The Columbia Herald.

W. S. BLISS, Proprietor.

HUNTER NICHOLSON, EDITOR.

COLUMBIA, TENN.:

Saturday Morning, May 12th, 1866.

News and Rumors.

A Presidential Message, in reply to an inquiry from the House of Representatives, states that 147 pardons have been issued, and 707 cases yet remain undisposed of. Under the 13th exception of the Amnesty Proclamation, 5015 pardons have been issued. This is known as the $20,000 clause.

Major-General Howard reports property seized under the act of July, 1862, and restored by the Bureau, 15,452 acres; abandoned property allotted to freedmen and restored by the Bureau, 14,642 acres; abandoned property not allotted to freedmen restored by the Bureau, 400,000 acres. Total, 430,102 acres.

The *N. Y. Times*, of the 7th, says:—The trade of the past week was fairly active in the line of Import entries, and the shipments of Domestic Produce. There was added to the last a shipment of nearly a million of Gold and Silver. The business in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, from store and out of bond, is satisfactory for the season of the year.

The Memphis *Ledger* says the great havoc which has been made in the cotton fields bordering on the Mississippi river by the present overflow, is appalling. It is no exaggeration to say that uncounted thousands of acres of land prepared for cotton, have been abandoned. The seed planted has rotted in the ground, and the most fertile portion of the cotton growing region of the South is a watery waste of desolation. We have no language adequate to convey to our friends the sympathy we feel for their misfortunes. We do not pretend to know how far this state of things will affect the cotton market, but those who calculate on a large crop had better investigate the subject.

The Comptroller of the Currency makes a statement which shows the actual receipts for the current fiscal year to April 1st, to be $410,-641,232, and at the same rate for the next three months they will amount for the year $540,000,000, to which $20,000,000 may be added for the income tax.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis was accompanied to Fortress Monroe by two servants and her youngest child, a little girl. She was escorted by Lieutenant Lee's division into the Fortress. The conditions of her visit are unknown. She brought a large quantity of baggage with her, as it evidently designing to remain some length of time.

The House has passed, without debate, a bill perfected by the Judiciary Committee, which in effect paves the way somewhat for the trial of Jefferson Davis. It provides for the time and place of holding the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and allows the Judge to either hold the court at Norfolk or Richmond. The bill was received in the Senate and duly referred.

THE SITUATION.

STATE.

Tennessee is to-day the most unfortunate State on the continent—cursed as never was a State, by a band of political outlaws, who accidentally occupy official positions; her people impoverished by four years war, her limbs shackled and bound by infamous enactments, called laws,—she is certainly deserving of the pity of all the world. We venture the assertion that, since the first attempt at representative government, history contains no record of just such a body acting in a legislative capacity, as is now assembled at Nashville. As representatives, they cannot truthfully claim five thousand constituents in the State. In point of information, integrity and respectability, they represent about the same number, and generally the same persons, as do the inmates of the State Penitentiary and Insane Asylum. It can be established before any honest jury of twelve disinterested and impartial men, that three-fourths of that body have already been guilty of willful perjury. While this is so, it excites no remark, simply because it astonishes no one acquainted with the private character of the individual members.

It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that such a body, imbecile, incompetent, and bent on plundering the coffers of the State, should seek to perpetuate their hold upon the public offices. Their chief aim is plunder, and to gain this they have hesitated at nothing, and will be deterred by none of the considerations that usually operate to control, or govern, the actions of honorable men. To these they are as deaf as is the highway robber to the pleadings of his helpless victims. It need surprise no one, therefore, if they should attempt to organize an armed band in every county, by which to govern and control the elections, and collect their plunder. Such a step has been, and may yet be, in contemplation. Then, too, they would like to muzzle the press. They are enraged that their misdeeds should be chronicled, and grow furious when fitting and appropriate terms are applied to them and their conduct. In this they are unreasonable. They can play the tyrant and sport at will with the rights of men, because their position gives them the power so to do; but there is no power on earth can save them from the scorn and contempt of honest men, either as a body or as individuals, and the time is far removed when they can either intimidate or control a free press to overlook or countenance their crimes. The convict who has served his time in the Penitentiary, rarely returns to the community from whence he was sent; not less respected will be the position of the radicals of the present Legislature, when their terms expire.

NATIONAL.

At Washington, a like scene of confusion reigns. The disgraceful fruit of an unfortunate accident, the present, Congress has sagacity enough to know, that under the ordinary and lawful administration of affairs, they would be driven from their places, for incompetency, at the first election. They are determined to arrange matters while the power is in their hands. They are determined to secure their offices, and to do this, they deem it necessary to keep out the Southern States, and, so far as they can, to prevent the restoration of kindly feelings between the people of the South and North. It matters not that every interest of the Government is materially injured by this course, and the welfare of the whole nation jeoperdized. They regard the success of their party as paramount to all things else.

