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## Biterary.

After Many Days. " Cast thy bread upon the waters for thou shalt find it, after many days." "I wonder what that means," said Hamilton Brent, half aloud, as he sat looking into the bright anthracite, blazing with such a pleasant light before "I'm quite sure that I underhim. stand what that man meant, when, after he stopped me and asked for work and looked at his rags, I gave him something to do in the lumber yard, more for humanity's sake than for the work, he took my warmly gloved hand in his cold one, and repeated the Scripture proverb, that my mother had so often taught me. I'm sure I was not ' casting bread' in the sense I have always thought of it. Had I given a poor child a quarter, or a poor man some meat, it her,

would have been a parallel case to this one. Both might have remembered me for a while, but with numberless changes the mercy of  $m\dot{\tilde{y}}$  charity might never have returned to bless me. The man may not come to his work, or if he does only stay until he gets a little money and then go to his friends, if he has any, and that may end any relation we may at present or for any time sustain to each

Thus in the heart of the employer the matter was laid to rest; but in a pair of other ones the promise of work boding of many good things yet in store | days" the wealth of its promise. kept hope from growing feebleand sick, and then dying in despair. From the house of Giles Davis-a home rendered cheerless now by want and suffering, went up many blessings for him who in the darkest hour had befriended them : and I doubt whether the intelligence of great fortune would have made that young wife's heart lighter than did the announcement of her husband, "to-morrow, Ellen, I will have work-O, if tomorrow were but here." Dreams, and above us in our sleeping moments. pleasanter than those that for weeks had visited their pillow, came to them that night, and before half of his fellow | when heart and flesh failed him and he laborers were thinking of their daily task, 'Giles presented himself at the office door of Hamilton Brent, to receive his share of the duties that fell to the lot of the lumber dealer.

Brent met him at the door. His punctuality, or rather extra punctuality they agreed should support Brent home for Davis was ahead of time, very pleasantly impressed his employer, himself a man of hard work, always first, and invariably last, around the yard and in the office. "Ah, my man, I'm glad leaned for help and guidance. you came: I didn't know but you would forget the number, or something of that sort. What is your name ?" " Giles Davis."

At this juncture Porter came in, the

with Giles Davis's home might be yet happier and pleasanter. The next morning he did not forget to ask Giles where Who of my young friends have read he lived, and after dark the housekeep. the sorrowful story of "Enoch Arden,' er and son paid a St. Nicholas visit to so sweetly told by the great English the room designated, leaving their poet? It is the story of a young man basket upon the platform in front of the door, with nothing to show from whence it came, but the two letters "H.

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B." burned upon the handle. Early and late was Giles Davis at work, and the ragged "charity hand" that at first the men in the yard had shunned, grew to be respected by all, from his employer down to Tip, the little fellow who made fire and did the errands of the office. The old housekeeper after being caught in her second visit a la St. Nicholas, used to goin and chat with the little woman whose heart and life grew marvellously strong, as the better days coming gleamed upon and which I will try to tell, not in

" Hope on her its heavenly radiance shed, And waved its silver pinions o'er her head." The winter went by and March came -the month of winds and snows, of | tale. hails and rains-of days that are cheerless and nights that are gloomy even to the gayest heart-and still master and man stood as firm and as high in each other's confidence as ever. Often as he sat alone, Hamilton Brent conceived an imperfect knowledge of his proverb shining upon him, in the kind effort of Giles Davis; but the full time had not

yet come for him to see "after many Upon one of those stormy days you and I have seen in March, came an order for ship timber, which Brent must attend to himself. All day long he staid in that drenching and chilling storm. That night his walk home seemed longer than usual-the house colder-the

matronly housekeeper" crusty." His grate visions were sad ones; his dreams more like spiritual visitations than like visions that we we love to linger around The next day at his office passed sadly and drearily, until it grew nearly night fell fainting to the floor. In the hour of excitement that followed, Giles Davis stepped into the position of counsellor and nurse. Every one in and around

the office gladly followed his directions or asked his advice. He it was whom and stay with him. During the illness of many weeks that followed this rash exposure, Giles' strong arm was the one on which the good old housekeeper The quiet little woman was brought from her humble home to the grander one of her husband's employer, to assist in the onerous duties of nurse. The sick man,

In a moment it stood on the Day-book | whose friends (with the exception of an and Ledger, in the great round letters invalid aunt, who lived with her for which Hamilton had been praised daughter in Maine,) had all gone " to when a school-boy. "Now go with me." | the spirit land," looked in moments of consciousness the gratitude he could formal "head of the hands," and to his not speak, every day, as Giles would go less tender mercies the new comer was to the office to consult with Porter and given over. After the two had gone in report favorably to his employer.

received their slip of paper with "A

dollar note pinned on it, Giles received

pleasant home, found it to contain the

gift of one-fourth interest in the lumber

yard, provided Mrs. Davis would con-

sent to occupy the home in Bacon street,

matronly housekeeper and her son.

went, carrying nothing with her save

the sweet smiles that had made her

humble home a paradise for her hus-

band ; and as Hamilton Brent enjoyed

gered in the pleasant moonlight of his

at length the blessedness of the com-

mand, " Cast thy bread upon the waters,

Origin of the God Hymen.

for thou shall find it after many days.

ncestral mansion, his heart understood

life

deliverance.

a little package and opening it in his

## boys.' "Ay, ay, sir," responded the sailor in a careless tone. He watched the poor man passing up the narrow street intil out of sight. "It's a hard case for old David," he said, helping him

the ship, "be kind to Anna and my

who went tosea, leaving behind asweet self to a fresh cud of tobacco; but I an young wife and a little daughter. He. glad I have seen the last of him." was cast away on a desert island, where When Pelatiah Curtis reached hom he remained several years, when he was he told Anna the story of her husband, and laid his gifts in her lap. She did discovered and taken off by a passing vessel. Coming back to his native town, not faint nor shriek, for she was a healty he found his wife married to an old playwoman, with strong nerves; but she mate-a good man rich and honored, stole away and wept bitterly. She lived with whom she was living happily .-many years, but never could be per-The poor man, unwilling to cause her suaded to wear the pretty shawl which the husband of her youth had sent as pain, resolved not to make himself his farewell gift. There is, however, a known to her, and lived and died alone. tradition that, in accordance with her The poem has reminded me of a very dying wish, it was wrapped about her similar story of my own New England poor shoulders in the coffin and buried neighborhood, which I have often heard,

David Watson:

BY JOHN G. WHITTIEB.

