

# WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

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Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, FROM WASHINGTON.  
**Carpet-Bag Politicians for Impeachment—Blow Doubtful Senators—Party Influence to Sustain Impeachment—The Verdict—General Sherman and Hancock—Arrival of General Schofield.**  
 WASHINGTON, April 29.  
 Gen. Grant returned from New York this morning.  
 A large number of "carpet-baggers" arrived this morning, most of them from the North, for the purpose of lobbying the impeachment through the Senate to a conviction and removal of the President.

They propose to regularly besiege the Senators who are doubtful, or, in other words, who have, very properly, refused to commit themselves to the removal of Mr. Johnson, whether he be legally proved guilty or not. The carpet-bag lobbyists, among whom are two New York journalists, claim to have accomplished much to-day and this evening in the matter of bringing over the doubtful Senators, and they report that of the eleven whom they secured, three have given satisfactory assurances that they will be all right; which means that these Senators have today agreed to vote for the conviction of the President.

Such are the workings out of these carpet-baggers, and such the character of slanders the slanders, as no doubt it is, that is promulgated against some of the members of the Senate of the United States. Your correspondent does not deem it proper to mention the names of the eleven Republican Senators whom the Radical Party solicited for the present that they are of the most judicious and able members in the Senate, of whom to suspect corruption would be an outrage; but the carpet-baggers freely banish those names about the streets and in hotel parlors, and uncharitably claim that they will get the entire eleven vote, without any possibility of a threat of political obstruction.

A noticeable feature in this matter is, that the advocates of the removal of Mr. Johnson do not hesitate to admit that there is neither law nor fact proven upon the trial to make a case for impeaching the President upon strict legal proceedings, but they claim that their party will be ruined if the Senate shall fail to sustain the House in its impeachment.

This party policy proposition is controverted, however, by a very considerable number of Republicans, who see defeat of their party as the result of a removal of the President with a warrant of law or fact, and they earnestly deprecated the deposition of the Executive as a party measure, because of the precedent it established and its destruction of the stability of our government.

Such are the arguments advanced here and on by the Republicans more lookers-on, having no influence to exercise in any manner for the accomplishment of good.

The general conclusion is that the impeachment trial will be concluded and a verdict rendered on Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Sanbury has improved in health considerably to-day.

As soon as convenient after the close of the impeachment trial, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, proposes to introduce his bill in the House to establish the telegraphic postal system heretofore referred to in this dispatch.

Generals Hancock and Sherman dined with the President on Friday evening.

General Sherman will probably leave for the West tomorrow.

General Schofield arrived here to-day. The purpose of his visit is not known.

**MILITARY MARRIAGE AT FORTRESS MONROE.**  
 A correspondent gives a full account of a brilliant marriage at Fortress Monroe last Thursday night.  
 FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 1868.  
 Brevet Brigadier General Chauncey B. Reese, of the United States Engineer Corps, was married last evening at six o'clock to Miss Mary Courtney, of Baltimore, Md. The ceremony took place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Gen. Henry Brewster, the Rev. Dr. Chivers, Post Chaplain officiating.

The bride was dressed in a heavy white corded silk, trimmed with point lace and folds of white satin, over which was thrown a thick lace veil extending to her feet and trailing upon the floor. The General was dressed in full uniform, as were also his groomsmen, and he looked the thorough soldier.

The bride's maids were five in number, and were all dressed in white tulle and looking charmingly. Two of them, Miss Emma Eaton and Miss Sewell, were from this place, while others, Miss Canfield, Miss Slaughter and Miss Calphas, were from Baltimore.

The groomsmen were all army officers, and their costumes, as well as the whole affair in general, is described as "gorgeous."

**ARKANSAS.**  
 Hon. James Hines, of Little Rock, Ark., member elect to the Fortieth Congress arrived in this city yesterday. His two colleagues, Messrs. Root and Rowley, are daily expected. Hon. B. Rice and A. McDonald have been elected senators from that State. The fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution has been ratified unanimously by the Legislature now in session at Little Rock. Arkansas will soon resume her place in the sisterhood of States.

**Funery's Chronicle.**  
**A CARD.**  
 The undersigned tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Salisbury, and the colored fire men, for their valuable services in arresting the flames which threatened the destruction of the Book Store, on Thursday evening last. His thanks are especially due many young heroes for their assistance in removing books and other stock to a place of safety.  
 J. P. SHIELDS.  
 April 26th, 1868.

