in bankruptcy [illegible] "Bill" [illegible] Washington [illegible] winter makes [illegible] who is feeling at the [illegible] at the present time.

VERITAS.

[illegible] The Democratic State convention of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday and nominated Judge Sharswood as a candidate for the State supreme Court, adopted resolutions declaring that the Union of the States is perpetual; that every State is entitled to representation in Congress; that each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors; that we oppose any amendment to the State Constitution establishing negro suffrage; that the failure of the tariff bill in the last Congress shows the infidelity of the Republican party to its professions; that the Radical majority in Congress have overthrown the Constitution and dismembered the Union by a series of usurpations, including the denial to ten States of the right of representation and treating them as conquered provinces; and that a rigid economy is necessary in public affairs.

The only speech Jefferson Davis has yet made in Canada was delivered in Niagara during the visit to that place when he was serenaded by the band of the town and a large number of the townspeople. They were invited into Mr Mason's house, where Mr. Davis was staying, and introduced to that gentleman, who expressed his thanks in the following brief speech:

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for the honor you have this evening shown me; it shows that true British manhood to which misfortune is always attractive. May peace and prosperity be forever the blessing of Canada, for she has been the asylum for many of my friends, as she is an asylum for myself. I hope that Canada may forever remain a part of the British empire, and may God bless you all, and the British flag never cease to wave over you."

"I have seen a woman professing to love Christ more than the world clad in a silk dress costing $75; making up and trimming of same, $40; bonnet (or apology for one) $35; velvet mantle $150; diamond ring, $500; watch chain, pin and other trappings, $300. Total, $1,100—all hung upon frail, dying woman. I have seen her, at a meeting in behalf of homeless wanderers in New York, wipe her eyes upon an expensive embroidered handkerchief at the story of their suffering, and when the contribution box came round, take from a well-filled portemonnaie, of costly workmanship, twenty-five cents to aid the society formed to promote their welfare. Ah, thought I, dollars or ribbons, and pennies for Christ."

The battle field of Sadowa, in Austria, is having all its trees cut down. It will be remembered that this wood was the key to the battle of Koniggratz, on the holding of which, for a few minutes, hung victory or defeat. It is now being stripped of its timber by Austrian speculators, and this done to destroy [illegible] of a locality that must forever remind them of a great national humiliation. The trunks of the trees, as they fall before the axe, are found thickly studded with balls, and scores of relic hunters are on the ground industriously extracting them from their hold.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—It is understood that General Pope, our Military Commander, does not consider it his duty to intervene for filling vacancies, except in such offices as are filled by popular elections. It is intended, [illegible] that he will take no action in the matter of a judge of the Supreme Court, [illegible] Judge Lumpkin's vacancy, but leaving the matter where it belongs, under the law, to Georgia, with the State Executive. *Richmond Telegraph.*

[illegible] long had his [illegible] editors who sought [illegible] He was in favor of [illegible] for the last winter, [illegible] for the Senate [illegible] And [illegible] "Look at [illegible]

[illegible] that an expedition [illegible] in search of Dr. Livingstone. Notwithstanding the many [illegible] British public [illegible] the expedition has been [illegible] excitement to make [illegible] not to feed him, at least to [illegible] The latest accounts from Africa, however, have revived the hope that [illegible]

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* tells of a young man who, for some weeks, had been wasting away to a skeleton, owing to mysterious loss of blood. On examining every morning, he found a fresh puncture on some part of his body, from which blood had been drawn. He at length became convinced that a vampyre had been sucking his blood, and removed to another boarding-house. Since the removal he is recovering his health.

The members of the [illegible] band were [illegible] five dollars apiece for playing in the street on Sunday, but the leader escaped, because, as the astute judge ruled, his baton made no noise.

LIFT ME OVER.

BY M. F. M.

"Oh Father, lift me over!" It was a little child,
Who stood and pressed one slender foot across a stream wild.
Her voice was fair and spotless, the current dark and slow,
Where in the city streets the child was tossing to and fro.

The father stooped and lifted, with fond caressing care,
The child, one whose silver voice had reached his ear in prayer,
He strong came smoothly onward, I saw the twain no more,
But ofttimes hence, in every strait, I said her sweet words over.

Some at the city crossing went swiftly splashing through;
Some faltered long, or turned them back, another way to view;
Some, holding by a stronger hand, with all a child's sweet faith,
Cried, "Lift me, lift me over!" and reached the better path.

O Father up in Heaven, whose ear is ever bent
To hear the prayers thy children raise, whatever their intent,
Wilt thou not heed and listen, and when the floods are high,
Oh, stoop, and with thine arm of might bring them salvation nigh?

