The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

Many of the Radical newspapers are making a great fuss and exultation over what they pretend to believe the disintegration of the Democratic party; and from day to day, we hear of this paper and that, as having come out in favor of the Republican party; while they claim *that* to be the only national party in existence in the country. It is unnecessary to say to those who are familiar with current political history, that all this is mere rodomontade and clap-trap. There has not been a day in the calender of the last three months that there has not been five declensions from the Radical party to one from the Conservative or Democratic. We mean from the Radical or Republican party as constituted for the last four years, characterized by the reconstruction acts of Congress and represented by Stevens, Butler, Boutwell, Wade, Wilson, and the rest of that stripe at the national capital, and (to descend to small things) by Holden, Abbott, Laflin, Reade, Tourgee, Cuffee Mayo, Watts, Deweese, Friday Jones and Windy Billy Henderson, and other political stars of the forty-seventh magnitude, in North Carolina.

The Republican party can only be known and judged of by its acts, and what are these? Is it necessary to rehearse the ten thousand acts of oppression, the unjust and proscriptive laws, the insults, the robbery, that has been inflicted on the South in the name and under the sanction of Republican laws and by Republican officers? Take the features of their policy—disfranchisement and the test oath; The Radical papers are now declaring in favor of the removal of all political disabilities and the abrogation of the test oath; and the Raleigh *Standard*, the party organ in this State, claims that these features are, and have been, prominent planks in the Republican platform. If this be true, why has not the disabilities been removed? Why is the test oath required to this day, in every Southern State, of those who hold even the most petty offices in the Revenue, Postoffice, or other departments? They have had unobstructed power to carry out the policy of the party on these subjects, if indeed it had been the policy of the party to do it.

The truth is, and it is established and rendered incontrovertible by all the acts of the party,—in Congress, in the States where Republicanism has been in the ascendant, by their papers and their public speakers, that they intend to give the franchise (have given it) to the negro; in other words, to force universal suffrage, and, at the same time, to place the iron hand of proscription upon thousands and tens of thousands of the white citizens of the country.

The Republican party leaders do not intend to extend the liberality and magnanimity that their newspapers are boasting to be a part of their principles and policy. We have had no intimation that they will do it, but, from their former acts, we have every reason to suppose they will not do it, if they can help it. Proscription, high taxation, favoritism to bondholders, are the leading features in the Republican creed, and whenever a member of the party, or a newspaper, takes opposition to these, he is an apostate to that party; he has "come over" to the milder and more liberal views of the great Conservative party of the country.

Let no one be deceived, however, by any signs of repentance in the *leaders* or newspapers of the Radicals, by any plausible soft-talk they may employ. Movements are on foot to draw to their support many who, believing in their sincerity, and desiring the accomplishment of universal amnesty, may be induced to cast in their lot with them, and thus enable them to retain their hold on the public spoils. The people are sincere, but the leaders are not to be trusted. In this State not a word has escaped the lips of a single leader of the Republican party to induce the belief that he endorses the *new* platform of the *Standard* and other Republican papers of the State. Nor do they endorse it, Gov. Holden, to-day, would resist, to the bitter end, the removal of political disabilities from a large number of the proscribed in the State; unless it were apparent that resistance was useless.

We say again, be not deceived. Virginia yet may lose the fruits of the compromise she made in the recent election. And we have every reason to believe that the administration at Washington is opposed to every movement that does not give Radical men and Radical measures the predominance in all things.

HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT.

A gentleman travelling in Granville county met an old negro and a boy in the road; he professed himself to be a Northern man. He asked about the prosperity of the League and the colored people. To draw them out he indulged in a little abuse of Democrats. The situation of things soon grew intolerable; the little boy, about fourteen years of age, finally closed the talk by saying he had a pretty good crop of tobacco growing, and as soon as he sold it he intended to buy a gun to shoot Paul Burton.

We have every reason to believe that such sentiments are taught by the Leagues. We think so from the "incendiary" incendiary speeches spoken in public, that in private, murder and arson would be taught and inculcated by the ignorant members of the League.

The Loyal Leagues of Charleston, South Carolina, on Friday last adopted a resolution [illegible]

CIVILITIES AND HIGH BRED COURTESIES.