**Congress—Impeachment.**  
 Washington, April 23, P. M.—Schofield is still here, and his departure is uncertain.

In the impeachment trial, after Boutwell, Nelson, of Tennessee, spoke, ex tempore. He alluded to the magnitude of the occasion, and feared a lack of ability to properly treat it. The managers charged the President with evil nature and wickedness; characterized him as "destitute of character"; and accused him of everything from a great political criminal to a common scoundrel. Mr. Nelson gave the President's biography, in relation to these charges and aspersions. Those who, like him, knew the President best, sustained the President. He felt that he was not addressing Senators as politicians, but as Judges, who would rise above prejudices of party, and was confident that outside pressure would be indignantly repelled. If he believed conviction a forcible conclusion, humble as he was, he would sooner address them.

[We are compelled to cut short the report of Mr. Nelson's argument.]

**Writes for the Watchman & Old North State.**  
**LOVE OF COUNTRY.**  
 "Lives there a man with soul so dead,  
 Who never to himself hath said,  
 This is my own native land?"

The love of country is one of the noblest and purest sentiments of the human heart, taking its root in the affections, home, family, friends.

Our childhood's home! how many tender recollections cluster around that halcyon spot. 'Twas there we first learned to lip our evening prayers, whilst kneeling at our mother's knee—learned to appreciate a kind father's loving smile, and played beneath the shade of those grand old trees of Spring with loving brothers and sisters. These are pure and never to be forgotten pleasures and will linger through many changes on memory's tablet as sweet mementoes of the past. What causes the wanderer in foreign climes to listen so attentively. Hark! 'tis an old familiar strain falling on his ear, first heard in his far away home, and bringing with it a thousand tender recollections of loved ones there—he listens with a swelling heart and quivering lips, and bending low his stately head the strong man weeps.

Love of country seems to be an innate principle of the human breast, implanted there for the wisest of purposes—to enkindle into a pure and holy flame the slumbering fires of patriotism.

Every country has its own peculiar attachments. The fur clad Laplander in his ice berged land—with summers of eternal snow—would not exchange his

barren home for the hot balmy atmosphere of a more genial clime, but would defend it with his own life's blood, that seemingly dreary home. The gay, impulsive Frenchman thinks there is no place like France and Paris, the great center of attraction of all that is charming, great and glorious. The sturdy Englishman prides himself on his solid government, long line of ancestry, and the birth-place of those noble bards whose utterances have become familiar household words. And classic Greece can look back with fond exultant pride to her days of ancient grandeur. The world renowned Athens, whose learned schools were patronized by those who aspired to learning throughout the world—her grand old philosophers and orators the mightiest the world ever produced. In imagination we now see the noble Demosthenes, the very incarnation of eloquence, picturing his country's wrongs and oppressions, and the degradation of tamely submitting. Ten thousand eyes are beaming upon him, drinking breathlessly in each burning word that falls from his inspired lips. He ceases, and one long, loud, shout rends the heavens, "We will conquer or die."

There is Italy's sunny skies, vine clad hills, crumbling ruins of ancient grandeur—architectural splendor—and splendid galleries of painting and sculpture, and dark eyed maidens furling their sweetest notes in that land of song. Yet we envy not other lands their national renown or glories. Like the memory of some sweet dream, lingering, lovingly, soothingly, around the heart, lightening the cares and toils of the ensuing day—so comes the memory of the once bright Sunny South stealing over the hearts of her children; it may be a lonely exile in foreign lands; or still an inmate of their once happy, tho' now desolate homes.

"To a sad pleasure to close the eyes to the joyless present, and revel in the sunshine of the past.

The land of my birth I love thee yet—the skies are as blue—the tiny augusters warble so sweetly and thy rippling waters dash back the sunny rays as in happier days—the orange and magnolia breathe their sweetness as of yore—but all! the hearts of thy children are weary, crushed, and humiliated. A wall of woe goes forth from thousands of desolate homes for their martyred dead—whose patriot blood so freely shed speaks in eloquent terms their love of country, honor and honor. Long will the daughters of the South strew flowers, and plant the evergreen over the graves of her fallen heroes and find therein a sadder, sweeter pleasure, than wearing the festive wreath for the proudest return on earth.

