# Southern Herald.

Liberty, : : : : June 16, 1866.

**Our Agents.**

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Wm. A. Gill, Greensburg, La.
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Jas. R. Wilson, Summit, Miss.


☞ The President has refused to pardon Admiral Semmes, and the latter requests that he be allowed to act as Probate Judge of Mobile without being pardoned. No answer has yet been made to his request.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation forewarning all citizens of the United States from taking part in the Fenian movements, and calls upon the military of the Northern frontier to exercise the utmost vigilance in preserving a strict neutrality.

Reaction.—A great reaction is said to have taken place throughout the Northern States, in regard to the President's policy. Numbers who have bitterly opposed him heretofore are now as loud in his defence, and everywhere are the people marshaling under his banner. The good work goes bravely on.

☞ A letter written by Gen. Scott at the outset of the great secession movement, has recently come to light. The General, after recapitulating the numerous ills and expenses that would be attendant upon a war with the seceded States, urges Mr. Seward to use his influence with the President that he shall let the South depart in peace.

☞ A most terrific steamboat explosion took place on the Mississippi river last week. The "City of Memphis," a first class packet, exploded one of her boilers, killing sixty of her passengers and horribly wounding quite a number of others. A court of investigation has been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining if possible who was to blame for the dreadful occurrence.

Tennessee.—It is said that efforts will be made to have the representatives from Tennessee admitted to Congress, that State having complied with all the requirements contained in the amendments, and as soon as the reconstruction report passes both Houses a resolution will then be introduced to the effect that Tennessee be admitted. The same course will be taken in regard to Arkansas.

☞ The funeral of Gen. Scott is represented as having been attended by more distinguished dignitaries than was ever before witnessed at any one time in this country. All the principal army and navy officers were present, besides high civil officers from the different States, and a full committee from Congress. It is estimated that [illegible] expenses were at [illegible] thousand dollars.

☞ Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, has addressed a letter to Gen. Howard, Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau, that it is absolutely necessary he should, in order to keep starvation out of the State, increase the distribution of rations. The Governor represents that 64,000 of the white people of Alabama are without the means of sustaining life, unless they receive assistance from the Bureau.

Beware of Horse Shoes.—We have noticed in several of our exchanges recently, where horses having been killed by lightning from being fastened to horse shoes attached to trees. As we are visited with frequent and sudden thunder storms at this season of the year, a proper degree of caution in fastening horses to anything so liable to attract electricity as horse shoes, would, perhaps, not be out of place.

☞ The trial of Jefferson Davis has been postponed until the first Tuesday in October, and we begin to think that he will never be brought to trial, so much has been said concerning it and so little been done. Those who are so eager for his blood see no chance of having their wishes gratified now, and they have agreed among themselves to wait for awhile in hopes that something may turn up that will secure to them the blood of their victim.

☞ A terrible tornado passed over Augusta, Ga., on the 5th inst., blowing down a great many houses and killing a number of persons. The damage done to the crops in that section of the country is spoken of by the Augusta papers as frightful, and precludes the possibility of anything like an ordinary crop. The tornado visited Hamburg, S. C., about the same time, and blew down a school house, killing nine children outright, and severely wounding a number of others.

☞ At the opening of the fair in Washington, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers, President Johnson delivered an address replete with sound and conservative patriotism. He said that the cause of the orphan should ever enlist his sympathies, let him come from the North or the South, and as their fathers were resting quietly side by side, so should we, forgetful of the past, unite again as one common brotherhood. His speech was received with great applause, and he was followed by other speakers who reiterated the same sentiments.

## Southern Literature.

No surer method of establishing a well organized system of learning and scattering the innumerable blessings of education can be undertaken, than through the medium of polite and entertaining literature. The proper development of the arts and the sciences, the thorough establishment of moral and intellectual worth, the firm and lasting confirmation of those excellencies which tend to increase the social happiness of a people, and even to advance their national well being, can not be more thoroughly accomplished or more easily perpetuated than by cultivating a disposition and earnest desire among the people to elevate the literary character of their country and liberally encourage all efforts calculated to bring about these happy results on the part of the public press. Prior to the war but little attention was paid to this important matter in the South, and as in everything else we were accustomed to look to the North for our supply of reading matter, that is, outside of current or local news, and though we had papers without number, there was not a single well conducted literary journal among the number. And why not? Certainly not for want of talent, for some of the most exquisite writers that America has produced have been reared among the vineclad towers of the South, and drawn inspiration from her beautiful and magnificent scenery, but for want of encouragement among their own people were compelled to devote their talents to adorning Northern periodicals and Northern journals. Numberless attempts were made in every Southern State to establish literary papers, but they invariably failed for want of sufficient patronage, and finally the matter was given up in despair.