Civilities and high bred courtesies pass and ought to pass, not only among nations, but among statesmen and gentlemen. We are led to these reflections by seeing James Harris colored walk about Exchange Street, by the side of Governor Holden. We think this is the first time we have ever seen the Governor walking the streets with a "gentleman," for, in his walks, he is generally alone. He was unsparing in his abuse and slanders of the old Whigs, for many years; he has grown his coat-tails long and has put on the same brand about Democrats. Every gentleman in Raleigh has been either a Democrat or a Whig and as such, has received his share of the Governor's malignant, false and slanderous pen, and hence it is they cross him on the streets.

The Governor and Mr. Harris have both declared that there is opposed to social equality among whites and blacks. In cars walk side by side, check by jowl, and tradicts their declarations. How can Mr Harris, aspiring to a seat in Congress, walking the streets with the Governor, sitting in the Halls of the capitol with the Governor, so far his equal, decline to sit at the same table with the Governor?

What excuse or apology can Mr. Harris give to his colored brethren, after making a seat in the jury box, in the Legislature and Congressional Halls, to the one and declare himself unworthy or not fit to sit with the Governor. Mr Harris, cut-work, talk, strut and think what he will to the contrary, he is not the social equal of the Governor. To legislate or to associate would be to argue that Mr. Harris has the social position to entitle him to sit with his Excellency. Mr Gibson may decline to eat with Mr Pompey Howe because he is a negro, but he is not the social equal for the negro who is Governor would be insulted or lacked in his present place.

The negro and carpet-baggers have been hooted to the houses of Radicals. If the Governor does not betray both he will assert his true character. He will first betray the carpet-baggers because he can do so with impunity and advantage to himself. The civilities and high bred courtesies up to the present are the stock on which many politicians that are will trade with the negro party.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

A number of the prominent Chatham farmers met in Pittsborough, on Saturday, 28th August, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Association.

Hon. Alfred Dockery was called to the Chair, and Capt. N. A. Ramsay were elected Secretary.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs A. Rencher, N. A. Ramsay, R. W. York, and Mr. Simpson, proprietor of the Model Farm, near High Point.

It was determined to take steps for the formation of a County Agricultural Society. A Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Association, purchase ground for the purpose of holding a County Fair, and make such other arrangements as are necessary to put the Association in working order. This Committee is to report at the next meeting, which was appointed to be held on Tuesday of next superior court, at Pittsboro, County which begins on the third Monday in November.

Chatham is a large County, and eminently agricultural, and should thrive.

A PICTURE.

The Nashville *Union* and *American*, an insider and therefore ought to know, draws the following picture of a "few men in power," in this State, and "men high in power in league with them:"

"There is reason to fear that there are a few men in power in this State, moving men, who are working against the principles we have set forth above, and are spending money to build up another State to the detriment of our own. They care nothing for *any* State so long as their pockets are filled. They speculate for their own private ends, and men high in office are in league with them. Be careful how you encourage these men, or you may be found to be aiding this clique, this 'Ring.' Steer clear of them, be independent, be honest; they would ruin the State for their own aggrandizement. See to it that their purposes are broken off."

As Louis Phillippe, when he believed himself to be at the highest of his greatness and prosperity, brought about the Spanish marriage which proved so disastrous to him, so the Empress Eugenie is at the present juncture trying to marry her niece, the young Duchess of Alba, to the son of the ex Queen of Spain, who she still firmly believes will reascend the Castillian throne at an early day.

Bonfoux, a Frenchman, has addressed to the White House at Washington a letter requesting the President of the United States to issue a charter authorizing him to establish in New York city a gambling house, to be regularly licensed and placed under the surveillance of the police, to contribute a portion of its profits to the government and to be managed in all respects like the gambling houses of Baden Baden and Wiesbaden.

Fifty-four Swiss families who recently located in Grundy County, Tenn., are having the titles to their lands disputed, and much uneasiness is felt lest they be swindled out of their homes.

At Bremerhafen, in Germany, lives a young girl named Anna Janish, who has already saved the lives of thirty men. She has three orders, and the Empress of the French recently sent her the Cross of the Legion of Honor for rescuing the entire crew of a shipwrecked French vessel.

