The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

"QUESTIONS"

The *Standard* is exercised because, as it says, the SENTINEL did not answer some questions propounded by it several days ago. It is our opinion that the *Standard* could have seen answers to its questions in our columns, since they were asked, if it read our remarks on its own course in regard to recent political events in Virginia and Tennessee. But these answers, it seems, are not sufficiently categorical for the *Standard*, therefore, we proceed to answer more explicitly.

1st. "Which of the Virginia candidates does the SENTINEL favor?"

Answer. The SENTINEL was in favor of Walker for Governor, and those on the same ticket for the other offices of that State.

The SENTINEL was influenced in this preference by two considerations: First, because the Walker party were in favor of restoring to the free white men of the State all the rights of which they had theretofore been deprived by the Radical extremists, or Wells party, thus removing one of the strong objections against negro suffrage; and secondly, because we saw the *Standard* had a leaning towards the Wells faction prior to the election, and we knew, and can prove, that Gov. Holden, Dewees, Laflin and others, of the Radical leaders in this State considered the Wells party as identical with the Republican party in North Carolina, and knowing the views of *these* leaders and of the *Standard* on the subject of the removal of political disabilities, as manifested all along up to that time, we naturally felt a preference for Walker and the party which supported him over the "Wells extremists," as the *Standard* finds it popular now to denominate them.

2nd. "Does the SENTINEL support either candidate?"

Ans. The SENTINEL could not support either candidate, not being in that State, farther than to exercise a preference and give its sympathy to the liberal party and its candidates, as stated above, and for the reasons given.

3rd. "If it does, when did it make its flip-flap?"

Ans. Not being versed in the slang vernacular of our neighbor, we are not sure we understand the interrogatory, but, if he means to ask, when our preference for Walker over Wells,—for the more liberal policy of the one over the malignant proscriptiveness of the other, commenced, we answer, many weeks before the *Standard* made its "flip-flap,"—yea, as soon as the platforms were announced and the candidates nominated.

4th. "Both the candidates in Tennessee proclaim universal suffrage and claim to be Republicans; Stokes was against the carpet-baggers, Senter in favor of them. Can the SENTINEL support either of them?"

Ans. There is no difficulty in choosing the least of two evils, when one is obliged to take one or the other. The Senter party of Tennessee, promising to remove the onerous and odious proscription imposed upon a hundred thousand of her free white citizens by the administration and influence of the "god-like" Brownlow, as Holden called him not long since, we could, for the sake of this one good result, give the preference to Senter over the proscriptive Stokes, although the latter had the favor and prestige of the administration at Washington, (with which the *Standard* claims to be in full fellowship,) to back him.

5th. "If it can, when did it accomplish its summersault?"

Ans. The *Standard* is somewhat like an old fellow we knew once, who thought that getting drunk was a necessary consequence of going to Muster. That paper seems to think it necessary to "accomplish a summersault" every time it takes a position on a political question presented. Which, indeed, *does seem* necessary with the *Standard*, as it seldom takes a position without a preliminary gymnastic exhibition of that kind.

6th. "All these parties, by adopting the universal suffrage platform, have now taken the same ground as has been occupied by the Republican party of North Carolina for over two years. The *Sentinel* has always abused all parties that supported universal suffrage. Does it now support the principle which it has before condemned?"

Ans. The *Standard* seems to forget that the "universal suffrage platform" has been enlarged so as to embrace "universal amnesty" and the removal of all political disabilities from white men hitherto proscribed—and to forget also, that the Republican party in North Carolina has not been supporting a platform with that feature in it, "for the last two years" nor, for the last two months. We contend that the Republican party was tyrannical in its proscription in the start, and that every hour of its continuance was a wrong, and we were glad to see the wrong undone, whatever the instrumentality. If a pickpocket robs you of your purse, with money and valuables in it, you are glad to get it back at the sacrifice of a reward "and no questions asked," if you can do no better. Does the *Standard* see the application?

7th. "If so, when did it turn over?"

Ans. We are not aware of having "turned over" at all. What we call turning over is, to do as the *Standard* has done: first favor Wells and then shout for Walker; first to oppose resolutions in the Legislature recommending the removal of disabilities, and then to advocate universal amnesty; first to pledge "the last man and the last dollar" in defence of secession, and to scout all who tried to make the pledge good; first to claim "universal amnesty" as its platform for the last two years, and then acknowledge in its controversy with the *Times* that its advocacy of that policy dates from the first of July; and finally, to turn in such a manner as to be with the liberal movement in Mississippi, and at the same time with the administration that opposes that policy. This is what we call turning.

