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BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER. T. O. P. VERNON, Associate Editor.

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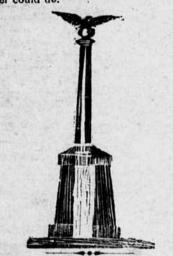
adjoining districts, and offers an admirable medium to our friends to reach customers.

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THE COWPENS MONUMENT.

Our artist, whose proficiency in wood engraving hardly equals the skill displayed in the illustrations in Harper's Magazine, has prepared for us the following representation of the Monument erected on the Cowpens Battle Ground, on Tuesday, 22d instant, by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston. Unskilful as it is, it will afford an idea of how this noble tribetter could do.



Congressional Burial Ground.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer lately paid a visit to this city of the dead at Washington, and furnishes brief erected to perpetuate the memory of public men who have departed from among the living. We select from this catalogue the following as possessing the most general

The Congressional Burial Ground at Washington does not compare favorably week from the sermon of Dr. Guthrie, of with the cemeteries of note in various parts | Scotland, we present the following touching | of the country. It lies near the Eastern description of the departure of our first pa Branch of the Potomac, rather more than rents from Paradise in connection with the a mile east of the Capitol, and contains departure of the Israelites from Judea: to the year 1807. Its surface is conveni- fire, if we have the common affections of to see concluded, on the other hand it will ently arranged for burial purposes, but it men for family and friends, it is impossible presents none of that diversity of hill and dale, and variegated scenery, which render march to Babylon, amid the blackened and Mount Auburn and Greenwood so attrac. blood stained ruins of their capital. What tive. Its chief merit is its sequestered lo. a me urnful company! The sick, the bedcation, rendering any future disturbance of rid, the blind, old men tottering forth on its sleeping tenants improbable.

one hundred and twenty eight in all. In

Elbridge Gerry, formerly Vice President. on his way to the Capitol, to take his seat the good of his country."

Near by is another, erected to the memo-

The celebrated eccentric Lorenzo Dow is said to have been buried here, but I am una may have exerted an influence as permable to find any clue to his resting place.

to this Government, are enclosed in a plain sal interest. My eye is turned back on the

Congressional cenotaphs. The monument erected to the memory of Major General Alexander Macomb consists of a beautiful marble shaft, with appropriate military emblems, surmounted by her mind to disown the prodigal, and drive a helmet with the vizor down. The epi-him from her door—knowing, when with taph is from the General Orders of the War slow and trembling hand she had barred Department, and is most expressive. It him out, how it seemed to her as if in that and manhood he served his country in the how much provocation we ourselves could riod of more than forty years, without stain to turn a child out upon the open streets,

or blemish upon his escutcheon."

wards of State, and also of Capt. Beverly Kennon, of the Navy, who were killed on the 28th of February, 1844, by the burst-ing of the great cannon on board the Princeton. They were warm friends in life, and were buried together. Major General Jacob Brown, who died

in 1828, lies under a massive broken marle column, erected by order of Congress. One of the finest, perhaps the most at-tractive, monument here is the one erected to William Wirt. It is constructed of white marble, and has a door of entrance in the massive base, with a graceful shaft above. There is very little ornamental work about

it, and but few inscriptions. Commodore Charles W. Cauncey, who died in Mexico in 1847, has a light and graceful marble shaft, with appropriate emblems and inscriptions.