A project is on foot for the erection of a monument at Niagara Falls, in commemoration of the officers and seamen of the [illegible]

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—We can best appreciate the advantages of home by trying those of other places. The Providence of God has made it my duty to travel a good deal over this State, and it has long been my habit to amuse and instruct myself by studying the moral condition and the industrial resources of the regions through which I pass. As a whole, Tennessee seems to be far superior to North Carolina. The lands, which, have a more fertile soil, and the natural prevalence of lime makes it easy to keep up this fertility; but I cannot say that this State has advantages over ours even in the productions of the soil, for, while a few articles, such as corn, wheat, oats and clover can be raised in great abundance, there are others for the growth of which Tennessee will not compare with North Carolina. There is no "Green Eglin" here for grazing on parts of eastern N. C., and for fruit of the finer varieties our State far surpasses this—in fact, has no superiors. There is no estimating the vast and value of the peach crop that is and became to our State and the region west of the Blue Ridge cannot raise either Irish or sweet potatoes, melons like those grown on the other side.

But it is in water power, mineral resources and variety of interests that the contrast in our State and this is most manifest, and most to the advantage of N. Carolina. Most of the limestone regions of the United States is hardly watered—many of the spring and smaller streams drying up in summer, and even in the mountains, stock in many cases draw from wells, tanks and cisterns. The limestone is porous and the water sinks through it to a more compact formation below, or to one accustomed to overcome the mountains with cold, pure, perennial fountains, rapidly brook-forming water falls and crystal torrents, as in N. Carolina. It is hard to be convinced of the Asiatic appearance of things, at this late season, on these sides of the Cumberland range. The universal character of the West like the agricultural, is comparatively simple and monotonous. Lime-stone and iron are the only mineral materials to be expected in quarries, with now and then a workable vein of coal or lead. Even the famous Ducktown copper mine, according to Prof. Safford, State Geologist of Tennessee, misplaced geographically, but as he properly suggests, they belong geologically, to North Carolina, and they are, in fact, just on our borders, and their leads run into our State and Virginia.

A knowledge of mineralogy is my companion in my travels, but it is, compared to a professor on this side of the Alleghanies, how variant, how intensely interesting, how incalculably valuable, are the minerals of North Carolina! Almost everything of this kind that is rare, or beautiful, or precious or useful, may be looked for in our good old State; and the world, in every part of the country above the tropical region, may hope to discover valuable veins of ore, and various precious and useful stones. Our woody growth, our flowers and our landscape, are the most varied on the Continent, and for bright hue, alluvious climate and pure, sweet, cooling, sparkling waters, whose is the superior of our Litherland, on the whole of this round earth?

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bristol, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1869.

THE MISSISSIPPI SATRAP.

General Ames, the military satrap of Mississippi, has, since his return from his interview with President Grant at Long Branch, applied himself to the work of fiendish tyranny the ugliest his satrapy ever enjoyed than ever. He seemed, before his visit to and interview with Grant, to be as fiendish as he knew how to be; but he has proved to be worse since. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General have removed all the Conservative civil officers in Mississippi employed in their respective departments of the public service, and such as they could not remove, were removed by the satrap. He has ejected the Secretary of State and several of the principal lodges and other State officers by military fiat, and for no other reason than their unwillingness to devote themselves to the Radical cause. He has ejected them and made military appointments in their places. Such outrages are without parallel anywhere, and language is scarcely adequate to the proper denunciation of them. President Jackson, in his first message to Congress, denounced the bringing of the power and patronage of the Federal Government "in a conflict with the freedom of elections," but never has this abuse been practiced on a tithe part of the extent to which it is now practiced.

President Grant, at this time, is evidently of the lowest order of ultra Radicals. He is on the vulgar level of Ben Butler. He stands where Thad. Stevens, if alive, would stand. He strips himself of the ragged gauze of pious conversation that he has sometimes worn. The government of the country is as absolute now as it was when the hell torrent of Civil war was running red through the country. Well, Grant may do his worst, and his satrap may do his worst, but yet we will believe, at least until events shall demonstrate the contrary, that Mississippi and Texas will stand, on the day of their elections, as erect as pyramids.

