

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMER, EDITOR.

Thursday, June 28, 1866.

The *Carolinian* announces the withdrawal of Henry Timrod, esq., from the conduct of that paper. Mr. Timrod is a happy and popular writer. The *Carolinian* says: "No writer of the South has won the hearts of more readers, and made himself more thoroughly popular than the friend from whom we part."

The *Laurensville Herald* announces the election of Capt. R. E. Richardson to the office of Clerk of the Court for that district. This is the first election ever held in Laurens District for this office. John Garlington, esq., held the office for sixty years, having received the appointment for life, when the election was not before the people. He did hold it during life.

The *Unionville Times* says: Lieut. Col. A. P. Carahre has been appointed Assistant Commissioner for the Bureau District of Laurens, comprising the districts of Laurens, Newberry, Spartanburg and Union—headquarters at Union. It is likely we will not have any garrison at Spartanburg. The garrison that has been here for some time, has been ordered to Charleston, we learn to be mustered out.

Destructive Fire in Newberry.

We regret to learn of such destruction in our neighboring town. We persuaded ourselves, when we first heard of the occurrence, that it was not so disastrous as then represented. We are now reliably informed by the account published in another column, from the *Newberry Herald*, that it was most destructive and almost ruinous to a large number of its citizens. We notice in the account given, that very little was covered by insurance. It further appears that it was the work of an incendiary. The wicked wretch who committed this outrageous act, we hope may yet be brought to justice. We deeply sympathize with those who have lost so heavily by this conflagration.

War Prospects.

The last advice received is, that a war in Europe is inevitable, and that countless thousands are being called to arms by the most powerful nations of the earth. The belligerent powers are making active preparations for the onslaught. All efforts at pacification are said to prove abortive. While Prussia and Austria are the confronting powers, and from their threatening attitude are expected to make the onset, yet there are reasons to fear that other and not less powerful nations of the continent will become involved. Austria has raised her armies to 600,000 men, Prussia to 500,000, Italy to 400,000, the armies of the German States 200,000, Spain, Belgium, France, Russia, and Turkey prepare for war. The whole continent seems to be in a commotion. All the finances of the States are becoming deranged. Millions of men are called from their industrial pursuits to don the war trappings. From the defiant stand taken by the belligerents, we may be long, expect to hear that they have launched into war, with all the fury and madness of desperation, entailing upon themselves and the world its countless evils. War, the result of malevolence, folly, avarice, ambition, and everything that is subversive of the principles of benevolence, and rouses the passions into diabolical fury, now threatens to shock the world by the magnitude it assumes. May some pacific measure yet avert the horrors arising from "such shameful variances betwixt man and man."

Jottings.

A ride on our railroad from this to Union assured us that this part of the road is in excellent condition—made good time, and gave every evidence of being in good repair. We also remarked the efficiency and attention of our accommodating conductor, Mr. Jas. B. Hixman. He is well suited to the position—discharging his duties with agreeableness to passengers and faithfulness to employers. Along the road all wheat was harvested, and the corn, though small, gives fair promise of a good crop. Stopping at Union, we found Mr. VAN WART, of the Central Hotel, a most accommodating and attentive host. We were pleased to see that Union is little short of what it was in palmy days. With the exception of the trade in cotton, the business of the place appeared almost as brisk as in former days. Previous to the war, Union was a considerable cotton market, as high as 12,000 bales having changed hands there in one winter. The business men of the place evince an energy and perseverance that will insure their recuperation from the heavy losses they have sustained. There are now at Union, twelve or fifteen dry-good and provision stores (almost double the number of former times) two good hotels, a printing office—to say nothing of the large number of minor establishments—and all are doing well considering the stringency of the times. We noted the fact, that few of the old merchants of the place are engaged in the business. Late events have not diminished in the least the warm-hearted, generous hospitality for which the people of Union are proverbial. But a short association will discover this happy characteristic of the people. We were pleased to meet our friend, R. A. McKnight, of the *Times*, and to see that he was cheerful, and still possessed of that happy, social disposition which makes the agreeable companion. The *Times* is one of the best country papers in the State. May our friend have unbounded success, minus the many ills that beset the life of the journalist.

The Rutherford Star.

We have received the first number of this neat little sheet, published at Rutherfordton, N. C., by J. P. CARPENTER and ROBERT W. LOGAN. From the scintillations of the *Star* we have evidence that it is in worthy hands, and will command a liberal patronage from the intelligent citizens of Rutherford. The *Star*, like ourselves, though diminutive, compared with most of our cotemporaries, is quite large enough to suit the times. We place it on our exchange list, wishing for it a long, successful and brilliant career.