But, fortunately, the Executive has some regard for the Constitution yet, and has, too, the nerve to back his ideas and doctrines by brave words and official acts. While he stands firm and defends the Constitution, and insists upon having the Government administered according to its plain teachings, there is hope for the Republic. But for Tennessee, under the present miserable misrule there is no hope. Her only salvation is in the general convention to remodel the State constitution, and thereby rid the State of the incubus.

Our duty toward Negroes.

The emancipation of the late negro slaves is one of the great events in the present century. Whether it be right or wrong is a question of the past, the fact is accomplished, and we, their late owners, have only to consider them in their new relations. Their total unpreparedness for their new state, their helpless and dependent condition, as a matter of course, appeals to the sympathy of all Christendom. Upon their late owners however, they have other and stronger claims than arise from the general principles of philanthropy. We are yet, and must, while they remain in our midst, continue to be in closer relation with them than any outsiders can be. Therefore, their welfare is more intimately blended with our interest. This fact, aside from all consideration of past relationship, renders it both our interest and duty to befriend them and aid them in preparing themselves for their new life. They need our friendship now far more than even they needed the help of philanthropist, real or mock. When they were slaves they had enough and efficient friends. We know them better than any others can, and when left to their own impulses they naturally rely upon their former masters.

In view of these facts therefore, it becomes our imperative duty to look to their education. It is not only bad policy, but wrong in itself, to trust these matters in the hands of imported teachers. All of these are incompetent: first through want of the proper motive; second, through ignorance of the negro character, and thirdly, through lack of moral competency. It is a fact established by reasoning, and borne out by experience, that the men and women who volunteer as teachers from the North in the negro schools established throughout the South, are now, and have all along, been exercising a most pernicious and dangerous influence over them. An influence which tends to the disadvantage of the negroes and the disturbance of the peace and good order of society.

In very many cases it is the practice of these imported teaches to indoctrinate their pupils with the idea that their former owners are their natural and irreconcilable enemies. This state of affairs must inevitably result seriously to the injury of the peace, quiet and welfare of society. Unfortunately for this, as for everything else, our State is cursed with a Legislature so ignorant and debased by prejudice and fanaticism that it is hopeless to look to them for help. With a decent Legislature it would be quite practicable to establish a system of aducation for the negroes that would benefit them and relieve the country from the bad influence of the foreign teachers.—We are glad to see that the subject is attracting the attention of our contemporaries of the press, and hope to see it discussed fully and freely. To us the most feasible plan seems to be through the intervention of the various Christian denominations. These unfortunate people stand as much in need of moral as mental training, and no field of missionary labor can be more appropriate or more fruitful of good results. Each of the churches in our land has its home mission, which might be turned to efficient use in the training of the young negroes and fitting them for the duties and responsibilities that now devolve on them. Thus will that harmony be promoted which is essential to our peace and prosperity as a people, and their welfare and improvement as a race.

This matter is of vital interest and pressing importance, and the sooner it is taken in hand by competent parties in every community the better it will be for both whites and blacks.

A Small Cloud.

Among the news items of the day we find the following, which looks as though there might be something like a fight ahead of us after all, on the Monroe doctrine:

"What is the condition of the country? The war is over and the Union still practically dissolved. What are the signs of the times? If the instructions given by the Secretary of State to our Minister to Austria are carried out, the result will be war between this country and Austria. We may defeat the few soldiers she may send against us, but she will fill the seas with privateers to destroy our commerce. With the eleven States excluded from the Union, we are not in a condition to go to war; and if the report of the Committee on Reconstruction is adopted, these States will be kept out till after the next Presidential election."

We are not apprised of the exact nature of Secretary SEWARD's instructions, but we cannot see how he can object to French troops occupying Mexico and acquiesce in Austrian troops taking their places. As we have taken occasion heretofore to state, the announcement made with such unction in the Northern press, that NAPOLEON had deserted MAXIMILIAN, and announced his intention to withdraw his troops, was all cry and no wool. The facts will show, that, before agreeing to recall his troops, he had secured the enlistment of a like number of Austrians to relieve them.

The remarks of Senator JOHNSON referred to above are as follows:

"The State Department has received positive information that the detachements of Austrian troops have sailed for Vera Cruz, and that others will follow.—The Austrian Minister here has made all his arrangements to leave this capitol, and will depart in about three weeks, without waiting for Mr. Seward's dismissal, and independent of Mr. Seward's action. It is understood that he acts under instructions from his own Government. People are now beginning to see the point of what Reverdy Johnson said in the Senate the other day, that Mr. Seward's instructions to M. Motley will result in war with Austria."