We have some more answers on hand, when the "Standard" wants some it can have them.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

PRESENTS, PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL.

Letters and newspapers from Victoria help to explain the general disgust of all classes in that part of the world at the item of £3,500 charged in the English estimates for the Duke of Edinburgh's presents. In themselves the articles, so far as they have been publicly acknowledged, appear to have been of a very paltry kind. Their only value in the eyes of the recipients was that they came from the Queen's son as a personal gift, and this value is lost when it is known that were paid for by the British taxpayer. Moreover, when all the presents to officials and other public persons are reckoned up, only a fraction of the £3,500 is accounted for, and a member of the Legislative Assembly has given notice of a motion for an inquiry, in order to discover who received the bulk of the gifts. In short, the view of the Victorians is this—if the presents were to be paid for by the mother country they should have been bestowed openly, and on public grounds alone, and should moreover have been handsome, and worth having. If they were merely personal gifts to intimate private acquaintances, then the Duke should have paid for them himself, especially as he accepted a large quantity of costly articles in return. Meanwhile, the Indian Government is perplexed to decide what rule shall be laid down as to the Duke's presents to India. The Queen, it is said, forbids him either to give or accept anything; but this will seem very strange to the native Princes, who cannot dissociate friendship and respect from offerings.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Interesting Document of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

The *Gazette of Saxony*, appearing at Leipsic, publishes two letters which, if authentic, throw a new light on the policy of the Prussian government during the few weeks which preceded the campaign of Sadowa. The first, from King William, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, and dated the 1st of June, 1866, is as follows:

"We are at this moment both armed and ready to enter the field. The world believes that we shall fight each other. Let us show that German sovereigns know no hatred to each other, and that they desire only the welfare of the country. Let us unite our forces and march together across the Rhine against "the hereditary enemy of Germany." By that means we shall arrive at such a reorganization of the nation as shall satisfy the universal desires of the people! Your majesty will then unite under his sceptre the States of the South, while I shall become the master of Northern Germany and of the French Rhenish provinces of German origin, situated on the other side of the Rhine (Alsace and Lorraine.) If we attain that object the future of Europe will be in our hands.

The answer of the Emperor of Austria was thus worded:

"Your Majesty proposes to me to unite our forces, now on a war footing, against France, and at the same time you appeal to my honor as a German prince and show me in perspective the possibility of a union of the German Southern States under Austria. As a German prince I must reply that my ideas and my feelings forbid me to deprive the confederate allies of Austria, the chiefs of German nations, of their sovereign rights."

The second letter was conveyed to Berlin by General Baron de Gablenz. "We shall," adds the *Gazette of Saxony*, "no doubt receive a denial from Berlin, if facts so positively stated can be contradicted."

"COTTON STILL KING."—If any one is still disinclined to confess the truth that "cotton is king," and a great king, too, his doubts ought to be removed by the startling statement of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, which is forced to acknowledge that "when the great cotton crop of 1866 was made in India, over one million three hundred thousand souls perished from starvation, produced from putting lands in cotton which should have been appropriated to bread-stuffs." So also in Egypt, it is admitted, in 1865, "when a large attempt at cotton growing was made, some 250,000 of the population perished from actual starvation." The product of American cotton last year was 3,000,000 bales. This year the amount will be 3,500,000, and next it ought to be 4,000,000 as it is discovered that white men and Chinese can grow cotton as well as colored people. As India, nor Egypt, nor Africa, nor South America can meet the needed supply of cotton, it is satisfactory to know that the United States can. Millions have been expended in exploring other fields, only to show the greater value of American cotton, which is now more of a king than before the war. What, indeed, without it could the United States do in the needed work of reducing to a feeble extent the amount of our debt in Europe?—*Balt. Sun.*

A MEAT SHOWER.—All our Eastern and Southwestern stories about sea serpents, big land snakes, discoveries of buried treasure, and the like, have been surpassed at Los Angeles, in southern California. At that place, according to report, on the last Sunday in July, there was a shower of blood, meat and hair, the fragments of flesh coming down in strips six or eight inches long, and presenting the appearance of having been freshly torn from living animals. Several people in that region believe the story, though some consider it a California method of conveying the not at all extraordinary information that there has been a sudden fall in meat.