One bright summer morning

than three score years ago, David Mat-

They waited there for Pelatiah Curtis

to come round the point with his wher-

such fooleries when the tide serves."

with her. The little old bull-eye watch, which poetry like Alfred Tennyson's, but in my own prose. I can assure my reader is still in the possession of one of her grand children, is now all that remains that in its main particulars it is a true to tell of David Matson-the lost man.

The President and Seth Kinman. The Washington Chronicle of Sept. 9 son, with his young wife and his two ontains an account of the presentation healthy, bare-footed boys, stood on the y Seth Kinman, "the California bank of the river, near their dwelling. Hunter," to President Johnson, of a unique chair, constructed from bears' bones and skins, with an apparatus atry, and take the husband and the father tached, whereby, upon touching a to the port a few miles below. The pring, the head of a bear protrudes Lively Turtle was about to sail on a from beneath the seat, snapping and voyage to Spain, and David was to go gnashing its teeth as natural as though n her as mate. They stood there in the alive. The Chronicle says:

lovely morning sunshine, talking cheer-" Upon the arrival of the chair from fully, but had you been near enough its place of manufacture to this city, it was conveyed, 'under guard,' to one of the committee rooms at the Capitol, where only a privileged few, consisting you could have seen tears in Anna Matson's blue eyes, for she loved her husband, and she knew there was always 'officials' and a small number of danger on the sea. And David's bluff, adies, were permitted to gaze upon the wonderful work of industry and skill. cheery voice trembled a little now and After the lapse of several days it was carried to Brady's well-known gallery and there photographed. On yesterday, through the intervention of the Hon. then, for the sailor loved his snug home on the Merrimac, with the wife and her pretty boys. But presently the wherry came alongside, and David was just Whaley, member of Congress West Virginia, the President stepping into it when he turned back to West from agreed to set apart any hour after 4 o'clock, P. M., for its reception. Ac-cordingly a few minutes after this hour kiss his wife and children once more. "In with you, man," said Pelatiah Curtis ; " there's no time for kissing and the chair was carefully placed in a wagon, and, accompanied by Kinmau, was conveyed to the White House. A And so they parted. Anna and the ooys went back to their home, and little before 5 the presentation party were met by the doorkeeper, and the chair ordered to be brought within the David to the port whence he sailed off in the Lively Turtle. And months first large entrance room of the man passed, autumn followed the summer, Only a few were admitted, and the eager crowd which had collected on and winter the autumn, and then spring came, and anon it was summer on the the outside were only allowed to gratify their curiosity by peering through the river side, and he did not come back.-

windows. And another year passed, and then the " After a short delay a messenger came running down the stairway, and an-nounced that His Excellency was ready and waiting. At this stage the memold sailors and fishermen said that the Lively Turtle was a lost ship, and would never come back to port; and poor bers of the press were kindly invited to Anna had her bombazine gown dyed ascend, and they, together with the re-mainder of the party, following on the black, and her straw bonnet trimmed in mourning ribbons, and henceforth she heels of Kinman, soon found themelves on the threshold of the Presiden vas known only as the Widow Matson. tial sanctum. The door of the room had Now you must know the Mohameden been thrown open, and, without introeople of Algiers and Tripoli, and Megaduction or formal ceremony, the hardy pioneer of the wild Pacific slope, the conqueror of wild beasts and wild men, dore and Sallee, on the Barbary coast, had for a long time been in the habit of had for a long time been in the habit of fitting out galleys and armed boats to seize upon the merchant vessels of Chris-man was evidently no stranger to the will experience the

Miscellancous.

Gossip Concerning Our Generals. Military men are extensively patron-ized just at present by all sorts of institutions, from political parties and col-leges down to boards of trade and the municipal organizations of frontier towns. In Iowa, Colonel Stone has been governor for one term, and is nominated for another; although the military achievments of that gentleman are achievments of that gentleman are limited to a small battle which he did did ot win, at Blue Mills, in Missouri, and the promptness not to say alacrity and cheerful compliance, with which he reponded to a demand to surrender early during the memorable battle of Shiloh His opponent, the soldier and anti-nig ger-equality nominee, has slightly smelled gunpowder, and so have Van Auda and Trumbull,on the same ticket. In Ohio, General Cox leads the Abo lition hosts, and General Morgan leads the Conservative forces, and has before aim a meaner foe than, and almost as hard a task as, he had when he charged the bluffs in front of Chickasaw bayou. In our own State an ex-veteran wields

they

common country, and to say that they are as earnest now and faithful to their gubernatorial powers; and his lieuten-ant is a man full of military ardor, and allegiance to the United States and to the Constitution of the Union as in the who was only prevented from taking the field in person from the possession of an acute discretion, which suggested past, and that they have great confi dence in your wisdom to heal the wounds that have been made, and in your disposition to exercise all the lenithat fighting is more agreeable and safe when performed by somebody else. In fine, not to be tedious in enumeration, ency which can be commended by a sound and judicious policy. That they are assured, in doing this, of your dewe may say, in brief, that everywhere political organizations are committing their standards to the hands of men who sire and intention to sustain and maintain Southern rights in the union of the have just sheathed the swords which United States. hey have wielded against secession. In literature the heroes of the shoulder PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