We learn from the Memphis papers that on Monday night last, while Col. HEART, the senior editor of the *Daily Commercial*, was sitting at his desk writing, two shots were fired at him from the opposite side of the street, the balls lodging in the wall just above his head. The assassins, three in number, (discovered by the police in a few moments afterward, as they were making off,) attempted to murder Col. HEART, from a position under the shed of the Adams Block. Fortunately, the deadly missives missed their aim.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, now session at Jackson, in an able and elaborate opinion delivered by Judge HAWKINS, has decided that the Act of Congress, which requires writs and warrants issued from State Courts to be *stamped*, is unconstitutional. Consequently writs issued from Courts and Justices need not be stamped.

EXCITEMENT AT STEVENSON.—A gentleman who came in on the Nashville train last evening informed us that there was some excitement at Stevenson Monday night, in consequence of a turbulent disposition manifested by a portion of the negroes at that point. He stated that several of them were sloshing round with their pistols in hand, and talking in a way to provoke a muss.—*Chattanooga Union.*

From our Special Correspondent.

MR. EDITOR:—Shut out as I was, for four years, from all communication with Tennessee, you can readily imagine with what a hearty welcome I receive the weekly visits of "THE HERALD," and with what interest I peruse its contents. Few people fully appreciate the value and importance of a County paper, until by some cause they are deprived of it. This want of appreciation is made manifest by their failing, in many instances, to make up a respectable subscription list—I mean a *paying list*—and in this way the Editor is forced to divide his time, and look to other sources for a support. What thinking man would be deprived of the benefits resulting from a well conducted paper in his county?—Rob a county of this advantage, and you are deprived of an advertising medium, of county news, of a place even to notice the death or marriage of a member of your family.

It is enough to make one shudder at the very idea of living, to say nothing about dying, in such a county.

Again, there is a great neglect on the part of subscribers generally, in reporting the news which would be of interest to many. Things often occur in different parts of a county, which can only be known through its paper, and although it may be of little interest to those living in that neighborhood, yet, to others it may prove of great interest.

But I did not set out to write a letter advisory to the good citizens of Maury. They know their duty, and the only fears I have are that they do not know "THE HERALD" is half so good as what it is. Give it, then, your support in the way of subscription, influence, ifems of news, and you will become noted, not only at home, but abroad, for your liberality, influence and intelligence. By the way, Panola can boast of an *excellent* paper, edited by M. S. WORD, in the town If you doubt this assertion, place it on your exchange list, and you can very soon, tell something of the material in Panola county.

The condition of affairs, is rather more prosperous here than it was. Farmers are busily engaged in planting the cotton crop, and have been annoyed no little by the frequent and heavy rains. A very full crop is being planted. Corn is up, and much time was consumed in replanting, occasioned, doubtless, by planting so early. This difficulty cannot well be avoided, as the corn crop must be finished, to give time for the planting of the cotton crop. To succeed well with cotton, it must be planted as early as possible.

Farmers are moving things on with great energy, determined to give free labor a thorough test. Some express great doubt as to the profits resulting from this new experiment, while others are more hopeful, and think something can be made. The negroes are disposed to work well, and establish, if possible, the character of being good workers. There is one common complaint against all, and that is, it is impossible to have them at work as early in the mornings, as their employers would wish.

The people here were considerably crestfallen when the news was received that "the civil rights bill" had passed.—Some looked alone on the dark side of the picture, and imagined unnumbered woes, that would soon follow. There was no "bow of promise," to such thinkers. There was another class, who looked on the other side of the picture, and now, like Micawber, are always looking for something to "turn up."

It is thought there will be another meeting soon of the Legislature of this State. It is difficult to imagine the object of this meeting, unless it be, to test again the power of "the Federal authority"—to undo what is done.

I would like to write more, but this letter is now too long, and I may at some future time wish to draw on your time and patience.

Very Resp'y,

P.

Panola co., Miss., May 4th, '66.

OUR MONTHLY EXCHANGES.—Our monthly friends are coming to hand promptly, and it is a real pleasure to note the evidences which each presents, of success and prosperity. The first arrival is "*The American Agriculturist.*" As with every previous number this year, "*Agriculturist for May,*" comes in extra size (40 large pagers!) It is rich, not only in excellent reading matter, but also, as usual, in many beautiful and instructive engravings. It stands at the head of the Northern agricultural press, and is one among the few journals published in that section that has never been infected with the negro-mania. We commend it very sincerely, for its many excellencies, and would be glad to see it widely circulated among our farming friends. It is published in New York, by Orange, Judd & Co., at $1.50 a year.

Next we have "*The Southern Cultivator.*" This is emphatically *the* Southern farm journal, excelling, beyond comparison, all others that come to our table. The May number is peculiarly rich, in well written articles upon all the leading topics, interesting to the Southern farmer. It is published at Athens, Ga.: Edited by D. Redmond and Wm. N. White, at $2,00 per annum.

"*The Horticulturist*"—For May, we do not find so interesting as it is wont to be. We miss some of its best contributors, but suppose another number will make up what this one lacks. These are all of the Agricultural monthlies for May that have reached us.

