

The Trial of Mr. Davis.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his Saturday's letter to that paper says:

The trial of Jefferson Davis before the United States Circuit Court in Virginia is considered as settled, but Chief Justice Chase has not yet signified his intention to hold the court for this or any other purpose. The Judiciary Committee of the House are now directing their attention to the grounds presented to them upon which the charge of treason, not of conspiracy, and for assassination, is founded, and the Chief Justice may await their final report. The President will, no doubt, remove the chief obstacles which the Chief Justice indicated as preventing him from trying a criminal case in Virginia. He must certainly withdraw martial law from the State before Justice Chase will consent to hold the court for Mr. Davis' trial. This has not yet been done, but it is thought that it will be.

The law just passed to facilitate the trial at Richmond authorizes a special term to be held as well as the regular terms in May and October. If the Chief Justice determines to hold the court and try Jefferson Davis for treason, it will not be so early as June, as some have supposed—other engagements will prevent it. The jurors cannot be taken from West Virginia, as has been stated in some quarters. [Of course not, as a district in which the alleged overt act was committed does not, and did not at the time of its alleged commission, embrace West Virginia.] The accused will have the usual right of pre-emptory challenge as well as objecting for cause. No one believes that a jury is likely to be empanelled at Richmond that will agree.

A disagreement, and possibly a new trial with the same results, is all that will come of it. There are the Radicals are opposed to a trial for treason by a civil court in Virginia. Senator Sumner is not alone in declaring it to be a farce. Some uneasy Radicals have denied the statement that the Ohio State Central Republican Committee had a recent meeting and endorsed the policy of the administration. I have high authority for saying that an informal meeting was held in Columbus, that twelve members were present in person, and five others responded by letter, and that of the whole Committee of twenty-three members there are but two members who endorse Congress against the President.

ALMOST A HANGING SCRAPE.—The Reno (Pa.) Times relates the following ludicrous affair:

Going up on the Atlantic road the other night we saw a little by-play, which was comical to the male and female passengers had been having an animated argument upon some interesting topic, perhaps as to whether they should call upon a minister at the next stopping place. At any rate he was persistent and angry, and she reticent and pouting. As the train neared Leavittsburg, the bell-cord was detached at the end of the car, preparatory to separating the train.

The end of the rope being beside the seat which the young man glowered upon the traveling world. Partly for fun, and partly to frighten his companion, he jumped up, and throwing the end of the cord about his neck, pretended to hang himself. Just at this moment the brakemen at the forward end of the car seized the rope, and gave it a tremendous jerk to draw it out. The young man, who had pretended to hang himself, was not down in the books. The young lady jumped up with a feminine shriek, and caught hold of her beloved to keep him from being drawn headlong through the door loops. As he settled back into his seat, it is hard to tell which had the whitest face, even when they came in close contact a minute after in a labial proclamation of peace.

THE SUPREME COURT ON CONFEDERATE MONEY.—Upon a rehearing, the Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a decision affirming a decree of the Court, made in December last, in the case of George Schmidt vs. Jacob Parker, appealed by defendant from the Sixth District Court.

Plaintiff was a depositor in defendant's bank, the Bank of Commerce, from January 17th to August 1st, 1862. A balance was due him of \$400. This, subsequent to the occupation of the city by the Federalists, plaintiff demanded in legal tender, which defendant refused, and offered Confederate money. It was in proof that the business of the bank, at the time plaintiff kept an account with it, was conducted with Confederate money; and upon his bank book was inscribed the following notification: "All credits in this bank are received only on condition that the amount is to be drawn in Confederate money."

The opinion of the court, now re-affirmed, was, in brief, that Confederate money having, upon the face of it, been issued to take war upon the government of the United States, parties voluntarily dealing in it, as was the case with both plaintiff and defendant, were culpable in using an immoral act, and the court could not lend itself to the enforcement of contracts entered into in contempt of law. Declaring this contract, therefore, null and void, the decision of the lower court, which was in favor of defendant, was ordered to be reversed.—N. O. Crescent, 15th.

NEW YORK, May 23.—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The extracts from the European papers represent war as inevitable. There is no confirmation of the report of a European Congress to be held, or signs of mediation. Earl Clarendon, in the House of Lords, said that the English Government would not engage in a direct or indirect war with Napoleon in a speech at Argueau, said, "I detest these treaties of 1815, which it is now sought to make the basis of our foreign policy." The declaration was considered a signal for war, and the Paris Bourse was panic-stricken.

