

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. CASSANDRA MILLER, widow of the late Sheriff SAM. MILLER, of this district, died at Maj. JOHN STROBLE'S on the 13th instant, after an illness of two months, in the 86th year of her age.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross.

This divine, so well known to the citizens of our town, and throughout the South as a Methodist Minister, was a short time since ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church at Nashville.

The Civil Rights Bill.

This Bill which was sent back to the Senate, where it originated, with the President's veto and his fair and impartial criticism, and reasons for refusing his signature thereto, has received the required two thirds vote of both Houses, and is now a law.

The Wheat Crop.

There is some conflict in the reports from different sections of the district as to the prospects of this crop, but from all we are able to learn, it is good for an average crop.

Companies from Spartanburg.

We propose to commence, at an early date, the publication of the muster rolls of the companies from this district in the late war. We believe that it is practicable to get them up sufficiently correct, and feel they would be valued highly as a record, and as commemorative of the many noble spirits that fell in our glorious cause.

Hon. J. Wofford Tucker.

We learn from a paragraph in the Southern Christian Advocate, that our well known and highly esteemed former townsman, whose name is mentioned, has taken up his residence in Bermuda, and that in the Royal Gazette, a paper published in Hamilton, is the report of a lecture delivered by him on the "Dignity of Labor."

Fentian—the Word.

We have been asked by some what the word Fentian, which designates a society that has caused so much speculation and trepidation in some quarters, is derived from, and its lexicographical or radical meaning. We can only say that it is not in our lexicon.

The War of Races.

Mr. Editor: Many years have not gone by since the English made an attack upon the Petro and were terribly cut up by the Chinese. An United States naval officer of high official rank threw his flag over the wounded English, and although this directly violating the laws of nations, yet the whole civilized world applauded the manly answer, "Blood is thicker than water."

"—this one truth confess, Some are, and must be greater than the rest." "Race, says the celebrated Dr. Knox, is everything—literature, science, art—and in a word, civilization depends upon it.

"There can be no excuse for dictating terms to Southern States as conquered provinces, or imposing conditions upon their people as subjugated rebels, at the mercy of the conqueror; for the Executive of the nation has proclaimed that the rights of States in the South are as valid as those of States in the North."

"The Times" is looking for fresh attacks upon the President, and in anticipation of them the President.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—There seems to be considerable speculation as to the time Congress will probably adjourn its present session. It is maintained by some correspondents that the adjournment will take place on the last Thursday in May, while others are of the opinion that Congress will sit through the summer.

Legal Effect of the Proclamation.

Some of the journals are discussing the legal effect of the President's Proclamation. The following extracts and comments are from the Constitutional Union. It is judicially decided that—

The civil war of 1860-61 begun by Proclamation, and has ended the same way. Unlike a foreign war, Congress had no hand in the declaration, as the so-called Southern Confederacy never had any legal existence, and was destroyed by the success of arms.

"By President Lincoln's proclamation of September 15, 1863, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, it was declared that 'this suspension shall continue throughout the duration of the rebellion, or until this proclamation shall by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked.'"

The New York Times dwells upon the moral and political effect of the Proclamation, and shows that it removes all further pleas for exceptional legislation, predicted upon the continuance of a state of war, and that there can no longer henceforth be any tenable pretence for talking of or dealing with the South as still in rebellion, as the President, in the exercise of an incontestable authority, has declared the rebellion ended.

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All of which supposes that the present Congress is a Constitution-respecting, law abiding body of men, when it has shown for four months past that it is nothing of the kind. It is said, however, truly enough, that the President's act—

"Deprives the agitators and mischief makers of their only apology, and blunts the weapon with which they have hitherto fought. They must either accept the fact promulgated by the President, with all its logical consequences, or assume an attitude of resistance to the authority lawfully vested in him."

"Produces the diets of President Lincoln, which were in entire harmony with the solemn declarations of Congress, supported and in at least one instance originated by the very members who now find it convenient to occupy diametrically opposite ground."

RELEASE OF ADMIRAL SEMMES.—The correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs on the 8th to that journal that Capt Raphael Semmes, of "Alabama" notoriety, has been released from custody by the direction of the President. It is understood that the order is based in part upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the powers of military courts.

It is held by the Navy Department that by the usages of war, Semmes was the prisoner of the United States Government from the moment he sent his officer to make the surrender. There was no intention of trying him upon charges of burning vessels, as those acts are deemed by the Navy Department legitimate warfare.

Jefferson Davis.

In the report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 9th instant, we find the following:

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, and demanded the previous question upon their passage.

Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 3d of May, 1865, by proclamation declare and make known that it did appear from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thomson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, William C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States; and

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that any of the persons named in said proclamation are guilty as is in said proclamation alleged; and if so, whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That the said Committee be in like manner empowered to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that said persons, or any of them, are guilty of treason against the United States, and whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial in the district where such crime may have been committed.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, offered the following, and demanded the previous question on its adoption:

Whereas, the President of the United States has, by proclamation, declared the insurrection in the State of Virginia to be at an end;

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take steps for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis, who has been duly indicted in said State for said crime of treason, unless he shall be with reasonable dispatch indicted for said crime, and put upon trial in some other district, in which he may be legally liable for trial.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, hoped that this resolution would be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom this subject had this morning been referred by a previous resolution.

Mr. Raymond considered that the subject-matter of the two resolutions were quite distinct. He understood the resolution already adopted to refer to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Stevens said it also covered the subject-matter of Mr. Raymond's resolution.