One of the handsomest in the ground is

tapering, like Cleopatra's needle, rising over the grave of the late John W. Maury, passed upon all men, for that all have of this District, who died only about a year ago. The inscription is as follows: "His character was blended with all that can elevate or adorn, and his life was a bright example of the nobility and power of vir-

One of the prettiest designs is an invertbute to brave men looks, and that is all a ed cannon, in marble, standing on three cannon balls, (also of marble) erected to the cannon balls, (also of marble) erected to the memory of Lieut. John T. McLaughlin, the contract is in favor of Russia, to whom late of the U. S. Navy. Another to the more has been given up than she has rememory of Lieut. George Mifflin Bache, of nounced. Such a result is naturally the the Coast Survey, and the officers and crew who perished with him in the brig Washington, which was lost in the Gulf stream in 1846, represents the broken mast of a vessel, and the sculptor has beautifully imi

tated the splintering of the timber.
In a retired spot a small space is entirely surrounded by a high brick wall, much di-lapidated, and showing that no care has been bestowed upon it for years. There is no mound inside, and a few rose bushes have been suffered to grow wild and un-trimmed in either corner. Just against one side of the wall, as if carelessly thrown down leans a small square slab of marble. on the upper portion of which is engraved, in capital letters, the single word "Gentle." Beneath this are the following lines: "The cup of life just to his lips he pressed, Found the draught bitter and declined the rest.

This is certainly a strange and weird record, but of what, and whom? I could have mused for hours beside this singular limnings of the most prominent monuments sepulchre, and fancy would have recreated many a romantic history, but speculations were in vain, and the shades of evening warned me that I must leave the quiet and peaceful habitations of the dead.

Home-Leavings.

In addition to the extract given last

"If our bosom burns with any patriotic to look with insensibility at that bleeding fragment of a nation gathered for the the staff of age, and plucking their gray beards with grief; the skeleton infant The first objects that attract the eye of a hanging on a breast that famine and sorvisitor, are the small plain cenotaphs erect- row have dried; mothers with terror-stricked in memory of those members of Con- en children clinging to their sides, or, worse gress who have died at Washington. These still, with gentle daughters imploring their are arranged in double rows, and number protection from these rude and ruffian soldiers; a few gallant men, the survivors of some instances the graves beneath them the flight, wasted by famine, bleeding from are tenantless, as in the cases of Heary unbandaged wounds, their arms bound, and Clay, John Quincy Adams, and others, but burning tears streaming down their cheeks, most of them have not been disturbed since as they looked on wives and daughters the remains of the great men of the nation shricking and helpless in the arms of bruwere deposited there. The inscriptions on tal passion; how they strain at their bonds, these cenotaphs are uniform, and give sim- and bitterly envy their more fortunate ply the names of the dead, the States from companions who lay in the bloody breach, which they came, and the dates of their nor had survived to see the horrors of that day! The piety that abhors the sins of

this people is not incompatible with the who died in 1814, at the age of 70, while pity that sympathizes with their sorrows; and we could sit down and weep with Je as President of the Senate, has a richly or remiah, as seated on a broken pillar of the namented monument, in the old style, temple, desolation around him, and no which was erected by order of Congress, sound in his ear but the long wild wail of He realized his own memorable words, the captive band, he wrung his hands, which constitute the epitaph engraved on raised them to heaven, and cried, 'Oh that his tomb, and were as follows: "It is the my head were waters, and mine eyes a duty of every citizen, though he may have fountain of tears, that I might weep day but one day to live, to devote that day to and night for the slain of the daughter of

my people? "There was a home leaving, however, in ry of George Clinton, also once Vice Presi- which we feel a nearer interest. I do not dent. It consists of a massive granite per refer to that eventful morning when some destal and obelisk, surmounted by an iron of us left a father's house; and the gates of torch holder, the taste displayed in which that sanctuary opened, amid tears and fears and many a kind farewell-and when Push-ma-ta-ha, a Choctaw chief, who watched by a father's eye, and followed by died at Washington in 1824, has a plain a mother's prayers, we pushed out our granite cenotaph, erected by his brother bark on the swell of life's treacherous sea. The turning time of many a young man's history-the crisis of his destiny-that day nent on our fate as its impression remains The remains of Henry Stephen Fox, indelible on our memory. I refer to a nephew of the celebrated Charles James home-leaving of far older date; to one, not Fox, and for many years British Minister of personal, nor of national, but of univermassive marble sarcophagus, near to the day when our first parents, who had fallen into sin and forfeited their inheritance, were expelled from man's first home. And, recollecting the reluctance with which l have seen a heart broken mother make up reads as follows: "It were but a small tri- horrid sound she had heard the door of bute to his memory to say, that in youth heaven bolted against him, and feeling professsion in which he died, during a pe- suffer, ere a bleeding heart would consent and believing also that our Father in