The President was surprised at the imposing appearance of the delegation, straps are receiving equal honors. But-ler sometime since wasd-d by a Massa-chusetts college; Bowdoin has made Grant an LL. D.; and as the lieutenant and was evidently much affected in re ply. Every gesture and utterance was full of subdued eloquence. The reply general has not the slightest pretensions to scholastic ability, we infer that these was as follows : GENTLEMEN : I can only say, in reply to the remarks of your chairman, that words refer to Grant's operations on the words refer to Grant's operations on the rebellion, and have the rather profane signification of "licked like d—nation." Meade has been made a D. D. by Har-vard; and Howard ditto by Waterville. As the latter is not particularly learned, it is notable that the titular conferment of Waterville bay reference to the fredam highly gratified to receive the as-surances he has given me. They are more than I could have expected under the circumstances I must say I was unprepared to receive so numerous a dele-gation on this occasion; it was unexof Waterville has reference to the freed bected: I had no idea it was to be so large or represent so many States. When I expressed, as I did, my willingmen's bureau, and may be literally translated as the Darkeys' Deliverer. ness to see at any time so many of you

of Virginia:

But in any case these heroes deserve their political and literary promotion, although it is doubtful if any one of the new made D. D.'s and LL. D.'s can read even with a lexicon, the Latin warrant of his promotion. But this is nothing, for two thirds of the young gentlemen who yearly graduate from our classic institutions are in the same fix, and are forever ignorant of the hieroglyphics upon the sheepskins in their pockets. The degree in the case of military men are designed as testimonials of respect, and may be considered as a gathering of the muses to do honor to sour-faced Mars

The most unfortunate of all our gallant veterans is the lieutenant general. Instead of being allowed a few weeks rest after his arduous labors, a couple of one-horse politicians are exhibiting him over the country very much as Barnum did Joyce Heath. Whether these two individuals, or more properly keepers, of the lieutenant general receive a share of the profits which accrue to places from Grant's visits, or whether they are walking him over the track in order to get him warmed up for the great Presidential race of 1868, is more than we can tell with certainty. If the latter, we venture the suggestion that they luck of the individual who, in order

The Restoration of the South.

sent themselves to gratify such despica-ble feelings. Gentlemen, if my acts will not speak for me and for them-Full Report of President Johnson Speech to the Southern Delegation. selves, then any professions I might now make would be equally useless.now make would be equally useless.— But, gentlemen, if I know myself, as I The other day we gave a telegraphic report of the conference between a delethink I do, I know that I am of th gation of Southerners and President Southern people, and I love them and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men, in whom they had Johnson, at the Executive Mansion, on Monday. The following is the full report of the speeches on the occasion: MR. M'FARLAND'S SPEECH.

reposed their confidence, led them astray to their own undoing. If there is anything that can be done on my The delegation was admitted soon after eleven o'clock, and presented to the part, on correct principles, on the principles of the Constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. President as follows by Mr. McFarland, MR. PRESIDENT: The gentlemen a Let me assure you, also, that there is no disposition on the part of the Gov companying me, and whom I have the honor of introducing to you, constitute a number of the most respectable citiernment to deal harshly with the South ern people. There may be speeches published from various quarters that zens of nine of the Southern States. They come, sir, for the purpose of manmay breathe a different spirit. Do not ifesting the sincere respect and regard they entertain for you, and to express their sincere determination to co-operate let them trouble or excite you, but be-lieve that it is, as it is, the great object of the Government to make the union with you in whatever shall tend to proof these United States more complete mote the interests and welfare of our and perfect than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if pos-sible, more firmly than it has ever besible, more firmly than it has ever be-fore been. Then why cannot we all fore been. come up to the work in a proper spirit? In other words, let us look to the Con-stitution. The issue has been made and decided : then, as wise men-as men who see right and are determined to follow it as fathers and brothers, and as men who love their country in this hour of trial and suffering—why cannot we come up and help to settle the questions come up and help to settle the questions of the hour and adjust them according to the principles of honor and of justice? The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognize so patent a fact, and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they sur-[Voices. We are willing to und u lo so. Yes, sir, we are willing to do so. Ib believe you are. I believe when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given, as I have already said, I be-lieve it will be maintained in good faith and every pledge or promise fully car-ried out. [Cries—it will.] All I ask or desire of the South or the North, the desire of the South or the North, the East or the West, is to be sustained in earrying out the principles of the Con-stitution. It is not to be denied that we have been sufferers on both sides. Good men have fallen on both sides, and as chose to do me honor to call upon me. much misery is being endured as the and stated that I should be gratified at necessary result of so gigantic a contest. Why, then, cannot we come together, receiving any manifestations of regard you might think proper to make, I was totally unprepared for anything equal and around the common altar of our country heal the wounds that have been to the present demonstration. I am free Deep wounds have to say it excites in my mind feelings and flicted. Our country has been scarred inadall over. Then why cannot we approach each other upon principles which are right in themselves, and which will be equate to express. When I look back upon my past actions, and recall a period scarcely more than four short years ago, when I stood battling for roductive of good to all? The day is ot distant when we shall feel like some principles which many of you opposed and thought were wrong, I was battling for the same principles that actuate me family that have had a deep and despen ate feud, the various members of which have come together and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted upon each other. They had seen the to day, and which principles that actuate hie to day, and which principles, I thank my God, you have come forward on this occasion to manifest a disposition to support. I say now, as I have said on

fluence of their error and its results, and governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually many former occasions, that I entertain no personal resentments, enmities or forbearing and forgiving, and returned to their old habits of fraternal kindness animosities to any living soul south o Mason and Dixon's line, however much he may have differed from me in prinand become better friends than ever Then let us consider that the feud which claim alienated us has been settled and adjustto have been the only true one. I re-member how I stood pleading with my Southern brethren when they stood ed to our mutual satisfaction, and that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect, and confidence than ever. The North cannot get along with their hats in their hands ready to turn their backs upon the United States; without the South, nor the South from how I implored them to stand with me he North, the East from the West. nor

the West from the East; and I say it is our

An Appalling Explosion.