We may here say a word or two about another outrage perpetrated by the Mississippi satrap. The Legislature of that State appropriated a sum of money to provide crippled soldiers in the State with artificial limbs, and exempt them from the poll-tax of the State, making no discrimination as to the side on which they fought in the war. Gen. Ames, with a full share of that humanity which distinguishes Grant's satraps generally, has forbidden the use of the money for the limbs, and ordered that the cripples shall pay the poll-tax. He deserves, that as much timber as would supply material for all the prohibited legs and arms, should be made into stout cudgels for his shoulders.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Marvin is going to the famous convent of La Trappe. He still protests, most indignantly, against the discreditable reports that have been circulated in regard to his relations with Isabella II.

Thomas R. Small, negro, one of the Aldermen of Charleston, and John R. Wright, negro, member of the Legislature, both claim to be rightful sexton of a colored cemetery in Charleston. A few days since, while Wright was engaged in preparing a grave, Small came up, and, after some words, struck him a severe blow, and, by pretending to have authority as sexton, caused the diggers, called a "sounding rod," and gave [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

Thirty-two thousand acres of land in Kansas have been sold to the representatives of an English colony of 1,200 families. It is mostly rolling prairie land and is in one body, from four to twenty miles from the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad northwest of Junction City. The average price paid was about $2.75 per acre.—Eighteen members of the colony have already arrived and commenced the improvement of the land. The colony is composed of a good class of emigrants, and each member is presented to have sufficient means to stock his farm. Most of them will reach Kansas the coming fall and spring.

A "lady" in New Bedford, Mass., recently bought a pair of white gloves, to be returned in case they did not suit. They were returned not suiting, when it was discovered they had been used to decorate the hands of a corpse, and removed before the lid of the coffin was screwed down.

London has a church of "St. Judas Iscariot," which neither creed, priest or title, and obeys only conscience.

Horace Greeley has accepted an invitation to deliver opening address before the International Industrial Exhibition which takes place in Buffalo on the 6th of October.

The negro delegates to the Labor Convention at Philadelphia opposed the admission of Miss Anneya as a delegate. The negroes evidently considered themselves superior to whitemen. No wonder; the Radicals have taught them to this belief.

Baron and Baroness Rothschild, (nee Nellie Throckmorton,) Fifth avenue, will sail on Saturday next for Europe. They will return to New York during the winter of 1870, and give a series of elegant receptions at Delmonico's.

Fanny Fern's "Behalf of the girls knew the persuasive of the men they marry, the evil obstacles would be wonderfully increased." Thereupon the Boston *Post* asks "If women knew what their future lives were to be, wouldn't it increase the list of old maids still further?"

It is stated that the Rockbridge Springs, Va., have been sold to a Mr. Noble, of Louisiana, for the sum of $200.

Nearly fifty millions dollars have been paid out by the Treasury Department during the present month's pensioners.

The value of wood-land ways, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, is $49,741,387.

The new Jewish Temple in Cincinnati has just been completed at a cost of $150,000. It is a magnificent building.

The $60,000 that Peabody recently donated to Gen. Lee's college, in Virginia, is said to consist of a sum number of old State bonds, which lost on the Arctic while in Mr. Peabody's safe and for the re-issue of which vainly petitioned the State Legislature several years ago. It this is true the donation will not be of much benefit to Washington college.

At a recent sale of Lotion's collection of autographs in London George Washington's letter to Newton, in which he deplores the condition Ireland, sold for $500. One from Balboa brought $95, and one from Oliver Cromwell $195. Queen Elizabeth's instruction concerning the Aspen marriage brought $50.

A matrimonial bureau has commenced business in Memphis.

Dr. Strousberg, a Jew who, seven or eight years ago, lived a penniless adventurer in a London garret is now called the Prussian Railroad King. He is worth at least fifty million thalers and owns nearly one-half of the railroads in the kingdom.

The crowd at the White Sulphur is thinning off. The nights are quite cool there now.

Forney is defending Grant as a traveling President.

From the Rentzschler, Aug 21.

THE MOVING OF FREESTONE HOTEL BOSTON.