We are glad that our people are at last arousing themselves to action in this matter, and confining to home papers the patronage they once extended to the North. This happy change has no doubt been brought about by the conduct of those journals in the North, who, after being so liberally encouraged by the Southern people, have, in a spirit of base ingratitude, heaped upon us every manner of vituperation and abuse. Forgetful of the favors they have received at our hands, they join with the fanatical rabble in traducing the character of our people, insulting the memory of our dead and defaming the names of our glorious living. Prominent among these vile ingrates can be found the names of Bonner, Leslie, Harper, and others of a similar stripe, who are bitterly persecuting the South and thirsting for the blood of her children. Even yet they send their slanderous publications among us, and, deeming all spirit of honest and virtuous resistance dead within our bosoms, they presume that we will tamely submit to their insults, and have the effrontery to patronize them as we enjoyed prior to the war.

We could wish that a greater degree of interest were displayed by the South in furthering the cause of Southern literature than has already been manifested. There are numerous difficulties to be surmounted, and we must bestir ourselves lest these impediments become increased or magnified, and we fall irretrievably into the errors of the past. It will assuredly be the means of greatly enhancing the happiness of our people, elevate the morals and aspirations of our youth, and dispel the dark shadow of crime which is threatening to cover our whole land.

Disgraceful.—That old reprobate, Judge Underwood, has put the finishing stroke to his nefarious conduct, in his late charge to the grand jury at Richmond. He spoke of their action in indicting Jeff Davis as heroic, and said that they had surrounded themselves with a halo of immortal glory. He was particularly severe upon Richmond, which city he describes as being the abode of licentiousness and crime, of dark dyed traitors, and as the infamous mart of slave trading. Underwood is serving his fanatical masters at Washington well, but at the same time he is covering himself with odious notoriety, and drawing down upon his head the execrations of all upright, national men. How long will the halls of our Southern court rooms be polluted by such creatures?

☞ Among the latest rumors from Washington is one to the effect that the Southern States will be allowed representation in Congress whenever they will agree to sustain Grant for the Presidency in 1867. If this is the requirement, we fear that the South will be unrepresented for some time.

☞ Louis Kossuth is trying to stir up another war in Hungary. He has taken advantage of the trouble under which Austria is labouring through fear of a war with Prussia, and calls upon his countrymen to rise in arms and secure their freedom while the golden opportunity is presented.

Generous.—The Virginia papers say that numerous sums of money are daily received at Richmond from Federal soldiers, to aid in defraying the expenses of erecting a monument to the memory of Stonewall Jackson.

☞ Over thirty-five millions of dollars in gold was sold by the Secretary of the Treasury during the past month, at rates varying from 131½ to 131¾.

## Final Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

The final report of the committee in Congress, which for months past have been endeavoring to fix upon some method of restoring the Union, was read before both Houses on the 8th inst. After a long and careful investigation; rigid examination of witnesses as to the state of the lately rebellious part of the Union, and having a thorough insight into the feelings and popular voice of the Southern people, this committee has put forth a report which stands unexampled for its injustice, unfairness and bigotry. It is true that we expected little mercy or justice from the men who composed the committee, and yet we were hardly prepared for such an exhibition of sectional, partial and untruthful measures as are embodied in this report. In a spirit of meanness which should call the blush of shame to the cheek of any high-minded or honorable man, they presume to say that no evidence has been adduced before them to show that the South is sufficiently reconciled to the results of the last four years to entitle her citizens to the enjoyment of their political rights, nor are any of the seceded States sufficiently loyal to be permitted to exercise the peculiar functions granted to each State by the Constitution the most important of which is representation in the National Capitol. Notwithstanding the fact that Lee, Stephens and a number of our prominent men, who are known as having unimpeachable characters for honesty and integrity, have testified to the earnest desire of the Southern people to return to their former allegiance to the United States Government, and resume all the relations and privileges belonging to sovereign States, this committee, influenced by malice and bigotry, have refused to acknowledge the truthfulness of this testimony—it at the same time being corroborated by their own witnesses—and still declare that the spirit of rebellion burns with as much fervor in the South to-day as it did in 1861.*

