The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMIER, EDITOR.

Thursday, May 10, 1866.

Funeral Notice.

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. Miles Lee, are requested to attend the Funeral services of their Infant Son from their residence this (Wednesday) Afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ In consideration of the great demand for single copies of our paper, in consequence of a want of mail facilities, we will issue a number of copies every week for sale. We do this for the accommodation of those living in sections of the district where there are no mails, and who occasionally have opportunities of getting papers from this Office. Persons will remember that they can get any number of copies, weekly from this office, they may order. Frequently we have application for single copies, which we cannot furnish, as our issue was alone for regular subscribers.

☞ Mrs. Butler and her pupils return their united thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. Smyth and the Marshal's, Messrs. Dean, Irwin, Lockwood and Williams, for their valuable assistance in their May-day celebration, and to *each* friend who kindly aided them in decorating the room.

A New Garrison.

We have been for a few days without the "bayonets," but Tuesday evening Capt. N. K. Reid arrived with a garrison for this place, numbering we understand, about twety-five.

Decorating Confederate Graves.

The soldiers's graves in our village graveyard, were visited by many ladies of our town on the first of May, and covered with wreaths of flowers. We cannot adequately express our *great admiration* of this touching and patriotic act of our ladies.

The citizens of Greenville, Alabama, in a public meeting, says the Columbia *Carolinian*, "resolved to dedicate the first of May to the memory of the soldiers who are buried in the graveyards of Greenville. Business of every kind was suspended, and the citizens and the children of the schools went quietly to the cemeteries with wreaths of flowers to deck the soldiers' graves."

We also notice a dispatch from Augusta, April 26, which reads: "To-day the graves of the Confederate dead, buried near this city, were visited and decorated by the ladies. The stores were closed during the patriotic ceremony."

Are there any who read these lines who do not feel an emotion stirred within them by their beautiful and touching sentiment. How silent, yet how expressive is this beautiful tribute to our *loved* and *honored* dead! Were it possible to conceive a scene more impressive or language more pathetic than that conveyed in this silent impressive ceremony. To see our people thus devoting this holy-day—this day of gaiety and joy—in paying homage, in this quiet way, to the memory of these who gave their lives to their country, conveys an impression that "Words cannot with equal warmth declare, —the silent heart its deep emotions bear!" We hope that an annual dedication of this day made to this "labor of love."

Friday Evening at the Palmetto Hall.

At Palmetto Hall on Friday evening, a large assemblage met to witness the beautiful ceremonies of the coronation of the "queen of flowers," and to participate in the mirth and festivities of the evening. All suitable arrangements had been made for the performance of the programme of the evening, and the Hall was beautifully decorated with appropriate transparencies and festoons of flowers and evergreens. At the appointed hour the Queen entered, with grace and majesty, accompanied by her train of fair attendants. The coronation was performed with the usual imposing state and regalia of sovereignty and royalty. The courtly ceremony was handsomely performed by all who played a part. The speeches of the "Crown-bearer," "Crowner," and "Queen," were all appropriate and fitly spoken. Esther, "the beautiful queen," could not have been more beautiful, and with more modest dignity assumed the punctilio of royal state, and better commanded the homage and fealty of her subjects, than the queen of the evening. The shower of adulations to her beauty and majesty were received in a manner well comporting with her representative character, in compliment of which no remark was extravagant. The "Maids of Honor," who composed the retinue, we must say, presented a scene of graceful forms and pretty faces it is seldom our good fortune to witness. With all this was blended the beauty and grace of our town, in the large attendance of those who had met to witness and participate in the pleasures of the evening. The following were the principle characters:

Miss Emma Bivings, Queen.

Miss Laura Cleveland, Miss Gussia Moore, Miss Sue Smith, Miss Rebecca Carson, Miss Cattie Irwin and Miss Ella Boyd, Maids of Honor.

Mr. W. M. Fleming, Crowner; Mr. Harry Grimball, Crown-bearer; Mr. Charles Walker, Herald.

Upon the timely announcement by the Herald that the ceremonies of the coronation were ended, the "giddy dance" was commenced, and the twirl of the "light fantastic toe" was, after a time, interrupted by a summons to a richly laden table, which was not the least interesting of the evening's programme. There was nothing wanting to make everything go "blithe, jocund and gay!"

Concert and Coronation.