One of the most difficult undertakings conducted with the blessing of Tremont street was conceded to be the moving back of Hotel Pelt that large freestone building on the cr of Tremont and Boylston streets. many days past the most careful arrangements have been making toward this end to-day they were completed and the lifting started on its course westward. The entire basement has been laid bare, foundations slightly raised, and large bars of small iron rollers inserted for them, and these rollers will move on a stout foundation wall with straps from bound to its top.—The moving force one sixty or seventy jack screws, turned by human power and capable of moving hundred thousand tons, which is the gist of the building.

It is expected, however, that only eighty per cent. of this force will be required to overcome the friction when once started that fifty per cent will be found sufficient. Last evening the perfection of the arrangements was ed, and the immense structure moved fly an inch, but the power was found inadequate, and this morning more screws wedded. About eight o'clock all was in tines to put it in motion in earnest. he fourteen workmen were detailed to w the screws, and others were stationed all points in the basement to watch rollers and for other purposes. At the end of a whistle from the superintendent a turn of the screws was given and close effect noted. The whistle again sound, another turn made, and then came a pause. This was continued for about half an hour, and at the end of that time the building was moved an inch and a little over a half.

The rollers have to be arranged every two inches that the building is moved, and about nine o'clock a stop is made for that purpose. All seems going well, and no doubt of the success of the undertaking exists in the minds of those connected with it. The occupants of the building are engaged in their usual avocations. Large crowds have watched the operations of the workmen all the forenoon, and a police force is on hand to maintain order and keep citizens from straying into igorous latitude.

At noon to-day building had been moved nineteen feet, the length of the [illegible]

In former days, whenever the Federal authorities did anything that seemed to the party out of power to be an infraction of the spirit or letter of the law, the whole opposition press was wont to sing out in chorus, "keep it before the people." Now, when the Government tramples down the very Constitution itself with the coolest indifference to the rights or opinions of its subjects, we are afraid that but little immediate good will result from keeping its usurpations before the people. Nevertheless, it is our duty as journalists to vindicate principles, even if the mass of the people have apparently ceased to care about them, and to denounce the wrong, even though some grow weary of the language of complaint. In the hope of the ultimate regeneration of the country, we shall continue to keep before the people the fallen and degraded condition of our once proud Republic. A late Paris journal commenting on the fact that a citizen had been confined for two months in prison without undergoing any examination, remarks: "That such a disregard of individual liberty should still be possible in France eighty years after the capture of the Bastile and the suppression of *lettres de cachet* is humiliating to the country, familiarized as it has been by every Government with indifference to individual liberty."

Arbitrary arrests, it appears, then excite at least some indignation in benighted Europe, governed as it is, according to thousands of American orators, only by besotted despots. Last week General Ames, now, by the grace of the bayonet, supreme ruler over Mississippi, as used to his subordinates the following order: "The Commanding General direct that you do not obey in future any writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the United States District Court or Circuit Court, or any order made by such Courts for the release of prisoners in your custody. Should such a writ or order be served upon you report the fact by telegraph." Thus at a stroke of a soldier's pen vanish popular rights that were won at Runnymede. Thus disappear provisions for the protection of civil liberty which Charles Stuart lost his head for violating. Thus vanish into thin air the bulwarks of free institutions as erected by the framers of the Constitution who would have died in their defence.—"Keep it before the people."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

VANDERBILT'S MARRIAGE.

Sojourn of the Happy Couple at Syracuse—Crowds at the Depot to see them off—Safe arrival at Saratoga.

From the Syracuse Journal 24th.