On Saturday last Mr. B. S. Wright, of Boston, sold his stallion Fearnaught to Col. H. S. Russell of West Roxbury, for $35,000. This animal was sired by Young Morrill and is 9 years old. At the Buffalo races last fall he won the $10,000 purse offered for horses that had never beaten [illegible]

NOT A RADICAL TRIUMPH.

The Radical papers are trying to draw comfort from Tennessee. They claim Senter as a National Republican, &c. They do not state that his opponent, Stokes, was the Radical Grant negro equality candidate. The administration leaders at Washington, too, had beaten. They do not take comfort at the result. A cotemporary thus expresses himself on the matter:

There is one fact connected with the recent election in Virginia and Tennessee, which should not be overlooked. No matter what the victories may be called, it is admitted that the result will be the enfranchisement of nearly one hundred thousand white men, who, during the past four years, have had no voice in the management of the affairs of the country. They were disfranchised by Radicals for political gain, and in every case where one of these unfortunates has been willing to endorse Radicalism, his disabilities have been removed.—Their enfranchisement is due to the Democratic party and to Democratic votes. For special purposes, the Democratic party in the South has been willing to appear to be dead. We believe that the best of results will follow.

It is difficult to tell what are and what are not Republican principles. That party disfranchised the ablest white men of the South. It has never done anything as an organization to enfranchise them. The Democratic party opposed this persecution and has always favored their enfranchisement. And now the point is carried, it is rather difficult to see how it can be twisted into a Republican triumph.

Arrival of Prince Arthur—Quickest Passage on Record—Reception of the Prince—Immense enthusiasm.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 22.—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, of England, arrived this morning. The steamship City of Paris was signaled at 7½ o'clock, and reached Seeton's wharf at 9.55. As soon as the steamer was signaled the Citadel raised all its flags. Every naval and merchant vessel in the harbor, especially the Inman steamer City of Halifax, was decorated with steamers and bunting; flags also waved over the public buildings. The day was magnificent, warm and sunny as one could wish. Two companies of the 78th Highlanders, under Col. Mackenzie, formed the guard of honor, the full band of the Highlanders (60 pieces) also being present. The streets in the vicinity were crowded, but none were admitted to the wharf except the officers of the government.

When the steamer was secured to the wharf, Governor General Sir John Young, Lieut. Governor Sir Hastings Doyle, Cols. Mackenzie, Ansel, McNeil; Quartermaster Gen. Baynes, Capt. Black, Lieut. Ponsonby and Mr. Turville, the Governor General's secretary, immediately went on board and greeted the party. They soon returned, followed by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K. G., Col. Elphinstone, R. E., the Prince's Governor, and Lieut. Pickard.—The appearance of the Prince, as he stepped over the side of the vessel, his fine, handsome face, half covered with light brown curling whiskers, elicited hearty cheers and warm admiration. The band played the national anthem, and the Prince immediately entered the carriage with Sir John Young and Sir Hastings Doyle, and was driven to the Government House. The four servants remained to look after the luggage, for although the Prince's baggage has arrived at Quebec, he brought fifty nine pieces with him. He attended a special service in the garrison chapel at 5½ o'clock. An extra guard has been detached to the front of the Government House.

The formal landing will take place at Her Majesty's dockyard to-morrow, when the Prince will be received by Governor General Sir John Young, Admiral Mundy, Vice-Admiral Wellesly, Lieutenant Governor Sir Hastings Doyle, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the members of the local and provincial governments. An address will be presented by Major Tobin, the bells will be rung, and there will be an illumination in the evening.

The "City of Paris" made the trip in six days, eleven hours and a half—the quickest time on record by seven hours and a half. The Prince occupied the first cabin in common with the other passengers, took his meals at the same table, and was very affable, courteous and ready to talk with any one on the passage.