The London Times, commenting on this says: "Only Napoleon can prevent war, but unfortunately the arbiter of the Continent speaks only to spread dismay on every exchange, by some doubtful statement."

An attempt had been made to assassinate Count Bismarck by the son of a Republican refugee, named Carl Blond. The assassin fired five shots, all of which were ineffectual. Bismarck seized the assassin and gave him into custody.

THE DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.—The fire which occurred in New York on the 22d instant was the most destructive that has taken place in that city for many years. Included in the ruins are the Academy of Music, the New York Medical University, a Church, and several dwellings and manufactories. The estimated loss is from three to four millions of dollars. In its early days the Academy of Music was considered the model building of its kind in America. At a later period, however, structures for similar purposes have been erected in other cities which eclipse the New York Academy in points of spaciousness, architecture and ornament. Its destruction will be keenly felt by the thousands who were accustomed to attend weekly the entertainments given within its walls, and cannot avoid being highly advantageous to the managers of the theatres, whose audience will be considerably enhanced.

DEFINITIONS NOT IN WRITER.—Buss, to kiss; rebuss, to kiss again; pluribus, to kiss without regard to sex; sillibus, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbus, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to kiss all the persons in the room; eribus, to kiss in the dark.

Evidently the country girl who went down to the city recently had these definitions in her mind. A young gentleman was to escort her some distance through the town, and not wishing to walk, he remarked, Hold on, Mary, let's take a "buss" but Mary, blushing to the eyebrows, drew back, and with wounded modesty replied, "Oh, George, not right here in the street."

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—The Northern Overland Telegraph enterprise is a gigantic affair. Through British America, 1200 miles; through Russian America, 900 miles; across Behring Strait, 184 miles; across the Gulf of Anadyr, 210 miles; and thence overland to the mouth of the Amoor River, 1800 miles, or a total of 4294 miles. At the Amoor it is to be continued by a Russian line connecting it with Irkutsk, through Western Siberia, communicating with Nijni-Novgorod and Moscow, and thence to St. Petersburg. The capital involved amounts to \$10,000,000.

WHAT WRITINGS REQUIRE A STAMP.—We publish the following for the benefit of our readers:

1st. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, do not require a stamp.

2d. Those dated between October 1, 1862, and Aug. 1, 1864, may be stamped either before or after use by the court, register or recorder.

3d. Those dated since August 1, 1864, and not twelve months old, may be stamped before a U. S. Collector, without payment of the penalty of \$50.

4th. Those dated after August 1, 1864, and more than twelve months old, can be stamped upon payment of the penalty of \$50.

And every assignment of a note, which assignment is dated since October 1, 1862, without regard to date of the note, is to be stamped as an agreement, namely \$50, no matter how large or how small the note may be.

All persons having notes unstamped should have them stamped at once. A receipt for money or property, of over \$20, no matter what the amount, requires only a two cent stamp.

[We mention for the benefit of those who have not noticed the distinction, that the person referred to in the third paragraph of the above as a "U. S. Collector," is not the party who receives taxes in each judicial district. The latter personage is a Deputy Collector, and is not authorized to stamp papers; but on the contrary is strictly prohibited from doing so. South Carolina is strictly divided into three Collection Districts, with a Collector for each division. The division to which Newberry belongs is known as the fourth district, and is under the control of Mr. Jas. G. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C. Persons in this division who may have papers requiring stamps under the third paragraph, must apply to him.]

MOUNTAIN SHOALS OF THE ENOREE RIVER.—Messrs. Kay & Hewetson, Architects and Engineers, Columbia, S. C., have been for some time engaged in making an accurate survey of the above shoals, and have kindly furnished the Spartanburg Express with the following rules of their labors:

"The total fall of the Enoree River at the Mountain Shoals, in a distance 2,000 feet, is 62 feet.

The most rapid descent is between the bridges and 3 mile creek, where, in a distance of 450 feet, the fall is 33 feet.

The fall from head of Shoal to Bridge is 9 feet, and from 2 mile creek to foot of Shoals 17 feet.