FOUND DEAD.—On last Sunday morning an old negro man who formerly belonged to Mr. D. H. C. Spence, of this city, and had remained on his place during the war, went to the stable for the purpose of attending to his horse, and in about fifteen minutes was found lying in a lifeless condition. Supposed cause of his death—rheumatism of the heart. He remarked to his wife as he left the breakfast table, that he had eaten one more hearty meal, if he should never live to take another.

TABLEAUX AND CONCERT AT JACKSON, TENN.—The tableaux and concert given at Jackson, Tenn., on the 3d and 4th instant, for the benefit of the maimed soldiers, resulted in the collection of over $1,700, including private subscriptions.

The New York *World* says:

The proceedings in the case of John O'Mahony, late Head Centre, are still in progress at the headquarters in Union Square. The terrible crash in the fortunes of O'Mahony, has completely humbled that august individual and rendered him powerless. His chief supporters are deserting him in shoals, and in a few days he will have to face the gathering storm alone and unsupported. To render the matter worse there is a division in the organization, and the factions are now preparing for a fight for the spoils, one led by O'Mahony, and the other by B. Doran Killian, who despite the disgraceful failure at Eastport, is still as picturesque and imposing as ever.

Letter from Hon. Cave Johnson.

CLARKSVILLE, April 30, 1866.

To the Citizens of Robertson, Montgomery and Stewart counties: As soon as notified of my election, I immediately repaired to Nashville, and on the 5th of April, presented to the Senate the certificate of my election, as required by law, and asked to be admitted to my seat, that I might perform the duties you expected of me. There was no other claiment for the position, and no exception taken to the returns of the sheriffs and certificates of my election. I was informed by the Speaker, that the Senate had adopted a rule to do no business without a quorum. In vain I urged upon him that the admission of new members was not a part of the business of the Senate requiring a quorum—that the organization of the Senate by the admission of new members was necessary before a quorum could be formed—that such was the practice in all legislative bodies—that, in Congress, members, were admitted and qualified upon production of a certificate of election, and sometimes even upon publication in the newspapers, giving the election of applicant; and that the Senate, now in session, had been organized on the presentment of the certificates of election. He replied: "The rule of the Senate must be adhered to."

Upon some occasions, the admission of myself and Mr. Garret, (member elect from Smith,) would have made a quorum, and would have enabled the Senate to proceed with the public business. After remaing some ten or twelve days in attendance upon the Senate, a quorum appeared. The Speaker submitted my certificates of election to the Senate, and although there was still no other claimant, and no objections to the returns, they were referred to the committee on elections, and my admission and qualification still refused. After the case had remained some seven or eight days before the committee, the public business going on, and some of the measures of the most important character involving your interest and dearest rights, I become impatient at the exclusion of your representative from his seat, and thus silencing the voice of three counties. I therefore addressed a memorial to the Senate, respectfully asking the decision of my case at once. Two days after, the committee of elections reported against my admission.

This was done upon the grounds that I had "consented to," and "countenanced" the rebellion, and as my three sons had been in the Confederate army, they presumed I had contributed "means" to aid the Confederate cause; and as I had not voted in the spring elections, I was not entitled to hold office, although no such law existed. There was no proof of any act committed by me, for or against either party. The proof showed I had remained quietly and peaceably at home, taking no part, and unable from age and infirmity, to take any part, had I been so inclined, other than the expression of my opinion upon public men and public measures.

For the first time, in the history of our country, has a peaceably and orderly citizen been condemned and punished for entertaining and expressing his opinion upon political questions, involving his own interest as well as the rights of the people. But even if such expression of public opinion had been made criminal by law, I had complied with the proclamations of the President—taken the oath of amnesty, and obtained a pardon from the President, which relieved me from any responsibility for all prior misdeeds, if any had been committed, and restored me to all the rights and privilges of a citizen. Notwithstanding the immunity thus extended to me, as well as citizens generally, the Senate undertook an examination of my character and conduct as a citizen without any specific charges against me; without court or jury, and without any testimony justifying it, declared me guilty of some crime which disqualified me for the position your votes had assigned me. Some twenty other counties were, in like manner deprived of their representatives.—Such acts were palpable violations of our constitution which secures to me the right of trial by jury, in open court, and the examination of witnesses face to face, as well as destructive of the constitutional right of the people to be presented in their legislative assemblies by such individuals as they may select, subject alone to the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution, of residence, citizenship, and proper age. The character of the individual selected, whether moral, religious or political, is the proper subject of enquiry for the people before the election, and the assumption of it by the Senate, is a daring usurpation of the rights of the people.