Cleanings.

Mr. Veilstitch, who was badly beaten by two negroes in Savannah, a few days ago, has since died.

Jeff. Davis, a few days ago, on being applied to by a photographer, declined to allow his picture to be taken, because he had changed so that his old friends would not know him.

On the night of the 7th, the Branch Bank of the State at Springfield, Mo., was broken into by some bold and expert burglars, and robbed of \$10,000, which was in the safe.

San Francisco is going to be supplied with water from a lake on the Sierra Nevada Mountains by an aqueduct two hundred miles long.

A bill was introduced into Congress to pay every member \$10,000 per term, and necessary traveling expenses. The latter gives a good margin for stealing!

Nearly a million dollars have been received in New York by the Excise Board, for license. The time for closing drinking saloons has been extended to the 19th instant.

The Radicals were very friendly with Mr. Harris, of Maryland, on Friday, through some of the most extreme threaten his expulsion on account of his remarks on Thursday.

There can be no impropriety in stating that the Government at Washington is using its influence on behalf of the Fenian prisoners in the hands of the Canadians, and with a gratifying prospect of success.

The Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, and Jackson Free Masons united in a picnic near Memphis on the 14th. Persons who had served in both armies were present.

In the United States District Court for Southern Alabama an indictment for murder and conspiracy has been found against G. W. Gayle who advertised a reward of \$1,000,000 for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

There is much complaint in Huntsville, Alabama, of unwillingness of negroes to work. If they could be induced to labor, it is thought fair crops of both grain and cotton might yet be made in most parts of North Alabama.

A violent hurricane visited Gwinnett county on the 21st. It spread over an area of seven miles by one, and swept away everything in its resistless path. It had the appearance of a solemn column of blue smoke and scorched the leaves in the woods and corn in the fields.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House of Representatives, expresses an opinion, based upon his observation of the operation of the law of 1861, that an additional enactment authorizing the assumption, by the Southern States respectively, of the remainder of the Direct Tax due from each, would, in view of the present impoverished condition of their people, prevent much hardship in individual cases, and save from confiscation the property of many persons, against whom the Government has no cause of complaint, while no public interest would be injuriously affected by the change. He states that, should this policy be adopted, the collection of taxes under the present system might and ought to be discontinued until an opportunity for assumption is afforded. Whether the amount realized from the resales of property, bid in for the Government, should not be allowed to the States, respectively, in computing the taxes still due, is a question well worthy of serious consideration, which is submitted without comment.

FREEDMEN KILLED.—We understand that on Sunday last, at the Methodist Church at Springfield, a freedman was shot by Mr. Charles Britton, from the effects of which shooting he died, in a very short time after.

We have heard so many various and different accounts of the matter that we are unwilling to present it in *extenso* to our readers, until we are, to our own satisfaction, more accurately informed.

We do not wish to prejudice or prejudice the case in any manner whatsoever, as we presume that the whole affair will soon undergo judicial investigation.

Thus much we can say with certainty,—on Monday last Mr. Britton presented himself to Captain M. Boyce, then commanding the Garrison at this place, and told him that he was ready to have the matter enquired into, and a decision made therein, to which Captain Boyce replied that he did not consider that the case was one which called for any action on his part, and that he thought that Mr. Britton was amenable alone to a Civil Court.

Thus stands the affair at present. No legal measures have, we learn, been instituted in the premises.—*Sumter News*.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The congregation of Rev. Mr. Laferre, of the Franklin Square Presbyterian Church, held a meeting last night to sustain the action of their Pastor in separating from the Old School General Assembly, on account of its recent action in regard to the Louisville Presbytery. Rev. Dr. Backery addressed the congregation of the First Church, defending the Assembly from the charges brought against them.

There has been no cholera here, except one case brought from New York. The city is perfectly healthy and there is no indication whatever that the disease will make a lodgment here.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—The Washington National Republican, in its issue of Tuesday, makes the following important statement.

All that remains to make the policy of Congress identical with that of the President is to admit the loyal applicants from the lately rebellious States, instead of waiting until certain important, but by no means vital, amendments shall be ratified by the proper State vote. We hear rumors from good authority that this will be done.

For the Spartan.

To the Soldier who "Thought in Spots."