The gossip that has been current in the newspapers for several months, that the venerable Cornelius Vanderbilt, the world-wide known millionaire and railroad king, was seriously contemplating matrimony, has been verified. He was married at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last, at London, Canada, to Miss Frank Crawford, daughter of a widow lady, Mrs. M. E. Crawford, of Mobile, Ala. Mr. Augustus Schell, of New York, and Superintendent Tillinghast, of the Central, were the only guests present at the wedding ceremony.—Commodore is in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and has been a widower about a year. The bride is about thirty years of age, and quite a good-looking, though by no means beautiful, woman. She was very expensively and elegantly attired. Immediately after the marriage ceremony was performed, the bridal party, consisting of the Commodore, his wife, and a waiting-maid, Messrs. Schell, and Tillinghast, came eastward in the Commodore's special car, which was attached to the Pacific Express train, reaching this city at 8½ o'clock Saturday evening. The special car was stopped in front of the Vanderbilt House, when the Commodore and his wife alighted and hastened to the most elegant apartments the hotel contains. This distinguished consideration, as it is called, was paid this particular hotel because of its having been named in honor of the Commodore. The same parties were guests at the Vanderbilt on the 23d of June last, when they were on the way to Niagara Falls. Miss Crawford, now the Commodore's wife, was then accompanied by her mother. During the sojourn of the bridal party at the Vanderbilt, the Commodore and bride were not visible. They closely kept their rooms, where their meals were served; and the veteran was only seen below stairs once, when he got shaved, and it is added, paid the fortunate barber a fee of one dollar. It is further gossiped that fifty dollars was distributed to the waiters of the hotel, by his direction. Mr. Schell was the purveyor of the party, seeing to all the arrangements for their entertainment and paying all the bills. Curious groups hung about the hotel Saturday evening and Sunday morning. A few persons witnessed the arrival of the party, and quite a large crowd of curiosity seekers saw the departure. The Commodore was very lively indeed, and quite graceful and courteous in his attentions to his wife. He is in as good a state of preservation, despite his seventy and three years as most men at fifty. The Commodore's special car was drawn before the main entrance of the Vanderbilt, a few minutes before nine o'clock, Sunday morning, the bridal party moved speedily from the hotel to their places in the car, and away sped the locomotive for Schenectady and Saratoga Springs. With a clear track and no incumbrances, the time to the Springs was made in about four hours. At 1 o'clock the happy pair were comfortably ensconced in their quarters at Congress Hall. The sojourners at the Springs were taken by surprise by the unexpected arrival of the Commodore and bride, for though the current gossip had foreshadowed the marriage, the event was suddenly precipitated upon the gossip-mongers who for once were forestalled in their prophecies.

A meeting of the members of the Fayetteville Bar, was held in the office of the Probate Judge, on Saturday 21st, at which Wm. B. Wright Esq., presided, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late James C. Dobbin. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Wm. B. Wright, W. H. Haight, James C. McRae, Thomas C. Fuller and French Strange, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.—The drought in some sections of Augusta Co., Va., has destroyed the grass to that degree as not to afford sufficient pasturage for the grasshoppers, which, in consequence, are now feeding upon the corn blades to some [illegible]

From the Savannah Advertiser.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN BURKE COUNTY.

Three Prominent White Citizens Seized by a Negro Mob and Barely Escape Hanging—Particulars of their Rescue and the Capture of the Negro Ringleaders.

From a gentleman who arrived yesterday morning on the train from Macon, we learn the following particulars of a negro riot in Burke county, which, but for the prompt measures of the white citizens, would have been attended with most serious results:

It appears that the dead body of a negro was found on Sunday morning at Herndon, station No. 9 on the Central Railroad. The cause of his death was unknown, but the negroes in that vicinity at once attributed it to the Ku-Klux, and as a rumor to this effect soon circulated, gaining additional horrors as it spread the excitement among them became intense. From all the neighboring plantations they began to assemble, evidently summoned by some controlling authority, until at least three hundred armed men were holding angry council.

Without going into any examination or inquiry as to the cause of the death, they determined to take the law into their own hands—or rather to disregard all law, and hang three of the most prominent citizens of the place, as they alleged, in retaliation for the murder of one of their color. Accordingly, they arrested three brothers named Jones—most respectable citizens, and doubtless well known to many in Savannah—whom they dragged away from their terrified families without explaining the nature of their designs upon them, or allow a last word, and hurried into the woods.