The extensive programme, below, will give our readers some adequate idea of the grand concert and coronation by Mr. Henderson and his pupils, on Wednesday evening, the 2d. instant. The Court room was crowded to overflowing, and each duett and song received from the audience their warmest and most enthusiastic plaudits. We confess to a want of that musical discrimination which would enable us to speak aptly of the merits of the respective performances, but are warranted in saying, that the whole was not only a success, but one of the richest vocal and instrumental entertainments of the kind we have had the pleasure of enjoying. Some of the pieces were so entrancing and so artistically executed, that the most cultivated ear was charmed, and the soul held spell-bound by the fascinating "concord of sweet sounds."

To individualize would be improper, we apprehend, unless we could present the claims of the several performers to the public approval in such manner as to do each full justice. We cannot forbear a passing expression, however, as to the coronation. The ceremonies were so imposing and so suitable, that eye and ear witness felt that the arrangements bespoke a taste highly creditable to all who assisted in the inauguration of this most beautiful entertainment. The little girls who personated the flowers, most modestly, yet distinctly asserted their claims to the throne, and most gracefully bowed acquiescence to the floral edict, when pronounced that, the Rose should be Queen. Miss Mary Ella Massie, who was invested with the insignia of royalty, handsomely received the crown and sceptre, and made a most beautiful address to her subjects. The address by C. P. Lessesne, on behalf of the nobility, was not only fitly spoken, in clear and audible tones, but in a smooth and graceful manner.

The whole performance evinced a thorough knowledge on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, not only of what is necessary for the delight of children, but how to blend the most difficult pieces of music in such a way as to gratify the most appreciative audience. We append the programme of the evening without a detailed comment, which would extend this notice to a length our space will not admit.

1. Grand March from "The Prophet"—Piano Duet—Miss Walker and Mr. Henderson.
2. Song—Indians Prayer—Miss Nesbitt.
3. Variations on Theme—Do they miss me at Home—Miss Laura Maxwell.
4. We are the flowers, the fair young flowers, Chorus—by Children.
5. Fanfare Militaire—Piano solo—Miss Lomax.
6. Maying—Vocal Trio—Miss Walker, Mrs. Henderson, and Mr. Henderson.
7. Galopade Quadrille—Trio for Piano—Miss Mary Boyd, Ida Walker and Clara Maxwell.
8. Chorus—Who shall be Queen of the flowers?
9. Miss Carrie Arnold who personifies the crocus, sets forth her claims to regal honors in an address.
10. Peony, personated by Miss Minnie Boyd appears as a rival to the crocus.
11. Miss Nannie Milster rebukes both the crocus and peony for their vanity.
12. Miss Hattie Vernon personating the japonica, claims the honor of being Queen.
13. The Sun flower personated by Miss Florence Walker, declares herself to be the rightful sovereign.
14. Miss DeView Nesbitt calls for the Lily and Violet personated by Miss Ida Walker and Miss Lela Lessesne.
15. They come forth, and, in concert, declare they are not aspirants to the throne.
16. The Rose is by unanimous acclamation chosen Queen.
17. Coronation and address by Miss Mary Boyd.
18. Presentation of Sceptre, and address by Miss Alice Arnold.
19. Address by Charles P. Lessesne on behalf of the Nobility.
20. Queen's Address—Miss Mary E. Massie.
21. Chorus—Long live our Queen with echo.
22. A page is dispatched from Her Royal Highness to the teachers, requesting that some of the school songs be sung in the Royal presence which is done.
23. Little Augusta Teppe recites a little song about her school, which is sung in chorus.
24. By request, Misses Alice and Sallie Barnett recite a dialogue on the social position of the school teacher.
25. Strakosch Magie Bell—Piano solo—Miss Moore.
26. Schulert's Serenade—Vocal solo—Miss Walker.
27. By request—The Sensitive Coon
28. Grand Trio for Piano—Overture Barbiere de Seville—Misses Moore, Lomax and Walker.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Mr. Editor: It was our fortune to be one of an invited company to the School's reception, at the house of Professor Henderson, on Thursday evening last, and to us it was indeed a season of pleasure. The school room was thrown open to childish sport, and there for a time we returned to boyhood, the Merry Ring, Blind Man's Buff, and other games were engaged in with all the spirit of "Auld Lang Syne." About 11 o'clock, "supper" was announced, and our ideas of "supper" were somewhat altered, lately being rather constrained in that "time-honored institution," We found tables actually groaning under a weight of good things, and of which all partook with apparent delight. The company then returned to the Evening's recreation, and listened to the humorous songs of the Professor and the children's lively strains. We returned to our home feeling that life as it was was still extant.