BATES OF ADVERTISENG. BUSINES ADVERTISENTS, \$12'S Y

a year per

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Ammunition Train Blown Up---elve Cars Destroyed--Three Lives st---Marvelous Escape of Others. We find the following full account of the recent terrible explosion of an ammunition train near Nashville, in the local columns of the Nashville Press of Saturday :

Yesterday morning about half-past eleven o'clock, a train of twelve cars from this city to Johnsonville, was blown to atoms about seven miles out on the Northwestern railroad. The train was composed of twelve cars be-sides the engine and tender; nine of the cars were loaded with powder and ammunition, another was an express car and contained freight, and the other caboose car a few passengers. Just as the train was nearing the seven mile tank, crossing an embankment and just entering a cutting, a spherical shell, probably carelessly packed, exploded and in an instant an explosion ensue which shook the Capitol, and made the earth tremble for miles around. There were probably eighty tons of ammuni-tion in the cars, and the shock can be imagined better than it can be described. There were three persons killed outright—Robert Thompson an employee of the road, a Government employee and the engine staker whose name we did not learn. Wm. Coffee the engineer was dangerously wounded, and will hardly survive. The conductor Mr. McCormick, was hurt, and three others suffered severe wounds, while eight or ten others were more or less damaged. The wonder is that any escaped slaughter. We visited the scene last evening. It beggars description. The woods for acres are perfectly leafless, and blacken-ed and bald as tho' they had been dead for years. The ground is strewn with branches torn from the forest, and large trees are shivered as by a bolt of light-ning. The embankment appears as if a volcano had vomited a chaos. The volcano had vomited a chaos. The rocky ledge at the left of the track is split and shivered as though an hundred blasts had all been exploded at once.— Fully forty rods from the place of the explosion lies a dead mule without a wound upon him. The concussion or fright probably killed him. The railroad track, for the length of about four cars, was suddenly scooped out five feet deep. One of the rails was

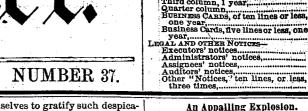
out five feet deep. One of the rails was found about forty rods off not in the least bent, while another was found in the form of an ox-yoke, where it had been arrested in its flight by striking against a large tree, which it had badly shattered. A section of a truck wheel was discovered some one hundred and fifty yards from the wreck, partially imbedded in another tree, which was split by the shock. In some places, trees one and a half feetin diameter were blown off, leaving a stump about ten feet high. Others were torn up bodily by the roots. In every direction a scene of desolation was presented, to describe which word

That any person on the train escaped, is almost incredible. The number killed outright is believed to have been stated correctly in our article yesterday. The wounded are only a few more than suposed at the time. On such occas names are difficult to procure, and have

been so in this case. The great explosion over did not ter-minate the danger. Shells were scat-tered over the ground in every direction. and every moment perilled life by ex ploding. Yet we have not heard of an person being injured by any of them Yet we have not heard of any Shells were also momentarily bursting in the midst of the wreck, which soon became a mass of flames. The *debria* was burning until after seven o'clock in

From the New Orleans Picayune.

which





the yard. Giles set at the task assigned It was not until "April showers" had brought "May flowers" that Hamilton him, and Porter had returned to the of-Brent took his old place in the office, tice, Mr. Brent said to him, " Do not allow Davis to work too hard; I guess, and Giles his accustomed place in the lumber yard. But the strongest tie that the poor fellow has seen hard times." can bind humanity together, united 'Î shouldn't wonder,'' was the reply,

their hearts, and in his health and pros-"but he works as though he meant to perity the master never forgot that. undo his duty." der God, he owed his after prosperity to

"I hope he will; I like a mai thoroughly in earnest, in whatever he the charity hand." During the summer evenings, when his bachelor home undertakes, and there is an expression grew silent, he would think, with in Davis' eye that I like. I believe I can rely on a man who owns such a pair of lingering regret, of a pleasanter one in a quiet street, and devise some plan to eyes as he does," and as a hint to Porinsure that as a part of his own. It was ter to busy himself Brent turned to his not until Christmas that his plan was books.

During the day his mind did not reperfected. Then, when the other hands vert to the "charity hand," as his fore-Merry Christmas," written on it, and a man called Davis, but when at nighthe went to look about the yard, he found him hard at work piling some oak timber which had promised to have measured and delivered early the next morning. "How is this ?" said the careful merchant to himself, "should he be waiting to steal or to burn ? I must see in company with her husband, Hamilthe last of him, before I leave," and so ton Brent, and her old friends, the he came up to his new hand, with distrust in the heart where confidence had Mrs. Davis was not unreasonable. She reigned in the morning. Thus quickly do the hourand impulse make sad havoc some times of our nature's hightest, and holiest qualities !

the pleasantness of the group that lin-"Why have you not quit, Davis? The other men have been gone a long time."

" Mr. Porter wished me to pile this timber, and I staid to do it, sir." " I believed I hired you to work from seven until six, didn't I ?"

" Yes sir."