Without delay they began to make preparations to hang their three victims, who now for the first time realized the horrible fate awaiting them. With admirable presence of mind, one of the brothers begged to be allowed to go under escort to say farewell to the families of the three, and give some last directions to them. To this the yelling demons would not accede; but finally, through the intercession of one of the negroes, whose heart was hardly as black as his skin, they consented, and the brothers parted with this slender thread of hope buoying them up, that the delay might afford time for a rescue. Arrived at his house, Mr. Jones managed to escape from his escort and make his way to the station, just as a train was coming in. His story was quickly told, and, as quickly as a locomotive could do it, the train was backed down to Miller, where a force of fifty armed men was hurriedly collected and en route for the scene of this outrage. Meanwhile the hanging party delayed their operations, waiting for the return of those who had escorted Jones, while they in their return, ignorant of the direction he had taken in his flight, had kept up a vain search, not daring to return without him.—The arrival upon the scene of these fifty determined, well armed men put an end at once to the court of Judge Lynch, rescued the two condemned men and caused an instantaneous stampede of the negroes.—Several of the ringleaders were, however, captured and given up to the proper authorities, who will, we trust, deal with them as they eminently deserve.

THE LITTLE GAME AT GETTYSBURG.

The recent gathering together of *disdevant* military men at Gettysburg to "indicate the points of interest on the battle-field" was, it has become evident, the shrewd dodge of a bucolic book-maker, whereby an incubating volume of his is to be widely advertised, and its forthcoming contents made known at the expense and under the guise of a "reunion of the Federal and Confederate generals." From the false pretences, the transparent telegrams, and the lame and impotent conclusion attending this affair, it may be judiciously characterized as a more atrocious job than the marriage of Tom Thumb, the Boston Jubilee, and the Shoe-Byron paper itself. The latter had their compensation. This Gettysburg little game, in inception, progress, and sequence, has been abominated and reported solely in the interest of a so called military history, not yet in press. The assumption of patriotic and pacific motives inspiring this "reunion" movement is as good as the result of it is ridiculous. "Reunion" there was none: A few Federal fighters were chicaned into attendance; a swarm of civilians and a cloud of the Grand Army of the Republic darkened the air. Eminent Confederate generals were coarsely and falsely announced as sure to come. None came; but from the gallant Lee as did come a decorous disclaimer of the book advertising and sectional phases of the fraud. General Lee had been impudently telegraphed as "intending to be present so as to relieve the public mind of the idea that he was dissatisfied with the system of reconstruction and that he did not accept the situation." This insult was as much a menace as a bid. But it missed its mark. The General, in a letter which we printed yesterday, without noticing this gratuitous slur, advocates "the examples of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."—After which excellent and truly patriotic sentiments, fortified by the accompanying letter of General Fitzhugh Lee, his son, how puerile and contemptible appears the inexplicable and dumb show through which those lured to the place were led by the book-maker, who has literally "boxed the Indian's ass." It is time that bombogs were no longer foisted upon the public in this manner. When advertising is to be done outside of Boston, let it be done in a legitimate way. This hauling of men combatants over battle fields and the antecedent and subsequent accounts of the little game spuriously perpetrated to the name of news are discreditable, and merit the failure which stamped the proceedings in perpetration and in outcome.—*N. Y. World.*

CONFEDERATE PICNIC AT MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 23d inst., has the following:

"The grand picnic under the auspices of the Confederate Soldiers Relief and Historical Society, which came off yesterday at James' Park, was a most magnificent success, and one of the most enjoyable *fete champetre* that has ever been given in Memphis. Almost every citizen in Memphis felt that something should be done for the relief of the widows and the orphan children of those who had given their lives for a lost but not dishonored cause, and therefore all are ready to contribute their dollar for the noble object the society has in view."

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1871.

The official circular in relation to the proposed international exhibition in London, in 1871, has been published. The programme embraces departments of fine arts, divided into classes, scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds, manufactures and horticulture. One-third portion of the whole available space will be assigned absolutely to foreign exhibitors who must obtain certificates for the admission of their objects from their respective governments. Foreign countries will appoint their own judges. All exhibitors or their agents must deliver at the building, into the charge of the proper officers, the objects unpacked and ready for immediate exhibition, and free of all charges for carriage, &c. Her Majesty's commissioners will find large glass cases, stands and fittings, free of cost to the exhibitors, and, except in the case of machinery, carry out the arrangement of the objects by their own officers.—Her Majesty's commissioners will take the greatest possible care of all objects, but they will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage of any kind. Prices may be attached to the objects, and exhibitors will be encouraged to state their prices. Agents will be appointed to attend to the interests of exhibitors. Every object must be accompanied with a descriptive label, stating the special reason, whether of excellence, novelty, or cheapness, etc., why it is offered for exhibition. There will be no prizes, but a certificate of having obtained the distinction of admission to the exhibition will be given to each exhibitor.