A YOUNG MAN TAKES TWO YEAR'S NAP, AWAKENS AND ASKS "IS BREAKFAST READY?"—We are informed that a young man living in the lower part of this county was taken sick about two years ago, and fell into deep sleep, from which he only woke about two weeks since. The first expression he made use of on coming too was, "Is breakfast ready?" just as though he had been sleeping but one night. A physician had been attending on him all the time and happened in just after he awoke. On walking up to the bed he called the patient by name, remarking that "You must feel better, as your cheeks have more color," to which he replied by asking, "Who are you?" On being informed that he was a physician who had been attending him constantly for two years, he could hardly believe his senses. During his sleep he has been fed regularly with spoon victuals, as though he was conscious. He is now up, enjoying good health, and busily engaged in trying to get the events of the past two years posted in his mind, that he may unite them with the past and present. He has distinct recollection of everything up to the time of going to sleep. We have heard no explanation of this case of "Rip Van Winkleism."—*Madison Indiana Courier.*

Abbott of New Hampshire, the surreptitious North Carolina Senator who had that little tilt [illegible] with Sprague, lately attempted to bully another man, this time in North Carolina, whereupon the affronted person backed him up with a round turn in the shape of a peremptory challenge. On this the carpet bag man writes a long letter setting forth how grievously his challenger has wronged him, and winding up with the charming *non sequitur*, "I am ready to meet the question fairly and honorably and amicably, and [illegible] where I am met by [illegible]." This in answer to a challenge! "I, therefore, say that I am prepared to make a satisfactory retraction and apology [illegible] when I see any indication that I shall be afterwards met by a similar temper on your part." This being utterly rejected, and a categorical reply demanded, he eats the leek, root and branch. It is now time for him to [illegible] and not [illegible]. If there was a good deal of thunder there was also at times a little blood. But this fellow halts at the harmless hail.—*N. Y. World.*

ARMED RESISTANCE TO LEGAL PROCESS—GENERAL GRANT'S ORDERS.

During the last Presidential campaign General Frank P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, predicted that if General Grant should be elected, he would never quietly resign the great power of his office after it should be once placed in his hands, but, under one pretence or another, would make himself Emperor.—This prediction General Blair professed to base upon his intimate knowledge of Gen. Grant's character. He ridiculed the frequent idea of Grant as a simpleton, and declared him to be a man of cunning and unlimited ambition. At the time this prediction of General Blair's was made, it was but little heeded. Few believed that it had any solid and substantial foundation!

Gen. Grant has recently performed one public act much more becoming the head of an unlimited monarchy than a republican president. *He has addressed an official letter to a civil officer of the United States, authorizing and requesting him to use all means to resist his own arrest.* The officer acted up to the letter of his instructions, and surrounded himself with a body of United States soldiers fully armed and equipped, and prepared to resist the service upon himself of any process issued by a State Court.

The letter to which we refer was addressed by President Grant to Francis C. Barlow, the United States Marshal for this district, and is as follows:

Gen. Barlow, United States Marshal, Southern District of New York:

I hereby direct you to maintain the laws of the United States, and to resist all efforts to take J. H. Pratt from your custody, whether by order of Judge McCunn or any other officer of the State Courts. I also authorize and request you to use all means to resist the attempt to effect your arrest and stop the execution of the laws of the United States.

U. S. GRANT, President.

This is quite different from what it would have been had it only directed Marshal Barlow to retain his prisoner. It directs him to resist his own arrest. It assumes the power, in time of peace, to exempt from the jurisdiction of the State courts a civil officer of the United States.

If Gen. Grant has this power—if he can exempt a man from punishment for one offence, he can exempt him from punishment for any other offence. If he can exempt a man from punishment for contempt of court, he can exempt him from punishment for murder.

At the time this order of General Grant's was issued the prisoner Pratt, whom Barlow was directed to keep at all hazards, was safely locked up in a fort of the United States, where he was securely guarded.—Marshal Barlow was threatened with arrest for contempt of the Superior Court of this State; and it was to guard against this that he kept around him for days—and as it now appears by order of the President—one hundred and fifty armed men.

Corruption and usurpation are apt to go together, and they are fit associates. After seeing public offices conferred by President Grant in return for presents, it would hardly be surprising to see him assert any degree of [illegible] authority.—*New York Sun.*

The Virginia question of receiving the Conservative members, announcing the result of the State election, allowing Governor Walker to take his seat, &c., is *to be put off until after the October elections.* General Grant, in a similar case in Georgia, found no occasion for delay, none for indecision, and none for consulting an Attorney General. All liberal Republicans admit that it was in contemplation of the law even as enacted by the Radical Congress, that members elect of the Legislature of Virginia derive their authority and power from the new Constitution, and are therefore created by the act of Congress which controls and which submitted the Constitution to the voters of Virginia, for adoption or rejection, and that this being the case, the test oath is not applicable.