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN. | the resting place of Abel Parker, Upshur, | ter than the best of us, and that the fond-formerly Secretary of the Navy, and after- est, fullest heart is to his but as the rocky est, fullest heart is to his but as the rocky | Mount Vernon Association of the Union. pool—the lodge of some tiny creature—to the great ocean which has filled it with a wave, no demonstration of God's abborrence of sin (always excepting the cross of Calvary) comes so impressively to our hearts as his expulsion of our unhappy parents from his own blissful presence and their sweet home in Eden. When with slow and lingering steps Adam and Eve came weeping forth from Paradise, and the gate was locked behind them, that was the bitterest home-leaving the world ever saw. Adam, the federal head of his familythey came not alone, but are followed by a longer and sadder procession than went weeping on the way to Babylon; they are followed by a world in tears. Cast out in them—in them condemned and expatriated -we all defiled the land wherein we dwelt. In this sense the world sinned in Adam, and defiled the happy bowers of Eden; and tall spire of white marble, slender and the universality of sin stands firm on the passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."

The Treaty of Peace.

On the 30th March, at 1 o'clock, the treaty of peace was signed by the plenipotentiaries at Paris.

The London Post Paris correspondent case, because it was never the intention of England and France to punish Muscovite aggression with conquest involving loss of territory, or permanet occupation.

In the British Parliament, in answer to Mr. French, who desired information of the

terms of the treaty Lord Palmerston said: The house is perfectly aware from the Gazette that yesterday, at 2 o'clock, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris. The House will have seen by the announcement in the Gazette that it was determined by the Congress that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public until the ratifications had been exchanged. And that, indeed, is the usual course, for it is a mark of obvious deference to the powers who are parties to the treaty. At the same time, without going into the details of the conditions, the main substance of which is already known to all the world, because it has been embodied in protocols and published in every country of Europe, I may say at least that my conviction is, that that reaty of peace will be deemed satisfactory by this country and by Europe. Sir, it will be found that the objects for which the war was undertaken have been fully accomplished. It will be found that by the stipulations of that treaty the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire will be secured, as far as human arrangement can effect that purpose. It will be found that that treaty is honorable to all the powers who are contracting parties to it, and I trust that while on the one hand it has put an end to a war which every friend ment. to humanity must naturally have wished lay the foundations of a peace which I trust, so far at least as regards the circumstances out of which the war began, will be lasting and enduring. Sir, during the negotiations which have lead to this peace, I am happy to say that the same cordiality which has prevailed among the allies in carrying on the war, has also mainly contributed to the conclusion of peace; and that we shall leave off at the conclusion of this war in a stricter and closer alliance with them, and in a more extended alliance than existed during the continuance of the war; and that, therefore, the future permanence, not only of a good understanding, but of an intimate connection of the grea powers of Europe, will have been cemented and strengthened by the communications that have taken place during the negotiations. The ratifications are to be exchang ed as soon as they can be received at Con stantinople and St. Petersburg. The limitation of time has been four weeks; but I should hope that within three weeks the ratifications will be exchanged at Paris,

THE COUNSEL OF AGE.—The following, which we cut from a Tennessee paper, is a portion of a letter from a clergyman in Louisville, Kentucky, whose name is not given, written to one of his flock:

"I am now in my 78th year, and have been in the ministerial office a little upward of a half century. During the long course of my ministry, ten years occupying the old homestead, and upward of forty in my present location, and under different phases of the political atmosphere, I never saw it my duty or felt the slightest inclination to preach what is generally called a political sermon. And if by one word, or even insinuation from the pulpit, I ever disturbed or interrupted the feelings of a political hearer, I never knew it. I never entered the electioneering canvass for any man, even my most favorite political friends. And when I thought proper to offer my suffrage at the poils, it was always done by a silent vote, in an unobtrusive manner. I do not know that I ever gained a vote se cretly or indirectly for any man. Indeed I always thought it unbecoming the gravi-ty, the dignity and sacredness of the puloit, as well as detrimental to the spiritual lification of the people, for the ambassador of Heaven to turn aside from his master's work to mingle with the excited multitude, where little else is to be heard but wrangling and jangling about men and measures, without any addition to, but most certainly detracting from, the credit and influence of his clerical character. Of all the offices ever held by man, that of an ambassador of Christ is the most dignified and responsible.
"No other post affords a place

Of equal honor or disgrace.

A plain but graceful gratice shaft marks heaven is kinder than the kindest, and bet-i "I hope so," was the satisfactory reply.

[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

MR. EDITOR: Will you permit us, through the columns of your influential paper, to endeavor to remove what we can but regard as mistaken impressions arising from the publication of a letter addressed by the proprietor of Mount Vernon to a lady in South Carolina, stating that "Mount Vernon was not for sale." Mr. Washington might have reason to be gratified by an "incident" which so plainly envinces how deeply the public heart is now throb bing at the bare mention of Washington and the "sacred spot" where he reposes, but for the very personal nature of many editorial strictures upon himself.

You are aware, Mr. Editor, that in com mon parlance, the announcement that any thing is for sale, conveys the idea at once that it is offered for sale; i. e., placed in the market by its possessor. It is well known that Mr. Washington has never done this. Yet he is flooded with letters of every description, from the personally insulting to the idly curious, who make the inquiry "I am, sir, with the utmost respect, your in reference to Mount Vernon; and it does not seem to us, therefore, so very surprising that he should have adopted the form of replying by a curt statement of a fact, which, if it does no more, will at least prevent a repetition of the "favor!" We say a statement of a fact, for Mount Vernon has never been put up for sale! Mr. W. is but the recipient of offers to purchase. It was to the conditional consideration of one of these "offers" that the Mount Vernon Association of the Union owes its ex istence! As we have been so intimately connected with the origin of this enterprise, we take this occasion to express our sincere regret, if any action of ours-emanating from deep appreciation of, and rever ence for, the character and memory of his illustrious ancestor-should have led to any public defamation or private annoyance to

Mr. Washington himself. As the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Associa tion of the Union" is now exciting so much interest, from the fact of having recently peen granted an act of incorporation by the General Assembly of Virginia, and receivng the warm and generous advocacy of an Everett—the great and good patriot, who is emphatically the Washington of our day—we feel it due to the public, as well as the Association, to correct any misapprehensions in reference to its past and present position, to Mr. Washington and to the

country.

As Mr. W., when he declined-because not willing to accept the sacrifices of his patriotic countrywomen, to accede to a proposition made by the Association, in September, 1854, to purchase Mount Vernon-yet expressed a willingness to dispose of it to Congress or Virginia, in order to secure it in future from the contingencies incident to a private possession-and we were confident that individual generosity could procure for it a future more gratify ing to patriotic pride and affection than any which could result from the use

rom Mr. W., and by accepting herself the sacrifices"-no! the "heart offerings" which the Daughters of Washington would feel it a privilege to be allowed to bestow-enable them yet to accomplish all that love for his memory had suggested. This appeal has been responded to no