The offense or crime, as they are pleased to call it, if any, which we committed, was against the United States. We were responsible to the United States alone for our conduct, and to them belonged the infliction of the punishment, which was imposed upon us with no sparing hand. The loss of our property, the burning of our cities and villages, the destruction of our farms, the sacrifice of thousands of our best men, will ever attest the severity of the punishment. The United States were satisfied with it, and in the proclamations of amnesty and pardon promised us protection of person and property upon our submission and obedience to the laws. The conditions have been complied with, and a proclamation of peace made by the President. Those claiming to be your representatives, not content with the punishment imposed upon our gallant soldiers and their friends, for services rendered their own State, and required by its authorities, not only emancipated slaves by driving from the ballot-box every one who will not vote according to their wishes and views; and whilst thus depriving you of the right of representation which they claimed to be a constitutional provision, and to continue until changed by another convention, they are daily creating new debts, and making large expenditures, which must necessarily produce heavy taxation. Taxation without representation is a badge of slavery to which our citizens will never submit.

The bill now pending before the legislature, and will probably become a law, will exclude from the ballot-box nineteen-twentieths of the people, if not more. The act of the 5th of June last, did not exclude a sufficient number of voters to secure the success of the radical party, and therefore a new law more restrictive is demanded, and so framed as to place in the hands of the Governor the power to exclude every man who will not vote the ticket favored by him.

They have another bill pending, making the State assume the payment of all the losses of the Union men, by giving the bonds of the State, payable in thirty years, with six per cent interest, which it is estimated will create a debt from twenty to fifty millions of dollars, and without any of the guards and restrictions which is so necessary to protect the interests of the State against fraudulent claimants.

The adoption of these two measures, if carried into effect, will not only deprive you of your most valued constitutional rights, but must make your State bankrupt.

Other measures, of a most pernicious character, are pending before that body, which I cannot point out in such an address as this, which will involve expenditures to an amount heretofore unknown in this State, and a taxation never dreamed of by any of her citizens.

The Government of Tennessee, as administered by the present incumbents, is the most destable oligarchy of modern times, and conducted without the least regard to the cardinal principles upon which our free institutions were originally based.

Its organization, took place in time of war, intended, no doubt honestly, to give aid to the United States in the great struggle for existence, and will therefore furnish some excuse for the irregularities in getting it up, and for its acts during the war; but that any citizen, thus selected, after the war has ended, should still persist in their usurpations, sticking to the places assigned them, and legislating against the known wishes of such a majority of the people, exhibits an ambition for office, a selfishness and hardihood not often met with in civilized communities. To misrepresent any people, knowingly, has been, heretofore, always considered a degradation to which no man, having proper self-respect, would submit. Correct principles, self-respect, duty to the people as well as themselves, should have induced them, at the close of the war, to have surrendered their usurped, ill-gotten power, to the people to whom it belonged, which would have been followed by peace; harmony and prosperity at home.

If such a course could now be adopted, and the act of disfranchisement repealed; and a conciliatory course practiced by those now in power, the State would be as peaceful and orderly as at any other period in our history. It is not to be expected that the citizens will quietly submit to be governed, even wisely and justly by such a minority, especially if obtained from military authority without their consent, or getting control of the State by legislative tricks and contrivances.

The acts of our State Government say to the world, that nineteen-twentieths of our people are traitors to their country unfit for self-government, and must be subjected to that by the sword. It would seem but just and proper that those who entertain such sentiments, should abandon such traitorous neighbors, and seek a home with more genial spirits among the Yankees.

To be thus deprived of the invaluable right of self-government; to have such unjust burthens imposed on us, by men who are not our representatives, would seem to demand of us prompt and speedy action for our own relief, as well as the suitable punishment of those who have dared to usurp our rights. But the contest now going on at Washington, between the President and Congress, for the restoration of the States and the rights of the people, and which must soon be settled, as I confidently believe, in behalf of the latter, renders it prudent, in my judgment, for us to be calm, quiet and orderly, bearing and forbearing much, so as to enable us to give efficient aid to the President in his effort to preserve the Government as it was made by the great and good men who framed our Constitution and to put down the infamous Radical Congress, who labor, day and night, to change the Constitution and overthrow the Government transmitted to us by our venerated ancestors.

Changes or alterations in the Constitution, by such fanatical, unprincipled partisans as Stephens, Phillips, Brownlow, etc., can result in no good to the people. I prefer trusting my destiny and that of my children to the pure and patriotic institutions of Washington and his associates. We may, however, do something, in the midst of these troubles, to preserve the honorl and integrity of the State from the ruthless hands now controlling it. Each county can instruct those claiming to represent them, and demand a compliance with the instuctions or a resignation. The right of instruction has ever been held sacred in a republican government. If they fail to obey instructiona, we can repudiate all they do, and the time will soon come when appropriate punishment can be imposed on the miserable tools of party and faction. They may learn a lesson from the fate of Haman, who erected a gallows for Mordecai, and was hanged on his own gallows; or from the fate of the inventor of the guillotine, who was among its earliest victims. They may make a bed of thorns for the people to lie on, and it may soon become their bed of repose.