HARRY.

The Cholera.—The New York Herald of May 1, says:—No fresh cases of cholera have been received on board the hospital ship Falcon since the last report. Four deaths took place on Sunday, and Dr. Bissell reported that the condition of those remaining in the hospital has much removed. The Health Officer, Dr. Swinburne, calls the attention of pilots and masters of vessels to the fact that it is a violation of law to throw any refuse matter overboard inside of Sandy Hook.

The production of petroleum for the current year is estimated at 2,830,000 barrels. In two months New York received no less than 186,582 barrels.

For the Carolina Spartan.

"Wait and be Patient."

History for ages has unfolded her revelations to mankind—day after day, measuring up centuries and consigning them to eternity—reveals the desperate struggles between the good and the evil. That people is wise who can take the landmarks pointing to the good! Solomon said: "The thing that has been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done, and there is nothing new under the sun!" The evil passions of men—the *mythical Pandora's Box*" of the ancient heathen—have filled this beautiful planet of ours with all of God's denunciations. Looking back, we see Adam in "God's image" standing forth, the impersonification of majestic purity; we see him falling from this stature, like "Lucifer, the morning star, never to rise again!" His mantle of disgrace dropped upon posterity—from this time "man's inhumanity to man made countless millions mourn!" Coming down further, the "Dark Ages" had spread over the earth its black pall; through its rents myths, mixed up with glimmerings of truth, showed us man again striving for the unknown and clutching at power to oppress, Nations agitated by wars abroad or factions at home. Empires reeling and toppling down beneath the power of might. Chaos come again! The Mediaeval Age, next floats before us with its great efforts at reconstructing the acts of mankind—Religion, Science and Arts, struggling with the base passions, and effecting to blend the true, useful and good with the rugged manners of the times. Since then other ages stalk before us with its blood-stained history, recording on its pages, nations battling with nations, and empires gone down, crimsoned with human gore and agonized with human shrieks. But pass on, and come down to the British Isles. Her people, from whom we have sprung, have waded for centuries through blood—a decade hardly passing through its cycle without recording on its pages, hecatombs of human sacrifices to the restless and mad ambition of power. The oppressors and the oppressed, recklessly contending with their swords for rights assumed or possessed. The land of Fenian, stript of its birthright and consolidated to another, at this day stands ready in arms to cut herself adrift. The canker worm has been at work for years! Milesian brethren, how we now can feel for you! How we now can understand thy undying hate—such as Hamilca swore his sons on his country's altar! Our own land—once the boasted refuge for the oppressed—the "Hail Columbia" is now going through another of its transitional states. The Hydra head of party, flushed by its success and conquests, demands acquiescence to all of its overt and unconstitutional acts. The author of the "Spirit of Laws" says, "Great success, especially when owing to the people, swells them so high with pride that it is impossible to manage them. Jealous of their magistrates, they soon become jealous likewise, of the magistracy; enemies to those that govern, they soon prove enemies to the Constitution." But let us wait and be patient—put on the panoply of the christian, never having our faith shaken in God's providence. The love of ones country, we know, is a high moral quality. It has been indoctrinated in us from so early a period, that language, through the long vista of time, has handed down to us the axiom—"*Dulce et decorum, est pro patria mori.*" It becomes a higher moral courage to live for our country through all of its humiliation of defeat and oppression. We, as a people, have felt the bitterness of blasted hopes, and have seen the ruthless hand of power impinged on all we held most dear and sacred! But wait and be patient! Other nations have gone through these tribulations. Macauly in his English history, makes three fourths of 4 volumns blaze with grapic descriptions of "wars and rumors of wars," and looking as it were, from his stand point, with his mental telescope cast upon America, he foresaw the shadows of things that have recently happened. Writing of the time when James the Second brought over Irish troops to garrison London, he uses the following language: "The blood of the whole nation boiled at the thought. With Frenchmen and Spaniards we had been accustomed to treat on equal terms. We had sometimes envied their prosperity, sometimes dreaded their power, sometimes congraulated ourselves on their friendship. In spite of our *unsocial* pride, we admitted that they were great nations, and that they could boast of men eminent in the arts of war and peace. But to be subjugated by an inferior caste, was a degradation beyond all other degradation. The English felt as the white inhabitants of Charleston and New Orleans would feel, if those towns were occupied by negro garrisons!" Look on this history, my Irish brethren, and you will find the Puritans of New England, putting your social status on the same footing. Macaulay's vision has become a reality. But wait and be patient. We are going through a probations of God's dispensations. We have not appreciated the many mercies showered upon us; even now, in this deepest of all humiliation, is there no "balm in Gilead for us?" Can we not see in this seperation from the North we are freed from the glut of mendacious power, potitical intrigue and sin? Open your eyes and see the success of party ignoring truth, and rushing wildly over constitutional powers. Tneir will is the law—the Constitution is a rope of sand—fanatics with Alectos' torch, burning up the Alexandrine library! Years to build—one hour's madness to topple down! The great Southern heart has spilt its best blood, and now has almost ceased to beat under this terrible humiliation. But God reigns!