My native land, slanders of tyranny and dark clouds of oppression hang gloomily over thee. Thy once futile fields of cotton, cane and rice are one vast scene of desolation now—hereof all save some honors—a bright beautiful jewel, whose lustre cannot be dimmed, but gains additional brilliancy by being ground 'neath the oppressor's heel—and will ever keep her best and proudest sons from bending the servile knee to tyranny; but ever willing to yield an honorable allegiance, to the true nobility of soul, that would scorn to trample on weakness but willing to extend that magnanimity due an honorable though a conquered foe, by "doing unto others as they would have done unto them." The memory of her fallen heroes will ever render the South a consecrated spot to the hearts of her children; the once happy, Sunny South, the land we love.

ADA.

**CONGRESS THE USURPER.**  
 The President is charged with usurpation—with having disregarded the law and the Constitution of the United States; with intent to violate these both. The specific law which he violated was the tenure-of-office bill; the act by which he violated it was the removal of Mr. Stanton; and that clause of the Constitution which makes it his duty to execute the laws of the United States. If this were all that is involved, the case would be clear enough. But there are a good many other points which, in any fair and just judgment of the case, demand attention. If the trial and the specific acts charged were mere forms and pretenses under which a "forcible conclusion" is to be reached, and an obnoxious official to be removed, then for the accomplishment of these ends these points are immaterial. But in charging the President with a crime the House of Representatives were compelled to allege a criminal intent; and they accordingly taken upon themselves the task of proving, that in removing Mr. Stanton from office, he intended to violate the law and Constitution of the United States. Whatever it is competent for Congress to prove, it is also competent for the President to disprove; evidence both for and against the specific crime charged must be equally admissible. And when the President offered the testimony of those upon whom the Constitution authorizes him to call for advice to prove that he did call upon them, and that he acted upon the advice which they gave him, and could not, therefore, have intended to violate the Constitution, it is not easy to see how such evidence could have been refused.

**Washington Matters.**  
 Washington, April 25, M.—Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau has arrived from Alaska, as a witness for the Defence. He left Sacramento on the 4th of April.

Regular pools are opened at the fashionable gambling houses, where bets are made on all the impeachment questions, including the final result.

Nelson's speech is universally read and applauded. It is a fine rable.

In the Senate, the resolution that the proceedings of the Court in retirement be published by regular reports, in the usual way, was postponed until Monday.

The Chief Justice ordered the Prosecution to proceed, but Stevens being absent, they asked time, and Mr. Grovesbeck is speaking.

which defines and limits the powers of each department of the Government, in England the will of the Parliament is the Constitution. Parliament cannot be guilty of usurpation, because it is, in theory as well as in fact, omnipotent. But this is by no means the case here. The powers of Congress are defined and restricted, just as distinctly as the powers of the President. Congress can be guilty of usurping powers not conferred upon it, just as truly as the President can. In England the crime of usurpation can only be committed, and of course can be alleged only against the Executive; here the charge may be against the one just as well as against the other. And there is still another point of difference in this;—that while in England there is no tribunal clothed with power to decide between the two in case conflicting claims arise between them, with us this is, under certain restrictions, one of the specific functions of the Supreme Court.

The real collision now on trial at Washington is between the President and Congress. The House charges the President with usurpation, in executing a law which Congress had passed. The President's real reply to the charge is, that Congress is the usurper; that he was only trying to maintain and preserve the constitutional functions and powers of his own department, upon which Congress had audaciously encroached. This is the issue which is really being tried. On the facts of it, it would seem to be one which ought not to be tried by either branch of Congress, or by both; for Congress is thus sitting in judgment in a contest to which it is itself one of the parties. Under the Constitution, and that distribution of power for which the Constitution provides, the issue thus joined ought, in some proper form, to be decided by the Supreme Court. The question whether the President could and did, actually remove Mr. Stanton, in the exercise of power constitutionally in his possession, or whether by virtue of the tenure-of-office bill, Mr. Stanton was still entitled to the place, in spite of the President's attempt to remove him, is one which should have been taken for decision to that tribunal. The result would have commanded respect, and settled the construction of the Constitution on a point of marked and permanent importance.

**THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON HANCOCK.**  
 No name that has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency would prove so satisfactory at the South as that of General Hancock, says the New Orleans Picayune, in such a man as this the South can and does place its confidence even more than if he had not fought bravely and, with distinguished skill against it in the late civil war. He was a soldier by profession, and a native of the section on whose side he fought. He has shown equal civility with his great military capacity, and the South has had an opportunity to try him. If our Northern friends had it difficult to choose a candidate in whom both the war and peace Democrats might have confidence, let them choose the man who has proved to be the best friend the South has had since the war ended, and whose brilliant career as a soldier should gain for him every Northern vote which is not sworn away to Radicalism.