I shall never cease to remember, with gratitude, the liberal and generous support given me for half a century, and regret that circumstances, beyond my control, have prevented me from serving you as I wished to have done, and as you expected.

Your fellow-citizen,

C. JOHNSON.

THE CUBANS.

Horrible Demorilization among the Negroes--The Slave Trade Still active--Queer stories about the Intentions of the American Government, &c.

I have had a wild trip among the coffee and sugar estates in the interior, and have seen with my own eyes, face to face, the lowest types of humanity I have ever encountered. I had not before seen anything so brutal, and worse than brute-like, as the the mass of negroes on the more retired Cuban estates. There are, within twenty miles of this curious old city of hills, three estates in one neighborhood, numbering among their inhabitants over a thousand slaves above twelve years of age, in which not a fourth part of them have the faintest sense of any other religion than devil worship. They are in intellect three degrees above the beasts of the field. They, or their immediate parents, were brought from Africa. Many of them have been landed in Cuba within three years certainly—perhaps within one; for the evidence that the African slave trade is still active on the Cuban coast stares one in the face on every side. Peculiar circumstances (one of them an implied pledge that mine was a visit of personal interest, and not for mischief-making,) opened to me a field which few are permitted to enter, and, one truth to say, I have no desire to revisit. The last more than taught me enough about this class of negroes.

I had present two interpreters, who had the key to the character of the Africans. One of them was the parish priest, the other an African *emancipado* of Mohammedan parentage, and a man of more mind than any other pure negro on either of these large estates. Yet this man seriously assured me that he did not believe the wild Americans had souls. Some of their children learn that there is a god, and that brings them a little bit of a soul (*alma pequenita*), and that baby soul of their's grows when they find out it is wrong to lie and steal, until at last it is as large as an egg, and can be seen by angels when it is called to judgment.

I asked the padre what he thought of the plan of giving these people the right and the power of electing the men who were to rule the whites and their property. He shook his head mournfully and said that the history of the Spanish-American republics proved that where ever an unprepared race had obtained the control of any country, anarchy, decadence and mutual butcheries had been the invariable result. They begin by robbing and expelling the whites to get at their property—if they do not slaughter on the spot. Thus the superior classess eventually fade out, and when that prey is exhausted, the dark-bloods turn upon each other. "That," said he, "has been and is the history of the American continent, with the exception of Brazil and the United States, and it will be the history of Cuba if the Washington Cabinet carries out its intention of driving the white race out of the Antilles."

I emphasize the last sentence, for I know that this opinion is spreading through all the better classes, as well as among the negroes, in all these islands, and it is likely to produce immense mischief.

The press of your great commercial cities ought to nip the error while there is yet time. The real Africans are too stupid to care about anything but the free blacks, and especially those who can read a little are imbued with the idea that the negroes, and nothing but the negroes, are the absorbing care and delight of the American Government. The padre and a mulatto overseer were the first to inform me of the visit of Secretary Seward to St Domingo. This overseer is a free man of some education, and he said confidentially that the Head General of my country had come down to these seas to advise all the white men to leave Cuba and St. Domingo as soon as they could. I did not contradict him directly, as I wanted to hear him to the end but I could not drain more out of him than that he and his class were convinced that our government was very seriously at work to clear the Antilles of the white race. I have in the last few weeks touched this question with dozens of persons of a far higher grade than this mulatto overseer and they all seemed to regard it as a fixed principle of American policy, to make over the West Indies to the blacks. To dismiss nine-tenths of their capital would be to destroy the productive capabilities of these island, and such a purpose cannot find favor with the American merchants. Spain declares that Cuba must be African or Spanish, and the highest authorities of this island claim Mr. Seward as their "sincere and enlightened ally;" but I do not see why the rights and interests of the whites many not be respected, while the blacks are encouraged in the line of freedom and progress as fast and as completely as their actual condition will warrent. I will not believe that any statesman would wish to annihilate production in the Antilles by Africanizing such precious producers.

CUBA.

STATE ITEMS.

HENRY COUNTY.

We are glad to see the following paragraph in the Paris *Intelligencer*. We hope to find in some future number an announcement of the complete success of the enterprise;

We are requested by several gentlemen, to announce, that on Saturday evening at two o'clock, May the 5th, there will be a public meeting, at the Court House, for the purpose of considering the subject of education in general, and the establishment of a male college, at Paris, in particular. Every person in the country is invited to attend, the ladies especially. The occasion will be enlivened by addresses from the very best speakers.

BEDFORD.

The *Expositor* informs us that:

On Monday night last, in a fit of temporary derangement, Mr. Fountain Cleveland, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. The wound is considered dangerous but we hope, will not prove fatal. We have heard various rumors in regard to the manner in which it occurred, but know nothing in regard to the facts. His critical condition is one of painful solicitude to his family and friends. We learn also, that on the same night, Mr. David Sublett, of Murfreesboro, committed suicide, the shooting in his case terminated fatally. On the same night in Petersburg, Marshall county, a young man whose name we did not learn, committed suicide. We are unable to assign any cause for these rash acts, all committed on the same night.