We as a people, have been proud of our history, and we went into this war with a lordly self reliance, without asking the blessings of God, and trusting in our own self-sufficiency. We doubted if there had been a solitary individual in the whole South, who forgot himself, whilst, with the faith of a child, he invoked the blessings of God on his country. Think of these matters, my countrymen, and when the deep spirit of revenge for mortification, defeat, and humiliation, stir you up to an insane redress. Go to your chambers, and like Herekiah of old, and spread your grievances before Almighty God! We know that the North, in the flush of power, has demanded from us, apparently, more than human nature can endure; but turn to your Bible for consolation. There you will find their best men exiled, persecuted, killed. So much so that you will find the Apostles speaking of citizenship as a place only in Heaven. They had all the better love of country, but hated and despised, their aspirations mounted higher, Whenever our distress is mocked, and we are told to recant our dirges and to sing pæans to the glorious Union, we can repeat the language of the psalmist, in his distress: "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down—yea we wept, when we remembered Zion." We hanged our harps upon the willows, in the midst thereof. For they that carried us away captive, required of us a song; and they that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, "sing us one of the songs of Zion?" How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land? If I forget thee, Oh, Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chie joy!" The true grief a christian people is sublime—earnestly directed, it elevates poor, fallen human nature, raising us above the ills of life, and half way emplants us on the shores of Eternity!

EXPECTO.

Civil Authority Fully Restored.

The following is the order referred to by us, says the Charleston News, on Friday as having been issued by command of the President. It clearly defines the extent of military authority and restores all the privileges and protection of the law (God be thanked) to all citizens who have no connection with either the army or navy. At length we breathe freely:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General Office,
Washington, May 1, 1866.

[General Orders, No. 26.]

Whereas some military commanders are embarrassed by doubts as to the operation of the proclamation of the President, dated the 2d day of April, 1866, upon trials by military courts-martial and military commissions. To remove such doubts, it is ordered by the President that—

Hereafter, whenever offences committed by civilians are to be tried where civil tribunals are in existence which can try them, their cases are not authorized to be, and will not be, brought before military courts-martial or commissions, but will be committed to the proper civil authorities. This order is not applicable to camp followers, as provided for under the 60th Article of War, or to contractors and others specified in section 16, Act of July 17, 1862, and sections 1 and 2, Act of March 2, 1863. Persons and offences cognizable by the Rules and Articles of War, and by the Acts of Congress above cited, will be continued to be tried and punished by military tribunals as prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War and Acts of Congress, hereinafter cited, to wit:

Sixtieth of the Rules and Articles of War.—All sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subjected to orders, according to the rules and discipline of War.

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By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Darkie on the Rampage.—The colored population are beginning to feel their civil rights. We hear of four or five of them promenading into a fashionable restaurant sitting down among white ladies and gentlemen and appealing to the Civlil Rights bill to protect them from ejectment. This little game will probably be tried at our churches, theatres and other places of resort, and it will cause some temporary inconvenience and annoyance—but in course of time all these things will settle themselves and the darkies will be quietly regulated by the force of public opinion.