All Republicans, too, who feel that public opinion will not endure this outrage upon a popular election, are urgent that the threatened injustice should not be put into execution. For the sake of the country and Virginia too, we protest against the wrong, but on party accounts nothing could better show, and as an argument not to be resisted, the faithlessness and inconsistency of Radical government.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE WATER SCARCITY.—There was nothing in the existing state of affairs yesterday, appertaining to the scarcity of water at Fairmount, to indicate ought else than that there will probably shortly be no supply at all from the Fairmount reservoir, if the Great Dispenser of every good does not favor us with a copious supply of rain.—This is rendered doubly certain from the excessive heat of yesterday, naturally increasing the demand for the fluid, and making the proscribed economy a thing of necessity and not of choice.

To-day, orders have been given against waste. There is nothing to hope for but rain, and a plenty of it. To-morrow morning prayers will be offered for it from every pulpit in the city.—*Philadelphia Enquirer, Aug 21st.*

REMARKABLE THUNDER STORM.—A remarkable thunder storm burst over Montreal on Thursday night. The lightning was fearful, and 2,782 inches of rain fell, which is without precedent in Canada. The village of St. Laurent and the lowlands in the vicinity were flooded, and long after the rain had ceased to fall the water continued to rush down the mountain slopes and down the Cote des Neiges hill as when a sudden thaw melts the snow in spring.

More cattle are shipped by Morgan county (Illinois) dealers to the New York market than from any other twenty counties in the Mississippi valley. Three cattle dealers have shipped during the last twelve months over fifty-five thousand head of cattle, which cost, in the aggregate, five millions of dollars.

The Richmond papers deny, on the authority of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the statement that he has written a letter urging that no person be elected to the United States Senate from Virginia until after the disabilities of those proscribed by the fourteenth amendment are removed.

In the Mississippi river trade there are now 910 steamers, with a capacity of 209,174 tons, and valued at $34,558,000.

A deficiency of $15,000 has been discovered in the accounts department of the San Francisco Mint.

GETTYSBURG RE-UNION—ATTENDANCE SMALL—BUT ONE CONFEDERATE OFFICER PRESENT.

GETTYSBURG, August 23.—An arch, decorated with evergreens, was prepared to be erected in honor of visitors, and under which they were to pass, but while the workmen were engaged in placing it in position it fell to pieces. The fragments were removed, and the national flag was displayed from a staff in the centre of the square, and near by it were colors torn to ribbons in the battle. These, and a company of zouaves, constituted the only public display. This military organization acted as an escort.

A number of officers arrived at noon, and, after dinner at the Springs, a few of them repaired to the field on which they had participated in the contest, and explained to friends who accompanied them incidents of the battle. Numerous private parties engaged available carriages to convey them to various parts of the battle ground. The press of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities, is represented.

The arrivals at the Springs to-day include the following named gentlemen: First corps, Gens. Robinson, Meredith, Leonard, Dana and Huffman; Cols. Heidraper, Dudley and Deckart; Major J. M. Lindley, Surgeon Anowalt. Third corps, Gens. Graham, W. Burling and Medill; Cols. Bonafan, Burns and Lunnard. Fifth corps, Gen. McCandless, Col. Ricketts. Eleventh corps, Gen. Von Amsburg and Colonel Asmusser, chief of staff to Gen. Howard, Major J. F. Fruteauff. Twelfth corps, Gens. Kane and J. F. Selfridge, Majors Humphreys and W. Selfridge. Besides the above, Majors Dolgeith and Hunter have arrived. None of the officers of the second or sixth corps have yet reached here.

Col. Walter Harrison, of Richmond, Va., Adjutant General of Gen. Picketts division during and after the operations around Gettysburg, is the only ex-Confederate officer here. Gen. R. E. Lee, on the 5th of August, wrote to the Secretary of the Battle Field Memorial Association that he had received an invitation to be present for the purpose of marking upon the ground by enduring memorials of granite the positions and movements of the armies on the field, and adds:

"My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on that subject. I think it wisest, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered." Gen. Fitzhugh Lee said in reply to the invitation extended to him, which letter was sent through Gen. R. E. Lee: "It will not be in my power to be present, but any information I possess will be cheerfully rendered. If the nation is to continue as a whole it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil wars."

The exploration of the battle-field will commence to-morrow. A meeting of officers was held to-night, and suggestions made as to the plan of operations.

A survey of the battle-field was being made under the direction of General Warren. It embraces thirty square miles. The General says that he will furnish a perfect map of the field.