Mr. Raymond remarked that his reason for offering the resolution was the prevalence of rumors to the effect that a process was about to issue for the release of Davis without any trial, and he thought it the duty of Congress to take some action to prevent such a result.

MR. BROOKS EXPLAINS.—The House of Representatives of the present Rump Congress filled up the measure of its infamy yesterday, by expelling James Brooks from the seat to which he was elected by the people of the Eighth Congressional District of this State, and voting into his seat Mr. William E. Dodge, who was not elected, although it is known and admitted that he used tens of thousands of dollars corruptly to secure the suffrages of the voters of that locality.

Messrs. Radicals of the Rump-Congress, do you not see that, by expelling Senator Stockton, and Congressmen Baldwin, Voorhees and Brooks, to accomplish purely party ends, you justify and invite like violence? You use fraud and force to add to your numbers; and you cannot, in reason, object, if some power, superior to yours, should adopt your methods in its dealings with you.

Hereafter, the deliberations of this irregular body can have no value to the public. We deny that it is a Congress of the United States. It not only excludes eleven States, but it reduces its own membership by violence to carry on a war against the integrity of the Union.

COTTON FACTORIES.—A cotton factory in Macon, Ga., is turning out 96,000 yards of sheeting per month. This is doing very well, and we are glad to record such evidences of "life in the old land yet;—but we expect ere long to go considerably ahead of it.

In connection with these cotton works, there will be also a first class paper mill, where the best article of news, book and writing paper will be manufactured. B. F. Evans, Esq., long and favorably known in this city, as engaged in the stationery and publishing business, is the President of the Company, and gives all his time and energies to the furtherance of this project, and those acquainted with his character will require no other guarantee of the success and early completion of this laudable enterprise.

The location selected, Kalma, in the vicinity of Aiken, S. C., is one particularly suitable for the purpose, combining as it does all the elements necessary for the successful carrying on of manufacturing on a large scale.

RICHMOND, April 12, 1866.—Captain Winder has been discharged from custody by orders from Washington.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, April 5.] Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

As had been duly announced, the Methodist Episcopal General Conference assembled yesterday, at the McGehee Church, on Carondelet street.

The assembly was called to order at 9 A. M., by the Rev. Bishop J. O. Andrews, for temporary organization.

The delegates present numbered some two hundred, and about forty more were expected to arrive immediately.

The rules of the last General Conference were adopted as those under which the present Conference should be conducted.

The President laid before the Conference a very interesting communication from the Rev. Bishop Soule, the senior Methodist Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the oldest minister of that Church in the United States, and probably in the world, who, at a very advanced age, still lives near Nashville. It was addressed to the Rev. Dr. McFerrin, and reduced by him to writing and approved as correct. The Bishop felt that it was impossible for him to be present with them, though he earnestly desired so to be.

Speaking of the proposed change in the name of the Church, he greatly favored, if any change was made, that of the "Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church," as the Church was essentially Wesleyan in its distinctive character.

As to the increase of Bishops, he thought it should never reach the having one for each Conference, evidently because it militated somewhat against the theory and system of the itinerancy.

The Bishop also referred to his views on the principal subject, in a preface to the work of Rev. Mr. Beauchamp, which had been published by the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern.

Bishop Soule also expressed a willingness to see the laity represented in Conference, but in such way as not to interfere with the ministerial functions, and not to draw upon the treasury, as now provided for, to pay the cost of their attendance.

Other suggestions were made of great value. A resolution was adopted expressing the greatest respect for the venerable and venerated Bishop, and a filial regard for the lessons of his wisdom and experience.

After some routine and unimportant proceedings, the Conference adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World, of the 8th instant, says concerning the trial of Mr. Davis:

President Johnson has been frequently importuned of late to release Jeff. Davis on his parole. The President has been waiting for Congress to take some action with a view of making some provision for his trial, as suggested in his annual message; but Congress does not seem disposed to do anything about it.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.—The Petersburg Index says the refusal of a justice to marry a black man and a white woman, the refusal of a hotel keeper to lodge or feed a negro, or of a church to sell a pew to a negro, subjects, by the Civil Rights Bill, the "offending" party to a fine of \$1000, or imprisonment or both.

Radical Interpretation.—That journal foremost in all factious and vindictive proceedings—the Chicago Tribune—proposes the impeachment of President Johnson for giving aid and comfort to rebels, and for bribery and corruption. It next assails his proclamation of peace and claims that, notwithstanding and in defiance of it, "Congress has precisely the same right as it had before, to recognize the State Governments of the South, to establish new State organizations, to extend political rights to the disfranchised loyal men, and withhold them from the enfranchised rebels, and in short to make all the laws necessary for the guidance of Andrew Johnson and of every department of Government relative to reconstruction."

THE SOUTHERN FAIR IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore papers speak in the highest eulogistic terms of the great fair now being held in that city in aid of the suffering poor of the South. The sale of season tickets (\$2 each) on the morning of the 5th instant amounted to upwards of ten thousand, while the visitors on special tickets (50 cents each) were estimated at eleven thousand. The sales of articles had amounted to about ten thousand dollars, and the stock on hand was estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. All the hotels and private houses are crowded to their utmost extent.

We rejoice that this great charitable enterprise is meeting with such popular favor, and we assure the leaders of it and all those interested in it, that their kindness will not soon be forgotten by our people.—Char. Courier.

It is reported that all the master-out will be completed by the first of May, and there will then be left in service 17,065 white volunteers, and 20,217 colored, making a total of 47,282.