But perhaps the most amusing instance of the civil rights furor is the presentation to the Senate of a petition, signed by a couple dozen darkies, for the expulsion of Senator Davis, of Kentucky. This absurb petition, with such names as "Sam," "Jeff," "Ras," "Bill," and "Clem," attached, was gravely presented by the irrepressible Sumner, and the Senate as gravely referred it to the Judiciary Committee instead of laying it on the table, or under the table, or in the waste basket. We dot not say that Senator Davis does not deserve this token of remembrance from the children of Africa, for he has been pretty hard upon them in his time; but certainly the Senate ought to have sufficient respect for its own dignity not to encourage such petitions and petitioners.—*N. Y Herald.*

Daring Robbery.—Six burglars entered the residence of the cashier of the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, bucked and gagged that gentleman, and compelled his wife to deliver up the keys of the bank and safe. Proceeding then to the bank, they effected an entrance without much difficulty, and robbed the safe of three hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds and about fifty thousand dollars in deposits. After locking the watchman in the safe they made good their escape on a hand car, cutting the telegraph in two places The robbers abandoned the hand car at a station near Alexandria, on the Pittsburg and Columbus Railroad, and took to the woods. The surrounding country has been aroused, and a large force has been in pursuit. Twenty thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

Radical Logic.—The New York Tribune of a recent date says: "If you want cotton and tobacco and sugar and rice, you must treat the [negro] producers as human beings, or you may bid a long farewell to those products."

To which the New York News pertinently replies by saying: "We suppose the Tribune will hardly deny that, in times past, the South produced large amounts of the four great staples named; and, if the Tribune's authority be correct, it follows that, during those years, negroes must have been treated as 'human beings.' What, then, is the value of all the Tribune's howlings about the cruelties practiced on the 'chattels?'"

Southern Representation.—A respectable friend of the Richmond Dispatch suggests how the Southern Representatives may gain admission to Congress. He says they "should present themselves at the table of the Clerk of either House of Congress and demand to be sworn in as lawfully elected members of that body. Upon the refusal of the Clerk so to do, an application might be made to the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus*, to compel the Clerk to show cause why he should not be compelled to administer the oath as aforesaid. This, it is contended, is the proper mode of raising the issue; and it has not yet been resorted to by the Southern Representatives"

National Banks.—There are 1656 National Banks, with an aggregate capital of $414,021,479; circulation, $269,948,255. Last week the issue to such corporations amounted to $1,919,315.

Full Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

The following is the full report which the Reconstruction Committee agreed upon on the 28th ult.:

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, after a session of some four hours to day, at which all the members of the committee were present, agreed to report, on Monday next, the following propositions:

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:

Article—Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty of property without due process of law, nor to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to the respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens, not less than twenty-one years of age, or be in any way abriged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty one years of age.

Section 3. Until the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Section 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Section 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this arttcle.

A Bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights.

Whereas, it is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and

Whereas, the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: [The constitutional article is here inserted.] Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have adopted the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 5th, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not extending ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A Bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following cases, namely:

1. The President and Vice-President of the "Confederate States of America," so called, and the heads of the departments thereof.

2. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the "Confederate States of America," so called.

3. Heads of departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the military or naval academy of the United States; judges of the courts of the United States, and members of either House of the thirty-sixth Congress of the United States who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion

4. Those who acted as officers of the "Confederate States," so called, above the grade of Colonel in the army or Master in the navy, and any one who as Governor of either of the so-called "Confederate States" gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion.

5 Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

The committee removed the injunction of secrecy so far as the above propositions are concerned, and permitted copies to be furnished to the press.

It is understood that the vote upon them was twelve against three, as it is known that Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers only voted in the negative. The affirmative must be Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Williams, and Representatives Stevens, Washburne, of Illinois, Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell and Blow.

Severe Tornado.—We learn that several portions of the State were visited by a severe and quite a destructive tornado, on Sunday last. In the vicinity of Hamburg, Perry Co., houses, trees and fences were leveled with the ground; and Pisgah Church, near the line of Dallas, was destroyed; besides doing a great deal of other damage to fences, &c.

Such an occurrence at the present time is much regretted on account of the injury of fruit trees, and the great backset to the planters by the destruction of the young and growing crops.—*Montgomery Advertiser, April 15.*

Gen. Canby was tried in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans on Saturday for contempt of Court in preventing the execution of an order for the sequestration of five hundred bales of cotton. The decision was reserved.