There are excellent mill or factory locations on both the Spartanburg and Laurens sides of the river, with almost unlimited water power.

On 2 mile creek, a considerable stream, which enters the Enoree just below Mr. Nesbit's flouring and saw mills, and a few hundred feet from the mouth, there is a fine mill location—the stream here is a distance of 200 feet, having a fall of 17 feet."

The above exhibit is but one among the many that Spartanburg District might present, of its vast resources in water power. The Tygers, Pac lets and Fair Forest, with their numerous tributaries all containing many shoals, falls and rapids, are able to work all the machinery that the capital and enterprise of this country could construct in the next twenty years. We hope that our enterprising citizens will avail themselves of these services of these skillful engineers, in making similar surveys along our streams, that an accurate statement may be presented to the public of the immense water power of this district, and of the State generally.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD AT ABBURY.—Secretary Seward delivered a speech at Abbury on Tuesday evening. He said the solicitude which prevades the country would, perhaps, justify him in addressing the people upon political topics candidly and patriotically. When good Union men were suspicious of change, in view of defeated rebels and their support of the President's policy, he from the first rejected the idea that the change was accomplished for reasonable purposes. Reconstruction, he said, because the country, as constructed long since, has not been destroyed. What is needed is reconciliation between Senators now acting and those who, being loyal, have been or may be elected hereafter from Southern States. With few exceptions, Southern people could justly be accepted. Our fellow-citizens of the Northern States have, for the last four years, been nearly without a government; but they are now organized, and nothing is needed but conciliation.

The President's plan of reconstruction is, that so far and so fast as unrepresented Southern States present themselves in a loyal attitude by representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation. This plan is practicable. No plan proposed by Congress so far will prove feasible. He was aware there was a difference between the President and Congress, but hoped this difference would not cause the Union party to lose its great influence in guiding the country to perfect restoration.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF AN IRON CHEST.—What very nearly amounted to a shocking tragedy, reminding one not a little of the famous story of the bride and the chest, took place at Randolph, Canada, last Tuesday. At the handsome Ralph Hotel in that city lately built, two men and a boy were in the premises, from fun and curiosity, we believe, got into a very carefully constructed fireproof plate chest. Another servant, also in fun, little thinking what he was doing, closed the door. It fastened with a spring lock, and the horrified victims found themselves enclosed in an air-tight box about three feet square by six feet high. It is difficult to understand how three persons could have squeezed themselves into such a place, for there was only just standing room; but such is the fact. Their cries soon alarmed the establishment, and at last the key was found; but as might be expected in the confusion, under the agonizing effort of the frightened man who had shut the door, it broke in the lock. There was nothing for it but to break in, but the extraordinary strength of the door resisted every effort of sledge hammers wielded by powerful men working for the life of their fellow creatures. The escape of the prisoners was only effected after having been immured for more than half an hour, by breaking through the wall with proper mason's tools. The boy fainted, and one of the men was bleeding from the nose and mouth; the other had not yet begun to suffer visibly, though it is said not five or six minutes more—it is possible, that he would have perished. Considerable crowds called around the hotel, both at the time and afterward.

NEGRO SCHOOLS.—Several negro schools for the education of freedmen have been opened in this town, and are well attended. It is a novel sight to Southern men to behold the juvenile Ethiopians thronging to the halls of science. There is a grave doubt in our minds whether the newly awakened thirst of knowledge has been revived from a laudable desire to rise in the scale of morality, or from the ambition to surpass their less fortunate fellows in social position. Be this as it may, if the expansion of their intellects will enable them to appreciate correctly their position and ours, and to comprehend the mutual relation we bear to each other, we say success attend the diffusion of information among the freedmen.—Chester Standard.

A London paper says: "In a large glass case, standing in one of the upper chambers of our National Museum, is to be seen the skeleton, delicately encased in its original burial clothes, of one PHARAOH MEXEMNES, and surrounded by fragments of the coffin, whereon the name of its occupant can be easily read by the Egyptologists of the present day; affording thereby conclusive evidence that it once contained the mummy of a King who was reigning in Egypt more than a century before the time of ABRAHAM."

A Jewish Convention was held in New York on the 20th inst.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, May 30, 1866.

Mr. THOMAS P. SLIDER, of Charleston, is the authorized agent of this paper, to procure advertisements and receipt for monies due.