MR. EDITOR: It was with considerable surprise we read your correspondent, Soldier's "Thoughts in Spots." That said "soldier" was something of a close observer, is evident from the nature of his communication. He evidently saw that the country was flooded with unnecessary repinings, no matter whether assuming the shape of prose or poetry, and why he should, even while regretting the fact, add another to that already over-charged category, is a subject of surprise to us. He says, however, he has been "lying low." Yes, we fear too "low" to observe anything on the surface. His thoughts are indeed too "spotted," and very justly he remarks that he "never thinks like other men." Again, he is considerably exercised for fear that the "world might construe his silence into assent" of its many revolutions and incidents. This, sir, is serious, for we suppose the world, should it ascertain the fact, would immediately cease its rotation, and a new era be at once instituted. Should such be the case, it would doubtless be the general desire that your "Soldier" should succeed in driving from his senses the remainder of the smoke which has evidently obscured his mental vision. What a soldier he must have been, to be so seriously affected by its results.

He says again, "Mr. Lincoln's election was a mere accident." Well, Mr. Editor, such accidents as that happen seldom, and if you "Soldier" can define accident in such terms as to make it appear that the action of a nation, premeditated as it certainly was—an accident, then we heartily pray God, prevent such accidents happening often. He deprecates the "burning of tar barrels" over the result. Why, sir, our boys should not meet with his indignant reprehension on that account. Mr. Sherman burned the homestead, the clothing, the subsistence, eye the very people's life in consequence of that slight accident. He thinks government like ours should have been buried up with solemnity and in peace. Why, sir, all I regret is that we were quite too solemn about the matter—we depended too much on preachers, they doubtless should quietly submit to all of providential dispensations, but I fear they occasionally if not often, rebelled.

What a pity, sir, your soldier had not been elected to our Executive Chair, his conception of character is so perfect. "Davis was firm and quick to conceive yet a bad manager," this is the soldier's language, this is simply to me an enigma, that he admits our little President was both firm and energetic, yet a poor manager. I fear that your soldier's ideas bloom in spots, unfrequent spots "his credulity was his ruin" he again remarks, he should have known Vicksburg was secure, &c., &c. Why Mr. Editor, nothing short of omnipotence, omniscience, and every other attribute known, would be perfection in the eyes of your soldier. Did your soldier know in '60 what he knows in '66, possibly we never would have seen him armed—*cap a pie* starting for the field.

He admits, however, that Davis was a patriot, no thanks sir to him for that, the world knows it, "all he lacked was wit." Well as there is a dim prospect of Davis being released, I would suggest that the soldier open a witty school, and Davis be a beneficiary from the Ex-Confederate States, as it is evident the soldier is not over-burdened with employment, this would be a grand opportunity of his display of *spotted wit*. He prays, however, that he may enjoy a green old age. I fear, Mr. Editor, that Davis tastes and your soldiers do not run in the same channel.

"The day I marched forth with the death-dealing weapon." Now Mr. Editor, do you know the precise day of the month and year that was? If you do, I certainly would suggest that it be made if not a national at least a district holy day, and we might have a spotted oration, and the soldier could invite that poor fellow Davis his chum Stephens and his friend (he says so) Lee to join him. Our boys and girls next become the subject of your soldier's restrictions idleness, laziness, &c., are their characteristics. I fear, Mr. Editor, the soldier understands those diseases to well—the beam hides the mote.

We would in all kindness however, suggest to the soldier, that such lofty aspirations, high ambition together with a fund of wit, evidently your soldier's accomplishments should find a fitter conclusion than a goose; the step from the sublime to the ridiculous is too sudden, he should soar above the web-footed in comparison.

Mr. Editor, when your soldier again essays (chapters) let there be monetary, incentive spirited if he is a soldier (or was) let him honor his old companions in arms, let him rather praise than deprecate, encourage than depress, with the Southern's spirit, let New England alone, it's contaminations are too filthy for the Southern hand to deal with, a determination to act, an honest upholding of our own institutions and manufacturing ever in the face of discouragement most is what we all desire, your soldier and all writers to advocate. This is the opinion of a MECHANIC.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—The extraordinary floods of the season have proved fearfully destructive in the South-west. Louisiana, west of the Mississippi and south of the Red River, has been mainly under water—perhaps still is; while, east of the Mississippi, the rich valley of the Yazoo, with its tributaries, embracing 3,500,000 acres of the most productive cotton land in the world, is in good part so flooded as to be scarcely habitable. This is partly owing to the floods; partly to the natural wasting and caving in of the banks during the last three or four years of war, which rendered proper attention to them impossible; and partly to their being cut from time to time in the prosecution of hostilities. It is probable that not less than ten millions of acres of the rich portions of the South-west, capable of producing a bale (400 lb) of cotton to the acre, have thus been so flooded. The inhabitants of the Yazoo Valley have appealed to Congress for aid. There is a proposition before the City Council of New Orleans to protect the city against high water by surrounding it with a levee. It is supposed that the embankment shall be of a width and solidity that will admit of the construction of a double track railroad upon it. It is claimed that the bonus for the privilege of the road will pay the interest on the capital required to build the levee.