In considering the question as to whether the Southern States have civil governments which should be recognized, they say that the Governors appointed by the President could only exercise military power or authority, and that they were, therefore, debarred the right of organizing civil governments. "The President might, perhaps, permit the people to imitate local governments and execute such local laws as they might choose to enact, and as soon as they could be left safely to themselves, he might withdraw military force altogether, and leave the people to govern themselves without his interference."

We find in the New Orleans Times a synopsis of this report, giving its most important features, and which we lay before our readers, in order that they may see for themselves what extremes political fanatics can go:

The committee reviewed at length the condition of the Southern people, saying that the latter claimed as a right the privilege of participating at once in the Government they sought to overthrow; while the press abounds in abuse of the loyal States and loyal men, and efforts are made to perpetuate deadly hate and discord between the two sections, and to excite hostility against the Government; indeed all feeling of conciliation on the part of the North has been treated with indifference. The bitterness and defiance against us has been unparalleled in the history of the world. Considering their duty in return for our leniency, we receive only insulting denial of our authority. In return for our kind desire for the resumption of fraternal relations, we receive only insolent assumption of rights and privileges long since forfeited. The crime we have punished is paraded as a virtue, and the principles of the American Government, which we have vindicated at a cost so terrible, are denounced as unjust and oppressive.

The committee then recapitulated the events before and during the war, including the withdrawal of Senators, Representatives, etc., and declares that the great mass of the people became insurgent and traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practical relations of enemies of the United States. This state of affairs did not cease when their armies fell and their cause was lost. The people were then reduced to the condition of enemies conquered, and entitled only to receive such rights, privileges, conditions, as might be vouchsafed by their conquerors. Having thus acted they have no right to complain of their temporary exclusion from Congress; but, on the contrary, having renounced voluntarily their right to representation, and having disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them before claiming to be reinstated in their former position.

To show their fights to resume Federal relations, they must prove that they have established, with the consent of the people, republican forms of Government in harmony with the constitutional laws of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased; and they must give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion, which will be satisfactory to the government against which they rebelled and by whose arms they were subdued; and they can only be restored to civil and political rights by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled.

The Committee says further—it has been shown by evidence that no proof has been given to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, excepting in Tennessee, qualified to elect Representatives for Congress. No State Constitution has the sanction of the people. All so-called Legislatures, Conventions, or otherwise, have been under military dictation. The conclusion of the committee are briefly that the people South have proved themselves insurgent and traitors, and have forfeited all their political rights and privileges, and that the so-called Confederate States are not entitled to representation in Congress; that before allowing it adequate security for future peace and safety should be required from them, and this can only be found in such changes of the organic laws as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of citizens in all parts of the Republic; that representation should be on an equitable basis; a stigma should be fixed on treason, and protection be given loyal people against future claims for expenses incurred in the rebellion and for slaves emancipated by the war, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions.

To this end the committee advocate the joint resolution amendatory to the Constitution, of two separate bills designed to carry the same into effect. The committee claim in conclusion that these bills are the result of conciliation and consultation. The report was signed by ten Republican members. The dissenters are Senator Johnson, Representatives Grider and Rodgers.

Attack on Canada.—The long contemplated and much talked of invasion of Canada by the Fenian brotherhood, has at length been accomplished, and disastrous has been the results to the Irish. This movement was bitterly opposed by Stephens, the Head Centre of the organization, who predicted that it would be defeated, and the chances for effecting the liberty of Ireland immeasurably decreased. Disregarding his advice and caution, however, a large number of the Fenians marched into the Canadian borders and set up their flag in defiance of the cross of Great Britain. The challenge was accepted by the soldiery of the latter power, and they prepared to give battle to the invaders. At this critical juncture, the Fenians discovered, to their great mortification, that their leaders, yielding to the national love for a "wee drop," had become too much intoxicated to be serviceable on a field of battle, and numbers of them, disgusted with such disgraceful conduct on the part of their generals, have returned home, and caution their brethren against entering into another such hair-brained expedition. Three or four of the most important leaders have been arrested, and the grand Fenian invasion is at an end, and with it have departed the hopes of liberty for Ireland, for the present at least.