The plan for the occasion, says the Macon, Georgia, Telegraph, is General Winfield S. Hancock, who, to military abilities and achievements equally brilliant with those of Grant, and far more intellect and enlarged statesmanship. His civil administration of the Fifth District and his recent letter to the Governor of Texas, are glorious evidences of his abilities as a civilian and his devotion to law, and would do honor to any statesman of his day and time. Let such a man be the nominee of the New York Convention, and the death-knell of Radicalism will have been sounded in every State of the Union. To make the thing doubly sure, to the name of Hancock add that of Charles Francis Adams for the Vice-Presidency. The revolutionary names of Hancock and Adams would stir up the popular heart and resurrect revolutionary principles, now trampled in the dust.

**Impeachment.**  
 WASHINGTON, April 23, M.—In the House, nothing was done.  
 In the Court, the motion to meet at noon was postponed.  
 Boutwell resumed.

**North Carolina Election!**  
 Wilmington, April 23, P. M.—The estimated Radical majority in Halifax is 1600. The registered negro majority in that county is about 2,000. The following majorities against the Constitution are estimated from incomplete returns:  
 Wilson, large majority.  
 Nash, 300  
 Duplin, 500  
 Sampson, 400  
 Rowan, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston and Union heavy majorities.  
 Edgecombe, with a registered negro majority of about 1500, will vote for the Constitution by a reduced majority.  
 Brunswick is doubtful. The reported vote of one precinct is about 300 against and 100 for the Constitution.  
 The Radicals here are claiming Forsythe, Randolph and Chatham by large majorities. The Conservatives claim Chatham.

Partial returns from Cumberland indicate a decisive Conservative majority. They are ahead at Fayetteville, and one precinct on Cape Fear River gives them a majority of 75—being a gain of 100 over the last election.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]  
 Wilmington, April 23, P. M.—The radical majority in the city is 862—being over the registered majority. This was produced by a system of those voting on affidavits, who said that they had registered elsewhere. It is considered by the Conservatives a beautiful source of fraud.  
 The negroes were very disorderly to-night—shouting and firing pistols in the streets and otherwise disturbing the peace.  
 Both parties are confident of the general result.  
 There is considerable betting to-day.  
 Newbern, April 23, P. M.—The total vote in Newbern and James City shows a Republican majority of 1700.  
 Broad Creek precinct gives 9 blacks and 94 whites. Hay River, the second day, gave 80 Conservative majority.  
 Carteret county is conservative.  
 Jones and Lenoir are doubtful.

[SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL.]  
**Franklin in Part.**  
 Franklinton, April 23, P. M.—The vote at Franklinton stands:  
 Conservatives 162  
 Radicals 237  
 At Lenoirburg:  
 Conservatives 173  
 Radicals 201  
 At the other precincts, the conservatives are ahead.  
 [Franklin has probably gone against the infamous constitution.—Eds.]

**Georgia Elections.**  
 Savannah, April 23, P. M.—The Conservatives are gaining to-day, and are buoyant and enthusiastic. The election passed off quietly. Every species of fraud has been practiced by the Radicals to exclude Conservative votes. The city vote is considered conservative and the county vote Radical. The result is doubtful.  
 In this county 4,493 votes have been cast. The result is doubtful. The Democrats claim 200 majority. Honston is claimed by the democrats. Sumner is estimated at a radical majority of 500.  
 Twiggs has gone Radical. Monroe gives 190 democratic majority. Pike 300 democratic majority. The democrats have carried Lee by a small majority; Wilcox 300; Wilkinson is Radical.  
 Columbus, April 23, P. M.—The election closed in good order. The total vote is 2,834. Over 300 white voters were excluded without cause. The Democrats are in high spirits. The radicals are despondent. The news from this district is highly favorable.  
 Augusta, April 22, P. M.—The total vote to-day is 817. Total for the four days 5,257. Bullock's majority is fully 1,000.  
 The election closed in a row between the whites and blacks. Several were wounded but none seriously. The excitement was intense. Subsequently a negro knocked a white lady down in the streets, injuring her severely. This added to the excitement prevailing and fears were entertained of a general riot. Several shots were fired at a freedman, but he escaped with a slight flesh wound. After the negroes were arrested, the military charged through the streets dispersing the crowd.  
 After quiet was restored it was ascertained that the negro who assaulted the Sheriff was suffering under a temporary fit of insanity. At this hour, 10 o'clock, the city is perfectly quiet.

**DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MICHIGAN.**  
 Washington, April 23, M.—In Michigan the Democrats gain 70 supervisors and defeat negro suffrage by 49,000.

**More of the Democratic Victory in Chicago.**  
 Washington, April 23, M.—The Democratic candidate for Recorder is elected in Chicago by 921 majority.

**Radical Split.**  
 Alexandria, April 23, M.—The Radical County Convention nominated Hawklaust for Governor. One white and one negro were nominated for the Legislature.  
 A split occurred and nearly half of their delegation withdrew. The Separators were composed of about an equal number of whites and blacks.

**THE CELEBRATED GAINES CASE.**  
 From the Petersburg Express.  
 The final decision of the suit of Mrs. Gaines against the City of New Orleans, by the Supreme Court, terminates one of the most extraordinary cases of litigation in the whole history of civil jurisprudence. It is remarkable, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, (in an able review of the case), for the curiosity of the case itself; for the large amount of property which it involves; and for the wonderful display of enduring pertinacity with which the plaintiff has devoted her life to the prosecution of what has long been held to be a hopeless case. Seven times has Mrs. Gaines pleaded her case before the Supreme Court, sometimes with partial success, sometimes with none, until, at last after forty years of incessant litigation, she has won the day and established her claim to a large portion of the city of New Orleans, valued, very modestly, at five millions of dollars. This fight has been fought by Mrs. Gaines single-handed. She has literally gone through fire and flood, as she has travelled over the country, always intent upon the one great business of her life. With a buoyancy of temperament that know no abatement, with an abiding faith in the justice of her cause and of its ultimate success; with few friends and very limited means; with life slipping away under the long delays and slow progress of the law, this truly remarkable woman has persevered until she has conquered fortune.

A brief outline of this singular case will be interesting to our readers:—In 1794, Zalimo des Carrer, a beautiful Creole of New Orleans, married Jerome des Granges. In 1803 Daniel Clark, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, became attached to Madams des Granges, and, about the same time, it is alleged that he was discovered that des Granges had a wife living in France, and that, the second marriage thus proving void, Daniel Clark privately married the lady in Philadelphia. Of this marriage the present plaintiff claims to have been born in Philadelphia in 1803 or 1808. Her mother and herself were committed to the care of her father's friend and partner, Mr. Daniel W. Cook, of this city. She afterward became an intimate of the family of Col. Samuel B. Davis, and was known, among her school fellows, some of whom still remember her, as Myra Davis. When she grew up it became known to her that her true name was Clark, and she has established the existence of a will of Daniel Clark acknowledging her as his legitimate daughter. Yet her own mother, who, during Clark's life, married M. Gardetto, a well known citizen of Philadelphia, was never summoned as a witness by Mrs. Gaines, and her father Daniel Clark, during his wife's life, addressed Miss Cason, of Baltimore, who, however did not accept his advances.

Myra Clark married Mr. Wm. Wallace Whitney, of New York, by whom she had two children, a son and daughter, still living. After Mr. Whitney's death, she married Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, who died in 1849. One child, the issue of her second marriage, died in infancy.  
 Daniel Clark owned large tracts of ground within the limits of New Orleans, which have become immensely valuable. More than a thousand suits have been instituted by Mrs. Gaines to recover those properties, upon which many of the finest improvements now stand. The decision of the Supreme Court only applies, directly, to three suits but its taling will cover the whole ground.  
 This case has been one of singular intricacy, and has turned, as will be seen by the above brief statement, upon the question of the legitimacy of Mrs. Gaines. It is but fair to say that even now, after nearly forty years of litigation, three of the ablest members of the Supreme Court, Grier, Swayne and Miller, dissent from the conclusion of the Court. In dissenting from the favorable opinion of the Court rendered in 1860, Justice Grier uses this strong language:—"I wholly dissent from the opinion of the majority of this Court in the case, both as to the law and the facts. But I do not think it necessary to vindicate my opinion by again presenting to the public view a history of the scandalous gossip which has been buried under the dust of half a century and which a proper feeling of delicacy should have suffered to remain so; I therefore dissent from the case, as I hope, for the last time, with the single remark, that if it be the law of Louisiana that a will can be established by the dim recollections, imaginations, or inventions of ails gossip, after forty-five years, to disturb the title and possessions of bona fide purchasers, without notice of an apparently indefeasible title—"I find myself inclined, *vis a vis* you—"I do not indeed envy your position, but rather wonder at it."  
 "Dinner for nothing," is much preferred to "nothing for dinner."