Change of Schedule on G. & C. R. R.—The cars arrive now at 11.35 a. m., from Columbia, and leave for Columbia at 2.45 p. m.

The Stay Law.

In our last issue we made some remarks upon the late decision of the Court of Errors, declaring the Act of the Legislature, known as the Stay Law, unconstitutional and void. We have been confirmed in the views which we then expressed by developments which are being made in every quarter. The intelligence that such a decision had been made, as it went through the country, produced the profoundest sensation. A deep feeling of depression followed the surprise which it awakened in the minds of the people. They looked upon it as the death knell of what little hope had been left them, of working out their deliverance from the evils which the results of the war had entailed upon them. By energy, industry and economy, they had hoped in a few years to retrieve their losses, or at least to secure to themselves and their families comfortable homes. But this decision has dissipated that hope, and filled them with despair. They see the pitiless storm gathering thick and fast, but have no place of refuge. We know that there was great indebtedness in the country, but every day's developments show that it far exceeds what we apprehended. So general is it, and so small are the means to meet it, that confidence has entirely given way, and the prospect is that not only will the debtor class suffer, but that the creditor will find his apples of gold turned to Dead sea fruit. If the collection of debts be generally enforced, as every body now believes, there will be such a sacrifice of property as has never been seen in any country. It is unnecessary to argue the question, what has produced this indebtedness? It is sufficient to know that it exists, and that the inability of debtors, in much the larger number of cases, to meet their debts, has been produced by the loss of negro property, by no default of their own, but by the act of the Government. The people have been ruined, impoverished, by this result of the war. What a sad spectacle is presented, when this class of our fellow-citizens, who have made every sacrifice, which duty and patriotism claimed, during a long and bloody war—many of whom have made libations of their own and their children's blood upon the altar of their country, are brought down to penury and want, and left without a shelter for their heads. Remorseless creditors may contemplate such a picture with feelings of pleasure; judges sitting on the bench, in the cool atmosphere of legal lore, and discoursing learnedly on the points submitted, or searching laboriously amongst musty tomes for precedents and authority, may not even cast a glance at it, but it is nevertheless a picture at which the common feelings of humanity and justice revolt. But this is high to discuss the matter, the Court, the highest tribunal, has decided the question, and there is no appeal. We beg to differ with those who take this view. We believe there is a remedy.

We are not lawyers, and do not propose to review this decision. But with all deference to those who have pronounced it, we must be permitted as journalists to say, that the circumstances under which it has been made are most extraordinary, and that those who are responsible for it have played a most extraordinary part in the history of this Law. Let this history be told and it will then be seen whether there is not cause for surprise,—astonishment, at this decision.

The act referred to was passed in December 1861, and has been re-enacted by each succeeding Legislature since its passage, with little or no opposition except at the last session. It has been endorsed by the people in every election of Representatives that has since taken place. But it has a still higher sanction. It was re-enacted by the Convention of September last, called to remodel the State Constitution and adapt it to the new situation. In this Convention there were not only farmers and merchants, men little versed in Constitutional Law, but the learning and talent of the Bar of the State were represented. It is known that six of the Judges who sat in Court of Errors which pronounced this decision were members of that august body. One of them presided over its deliberations, and others of them were chairmen of the most important Committees. The ablest lawyers of the State were active members of that body, and these with the judges shaped its measures and controlled its action. What higher authority, what greater sanction could a law have than this. It is strange, under such circumstances, that it was looked upon by the people as law, as in conformity with its settled principles and the Constitution? Yet when the case is made, the Court of Errors with but one dissenting voice declares it no law—that it never was Law, being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. And more strange still, five of the six Judges who were in the convention when the ordinance referred to passed without opposition, concur in this decision. Is there no ground here for surprise? Is there not something extraordinary in the part which these gentlemen have performed. The Bench and the Bar are mainly responsible for the enactment of this Law. It is not our purpose to assail either. The purity and independence of the former, in all past history, is worthy of admiration. But those who fill this high station are but men, and are subject to the faults and frailties of human nature. With all due deference for their wisdom and official dignity we must be permitted to say that their position in this matter is not an enviable one. Consistency amongst politicians has long since ceased to be a virtue, but we had always hoped that it would remain the brightest jewel of the judiciary.