Scandalous.—A letter from New York says that school books are given into the hands of the youth of that State, which contain atrocious libels upon the South, and are thoroughly filled with every species of tirade and abuse of the Southern people. He alludes particularly to one he saw a short time ago, which was given as a prize, and which gave as a frontispiece a representation of a wounded Confederate soldier attempting the life of a Federal who had given him a drink of water. The book furthermore narrates with approval all sorts of outrages that were perpetrated by Northern soldiery upon the South. The writer says that such books are [illegible] frequently throughout the North, and are being introduced into the schools whenever opportunity offers. They want the minds of their young to become prejudiced against the South, and to effect their purposes are making use of slanderous falsehoods. Can we ever become thoroughly reconciled to such a people?

Sleep and Death.—As men begin to be about fifty years old, especially if of sedentary habits, the feeling on rising in the morning is as if they had not got enough sleep, not as much as they used to have, and as if they would like to have more and cannot get it. They look upon a healthy child sleeping soundly with feelings of envy. But it is curious to observe that there is a bliss to all in the act of going to sleep, a bliss we become cognizant of only when we happen to be aroused just as we are falling into a strong sleep; and there are strong physiological reasons to suppose that this state is a great counterpart of the great event that comes to all, the act of dying. Infact, those who have, in rare cases, been brought back to life when on its extremest verge, and in several cases as to those who have been recovered from drowning and other modes of strangulation, or simple smotherings, the expressions have been on returning to consciousness: "How delicious!" "Why did you not let me go!" An eminent man, thus brought back, represented that the last remembered sensations of which he was conscious were as if he were listening to the most ravishing strains of music. Let us all, then, cherish the thought that our approach to the sleep of the grave is the strict counterpart of the approach to sleep.

Freak of News.—The first announcement in this country of the death of Princess Charlotte of England, in 1817, was made in a little country newspaper in the town of Northampton, Mass., about one hundred miles from the seaboard. This was before the days of telegraphs, steamships, or even regular sailing packets. In this case the news was taken to Canada on a British vessel; and a passenger who had a London paper in his pocket, with the news, traveled by stage to Boston. Stopping at Northampton over night, he accidentally spoke of the news which the country printer was observing enough to take down and publish the next day. The Princess died November 15, 1817, but the fact was not published in this country for about six weeks.

The Remains of Gen. Barksdale.—Hon. E. Barksdale, formerly member of the Confederate Congress, from Mississippi, in a note to the editor of the Clarion & Standard, refers to the recently published statements relative to the removal of the remains of his gallant brother, Gen. Wm. Barksdale, who fell at Gettysburg. He says "it is the intention of his nearest kindred to remove his body, at an early day, for consignment to its final resting place, at some appropriate spot within the limits of his own State, without taxing the generosity of others."

## Congressional.

In the House on the 5th, the resolution of Mr. Williams, calling on the President to inform the House whether any Government employees in the South have in any way conferred public honors to Confederate living or dead; also, whether the privilege of honoring the graves of Union soldiers have been in any way denied by the authorities with the acquiescence of officers of the Government, was taken up. The resolution was pressed through under the gag rule, Messrs. Raymond and others being refused the privilege of debate. The statement is based on an article published in the Loyal Georgian, at Augusta.

Mr. Laurence introduced a resolution providing for a temporary territorial form of government.

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution to restore the States lately in insurrection to their political rights, which was discussed and laid over until Wednesday.

Mr. Marshall presented the credentials of the representatives elected from Mississippi, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee, after which the House adjourned.

A resolution was adopted in the House on the 7th, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how much gold had been sold on the Government account since May 1st.

The resolutions offerred last March, declaring that the United States cannot guarantee the bonds of Mexico or those of any other Government, without impairing her own credit, were up, but referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee to report a bill for equalizing and distributing the mileage and pay of the members of Congress in just proportion to the expenses necessarily incurred.