Oh! lift me over, when the waves of sorrow come too near,
Whenever the tempter's siren voice shall whisper in mine ear;
When fever's flush is on my cheek, when aches my throbbing head,
Then let me lie within thine arms, then soothe my painful dread.

Oh, lift me over, Father! Oh, lift me at the last,
When earthly hopes and earthly fears are all forever past
When cold the waters at my feet, oh! take my trembling hand,
And lift me with one strong, sweet grasp, home to the better land!

AN OLD TRAVELED TRAVELER.—They have out at Atlanta a hotel keeper named Thompson, who is considered rather sharp at a joke, but he sometimes meets his match, as the following story goes to prove:

A traveler called very late for his breakfast, and the meal was hurriedly prepared. Thompson feeling that the food was not quite up to the mark, made all sorts of apologies around the cater, who worked away in silence, never raising his head beyond the affirmative influence of his fork, or by any act even acknowledged the presence of mine host. This sulky demeanor rather vexed the landlord, who changing the range of his battery, stuck his thumbs in his armholes and said: "Now, mister, confound me if I hain't made all the apologies necessary, and more, too, considering the breakfast and who gets it; and I tell you, I have seen dirtier, worse looking, and a devil of a sight smaller breakfasts than this is, several times."

The weary, hungry one laid down his tools, swallowed the bite in transitu, and modestly looking up at the fuming landlord, exclaimed: "Is what you say true?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, I'll be blamed if you hain't out-traveled me!" said he.

THE CROPS IN TEXAS.—The San Antonio *Express* says an extended tour through the portion of the State lying between the San Antonio and Trinity rivers and South of the mountains, discloses one vast paradise. Every foot of cultivated land bids fair to return an unusually large yield. Notwithstanding the fact that the crops have been completely killed once this Spring, corn in many places is eight feet high and cotton is splendid. The San Antonio *Herald* hears the most encouraging reports from the wheat crop in Gillespie. A correspondent of the *Brazos Signal*, who has been traveling far and wide, says the crops everywhere are looking well. The Galveston *News* says: We hear very good reports of the crops throughout the State, although there is some recent complaint of damage from excessive rain. Many of our exchanges from the interior appear to have swum the creeks.

Dallas and Collin counties have been visited by severe hail storms, destroying a large amount of wheat. A terrible storm passed over the town of Kaufman on the 11th. ult., destroying several buildings, among which was the office of the *Star*.

POLITICAL REACTION.—The signs still thicken of a recoil of the public mind of the North from the extreme tension to which it has been so long subjected, and of a return to reason and sound principles. A recent election in Illinois shows a still more marked change in public sentiment than has late contest in Connecticut. We find in an exchange the returns of an election just held for Judge, in the second grand division of the State. The result shows a majority for the Democratic candidate of 4,230, in a district which last year gave 3,044 majority for the Radicals.

General Longstreet's letter is greatly relied on to stop such movements as these. Why was not the man asleep? *Richmond Enquirer.*

TO TEST FLOUR.—Place a thimbleful of flour in the palm of the hand, and rub it gently with the finger of the other hand. If the flour smooths down under the finger, feeling silky and slippery, it is of inferior quality, though of fancy brand, high priced and white as the virgin snow-drift. It has been either too long ground or made from damaged wheat, or perhaps having an unusual per centum of gluten—murdered with dull burs, and will never make good, light, wholesome bread. But if the flour rubs rough in the palm, feeling like fine sand, and has an orange tint, purchase confidently. It will not disappoint you. Such flour, whatever may be its branded reputation, though in price it may be at the lowest figure, will make good, light nutritious bread. *Philadelphia Farm and Fireside.*

A Paris paper has this clever satire on the present high prices: "A devout lady, who attends the church of St. Roche, has been in the habit of giving half a franc every Saturday to an old man who sits at the door with a box to receive alms. The other day, when she proffered the usual sum to him, he said, 'I beg your pardon, madame; during the Exhibition it is a franc.'"

J. B. was a stingy old creature, eager for money, but he was a zealous member of a church, and ostentatious in his religious exercises. "John," said Catharine to her brother, "what could have made the stingy old wretch a Christian?" "I can tell you," said John, "he has read that the streets of the New Jerusalem are paved with gold, and he is determined to get there."