In the little village of Mattue, Austria, Schiller's "William Tell" was lately represented, the manager's son taking the part of *Tell's Son*. In the apple scene the actor let go the arrow before taking good aim and the child's eye was put out. He shrieked aloud and fell in convulsions.—The audience rushed upon the stage to wreak vengeance upon the manager for having ventured his son in such a place, but the poor man ran for his life. This incident impels the Paris *Figaro* to tell another story. Seven or eight centuries ago in Norway, the religious play of "The Mystery of the Passion" was enacted before the king, Haquin. Just as one of the actors was about to nail the representative of the Savior, to the cross, the king jumped upon the stage and killed the executioner. The people, furious that the play had been interrupted, precipitated themselves also upon the stage and killed their sovereign. And this is how the dynasty of Haquin became extinct.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—A new method of applying paint in houses has recently been introduced into Paris, by which the disagreeable smell attendant upon freshly painted surfaces may be entirely escaped. This consists in applying the paint in the shop first upon tin foil, which is spread upon damp glass and treated exactly as if it were a surface to be coated. As many coats are given of such tints as may be desired, and when perfectly dry the foil with its paint is removed from the glass, rolled up upon a roller and car led to the building where it is to be used. A water proof mixture is first applied to the wall or surface to be coated, and then the painted foil put on, as if it were wall paper. The flexibility of the foil permits its application, even to surfaces of an irregular character, and it may be so skillfully done that it is difficult to realize that the paint was not put on coat by coat, as in common painting. Gilding may be effected in the same manner, by first applying the gilt leaf to the tin foil and then fastening this to the surface desired. The advantage of this method of tin gilding consists in the fact that it does not so easily become tarnished as the ordinary gilding.

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the last regular meeting of this Society, recently held in New Orleans, which is now fully organized for the purpose of the records of the late struggle for Confederate independence, several interesting and important letters were read, among them one from Gen. R. E. Lee, signifying his acceptance, with pleasure, of the vice Presidency for Virginia, and saying that "it is highly important to collect and record reliable historical information, especially in periods of rapid change, such as the present," and offering to render cheerfully any service that may aid this object in Virginia. Also letters from Gen. Wade Hampton, Admiral Raphael Semmes, ex-Secretary S. R. Mallory, ex-Governor B. G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, and others approving of the object of the Society, and offering their services. Mr. Jefferson Davis was elected an honorary member, and the Society then adjourned to meet again on the second Monday in September.

LARGE PURCHASE OF LAND IN VIRGINIA.—A party of northern capitalists, at the head of whom are H. J. Davis, of Boston, and a Mr. Vandyke, of New York, have purchased the entire Thornton estate, containing seven thousand five hundred acres of land, located at Thornton's Station, on the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire railroad, in the county of Fairfax, for $150,000. The tract is to be laid off immediately and divided into small lots, and a town is to be laid off upon the property after the plan of Vineland, in New Jersey. It is stated by Messrs. Green & Wise, real estate agents, from whom the above information is obtained, that this project is to be carried out at once, and that the managers of the enterprise have made such arrangements as will insure the occupation of their land by a large number of people from the North at an early day.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A DISTINGUISHED GIRL.—Miss Carrie Ketchum, the young girl who was shot and it was supposed mortally wounded by her lover, Salvador Collot, in the City Park, in New Orleans, three or four weeks since, has persistently refused to testify against him. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"She has unexpectedly recovered from her wounds, and on Friday last was taken before the grand jury, and still refused to answer any questions. The foreman reported the facts to the court, and the judge asked her if thirty days' confinement would soften her obstinacy, when she sorrowfully answered that she was not obstinate, but had nothing to say. The judge finally told her that he was afraid, if forced to give evidence, she would commit perjury to save the accused from the just punishment, and as the grand jury had no evidence against him, he was released from custody. She was married to Collot on the same evening."