The House refused to entertain a resolution of Mr. Clark, of Ohio, that the Fenians, according to the laws of nations, as interpreted by the authorities, are entitled to belligerent rights.

The resolution to restore the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights, was debated. Mr. Wilson contended against the question that the right of secession should be judicially determined. It was a political and not a judicial question. Mr. Le Bond inquired if Mr. Davis' counsel in the trial contend that a State has the right to secede. What would be the duty of the Supreme Court when the issue was made? Mr. Wilson replied, it was not the duty of the court to decide such an issue. It should not be made or tried before that tribunal. In response, Mr. Le Bond said he thought the question ought to be adjudicated by the court, but said all who took up arms against the Government committed treason. Mr. Wilson said if Mr. Davis was guilty of treason, Mississippi had no right to secede. Mr. Le Bond suggested that Chief Justice Chase and others had thought differently years ago. Further consideration has been postponed. A bill passed in the House on the 8th, to insure the keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers.

Davis addressed the Senate against the reconstruction bill, and denounced the Radical policy.

☞ Mr. Bowen, a Baptist Missionary, sent out from Florida, in his journal mentions a visit made last April, to Horrin, the capital of the kingdom of Yoruba. He speaks of it as "about the largest town, with [illegible] population of [illegible]." He describes the inhabitants as a peculiar people, with whom he was much pleased; mostly black, but some nearly white, hair between that of a negro and a white man's beard; good European features; some of their noses would even be considered sharp in America. Again he speaks of them as "that superior class or race of men who have a jet black skin with European features and large beards. They are sometimes called 'white' black men."

Mr. Bowen adds: "I never saw an honorable man nor a modest woman in Africa, until I reached Horrin. The number of people who can read and write surprised me. Many of them have no idols. They are generally serious, solid, sensible people, and profess to believe in God. They have no tincture of Mohammedism."

The existence of such a people in a region hitherto unknown, but supposed to be the abode of barbarism, is a fact of no little interest. It would seem, from Mr. Bowen's statements — unfortunately his journal is too brief to be satisfactory—that they are willing listeners to the preaching of the gospel. True, he was, on arriving at Horrin, subjected to a nominal confinement for a few days; but very soon was received with high honor by the King, who gave him a valuable horse, presents for his wife, land to build on, and also a house of worship.

Caught in a Rain Storm.—We find in one of our exchanges an extract from a letter written in the city of Mexico, and giving an amusing description of the manner in which General Price, ex-Governor Harris and several other Confederates were caught in a rain storm. They were dining at a restaurant when the rain began suddenly to fall. They made themselves quite merry over the matter, expecting the shower to soon pass over; but hours passed and the rain continued to fall without intermission. Presently the sidewalk was overflowed and the water found its way into the restaurant, where it continued to rise. Chairs and tables were appropriated to a new use. In one corner was seen the stalwart form of "Pap Price," mounted upon a little round table, while his vis-a-vis was Governor Harris, carefully balancing himself upon the back of a decidedly rickety chair, and the rest of the Confeds were disposed of to the best advantage upon other articles of furniture. Here they remained, cogitating upon the fallen fortunes of the Confederacy, the power of Uncle Sam, and the instability of the Mexican climate until the storm subsided. How to get to their hotel was the next question. There were no canoes to be had and carriages would not venture out in such times. At length the General settled the knotty point by taking off his boots and divesting himself of his nether garments; his example was followed by his comrades, and carefully rolling up their boots and clothing, the party sallied forth, "Old Pap" taking the lead. Such a procession was never before seen in the streets of Mexico, and the costume of the party would hardly have been considered *a la mode* in New York; however, they had dry breeches to wear by way of aquatic feat.—*N. O. Crescent.*

## Various Items.

The population of Calcutta, East India, according to the last census, is one million.

The test oath has been decided to be unconstitutional by one of the courts in Georgia.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis returned to Fortress Monroe in a hurry, having received intelligence that her husband's health was worse.

Garritt Smith is out in a long letter opposing any manner of a civil trial of Jeff Davis.

A convention of Methodists, both clerical and lay, is to be held in Boston on the 18th, and will continue in session three days.

A general court-martial in Washington was ordered on the 30th for the trial of the speculating Freedmen's Bureau agents in North Carolina.