It is said the heart of Wirz is kept on exhibition at the Old Capitol Prison.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS SEEN THROUGH THE "INDEPENDENT" SPECS.—Theodore Tilton has been looking into New York by gas light, and dares not tell what he saw. He says of what he did see:

"In company with several well-known public men, and under the guidance of the police, we made a tour last Saturday, through the nethermost haunts of misery, vice and crime in the City of New York. This is an exploration which every man connected with public affairs, either by civil or by editorial duty, ought, if possible, to make at least once in his life. Born in New York, and having always either resided or labored within it, we never saw or knew our own city until last Saturday night. Never until then had we any conception of its poverty of its squalidness, of its villainy, of its debauchery, or its leprosy! The sight can never be forgotten! The story, even if we had the heart to tell it, must, for decency's sake, remain untold. We can only say that none of the familiar descriptions had adequately prepared us for the actual scenes. We were shocked, confounded, sickened! And as we now look back upon the awful revelation of that one night's descent into hell, we can hardly persuade ourselves that what we saw was a reality, it seems a hideous dream."

And yet, with all these horrors right under his proboscis, this philanthropist has spent the better portion of his life in bewailing the moral condition of the poor negroes of the South.

VIRGINIA BAPTIST MINISTERS' INSTITUTE.—By invitation of Dr. Jeter, about a hundred ministers of the General Association met on Monday evening in Lynchburg, to consider the propriety of organizing a Ministers' Institute for Virginia. Rev. Addison Hall was called to the chair, and Rev. T. H. Pritchard appointed Secretary. Dr. Jeter explained the objects of the meeting. It was proposed to select some central place where a large number of preachers might come together to listen for eight or ten days to three lectures a day from distinguished divines, on the most important doctrines of theology, and topics connected with pastoral duty.

It was resolved that it was expedient to have such an organization, and a committee of five was appointed to choose the time and place for holding it—prepare a constitution for its government—arrange a scheme of lectures, and secure the services of as many lecturers as their scheme may require. This committee of plenary power consists of Rev. J. B. Taylor, D. D., Rev. W. F. Broaddus, D. D., Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., Rev. A. E. Dickinson.

This committee is to report through the *Religious Herald*.

TENNESSEE RADICALISM.—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of last Friday, contains some startling developments. It says:

"Several colored men, whose veracity will not be questioned by any Brownlowite in Memphis, have directed our attention to a secret organization that has been started by white Brownlowites among the colored people of this city.

The organization is ostensibly for benevolent purposes; but in one of its degrees it requires the initiated colored man to take a fearful oath to murder those who abandon its ranks and oppose Brownlowism. Perhaps the scoundrels who require colored men to utter such bloody imprecations do not really intend to have negroes murder those other blacks who, having been drawn into such secret counsels, are shocked and abandon them; but the oaths are to inspire terror, and may culminate in the dupes of such machinations imbruing their hands in the blood of their fellows. If it does so the most guilty murderers will be the white men who inspire the atrocious oaths."

CONFEDERATE QUARTERMASTERS NOT DISFRANCHISED.—The Natchitoches *Times* says: The latest opinion in regard to ex-rebel officers is given us by our special, who sent a note to the Attorney General. It is definitely settled that all persons who held a State or judicial office before the war, and afterwards became a Quartermaster in the Confederate army, can register. Grounds: After careful examination of the rebel archives, there can be found no instance in which this class of men ever rendered any aid, comfort or sympathy to the Confederate Army. Slide up rapid, ex Q M's.

Forney is delighted with the knowledge of American politics displayed by the English liberals. He writes: "How well they understand our parties! It was an agreeable surprise to find my humble name almost familiar with them."

A Kansas judge has decided that under the law a man is white or black according to the preponderance of white or black blood in his veins. The question arose on the right of a light colored African to vote. The judge doesn't say what the rights of one half black and half white would be.

Tennessee babies have been brought under military supervision. An order has been issued by the commander of the Tennessee State Guards, directing certain parties to sit as a commission to decide between the parents of a female infant seven months old as to which parent should have possession of her.

THE NORTHERN LAKES.—The source of the supply and the overflow of the great Northwestern lakes is to be investigated this year by the United States Government. There has hitherto been much discussion but no investigation upon this interesting subject.

BREADSTUFFS DECLINING.—In two weeks corn in Chicago fell twenty cents a bushel, oats fell thirty cents in a few days; rye, in a month, fell fifty-five cents, and Spring wheat ninety-five cents. This is encouraging.

In a jury empanelled at Houston, Texas, last month, fourteen out of twenty four were colored. In one case eleven of twenty were colored, and one of these eleven was the only man of the jury who could write.

Savannah has the second rank, as a cotton port, along the whole coast. She has surpassed Mobile the last season by an excess of 9,000 bales in receipt, and has received 100,000 bales more than Charleston.

The freedmen in Arkansas are said to have eclipsed the army in Flanders when they first learned that they had to pay a tax of three cents per pound on their part of the cotton crop.

In Toledo, last week, Mrs. J. Gould left a pail of water standing by her bedside. During the night her infant child fell out of bed, and was drowned in the water before the mother awoke.