**MINISTER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.**  
 On Thursday last, the 16th, during thunder-storm, the store of Mr. Bundy, at Laurinburg, depot on the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad was struck by lightning,—a number of persons were in the store at the time, two of whom were killed by the stroke. One of those was Lachlan McLaurin, a young man about 21 years of age, and the other the Rev. John B. McKinnon, a member of Fayetteville P. A. S. S. This is a sad dispensation of Providence, and we sincerely sympathize with the families thus so suddenly bereaved. Mr. McKinnon was licensed to preach a year ago. He returned to the Seminary at Columbia, last fall; but his health, which had been feeble since his wound in the military service near the close of the war, failed to such an extent that he was compelled to leave, and return home. He was at the recent meeting of Presbytery, in the enjoyment of better health, apparently, than for some years past. He had made arrangements to supply Sandy Grove church, and was hopefully looking forward to discharge in the Master's service. Mr. McKinnon possessed the elements of a useful minister—piety, zeal, and a popular manner in and out of the pulpit. To all human probability, had his life been spared, he would have accomplished a good work. But it is not with us to determine these matters. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. It becomes us to bow to His will, and to give ourselves up for more His grace and faithfulness, while we are spared to work.—Presbyterian.

**WHY ORCHARD'S DETERIORATE**  
 Fruit trees, like everything else, whose sustenance is derived from the earth, are subject to decay, but by improper management they are often killed before their natural productive power is fully exhausted. This is the fault of the variety planted, the locality, or the severity of the weather, except in rare circumstances, but of those who have the care and culture of them. The trouble generally arises from the want of thought or the stupidity of the owner. He plants an orchard, the trees perhaps twenty feet apart. In a few years, if they grow well, their branches will cover a large portion of the intervening space. But some ground is still unshaded, and the orchardist thinks it is a pity that this should be waste. The plough is introduced, and what is the result. Simply this: hundreds and hundreds of the small fibres, reaching out from the main roots in search of sustenance for the trees, are severed; their absorbing and conducting power is destroyed, and the trees and branches, sustained by their active functions, wither; it ceases to yield its wonted burden of fruit, and after a few years of languid life, prematurely dies.

The truth is, the farmer asks too much of his soil; wants it to impart vigor and fruitfulness to from fifty to eighty trees to the acre, besides giving him a crop of corn and potatoes annually. To secure the last he cuts the thousands of fibres of his trees as the plough, and then wonders why the orchard decays and dies prematurely. This is bad policy and poor practice. Do not ask too much from the soil. Give it a chance to nourish and sustain one product to a full development, rather than by a multiplication of them, to secure stunted crops of immature ones. The earth, properly manured and tilled, is sufficient in its gifts to man, but when over-saturated by a multiplicity of exacting responses to his labors, will be feeble and unproductive.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**Mr. Lincoln's Opinion of Gen. Lee.**  
 Mrs. Keckley, the colored servant of Mr. Lincoln's family, says that on the very morning of the assassination President Lincoln took up a portrait of General Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, brave man. I am glad that the war is over at last." Looking up at his son Robert, he continued: "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we will soon live in peace with the brave man that have been fighting against us. I trust that the end of good feeling has returned with the close of the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace." Were President Lincoln not dead he would, for such sayings and thoughts as these, be denounced as a first class, double-dyed traitor by those who who have now the hypocrisy to pretend reverence for his memory.—*New York Times.*

**COLORED FIRE COMPANY.**  
 Mr. Editor:—Will you allow me space in your columns to express the thanks of our whole community to the members of the colored Fire Company for their energetic and efficient aid in extinguishing the fire on Thursday evening? The manner in which they drove their engine up into the very teeth of the raging element, and stood their ground there in defiance of heat and smoke until the flames were subdued and our town rescued from a great and threatening calamity, is the theme of universal admiration. By such gallant and disinterested efforts in behalf of the welfare and safety of the community they have deserved the kind consideration of us all. It is said that the owners of the property most immediately endangered and which was saved mainly by their exertions, design making the colored Fire Company a handsome donation. It is richly deserved.

Very respectfully,  
 CITIZEN.  
 April 24, 1868.