But enough on this point. We said there was a remedy still in reserve for the evils which this decision will bring on the people of the State. It is this:—Let the Courts be closed for the trial of civil suits. Surely the Legislature can at will pass laws regulating the sitting of the Courts, and prescribing the duties of Judges. It has the power to abolish them altogether. Never have we heard that the Legislature of a Sovereign State could not regulate at will the law of its forum. We venture the assertion that even the Court of Errors would not attempt to override such an Act as this. What say our Legislators on this subject?

Godley's Book for June.—We are indebted to Messrs Duffie and Chapman for a copy of this favorite monthly; the contents are various and entertaining and its pages handsomely embellished. These gentlemen are supplied monthly with it by the publisher and can furnish it to all who feel disposed to buy, by the single number, or as regular subscribers. They are in supply besides of other current monthly literature, and various papers.

And thanks are also due for copy of N. Y. Herald.

The Lost Cause.—A new Southern History of the war of the Confederates, comprising a "full and authentic account of the rise and progress of the late Confederacy—the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the world's history," by Edward A. Pollard of Virginia, the initial pages of which have been received. A beautiful steel engraving of Mr. Davis adorns it as a frontispiece; a medallion plate of seven vignettes giving truthful likenesses of Gen. Beauregard, Ewell, Longstreet, Stonewall Jackson, A. P. Hill, J. E. B. Stuart and A. S. Johnston, occupies an appropriate place. It is neatly printed, and is sold only by subscription.

Catalogue of University of Virginia.—The publisher Mr. C. Wynne furnishes us with copy of this catalogue embracing the sessions of 1861, '65 and '66. Number of students during those sessions in the different schools or departments, 744. The present session commenced 1st of October, and will continue until the 29th of June, when results of examination are announced, certificates and diplomas awarded, and addresses delivered by the Bachelors and masters of Arts.

Field and Fireside.—published at Raleigh, N. C. by W. B. Smith, makes its appearance occasionally, but whenever it does come it is very welcome. We would much prefer a weekly visit however, as we esteem the Field and Fireside the best paper of its kind published.

THE GALAXY—for June 1st is already received, and we look at it with a sense of refreshing, it is so neat, clean and well printed. A glance at its table of contents promises a rare treat, on the reading, which will have an early moment. The Galaxy is printed fortnightly, 25 cts a number, or \$3 for the half year. Subscriptions should be addressed to W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

THE DAILY PRESS, Augusta Ga., finds its way to our sanctum, from our friend E. H. Pugh, publisher and proprietor, the first to introduce in that city a free paper, of which character is the Press. It is sustained chiefly by its advertising patronage which is large, the paper being distributed gratuitously every morning. We notice also that the Southern medical and surgical Journal is published at the Press office. Terms \$3 per annum in advance. Success to the energetic publisher.

WHAT GERMAN LABORERS REQUIRE.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer alluding to the recent importation of German immigrants in that section, intimates that the experiment may fail.

We are told that the German laborers are accustomed to at home, and would prefer here, a bowl of soup cooked early in the morning before they do any kind of work; then breakfast at eight, consisting of bread and generally of cheese, lard, smoked bacon, or sausage, and a ration of whisky—half hour for this meal; dinner at noon, consisting of thick soup made of potatoes, turnips, beans, peas, shelled barley or oats boiled with potatoes, and seasoned with onions fried in lard or bacon—one hour for this meal; a four o'clock meal, similar in all respects to the breakfast; half hour; and supper after all work of the day is done, consisting of boiled potatoes, soup, milk, &c. The bread to be leavened bread made of bolted rye.