bly-with a promptness and a patriotism which should enshrine the Virginia General Assembly of '56 in the heart of woman It has been responded to in a manner which, while there is no departure from Mr. Washington's expressed condition, viz., conveying the property in "trust" deed to the State, yet gives the Association all a State Constitution permits, with this restriction Our appeal spoke only of a trust deed arrangement for the property. Mr. W. required it, and therefore Gov. Johnston in resenting the subject for the consideration of the Assembly, confined himself to Dominion be it recorded, that when he afterwards made an application to Mr. Lang fitt, the chairman of the Mount Vernor Committee, appointed to report on this portion of the Governor's message, to include an "act of incorporation" for the Association, with an enlarged patriotism which should endear his name to his countrymen, it was at once acceded to, and on the 17th of March the "Mount Vernon bill" passed both Houses in less than an hour, and almost by acclamation! By this act the Assembly authorized the Governor to contract with Mr. Washington for Mount Vernon, in the manner in which Mr. W. had con sented to dispose of it, i. e. a trust deed to the State. The additional act of chartering the Mount Vernon Association does not make the latter a party to any transaction in which Mr. W. is to be concerned -it is purely one between the State of Virginia and the Association. We place before you Mr. Washington's reply to Gov. J., when

addressed on the subject: "MOUNT VERNON, June 18, 1855. "Sir: Your letter of June 15th has been received, in which you mention your design of again recommending to the Legislature of Virginia the propriety of acquiring for the State that portion of Mount Ver-non where Gen. Washington formerly resided, and on which his remains are now interred; and you request to know from me on what terms the State can obtain the

purchase Mount Vernon, she can obtain 200 acres of it, embracing the tomb of Washington, mansion, gardens, grounds, &c., on the following terms, viz:

"I. The remains of such members of the Washington family as now are, or may be

used, with free and easy access to it at all The "acorn" has grown into a tree," whose times. In this burying ground, members of the Washington family, and no one else, may be interred, and the State, as its custodian, shall be pledged to preserve it from injury or desecration.

"II. The State shall never alienate the fee simple nor any lesser estate in the

whole, nor any part of the property.

"III. Upon receiving a proper title for the property the State shall pay me \$200, 000 in cash, or at the option of the State in Virginia six per cent. coupon stock, principal and interest to be paid in the time and manner in which such stock has usually been made payable by the State of late

"It has sometimes been suggested that the State might desire to purchase a lar-ger tract of land, in order to establish a model farm and agricultural school here. Should such be the ease, about 800 acres tained, which charter will be accepted upon more of adjacent land on this estate can be obtained at \$100,000, to be paid in cash or State stock, as above, at the option of the State.

obedient servant, John A. Washington. "His Excellency Jos. Johnson, Governor of

Virginia."
We call your attention to the fact that Mr. W. does not assume to instruct Virginia as to the manner in which she shall supply her treasury with the funds to pay for Mount Vernon; for this is a matter States usually arrange for themselves, through their accredited Representatives, to whose judgment and discretion such acts are left. The representatives for Virginia have in this case-from sentiment and patriotism-decided that the money offered from love to Washington's memory is more appropriate to be used in hollowing his ome and grave than any which could be raised by taxation! Mr. Washington's personal sentiments have prevented his taking his view of it himself, and he may even prefer that the Mother State should have coincided with him, and have pursued a different course from the one which the Assembly, because of the beauty of such tribute to our Country's Father, and the influence it will exert in endearing his memory and principles to his children, have chosen But as his action is solely with Virginia in her sovereign capacity, and the disposal of Mount Vernon to her under the requirements of the recent act neither involves departure from consistency nor his own con-

ditions, viz: a trust deed of property, &c., We are convinced, from the dignified course Mr. Washington has hitherto pur-sued in this matter, that when asked to place the "precious spot it has been his privilege to possess under the safe and solemn protection of the mother State, he will do so with entire confidence in her integriy as to the trust-and with too much conderation for her expressed wishes, as to the method by which she desires and hopes to see it improved with a magnificence worthy of its world wide fame-to refuse for it is she, not he, who accepts the "offerings" of the children of the common Father of North, South, East, West-that from the remotest borders of our Union their children may have the privilege of investing too much of money and affection around those "sacred ashes" for them not to become hereafter a "bond of love and peace too holy, too powerful, to be severed-until liberty is uncared for-justice forgotten-virtue unloved and gratitude unfelt! A talisman forever agains tfraternal strife and-aggression !!