We suggest—bad whiskey.

In 1833 Shelbyville lost one-third of its inhabitants by cholera, and its corporate authority mindful of this are going to work to clean up and get it in a healthy condition.

MONTGOMERY.

The *Chronicle* says of

THE WHEAT CROP.—As the season advances, it develops the fact that the wheat crop will prove well nigh a failure in this vicinity, this year. The excessive hard freezes last winter, unaccompanied, as they were, by snow, made it by far the most severe season on wheat that we have had for many years. Hopes were entertained by some, in the early part of spring, that the germ was not killed, and that it would tiller sufficiently to cover the land, but we notice many fields almost bare, and have not to this date, seen a single piece of wheat that would make fifteen bushels to the acre, even where it was protected from the North winds. Many, very many fields will not replace the seed put upon them. Our best lands, with a favorable season, will average from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

Apropos of wheat,—we have heard it suggested, by one of our most experienced farmers, that the best preventative against freezes is put the wheat in with single plows, always plowing East and West, leaving the land in small ridges. The Southern exposure of those ridges will protect the wheat from the freezes and, and even allowing all the northern side of the ridge to be killed, that on the southern will tiller sufficiently to cover the land. We think it worth trying.

Since the above was written, we learn that large fields of wheat are affected with a singular and unusual disease, turning yellow at the bottom, and nearly all the blades having yellow spots upon them. It is apprehended, where this disease has attacked the wheat, there will be total failure.

Cannot our contemporary get some of the Clarksville *savans* to examine and report on this new disease?

RUTHERFORD.

The Murfreesboro *Monitor* says:

The Tennessee Manufacturing Company at this place raised steam on Thursday last. The engine worked finely.—The balance of their machinery will be here in a few days, when they will be ready to go to work. They begin on buckets, we believe.

Our city and neighborhood was visited on Tuesday morning last with the heaviest rain and thunder storm which has occurred for many a day. The thunder rolled—the lightning flashed in continuous and blinding sheets. The windows of heaven seemed opened and the rain fell in such torrents as to threaten another deluge, but in an hour or two it was all over, and nobody hurt. Would that we could say as much of the political and recently still rending of our oppressed and afflicted country and people.

There is one spot where our Northern friends seem to be getting enough of the negroes. They are said to be as thick as blackberries, blackbirds, black-heart-cherries, whortleberries or any other dark objects, around Old Point Comfort. Camp Hamilton, Hampton and the whole adjacent country literally swarm with them. From Fortress Monroe to Yorktown the whole country is a campground for the sons of Ham.

Looking to the fact, perhaps, that the pleasures of Old Point as a bathing place of fashionable resort, may be much diminished during the summer season, by the presence and participation of Cuffee, in the enjoyments of the season, the officers, soldiers and *attaches* of that locality are said to be getting tired of Cuffee. They have no idea of swimming and wallowing in the water of the same bath house with the gentlemen from Africa. Though water, and especially sea water, is a highly purifying element, yet it would seem as if it was thought there will not be enough in Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay for both whites and blacks when the bathing season commences.

This enormous accumulation of negroes on the Peninsular is easily explained. Bounded on each side by the James and York, two rivers abounding in fish and oysters, the Peninsular is a garden spot for Cuffee, because he can live without labor on the natural products of salt water. The country, moreover, abounds in raccoons and opossums, "varmints" that have a wonderful attraction for the negro. The scheme of colonization in Florida, which the officers at the Point are said to have under consideration for the negroes about that place, is not likely to be palatable to Cuffee, unless the fish, oysters, 'coons and 'possums could accompany him.

We expect our military friends at Old Point will yet wish Cuffee in a hotter region than Florida, before they have the last of him.—*Rich. Times.*

—Sir Fletcher Norton was noted for his want of courtesy. When pleading before Lord Mansfield, on some question of manoral right, he chanced to say,

"My lord, I can illustrate the point in an instant in my own person. I myself have two little manors——"

The judge instantly interrupted with one of his blandest smiles:

"We know it, Sir Fletcher."

New Advertisements.

Returned Again!!

MRS. ANN CARRINGTON,
AT THE BRANCH OF
MME. DEMOREST'S
EMPORIM OF FASHION.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the Ladies of Columbia and surrounding country, that she has re-opened a

Millinery Establishment,

AT THE SAME HOUSE, ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND EMBARGO STREET,
COLUMBIA, TENN.

Where will be kept a large and varied assortment of

MILINERY GOODS,
BONNETS, HATS,
AND TRIMMINGS,

Of the latest and most beautiful styles. She hopes her old customers and the ladies of Columbia, will call and examine her Goods, believing that she can please them all.