Danchet, the French poet, tells u "Then you have no business here that Hymen was a young man of after that hour, unless I bid you. Por-Athens, obscurely born, but extremely ter has no right to impose upon you handsome. Falling in love with a lady more than ten hour's labor." of rank, he disguised himself in female "He offered me a shilling for doing attire, the better to carry on his amour ; this job, and-and"-the man's voice

and, as he was one day on the sea shore grew very hoarse-"times have been celebrating the Eleusinian rites with his very hard with me-sickness and no mistress and her female companions, a work have kept me pretty low, and I gang of pirates came upon them by suram glad to earn an honest penny whenprise, and carried them off to a distant ever I can, sir." island, where the pirates got drunk for

" That's all right ; but I want to shut joy, fell asleep. Hymen then armed the up myself, and I can't wait until you the virgins, and despatched the sleeping get through. You must go home now." "But then"-and the man stopped. pirates; when, leaving the two women ipon the island, he sped to Athens, told His voice could not trust itselfin words.

his adventure, and demanded his be-"But then what?" said Brent, be oved in marriage as her ransom. His ginning to grow cold and impatient. request was granted; and so fortunate 'I was going to say sir, that then I was the marriage, that the name of Hyshould have nothing to eat until to men was ever after invoked on all fu-

morrow; I was to go to Porter's house on my way home, and get the shilling, and would not go and ask for it before my work was done."

'Do you do this for money to buy something to eat ""

" That is all, sir."

ing him, as he spoke, a dollar bill, "let the lumber go. I will see to that in the

"All this for me? I am working, sir, not begging ;" there was a flash of independent dignity in his eye that

" I hired you," was the cool business answer, " to pay you as I do other men whom I have to work. I would give all more, if I could afford it ; I certainly would be a heathen to give a man, who has a family to support in a city like Boston, anything less than six dollars a week. I like you-I believe I can trust you. This is to be your place and I, your master, until you get a better place and a better master somewhere else. But I must lock up, and you

must go home." Who shall describe that home made glad by a few of the comforts to which it had been so long a stranger ? All the way to Bacon street, Hamilton Brent his own dinner, pictured the supper table in Davis's room, the very centre-

piece of the Altar of Thankfulness. To his matronly housekeeper, whose heart was ever open to the deeds of charity, he told the sad story, and promised to from the bounties he had been blessed | was the sarcastic reply.

tian nations, and make slaves of their President who received cordial manner. "Leaning upon his rifle, and as calm crews and passengers, just as men call-

as though he had been conversing with a prairie companion, he stated to the ident that recently he had been up in Pennsylvania constructing a from the skins of several 'grizzlies which he had killed with his own rifle and which he desired to present to him That in offering it as a token of respec-

man in the world.' The President was much gratified at Merrimac, and now he was set to work in a dock-yard. His master, who was this emphatic compliment, and, in re-turning thanks, said he thought he naturally a kind man, did not overwork how to appreciate both it and the him. He daily had his three loaves of

bread, and when his clothing was worn The President here insisted that out its place was supplied by the coarse wool and camel's hair worn by the Bermer women. Three hours before sunset he was released from work, and Friday, which was the Mohamedan Sabbath, was a day of entire rest. Once a year, at the season called Ramadan, he was eft at leisure for a whole week. Sotime went on-days, weeks, months

still dreamed of his good Anna and the boys. He wondered if they still lived, "After displaying all the parts and points of his wonderful chair, calling whether they thought of him, and what

they were doing. The hope of seeing them again grew fainter and fainter, and at last nearly died out; and he resigned himself to his fate as a slave for But one day a handsome, middlethe Rocky Mountain speaker had not

his own countrymen, attended by a great officer of the Bey, entered the ship yard and called up before him the American captives. The stranger was none other than Joel Barlow, Commislaughter

sioner of the United States to procure the liberation of the slaves belonging to that Government. He took the men by the hand as they came up, and told them they were free. As you might expect, the poor fellows were very grateful; some laughed, some wept for joy, some shouted and sung, and threw up their caps, while others, with David Matson among them, knelt down on the chips and thanked God for the great " This is a very affecting scene," said

the commissioner, wiping his eyes, "1 must keep the impression of it for my Columbia," and, drawing out his tablet proceeded to write an apostrophe to Freedom, which afterwards found a place in his great epic.

David Matson had saved a little money ure nuptials; and in progress of time during his captivity, by odd jobs and the Greeks enrolled him among their work holidays. He got passage to

to sail for Boston.

Mrs. Matson.

'she's my wife."

my children."

He Forgot Something. "What did your mothersay, my little

"Yes, I gave it to her," was the

gods.

man? Did you give her my card?" "Here is your day'searnings," handasked an inexperienced young gentleman of a little boy whose mother had given him an invitation to call upon her, morning." and her street door was accordingly

opened to his untimely summons by the urchin aforesaid. Brent liked to see.

innocent reply, "and she said if you wasn't a nat'ral fool, you wouldn't come Monday morning, when everybody was washing." At this juncture, mamma, with sweet smile of welcome, made her appearance at the end of the hall, when, to her surprise, Mr. Verisopht, the visitor: bolted. "What does the man mean ?" in-

quired mamma. "I dunno," replied Bub, "guess he' orgot sumthin'!"

- A Dutchman being advised to rub his limbs with brandy for the rheumatism, said he had heard of the remedy, but added. "I dush better as dat; I thought of it, and after he sat down to | drinks te prandy and den I rubs my leg mit the bottle."