Their was an interchange of views as to where the proceedings should be conducted. Colonel Bachelder, of New York, mentioned that he had published a programme, which had been circulated in the New York and New England papers with a view to the accommodation of officers. The meeting finally adopted the plan of Col. Bachelder, as follows:

To-morrow the positions of the first day's battle will be completed. On Wednesday Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill and vicinity. On Thursday the positions on the left, including the apple orchard, peach orchard, wheat field, round tops and intermediate points. On Friday the several lines of the third day's battle. On Saturday the cavalry operations. Among the latest arrivals are Gen. Swetzer and Major Walters, both of the fifth corps, and Captain D. E. Castle, of the signal corps.—*Bal. Sun.*

A RADICAL CALUMNY.

There is an intellectual obliquity about the man (Andrew Johnson) which leads him naturally to crooked moral notions. The best way to turn him from the error of his ways would be to present him with a few thousand dollars' worth of bonds. If that didn't open his eyes he must be blind indeed. He may not have much respect for the purses of other people, but we will warrant his affection for his own.—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

What right have you thus flippantly and vaguely to charge Andrew Johnson with being influenced in his action by money? On what specific occasion did you or any member of your party ever dare to stamp a deed of his as the result of bribery? Can you name and will you undertake to name, or will any one undertake to name for you, such an occasion in any portion of his public or his private life? What reason have you to believe, that, during his administration, he ever received or sought one dollar beyond his legal salary? Was *he* ever in the habit of taking gifts of the value of thousands of dollars and rewarding the givers with office? Did *he* ever, by his practice, cause it to be generally understood that the most certain mode of obtaining a valuable place from him was to make a valuable present to him? Could it ever be alleged with truth that a majority of the members of his Cabinet or even any of them were men to whom, at the time of his appointment of them, he was indebted for private contributions? In the only known instances in which gifts were proffered to him, were not those gifts rejected?

We repeat, then, oh editor of the *Tribune*, what right have you to charge Andrew Johnson with acting from mercenary motives? What more right have you to charge him with this thing than every man living has to charge you with the same thing? Can't you, supporter as you are of Grant, have the grace to be ashamed of yourself?—*Courier Journal.*

CAPPING THE CLIMAX.—The Charleston *Courier* is informed by a correspondent that in the upper part of South Carolina there lives a young ex-Confederate soldier, whose leg was amputated, during the war, near the thigh. After amputation the wound rapidly healed, and he was sent home.—About a year after a fleshy protuberance was seen to grow out of the flesh, which in the course of a few months, took the shape of a foot, and since that time it has been growing from his thigh, which, in a year or so, promises to supply the loss of his leg in the first instance. If this be true, it is the most wonderful freak of Dame Nature that [illegible]

PRESERVATION OF MEATS AND FRUITS.

Under the above caption, the New Orleans *Times* of the 13th instant has the subjoined editorial on the discovery of a new process for the preservation of fruits and meats.

The *Times* says:

A discovery of the utmost importance, not only to the South, but to the world, is about to be brought into practical application. We refer to Lieut. Fry's process by which decay can be arrested in meat as well as in many kinds of vegetables and fruit, and the articles so operated on can be preserved for years, if necessary, without any material loss of their nutritive qualities or natural aroma. We have seen samples of beef, obtained in Poydras Market two years ago, which have not undergone a particle of decay, though never salted nor subjected to the action of foreign chemical agents. By simply placing this meat in water it will reabsorb the moisture which had been expelled from it, and it practically becomes as fresh as when originally taken from the shambles.

The cost of preparation and preservation under this new process is far less than that of salting and packing, as heretofore practiced, and the virtues of the meat are much more effectually retained. In fruit, such as bananas, pineapples, etc., which, in their natural condition, are most perishable commodities, this process is equally effective, as, without adding materially to their cost, it will render it possible for such articles to be transported from the tropics to the North with entire safety, and thereby greatly cheapen them to consumers.

At a single point in Texas, one hundred and fifty beeves are slaughtered daily for their hides and tallow, the meat being thrown away as valueless. Under such circumstances, meat can be obtained at an almost nominal price, and if it can be preserved by Fry's process at a cost of say one tenth of a cent per pound, and transported in closely compressed bales at a much lower rate than meat can be taken to market in any other condition, the advantages of the discovery will become at once apparent. Cuba annually consumes immense quantities of jerked beef, brought principally from South America. This beef is almost as tasteless as wood shavings, and if any more savory and equally cheap substitute could be introduced it would at once command the market. On the jerked beef sent annually to Havanna a profit of a single cent per pound would amount to over $100,000. This single fact shows the importance and value of the trade foreshadowed by this new discovery.