To fill this bill of fare would require of the Southern planter not only a material change in his hours of eating, but a very great change in the kind of food and manner of cooking it. The old system of raising nearly all the provisions of the plantation would have to be changed; for one million to advantage, nor can they keep the Irish potatoes of their own raising for any length of time. All of these articles, as well as beans, would have to be bought in most part from the North. With rye flour they are almost wholly unacquainted; they could produce it in great abundance, but would have to accustom themselves to the use of it. The expenses of the plantation would be materially increased by this substitution of Northern for Southern articles of food.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The State elections in the several States are held as follows: In New Hampshire, on the first Tuesday in March; in Connecticut, on the first Monday, and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April; in Virginia, on the fourth Thursday in May; in Oregon, on the first Monday of June; in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and Texas, on the first Monday, in Tennessee, on the first Thursday, and in North Carolina on the second Thursday of August; in Vermont, on the first Tuesday, in California, on the first Wednesday, and in Maine on the second Monday of September; in Florida and Mississippi, on the first Monday, in Georgia, on the first Wednesday, in Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, on the second Tuesday, and in West Virginia, on the fourth Thursday of October; in Louisiana, on the first Monday, in Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday, in Colorado, on the second Tuesday, and in South Carolina, on the fourth Monday of November. There are no State elections held in the months of January, February, July and December.

Faust Anna, will take sides against Max in Mexico.

Charleston and Baltimore.

The Charleston correspondent of the Columbia Carolinian says: The wharves of Charleston are about the busiest portion of the city at present. Messrs Street, Brothers & Co., are the agents for the new line of Baltimore steamers, the first of which (the A. A.) arrived yesterday, with a large and well-assorted cargo. Messrs. Willis & Chalmers have added another to their line of Baltimore vessels, making now four upon that line, and with the two on the new line, the steam communication between these two ports is equal to that between here and New York. This is as it should be. Baltimore offers as many inducements to the Southern merchants as New York.—The freights are less, the distance shorter and the goods can certainly be purchased cheaper there than further. No. h. Several merchants who lately purchased at New York came back by land, and stopping at Baltimore, found that they could have suited themselves much better than where they had bought.

It is to be hoped that by fall, or at the farthest, by next spring, Charleston will be a market for foreign goods, and merchants will not have to go North, as they can then purchase here much cheaper than in the Northern cities. There is no city on the coast between Baltimore and New Orleans of such importance in every respect as Charleston. This is so well known that capitalists have turned their attention and their money in this channel, and a Charleston and European steamship line will soon be an established reality."

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Faust Anna, will take sides against Max in Mexico.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Fish Nic.—This happy event came off, as promised by the managers, at Mendenhall's, on Thursday last, the enjoyments and success of which will be long remembered by the participants. Unfortunately we did not go, owing to some of those little circumstances over which one has no control, and suffered thereby a most excruciating fit of blues in consequence. It was a regular gala day, almost everybody participating who could, the invitations we believe being pretty general, and not confined to particular sets as is too commonly the case here. The young bloods and beaux were early astir, resplendent in finest store clothes, making their last preparations, getting ready vehicles and quadrupeds of every known description, size and form to convey sweethearts, friends and visitors to the scene of action. What the ladies were doing in the meantime, every one acquainted with their delectable habits can readily tell,—fixing up generally, putting the last fascinating finish to their prettiness, twisting a wilful curl here, adding an extra beau-catcher there, straightening out and adjusting bonnet, ribbon and fold, ad infinitum, and wondering each the while how the other would look, and what the effect upon the gentlemen. We don't blame them a bit, bless their innocence, if they are bewitching and know it. By the way girls—oh but the fish nic; true we had almost forgotten that in a desire to tell them a little secret worth knowing; well, we did not go, but saw the preparations for starting, banners flying, horses prancing, ribbons fluttering, curls straying, bright eyes sparkling, heads nodding, tongues chattering, young ladies, misses, a few babies and many matrons, silks, muslins, ribbons, baskets of roast pigs, poultry, cakes, pies, young men, boys, white vests, black pants, paper collars, fancy ties, mixed up with wagons, carts, b'lances, buggies, gigs, carriages, horses, mules and freedmen made up the picture; merrily they moved, and safely arrived, and enjoyed themselves to the full, as we were informed by Captains Mac and Bob, excepting the quadrupeds of whose enjoyment nothing is known. The dinner spread out in the shade in the shape of an L was abundant, delicious, and if any failed of satisfaction they alone were to blame. Dancing was of course in the programme and the gay party tripped it to their hearts content, until the closing day reminded them of the necessity of return, which they did with colors flying. The old mil, and gin house, in which the dancing was done, and may be a shady oak or two might be able to tell of many a little heart-story, tenderly breathed and fondly listened to, but to ask a revelation of these whispered secrets would not be proper; time perhaps will reveal some of them. But one episode occurred of an unpleasant nature, the giving way of the old gin house "flap-jack," so-called by freedmen, upon which was crowded a number of these sable lovelocks, who had laid down the shabby and do, to listen to de fiddle and de bow. The first warning crack of the old timbers caused the field staff to squat as it were to make the weight lighter, but it would not avail, crack followed crack, down went flat iron, colored ladies and gentlemen, and over the din, cracking and splintering, one old voice was heard, "bress de lord, oh massy me, but Ise done for now." The poor old creature needed a little sympathy. Taking her put and laying her upon a log, her friends proceeded to an examination of the wound which was found to be on the most prominent and fleshy part of the body, and rubbing it tenderly, gently, soon put her on her legs again. Here ends our recollection, and information of the Fish Nic at Mendenhall's.