An impatient boy waiting for the grist said to the miller: "I could eat the meal as fast as this mill grinds it."-'How long could you do so ?" inquired find the next day where the lived, that the miller. " Till I starved to death."

ing themselves Christians in America were sending vessels to Africa to eatch black slaves for their plantations. The Lively Turtle fell into the hands of one of these roving sea robbers, and the crew were taken to Algiers, and sold in the market place as slaves, poor David both to his person and office, he desired to say that in his opinion the 'President of these United States was the biggest Matson among the rest. When a boy he learned the trade of hip carpenter with his father on the

Times chair

"Seth" should sit in the chair, after which he sat in the chair praising high-ly its beauty and comfortable qualities. The "bear-killer," in the meantime, had become so much at ease in his in-tercourse with the President that he descanted and chatted upon the promi-nent points of his gift with perfect non-chalance. This originated, however, from no want of respect to his Excellen-

cy, but rather from a buoancy of animal spirits and a genial good nature, which and years. His hair became grey. He has won for Kinman a host of friends

ttention to the formidable claws that lustered on its sides, the natural feet of the animals on which it rested, the old hunter paused. It was plain, however, that something remained to be told, something startling is to be shown, and

aged gentleman, in the dress of one of pronounced his peroration. Carefully unlossing the cords which concealed the huge head, he suddenly darted it, snapping and gnashing its teeth, close to the President's knees, which was received by the crowd with uproarious and heartily enjoyed by the

President himself." "The grown children of His Excellency, several in number, now came in, and were loud in their demands to be shown again and again this wonderfu feature of the chair. No one seemed to enjoy their delight and fun more than the President, whose care-worn face was lighted up with benignant smiles, and whose stern nature seemed to have relaxed and grown cheerful over the pleasing incident. The crowd of their own accord now withdrew, leaving Kin-man almost alone with the President. At last, however, upon suggesting to his Excellency that he should keep the head of the "grizzly' well protruded, in order to frighten off the office-seek-

ers and unrepentant rebels who besiege his mansion, and receiving a warm in-vitation to visit the White House at his pleasure, the worthy old hunter with-

Malago, where he bought a nice shawl

for his wife and a watch for each of his boys. He then went to the quay, where an American ship was lying just ready Almost the first man he saw on board in all cases, entirely removing the gum and acid, making a sugar as free and dry was Pelatiah Curtis, who had rowed him down to the port seven years before. He found that his old neighbor did not know him, so changed was he house, and finally asked him if he knew other States, varying in quantity from three to six pounds to the gallon, ac-cording to the amount of saccharine

"She per pound, if made in large quantities, directly from the juice. A large steam s mine before God and man. I am sugar factory is nearly completed a few miles from Bloomington, erected at a cost of \$8,000, sufficient in capacity to make several thousand pounds of sugar. left her with a baby in her arms. If which will be in full operation in a fe

-In 1558 it was enacted that "no lady or knight's wife should have more than one velvet or damask gown for summer; that all ladies should wear russet or camlet three days in the week. under the penalty of ten shillings per day, and that a surveyor should examine the ladies' wardrobe." Just fancy such a surveyor in these days!

-There will be a great international ex

been recovered at Norfolk,

tution of the United States. fence, took a run of a mile with a view I think of getting a start, but who was so ex-hausted when he reached the fence that he was obliged to lie down to rest, in now, as I thought then, and endeavored position was under the law and under the Constitution of the Union with the place of jumping over. The friends of Grant ought to get out a writ of habcas nstitution of slavery in it; but if that institution of stavery in it; but it that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible—if that made an issue which should prevent us from transmitting to our children a country as bequeathed to us by our fathers—I had nothing else to do but stand by the Coursement be the consequences what corpus and take him out the hands of Jones and Washburne, for if they do not, Grant will make poorer time in 1868 than Scott did in 1852. A good 1868 than Scott did in 1852. A good jockey will always drive round the hefore the race in order to warm Government, be the consequences what they might; I said then, what you all know, that I was for the institutions of the blood and limber the joints of his animal; but he always does it just on the eve of the match, and not a year or

iple.

emotions that language is totally equate to express. When I

The stand I then took I

there and maintain our rights and fight

the country as guaranteed by the Con-stitution, but above all things I was for the Union of the two before the occurrence.-Chicago States. I remember the taunts, the jeers, the scowls with which I was treated. I remember the circle that stood around me, and remember the threats and intimidations that were freely uttered by the men who opposed ne, and whom I wanted to befriend and guide by the light that led me; but feeling conscious in my own integrity, and that I was right, I heeded not what they might say or do to me, and was in spired and encouraged to do my duty regardless of aught else, and have lived see the realization of my predictions and the fatal error of tho whom vainity essayed to save from the results I could not but forsee. Gentlemen, we have passed through this rebellion. say we, for it is we who are responsible for it. Yes, the South mode the t Yes, the South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when duty they have become convinced of a error they frankly acknowledge it, in a manly, open, direct manner; and now, in the performance of that duty, or, indeed, in any act they undertake to per-form, they do it heartily and frankly; and now that they come to me, I understand them as saying that: "We made the issue. We set up the Union of the States against the institution of slavery; we selected as arbitrator the God of bal tles; the arbitrament was the sword. thes; the arbitrament was the sword. The issue was fairly and honorably met. Both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue." I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. It is said by all: The issue was ours, and the judgment has been given against us; and the decision having been made against us, we feel bound in honor to abide by the arbitrament. In doing this we are doing ourselves dishonor, and should not feel humiliated or degraded, but rather that we are ennobling ourselves by our action; and we should feel that the Government has treated us magnani-mously, and meet the Government upon the terms it has so magnanimously profthe terms it has so magnitumiously pion-fered us. So far as I am concerned, personally, I am uninfluenced by any question, whether it affects the North or the South, the East or the West. I stand where I did of old, battling for the Constitution and the Union of these United States In doing so I know I United States. In doing so, I know I opposed some of you gentlemen of the South when this doctrine of secession

was being urged upon the country, and the declarations of your right to break up the Government and disintegrate the Union was made. I stand to-day, as I ever stood, firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly contends against this country the monopoly must go down, and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor comes forth and expresses he willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in a conscious-ness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world to know that while I dreaded and cound distance while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I an qually opposed to consolidation or con centration of power here, under what-ever guise or name; and if the issue is

l'ennessee

offered. With one voice and one hear

Lynch Law in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Progress, September 6. We heard yesterday—without the at