It being demonstrated that decay in wood could be prevented by the action of superheated steam, Lieut. Fry extended his experiments to other articles. From these experiments he discovered that beef partially desiccated in a vacuum, at a temperature removed from the point at which fermentation takes place, and yet below that at which it cooks—by merely drying the albumen—will remain perfectly sweet during the hottest weather and through every change in climate. The cost of the apparatus is trifling; the raw material is abundant, and may be had almost for the asking, while the product cannot fail to have a commanding value in Cuba, in China, and indeed in all portions of the world where cheap meat is one of the pressing necessities of the people.

Though as yet in its incipiency, we look to Lieut. Fry's discovery as calculated to immensely enlarge the boundaries of our trade. To Texas it will prove an exhaustless mine of wealth, and to the world a benefaction of the very highest value.

THE MEDITATED WRONG UPON VIRGINIA.—We learn that a brother of Governor Walker, of Virginia, now in this city, recently had an interview with Gen. Canby, in which the latter distinctly declared his purpose to enforce the test oath against the members of the Legislature. The object of Mr. Walker's call upon Gen. Canby was to ascertain his real intentions, concerning which many conflicting statements have appeared in print. Gen. Canby told his visitor that Virginia could not be regarded as a State *de facto* until after her Senators were elected and admitted to Congress.—Therefore, the new Constitution which abrogates the test oath was not now in force, and members of the General Assembly (although elected under it) could not be exempted from taking the oath. Beyond this important point, the military ruler of Virginia did not choose to be very communicative. It is evident that he is waiting for more precise instructions from Washington; and it may be that he will have to wait for some time yet. The cabinet seem to be split up on the subject. The more conservative portion such as Gov. Fish and Generals Rawlins and Cox, are said to oppose the test oath tyranny, but are overawed by such fiery radicals as Boutwell and Hoar, and the outside pressure of radical Senators and Congressmen. President Grant is represented as on the fence, ready to tip either way according to the preponderance of advice, but we cannot lend full credence to that statement. There is no doubt, however, that a plot is meditated by which all the fruits of the late Virginia elections are to be destroyed, and that the present delay is only the hesitation natural to men possessing some degree of conscience as they stand on the brink of intended wrong doing.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

It is established, beyond doubt, that a Dr. Witherwax died, recently, in Iowa, from lead poison conveyed through the system by the use of hair dye. The fact that the majority of hair dyes are largely composed of lead preparations, and are extremely dangerous and injurious, has been published over and over again since it became the fashion for people to use these compounds. The *Express* has stated the fact, with particulars of proof, many times. But these statements do not appear to have frightened anybody out of the notion of having blue black hair and whiskers. Hair dye is still in great demand, even among those who have no grey hairs to hide, but who think unnatural inky black hirsute appendages better than the natural red or "sandy" ones. The danger of death from the use of these poisonous preparations is of course not great. The case of the Iowa victim is to be viewed as an exception. But instead of death, we have painful sicknesses, and often paralysis of superior and inferior muscles; congestions, and aches and twinges, to which those of gout and rheumatism are kindness. Abjure hair dyes.—*New York Express.*

There will likely be a heavy demand in England for American wheat, the crop of cereal being comparatively short and poor [illegible]

A LUNATIC CHAINED TO A WALL FOR SIXTY YEARS.

A shocking case of cruelty to, and detention of, a lunatic has just been brought to light in Leicestershire, Eng. It appears to have been known that a lunatic named John Bagley Wylde, a relative of the late Mr. Wylde, a magistrate, of Costock, near Nottingham, had for some years past been in the care of a small farmer named Henry Black, who occupied a farm at Sheepshed, near Loughborough, Leicestershire; but the circumstance and other facts connected with his incarceration were not brought to the knowledge of the chief constable until a few days ago.