Several thousand Norwegian emigrants are expected to arrive in Chicago within a few days. A large portion of them will locate permanently there.

The President has directed the removal of the recently elected Mayor of Portsmouth, Virginia, who is an unpardoned rebel ex-Colonel.

Gen. Scott's coffin was made by Brown, of Grace Church, New York. The required length of the coffin was six feet nine inches. "There were giants in those days."

The House committee is still examining witnesses with a view to discover Mr. Davis' implication in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

A man has been sentenced in Scotland to ten days imprisonment for trying to gain admittance to a Masonic lodge, not being a member of the order.

By direction of the President, the military departments of Tennessee and Kentucky have been discontinued, and those States now constitute a department under Gen. Sherman, commanding.

The ladies of Spotsylvania have formed an association for the purpose of reinterring and preserving the graves of the Confederate soldiers who fell in battle in Spotsylvania county.

It is thought the invasion of Canada is substantially at an end. President Roberts and Col. Kerrigon, of the Fenian Congress, have been arrested. A Fenian parade at Norwalk, Conn., was broken up.

The striking scene of 1000 to 1500 men, armed with implements of agriculture, marching to Hollywood Cemetery for the purpose of repairing the graves of Confederate soldiers, was witnessed at Richmond on the 28th ult.

Leading cotton manufacturers represent to the Committee on Ways and Means that the supply of cotton, suitable for American consumption, is so small that it is probable we shall be obliged to resort to the importation of the article before September next.

W. T. Whittemore, of El Paso, Ill., has received a verdict of $3125 against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff was put off the cars and kicked by the conductor, on account of some dispute about his ticket.

The sitting member from Banbury, in the present Parliament of Great Britain, is Bernhard Samuelson, a native of Virginia. He is the second American who has had a seat in Parliament, the other being John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst.

The Cleveland (O.) Herald asserts that the lake steamboats now use fish for fuel. Huge sixty pound sturgeons are flung head formost into the furnace. The oil assists the combustion of the wood, twenty sturgeon being equal to a cord of wood, in the production of heat.

The convention of the moderate Democrats of Kentucky met on the 30th ult. at Louisville, and nominated R. R. Bolling for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Johnson, finding fault with the Freedmen's Bureau, and denouncing the rebel party in Kentucky.

Gen. Van Cleve has just returned to St Paul, Minn., from a tour of inspection through the upper Minnesota Valley. He reports that the sufferings of the Indians during the last winter, from cold and hunger, have taught them the extent of their dependence on the Government, and will tend to keep them on friendly terms with us.

An expedition is now forming at St. Joseph, Mo., to go to the gold mines of Arizona and Sonora, and will start from that city about the 20th inst. The company will be under command of Col. Kinney, late of the United States Army, and be under strict discipline. Each one will be armed with Spencer's rifle and Colt's navies.

Summit, Mississippi, June 2, 1865.

To all F. and A. M. Masons, wherever dispersed:

*Dear Brothers*—I am instructed by our Lodge to solicit aid from sister Lodges and individuals, to rebuild our Hall, destroyed by fire on the 24th of December, 1865.

By the most strenuous efforts, we have succeeded in raising funds sufficient to commence building, and had the frame up and partly inclosed, when it was razed to the ground by the storm which swept over our town on the 26th ult.

The brotherly hand extended even in small amounts will be duly appreciated and credited upon the Lodge Ledger.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,
Geo C. Taylor,
Sec'y Summit Lodge No. 231.

[Papers friendly to the Craft will please copy the above.]

An Old Man.—Michael Pithon, of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, is ninety-two years of age. He was born in France in 1774, and bears the marks of sabre cuts at Austerlitz, Wagram and Borodino; saw the conflagration at Moscow, and suffered all the horrors of the retreat over the snows and ice of Russia. After Napoleon's fall he came to America, and lived awhile amongst the Indians of the Northwest. He afterwards served in the Texan war of independence, and fought at San Jacinto; after which, at the age of 62, he married, and now has a son 28 years old. He has three other grown children, and a fifth, 12 years old, going to school in the village. He takes a long walk before breakfast, and in the evening races about the village with the girls. He eats but little meat, and to this attributes his long life. Nine years ago he went to France, and Napoleon promised him a pension if he would remain there, but he refused.