It could not but add to Mr Washington's gratification to find the name he bears and the tomb of his ancestor fulfilling so holy, so glorious a mission!! Woman is the honored agent in this great work; but the patriotic men of our country indicate by their acts their conviction of the appropri ateness of such agency. Surely, when (in the language of another) Edward Everett devotes his splendid talents to the cause, there is not a man in the Union who

would refuse his voice and his learning to As this enterprise commenced, and was ong confined to the South, editors in other sections, unfamiliar with its past history, have been led into mistakes, which we take this opportunity to correct on account of their injurious influences, viz: "that there the sans culottes, who like him were in the are three distinct and independently organized associations-all laboring zelaously, however, for the same end-purchase of Mount Vernon;" also, "that Virginia started the Mount Vernon Association of the nion," which the cavilling seize upon to turn to her and our disadvantage, by asserting that she called on other States to aid her in purchasing property to become hers in trust!" The "Central Committee' baving been located in Kichmond (and composed principally of Virginians) and the "Circular to the Daughters of Washington," issuing from thence, has doubtless led to this "aspersion;" one from which we feel it due to the Old Dominion, and her peculiarly delicate position in this matter, to relieve her! So far from such a "proposal" emanating from her, or the 'enterprise' being started by her, both from regard for Mount Vernon, were done for her, and fortunately (as it seems) she only joined some months after its commencement, and being repeatedly called upon to do so!

We will in a few words sketch "past facts" for that portion of the public yet ignorant of them. An appeal to the "la-dies of the South" was issued from South Carolina by the Southern matrons, in December, 1853. Isolated interest and action resulted in Alabama, Georgia and South and property levied on. Hear him in his Carolina. Finding that interest was dying own "Goverential" language: "Now, Squire, a transparent complexion, which visibly for want of concerted action, and some one to direct the movement, failing to draw out others more competent to assume such vast responsibilities, unwilling that every move- gits a judgment, and the Sheriff was to levhereafter, interred in or around the present ment to honor him who is said to be the el a writ of execuation on your truck, what family vault, shall never be removed nor disturbed; and for the purposes of a family fail for lack of self-sacrificing patriotism, know, colonel," said the squire, "it would from his continued journeys and manual "Have you read my last speach?" said a prosy member of Congress to a friend.

"Have you read my last speach?" said a prosy member of Congress to a friend.

"Have you read my last speach?" said a prosy member of Congress to a friend.

"Have you read my last speach?" said the undersigned, John A. Washington, and his heirs, shall retain the tions" in April, 1854, by which the "patriotic laborers" were united, and became a "nuvarmint sells my truck: d——n me if I don't warmint sells my truck acre of land, including the vault at present | cleus" around which proselytes could rally! make a sacrament of him."

branches may, in time, extend from the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific!

The "enterprise" was at first only designed to be a Southern one, but overtures from Northern patriots caused it to be made national, in May, 1855, under the name of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union." Duties of direction becoming too arduous, a Central Committee was formed to aid the management of it, under which are State Committees, (associations again under these,) for the performance of local duties arising from the collection of moneys, &c.

These three (3) departments have no doubt led to the impression, in some places, that there were three independent Mount Vernon associations. There is but one, the Mount Vernon Association of the Union, for which a "charter" has been obthe completion of certain necessary and legal arrangements. Members representing other "sections" will be added to the Central Committee, as they embrace the cause. Patrons desirous of information, or of giving their time and labor, as well as means to this inspiring work, can address Miss M. L. Lawson, 534 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of S. M., or Mrs. Wm. F. Ritchie, Richmond, Va., first Vice President of Central Committee. All we need now for the speedy accomplishment of purposes becoming dear to the American heart is zealous patriots to ask for gold!