As I walked one night by the bright moonlight, Which illumines Dr. Grierson's corner, Said I to my wife, the Editor of Life, Is discovered at last in this quarter.

By Scipio, the Sable, you'll say 'tis no fable, When you drink from your fountain of glass, That exquisite Soda, with Syrups whose odor Not Lubin himself can surpass.

My spouse is dyspeptic, and rather a skeptic Concerning all medical power— And believes in her heart neither nature nor art, Can the death-stroke avert for one hour.

But to please me at last to the counter she passed, Where Griferson & Brother attend— To pour out the stream that with syrup of cream, To Elvianu the spirit will send.

As her lip touched the bead, in her eyes I could read, An expression of perfect delight— Not once did she stop, till she drained every drop, Of that beverage, delicious and light.

Now, whenever we pass by that fountain of glass, No matter at what time of day— With thirst she is pleased to be suddenly seized, Which that water alone can allay.

Puffed Up.—Not with vanity or from a knowledge of heavy money bags, but with the milk of human kindness and natural goodness of heart, is our friend Andy Wicker. It is not strange that his business is so extensive, and that he is able to keep such a varied stock of good things, because people like to trade with him, and do so. It is never dull in his store, custom flows in constantly, regularly. Obliging, kind, liberal, with moderate prices, and keeping almost everything, it is now-a-days. Shouldn't wonder if he becomes a millionaire one of these days.

NOT THE MAN.—Our distinguished friend Gen. Peterson, some time district marshal of the town, would be pleased to have the erroneous impression that he is the individual who, three sheets in the wind and storm stay-sail set, got into the wrong paw last week, corrected. We make the correction cheerfully; it was not the man. The General is too old a bird to be caught in such a trap, his long experience and pursuits having made him more of an artful dodger.

NOTICE THE CHANGE.—Our good friend Dr. Gouin having changed his base from the old corner brick store, will continue operations at the corner opposite, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. His stock is full and comprises many articles not hitherto kept, but which have lately been added, for the accommodation of the growing demand and taste of the public.

"FOXES HAVE HOLES," and holes have foxes, a common thing generally, but it is an uncommon thing to hear of a hole or den being found containing six in a litter. A freed boy brought to town for sale one day last week four of this litter, to have been disposed of. They were pretty little animals, of the red species. If this can be true, we would like to hear of it.

Business Notices.

BERNARD & WRIGHT.—These gentlemen having formed a copartnership in the Tin business, and combined their respective stocks and material, have now one of the most extensive Tin ware establishments to be found this side of Charleston. Their facilities, under this combination of business talent and energy, will warrant great satisfaction to their friends and the trade generally. They manufacture and sell wholesale and retail.

C. F. JACKSON.—This gentleman's card in another column invites attention to an extensive and varied assortment of goods, in the Dry Goods and general staple and fancy line. It needs but little endorsement from us, the reputation acquired by him from past success, energy and business qualities, has placed him among the most prominent merchants of Columbia. Parties visiting that city would do well to call upon him.

Y. J. POPE, Esquire, Attorney at Law and Magistrate. By reference to his card in to-day's paper, it will be seen that Mr. Pope has located in our town. Having enjoyed a liberal education, served with credit throughout the late war, and possessing energy and devotion to business, he certainly merits at the hands of this and the adjoining districts, their confidence and favor.

BERNARD NOTICE.—After Friday, June 2nd, the office of Lieut. Ziegler will only be open for the transaction of business on Wednesdays of each week, and on Saturdays of each month.

S. P. BOONER