opears that the culprit ventured into the house of the lady and ordered break fast, after which he grew insolent, and forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from demanded a more intimate knowledge of her affairs. After ascertaining that her husband had been killed during the re his doctrine of running to extremes but I say let the same rules be applied. Let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the union bellion he insisted that his affectio should be recognized. Upon the lady' refusing his concessions he attempted of the States be our principal aim. Let t be our hope that the Government may be perpetual, and that the principles of o enforce his claims, when she resisted with the heroic courage of a true woman the Government, founded as they are on right and justice, may be handed down without spot or blemish toour posterity. At this juncture a young darkey (be i said to his lasting credit) ran a distance of a mile and a half and brought relief As I have before remarked to you I am The scoundrel retreated, was pursue and discovered near Henderson, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. He was then hitched to a buggy, brought back gratified to see so many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my asperitles are sharp, that I had vindictive feelings to gratify, to a point near Forrestville, and after conviction as the party attempting the rape, shot fifteen times, each ball giving a mortal wound. and that I should not fail to avail my-self of the opportunities that would pre-

duty to do all that in our power lies t perpetuate and makestronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united. I feel that this Union, though the evening, and, even at that hour, proximity to the locality was dangerous from the occasional explosion of shells, nd from the liability of coming in con creation of a century, 'is to b tact with the numerous ones strewed the vicinity. Later at perpetuated for all time, and that it can not be destroyed except by the all-wise God who created it. Gentlemen, I re-peat I sincerely think you for the renothing but a few car-wheels, a battered locomotive, some old scrap iron, and a pile of smouldering ruins were all that spect manifested on this occasion ; and was left of the extensive train that had for the expressions of approbation and confidence please accept my sincere been rolling along the rails a few hours before. thanks. MR. M'FARLAND'S REJOINDER.

What Ex-Confederate Officers are Doing, Mr. President : On behalf of this dele gation I return you my sincere thanks for your kind, generous—aye, magnan-imous—expressions of kindly\_feeling One of the distinguished Major Gen-erals in the Confederate service from this State is, we learn, about to take towards the people of the South. The remarks of President Johnson charge of the construction and repair of the wharves for one of the contractors

were frequently interrupted by ap-plause; and all seemed highly gratified by the interview. -----President Johnson's Reply to the Invi-tation to Visit Richmond.

with the city. Two brigadiers have al-ready secured places in the Commercial Express Company. One brigadier is prosperously engaged in the business of boss drayman. There are othergenerals who are spoken of as civil engineers on The following is the published letter our railroads. Almost every store has a colonel or major. There are three dis-tinguished colonels extensively engaged in the auction business. One colonel, of Charles Palmer, chairman of the committee appointed by the citizens of Richmond to request President Johnson who has heretofore directed big guns and his Cabinet to visit Richmond:

who has heretotore directed big guns with great skill and heroism in some of the fiercest battles of the war, is now selling bale rope and bagging. Another, one of Stonewall Jackson's favorite regi-mental commanders, is pressing cot-ton as vigorously as he pressed General Dark Vigorott Wigebottes. To the Citizens of Richmond: As one of the committee appointed by a mass meeting held on the Capitol Square, for the purpose of inviting the President of the United States and his Cabinet to visit this city and partake of its hospi-Banks' rear at Winchester. talities. I proceeded to Washington on Saturday, the 2d instant, and on the

Banks' rear at Winchester. Our lawyer generals, of whom there are several who stand very high in the regards of the people, are not as well off as the others, owing to their exclusion from the United States Courts, which Monday morning following, called at the Department of State on that patriot and greatest of statesmen, the Hon. William H. Seward. Marred and have the most prosperous business in scarred as he was by the assassin's knife, the law line, by the test oath. he received me in a most cordial and

flattering manner, and, after reading Inconditional Surrender of Gen. Banks

his invitation, desired me to accompany him the next day at 12 o'clock, to be in-troduced to the President and Cabinet. To this I readily acceded. My reception The once formidable General N. P. Banks has had his rear pressed as heavily lately at New Orleans, as it was by Stonewall Jackson in. Virginia or by them was in the highest degree cor-dial and dignified. My interview with Dick Taylor on Red river. He has beer for over a year occupying the large and expensively furnished mansion of Mr. R. H. Short, which was previously in the President was necessarily short, but highly gratifying, as he regarded me as coming to him with a heart true to the the possession of the "so-called" Gov-ernor Hahn. Banks, finding it a more pleasant house than that of Mr. J. P. Harrison, which he was "confiscating," South and my whole country, reprenade Hahn "swop" unlawful posses

South and my whole county, repre-senting those of similar feelings. The invitation with which I was charged gave him manifest pleasure, and he expressed both a desire and in-tention to visit Virginia, as also his native good old North State, when the concerned his public duties will admit sion with him. Not long since Colonel Bob Short returned from the Confederacy; found out how things stood, went on to Washing-ton, where he had an old classmate in high position whose fiat was sufficient season and his public duties will admit of it. These two States, especially. he of it. These two States, especially, he said, should have remained in the Union, and were not (I think he said) fairly to settle the matter, got his pardon and carried out of it. He spoke with much feeling in rela came back with an expressorder for the

return of his house, furniture, clothing, plate and everything. When he came back to the city he tion to the unhappy situation of Rich-mond, and of the condition of the South generally, which I think he will help as much as circumstances will allow. took counsel with one of the bar. who has lately had a political quarrel with Banks and Hahn. Acting under his ad-Takehim all in all, I do not believe any proud monarch of Europe, whose rac of Kings by "divine right" has flour vice he first called on Gen. Banks and nformed him that he had such an order. ished a thousand years of time, has a clearer conception of his duties and knows better how to temper justice There was no response. He then left the order with Gen. Canby, to whom it was directed. That officer also sents note to the late general commanding, informing him that such an order had with mercy than Andrew Johnson of From my interview with the Presiheen received, but that it would not be dent I drew the most cheering auguries It impressed me with a conviction that the South will find in him a friend and enforced until a certain time, in order to permit a voluntary abdication.

this no notice was taken. protector if she will come up to his re-At last a guard was sent round to take uirements cheerfully, and accept with true hearts the terms of reconstruction

possession; whereupon the occupant unconditionally surrendered the fort, after first asking and being refused an acknowledgement of his having com-plied with the order. Colonel Field in-timating that an inventory would need to be taken to ascertain how much of we will greet his coming to this old Commonwealth with joyous welcome. Most respectfully, your fellow-citizen, CHARLES PALMER. to be taken to ascertain how, much of the valuable personal property which was in the house when General Banks gave possession of it to Mr. Hahn was yet remaining. Whether the two distempt to give names—that an effort had been made by a negro to ravish a lady within a few miles of Forestville. It tinguished confiscators are to be held jointly or severally responsible for the deficit, is a question which the law will probably hereafter decide.