"A grateful nation with its wealth untold, Will pour its lavish sums, as once poured blood, To gain our freedom on this jarred sod, Then, ever sacred to the patriot's bier, We'll hold the Mecea which we all revere."

A Southern Matron, Pres't of M. V. Asso'n of the Union. Philadelphia, April 10, 1856.

Incident at the Execution of Louis XVI. In that charming book, "The Irish Abroad and at Home," we find the following interesting and novel circumstance related respecting the execution of the unhappy

"I spoke to the Abbe Kearney more than once. His replies were brief, and were accompained by evidence that the subject caused him much pain. The following simple narrative is all that I could obtain from him: I arrived, said he, in the Place de la Revolution before the King, and managed to reach the scaffold just as the carriage in which he sat, with the Abbe Edgeworth and two gendarmes, appoached from the Rue Royale. The scaffold was so situated as to provide for the royal sufferer a pang to which less distinguished victims were insensible. It stood between the pedestal, on which had been erected the statue of Louis XV., and the issue from the garden of the Tuileries, called the Point Tournaut. Midway between these two points a hideous soi disant statue of Liberty raised her Gorgon head. This situation was chosen in order to realize a conception characteristic of the epoch, and the frantic fiends who figured in it. It insured that the unhappy persons, \$20. on being placed on the bascule of the uillotine, should, in their descent from pushed home to receive the fatal stroke, to oppose the bill: make an obeisance to the goddess. For the King this position of the guillotine was therefore peculiarly painful. The Palace of the Tuileries was in full view, and upon it his last glance in this world must have

"Scarcely had the King descended from his coach, when Samson, the executioner, and his aids, approached him to make his toilette,' as the preparation of the victim for death was termed. He had a large head of hair confined by a ribbon, as was the fashion of the day. Upon this Samson seized with one hand, brandishing a pair of huge scissors in the other. The King; whose hands were yet free, opposed the attempt of Samson to cut off his hair; a precaution necessary, however, to insure the operation of the axe. The executioner's assistants rushed upon him. He struggled with them violently and long, but was at length overcome and bound His hair was cut off in a mass and thrown upon the ground. It was picked up by an Englishman, who was in front of the scaffold, and who put it in his pocket, to the scandal of front rank. As we never heard more aabout it, we suppose the unfortunate Ang lais was murdered. When the bustle occasioned by this incident was over, the King ascended the scaffold. Is it not true. said I, that the Abbe Edgeworth uttered. as the King was mounting the short flight of steps leading to the scaffold, those sublime words of encouragement: 'Fils de Saint Louis, montez au ciel.' No, he replied; but while the King was struggling with the executioner and his men, as have just described, the Abbe Edgeworth recommended resignation to him, adding (and these words suggested possibly the phrase ascribed to him): 'You have only one sacrifice more to make in this life be fore you enjoy life eternal-submit to it."

All the world in Texas knows Old King, as he is called, a sort of Daniel Lambert of a man, weighing his 350 lbs., full of jokes and hospitality, renowned for his "Seditions" in his new house, and whose only trouble in the money line is his "costive" gals, as he terms them. He once owed a man a just debt which he refused to pay, when body disfigured by some lameness or disdue, in silver, but he had made his creditor a tender of a bank biff, which was refused-suit brought, judgment obtained, spose you owed a man a jist debt, and was to make him a tender of a blank bill, which a bright gray eye, under thickly overhanghe refuses to accept, and he fetches suit and

A Case for General Sympathy.

In the House of Representatives the following affecting subject was brought forward. We copy from the condensed report of the Washington Union.

Mr. Oliver, of New York, from the Com-mittee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Mary E. Tillman; which was read twice.

Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, asked the attention of the House to a few remarks which he wished to make in behalf of the bill. The bill was the unanimous report of the committee to which was re-ferred the petition of Mrs. Tillman, a wid-ow lady of his district. When a requisi-tion was made upon South Carolina for services in the Mexican war, she gave to her country every member of her family capable of bearing arms, her husband and three sons. All went, but not one returned to dry a mother's tears, and gladden a mother's heart with the gallantry of her soldier boys. The bones of one now lie at Saltillo, another fell at Jalapa, another lay buried at the castle walls of Perote, and the last found the close of his earthly career and the goal of his ambition at the capital of Mexico. By a strange fatality, the only remaining son, a boy too young to provide for the support of the family in the absence of his father and elder brothers, by an accidental fall from his horse injured his spine, and was now a paralytic for life. This lady was thus left in the decline of her age with a helpless child and a little daughter, entirely dependent upon her exertions for their and her own support, and the bill

proposed to give her a pension of \$8 month.

This was a narrative of her petition, and
on it she based the hope that her country would remember her sacrifices and reward her services. By the laws of society a parent was entitled to the services of a child while a minor, and they who were the representatives of the country, and had be benefitted by the services of the husband and sons of this lady, ought not to forget

what was due to her.

It was his misfortune to be a witness of the facts he had stated. One of her sons enlisted in the Alabama regiment, and the remain-ing sons were mustered into the service of the United States in a company under his own command, and it was but the pure reflection of the friendship which that father and those boys bore to him that constrained him to do for their mother what she would not do for herself. She appealed not to their charity, but to their magnanimity; and he appealed to both. He ask-ed them to put bread in the mouth of the widow and the fatherless. She appeared before them with the confidence and the dignity of the mother of this modern Gracchi, and demanded that her name should be recorded on the statutes of her country; and he appealed to the generosity and the noble instincts of the members to come forward iff her aid:

Mr. Mace, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill by striking out \$8 and inserting

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, took occasion to condemn the Mexican war generally: the perpendicular to the horizontal, when though his feelings would not allow him The question was taken, and the amend-

ment was agreed to. The bill as amended was the read a third time and passed.

THE RESUREZCTION FLOWER .-- In its account of the recent Spring Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, the

New York Tribune says: "We must notice one very remarkable curiosity known as the resurrection Flower ... This flower, or rather plant, resembles in its normal state a dried poppy-head, with the stem attached. Upon being immersed a moment or two in a glass of water, and set upright in the neck of a small vial, in a few moments the upper petals began to burst open gradually, yet visibly to the eye; they continued to expand until, throwing themselves back in equidistant order, there was presented a beautifully radiated starry flower, somewhat resembling both the pas sion flower and the sun flower, and yet more splendid than either. The unfolding still continued until the petals bent backward over what might by termed the base of the flower, presenting in a bold relief in its centre its rosette of the most exquisite form and ornamentation, and thus assurming a new charm, entirely eclipsing what; a moment before, seemed its absolute perfection. After remaining open an hour or more, the moisture gradually dissipates itself, and the fibres of the flower contract as gradually as they expanded, and it re assumes its original appearance, ready to be unfolded again by the same simple process -the number of times seeming to be only limited by the will of the possessor.

Dr. Deck, who brought this speciment from Upper Egypt, suggests that the flower is a native of the Holy Land, and in a type or variety of the long lost Rose of Jericho, called also the "Rose of Sharon," and the "Star of Bethlehem," and highly venerated for its rarity and peculiar proper-ties by the pilgrims and Crusaders; and eagerly sought after by them as a priceless emblem of their zeal and pilgrimage, and worn on their escutcheous in a similar manner as the scollop shell and palm-

St. Paul was dimutive in stature, and his tortion, which may have provoked the contemptuous expression of his enemies. His beard was long and thin, and his head was bald. The characteristics of his face were betrayed the quick changes of his feelings; ing eyebrows; a cheerful and winning expression of countenance, which invited the approach and inspired the confidence of have gone through the greatest exertion,