The latter communicated with the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a commissioner, Dr. Buck, of the Leicester and Rutland County Lunatic Asylum, Mr. E. Warner, J. P., and Superintendent Hague paid a visit to Mr. Black's farm house at Sheepshed. On entering the living room a sad scene presented itself. Seated on, and chained to a chair by his waist was a poor idiotic man, 71 years of age. His legs were also secured by manacles, and the chair was in turn chained to the wall. This position he occupied all day, even when partaking of his meals. Visiting his bedroom, the gentleman found that at night he was subjected to similar cruelty. There were leg irons at the foot of the bed, and it seemed that at night irons also encircled his legs and wrists. The wretched man, however, is said to have been treated kindly in other respects, and his well nourished, healthy, and perfectly clean form showed that he had been well attended to. In answer to inquiries, Black stated that the man had been insane since he was 14 years of age; that he had been in his custody, as found, for the past thirty years, and that for thirty years previously he had been in charge of another custodian and chained in the way described. Black also stated that he received £1 a week for the maintenance of his charge. From the appearance of Wylde it seemed as if his confinement, with all its dreadful accompaniments, for so long a period had lost its terrors for him; for when released from his chains he exhibited no joy whatever. Information was at once laid against Black for not taking proper care of Wylde, and the same day he appeared before Mr. Warner and Mr. Johnson, two magistrates of the Loughborough bench, to answer to it. The result was that Wylde was at once removed to the Leicester and Rutland Asylum at Leicester, where he is to remain for the present in charge of Dr. Buck. As to Black, no further proceedings have as yet been taken against him.

QUARRELING OVER A CORPSE.—Saturday morning last Mrs. Ann Sutton, sixty years of age, died suddenly at her residence in New York, of dysentery, but, as no physician had been in attendance, Coroner Flynn was notified, and, an inquest having been held, a burial permit was granted and given to William Kennedy, an undertaker. Here a new phase was given the case, which is thus explained by the *Times* of yesterday:

"Up to this time the deceased appeared to have been utterly friendless, no one manifesting the slightest interest in the disposal of the remains, but the coroner discovering her bank books, which showed that she had died possessed of about $800, friends, and even relatives, sprung up with the rapidity of mushrooms. Not only that, but the revelation stirred up one Reed, another undertaker, to activity, and when Kennedy reached the house he found his rival in possession. A wrangle ensued between the two claimants of the emoluments accruing from burying the body, and was kept up with such vigor and persistency that some of the friends appealed to Inspector Walling, at the central police office, to interfere so that the body might be disposed of. That officer, however, had no right to interfere, and up to a late hour yesterday the quarrel continued, to the scandal and annoyance of the neighborhood."

SCIENCE has been reduced to a fine point. At the general session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Salem, telegraph wires which had been put in connection with some of the patients at the City Hospital in Boston, were so manipulated as to transmit the fluctuations of their pulses, which were faithfully indicated by the click of the instruments in the hall, and by the aid of a magnesium light the exact motion of the blood was depicted by a little circle of light cast upon a darkened wall. After this it was demonstrated to the ear by the ringing of two little telegraphic bells, showing the two different sounds of the beating heart.

A child was born in Syracuse, New York, about nine months ago, whose mother was ill at the time, of consumption. From its birth, it followed the physical condition of its mother with marvelous precision.—Would she be taken with vomiting, the child would be afflicted in the same manner; did her health improve for a few weeks, marked improvement was noticed in the child; when her health declined, the child's would also begin to decline at nearly the same time. A short time since the mother was taken much worse; the symptoms of the child were of a similar character. Finally the mother died, and only a few seconds after breathing her last, the child followed into eternity.

Thirteen years ago, when Potter Noyes carried the mails from Patten to Fish River, Me., a woman one day requested him to bring her back a half pound of tea.—Peter was removed before he could comply with the request. He was recently reappointed, and carried the woman the tea on his first trip.

The mare Flora Temple, formerly Queen of the Turf, is still hale and hearty, notwithstanding she has reached the advanced age of twenty-three years. She is now the mother of a couple of promising *foals*, a filly and a colt, respectively, the latter having been ushered into existence last spring.

The Philadelphia Sabbath morning was broken by what purported to be a review of the Fire Department for Captain Shaw, who came as an engineer and an officer of authority from the Fire Department of London.

An operation for strabismus on the eyes of a child born cross eyed, was performed in Springfield, Mass., the other day, and was perfectly successful. Among those who saw it was a child born blind, who now sees clearly in consequence of the efforts of the same surgeon.

It is said that there is a great deal of sickness prevailing in and around Kinston. Mr. James B. Cummings, a highly respected citizen [illegible] last.