- A- clergyman, at the examination

of the young scholars of his Sunday chool, put the following question; "Why did the children of Israel set up a golden calf?" "Because they had not money enough to set up an ox,"was the pupil's reply.

-When Cæsar was advised by his friends to be more cautions of the security of his person and not walk among the people without arms or any one to defend him, he always replied to the admonitions, "He that lives in fear of death, every moment feels its tortures. I will die but once."

ew, well pleased with his reception and success Sugar from Sorghum. [From the Chicago Republican We are happy to say that Mr. Moore, of Bloomington, Ill., (formerly editor of the *Pantagraph*), after constant experiments for more than a year past, has succeeded in discovering the process, which was patented July 4th, 1865, of granulating the cane juice or molasses

as any in the market, samples of which we shall have on exhibition this week at the State Fair. Mr. Moore has made, since last December, about twelve hun-dred pounds of sugar from sorghum syrup, sent to him in small quantities from different portions of Illinois and

matter contained in the syrup. Over and above the cost of making molasses, the expense will be about one per cent.

weeks. soutlawed; at any rate she is mine, and I am not the man to give her up.'

"God is great !" said pocr David Matson, unconsciously repeating the word of Moslem submission. "His will be done. I loved her, but I shall neversee her again. Give these, with my blessings, to the good woman and the boys,"

tle bundle containing the gifts for the wife and children. He shook hands with his rival. "Pelatiah," he said, looking back as he left | July, 1866.

and he handed over with a sigh the lit-

with his long beard and Moorish dress, whereupon, without telling his name he began to put questions about his old

"I rather think I do," said Pelatiah "Your wife!" cried the other.

David Matson, and she is the mother of "And mine, too!" said Pelatiah.

you are David Matson, your right to her

hibition in Northern Germany in June and

-----Politics Ten Years Hence. Address of Mr. Crow to his Constitutents Address of Ar. (Fow to match in 1875. (From the Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.] The following is supposed to be the address of an enlightened colored gen-tleman, Mr. J. Cæsar Crow, who has represented this district in Congress for one torm, and is seeking a re-election.

term, and is seeking a re-election. It will be seen that Mr. Crow is a politi-cian of the liberal stripe, and is for allowing white men some very important privileges, particularly the right to Larry colored ladies, &c. o my Colored and White Contituents ob de Ninth Congressional District : Fellow-Citizens: I hab felt greatly

flattered by de call you hab made on me to become a candidate for re-election o Congress from dis district. De knowledge ob be fac dat I hab done my for two years as your representative hat been a great source of consolation to me, and dis great public endorsement ob my course in de legislatiff halls as a statesman, a patriot, hab filled de meas-ure of my political glory full to de top. Widout flattering myself, (I hope you all know I would scorn to do dat,) I tink I can say wid propriety dat I hab did as much, if not more to elevate de character ob de black race abroad dan any od-

der man ob my limited experience.— Already de foreign countries wid whom we hab had domestic relations is speakin' ob de internal policy ob our gober-ment wid a proper respec, while I is free to admit dat our course towards de sufferin' white man ob dis country hab not been as liberal and just as I hab ad-vocated, and I still tink we will sooner or later come to dat stage ob de game which will require us to show great magnanimousness, and forgetful ob our forefathers' injuries. It am my great esire to establish de superiority colored race to any race in de world, and to do dis it am necessary dat we should exhibit a noble and generous im-pulse towards our fallen foes. For my part I am for doin de white man justic wheneber his necessity requires and ex-igency ob de case will admit.

I am confident dat by proper legislation and a yielding policy on de part ob de administration, ob which de venera-ble and de honorable Mr. Fred. Dougass am de head, de white man ma soon be restored, in some measure, to d rights and de position in society (dar is

no disputin de fac) he once held. While it am true dat de white race in America am rapidly passing away afore le superior blood ob de colored manas de white foam goes before de dark strong wave-still while dare is yet lef a vestage ob de white blood, it am our duty, as a great nation, to protect it in ebery lawful and honorable manner.— It will never do for dis great colored nation to hab such a history ob de white man as de white man hab obde Indian. In conclusion, my fellow-citizens, I will say that I am: First. In fabor ob a repeal ob de law

which prohibits a white man from marrying a lady ob color. Second. I am in fabor of a repeal ob de "act entitled an act" which prohibits a white man from owning more dan

one acre ob land. Third. I am in faborob white suffrage and always will be. De white man am as much entitled to vote as de colored

man if he behabes himself in a proper Dare are many odder miner iss such as de employment ob white men on Gobernment works-de raising ob three regular new white regiments, &c., te., which I am in favor ob, but which I hab not time to discuss. I will meet my opponent, de Honorable Mr. Cuffy, at all ob his appointments where my

views can be hard at greater length Views can be nard at greater length, Wid many more thanks for your flat-tering call, I hab de honor to be gentle-men, Your huble obedient servant, July 1, 1875. J. CÆSAR CROW.

- A large amount of plunder taken from the Union prisoners at Andersonville has