☞ Bonnets and Hats cleaned, dyed and pressed in the latest styles.

May 12-3m

W. J. ARRINGTON. J. H. FARRAR.

ARRINGTON & FARRAR,
REAL ESTATE AND
General Agents,

Selling, Renting, and Leasing Real Estate, Collection of Claims, etc.,

NO. 63, PUBLIC SQUARE,
Between City Hotel and Methodist Publishing House,
NASHVILLE, TENN,

May 12-3m

F. L. FRIERSON,
DEALER IN
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots, Shoes, Htas, Caps,
And FURNISHING GOODS of all Descriptions.

Which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH,
COLUMBIA, TENN.

W. Main Street, South side, two doors from Corner of Public Square.

Clothing made to order under the direction of Mr. ENGLE.

Particular attention paid to Cutting of Clothing.

☞ All kinds of Uncurrent Money taken at Nashville prices.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

May 12-1yr

TREES!! TREES!!
TREES!!

WE NOW PRESENT TO THE PEOPLE OF Tennessee and North Alabama, the largest variety of

CHOICE FRUIT

Originated in and near this latitude, that ever was collected by any Nurseryman or offered before in the United States; therefore we would invite you one and all, to come and get you a

CHOICE
FAMILY ORCHARD,
For $25,00.

It will consist of the following numbers: 80 Apples, 15 Peach trees, one Nectarine, one Apricot, 2 Plums, 2 Grapevines.

The choicest long keeping varieties of Apples may be had in quantities to suit purchasers.

There will probably never such an opportunity occur in your lifetime as the present, where you can obtain 2, 3, and 4 year old Trees for 25 cts each.

There are many advantages in favor of the 4 year old trees.

1st. The superiority of the body over the head enables it to transfer the sap with greater ease.

2. Rabbits, the greatest enemies of young Orchards will rarely ever attack them.

3d. The wood being well ripened and being protected by a thicker bark will keep the sap at a more equal temperature, and prevent a rapid evaporation during the summer months.

4th. The weight of sap will drive a new root much faster and through a harder soil than a younger tree.

5th. The tree will come into bearing several years sooner, and have a head vastly superior in strength, beauty, size and bearing wood.

To convince the public of the importance of securing 4 year old trees, we shall simply refer you to the numerous tests and experiments made by the most scientific Orchardists, both in Europe and America, who have taken up their Orchards and re-set them after 4 years growth. Our own experiments prove conclusively that the advantage is greatly in favor of four year old trees, they paying back the entire outlay before younger trees come into bearing.

The Apple Trees will range about as follows:—Six Winter to one Fall and one Summer variety.

The Peaches will range from the earliest to the latest. By leaving your orders at the office of Col. A. M. LOONEY, Columbia, Tenn.; Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, Pulaski, Tenn.; Rev. GEO. MITCHELL, Athens, North Alabama, or by calling at our sale lot near the Methodist Church in Columbia, they will be promptly attended to and the trees forwarded to any point by Rail desired by purchasers.

Send for the Family Orchard by October 1st.

ANDRUS & STEELE.

S. W. STEELE, Columbia.
JAS. ANDRUS, Mt. Pleasant.

May 12, 1866-1y.

Insolvent Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY SUGGESTED TO THE Clerk of the County Court of Maury county, Tennessee, the insolvency of the estate of Reuben R. Owens, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file them in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, on or before the 1st day of November, 1866, authenticated as the law requires, for pro rata settlement, or they will be barred.

W. D. TRANTHAM,
May 10, 1866. n39-4w* Adm'r.

Insolvent Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY SUGGESTED TO THE Clerk of the County Court of Maury County Tennessee the insolvency of the estate of William Humphrey, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file them in the office of the Clerk of the said County Court of said County, on or before the 1st day of November 1866, authenticated as the law requires, for pro rata settlement, or they will be barred.

J. W. PAGE,
May 10th, 1866. n39-4w* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY SIMEON A. HOVEY that conditional judgment has been rendered against him by me, and that his Lands, lying in Lewis County Tennessee, has been attached at the instance of S A Whiteside, to satisfy him in a plea of debt for thirty and fifty seven 100 dollars ($30,57;) which will be sold as the law directs, unless said judgment be otherwise satisfied.

J. A. BURROW, J. P.,
March 23, 1866-n38-6m For Lewis County.

RANDAL M. WEBER & CO.,

No. 53 College Street,

(UP STAIRS,) OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

HAVE OPENED THE LARGEST LOT OF

Men, Boys and Childrens
CLOTHING

In the City, to which we call the special attention of Merchants Having purchased them at a time when the prices were at the

LOWEST MARK,

We will be enabled to offer

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods

OF EVERY VARIETY. AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RANDAL M. WEBER & CO.,

53 College Street,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

May 5-tf

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR STILL LARGE Stock of

GENTS, LADIES, and MISSES

FURS,

We will sell