Tennyson is fifty three years old; has a weak voice and shuffling gait; wears glasses most of the time; generally dresses in gray clothes; has a melancholy, ruminating look; and wears, when his features are in repose, an expression of classical, habitual sadness.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th instant, respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will seem from this report that the Secretary of State had, on the 16th inst., transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times any question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enhanced, by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the House for the approval of the President; and that of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators, and have been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important questions which the amendment involves. Grave doubts, therefore, may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the people, and whether, in such an issue, they should not be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the present amendment giving the question.

As to the Constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report are to be considered as purely ministerial and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or a recommendation of the amendment of the State Legislatures or to the people. On the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order and harmony of the Union, and a deference for an enlightened republican Government may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress, and pressed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the new unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Irons upon Mr. Davis.

Dr. Craven says that when "twelve strong men" had, by brute force, riveted heavy shackles upon Mr. Davis, after a brief period of insensibility the noble martyr permitted his manacled feet to rest upon the floor of the cell, and when he heard the clanking of the fetters he buried his face between his hands, sobbed audibly and exclaimed, "Oh, the shame! the shame!" But the "shame" says the *Richmond Times*, was that of the great nation which permitted this vile act to pass unpunished. The fetters no more degraded President Davis than the crucifixion did the Saviour of mankind, or the offer of a reward for the head of George Washington made him a traitor.

There was no "shame," thank God, for the poor, wretched prisoner, hurled down and bound by a dozen men—no "shame" upon the brave, noble people whose late President was thus outraged—but a "shame" as enduring as his story, red, burning and scorching as the lightning of Heaven upon those who thus brutally abused the power of a giant.

That deed of infamy will live in history like the black crime of Judas, and the "goody company" of torturers, tyrants, merciless jailors and brutal conquerors, whom Dante describes in his "Inferno," will have in due season appropriate additions to their "ardent circle," as the participants in that foul deed meet their fiery rewards.—*Carolinian*.

The Deering Murderer.

The body of Anthon Probst, the murderer, was dissected at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, on Saturday. The brain of the dead criminal was found to be in a healthy condition, weighing thirty-six ounces. The eyes had been extracted for examination under the microscope, but with a powerful electric light no image of any sort could be discovered on the retina. This is almost conclusive in refuting the theory that in the eye of a dead person, as in a camera obscura, there is retained a photograph of the last objects seen in life. This theory has been made the nucleus of several very ingenious tales, but it does not bear the test of practical investigation. The poles of the electric battery were applied. To these electric promptings the nervous system replied for some time—two or three hours—after life was extinct. Even the smaller muscles of the face, performed their functions accurately. The upper lip twitched, the mouth smiled and grinned, while applications to other sets of muscles made the eyes wink, the arms rise and fall, or the fingers open and shut. These were affected by very slight currents of the electric fluid. Mr. Taylor succeeded in taking excellent casts of the head and of that thumbless right hand which gave so important a clue to the detection of the criminal. These casts were exhibited during the examination of the body. The beetle-browed, repulsive, animal-like look of the face, the low forehead and brutal features which have been so familiar to the public by the artist's skill, were all there; but, in the stolid expression of those motionless features there was no trace of suffering, physical or mental. There was nothing, as far as one can judge of the lineaments of the dead, but complete, unmitigated indifference.

The result of these investigations will doubtless be given to the medical world.

A FREEDMEN'S CONVENTION.—Meets in August in July, and delegates have been elected from all parts of the State. The object of the meeting is to memorialize Congress in regard to the right of suffrage and trial by jury of their own color. Geo. Pitts and Henderson Beck, of Griffin, have been elected by a large majority of colored people as anti-Bureau men. At a meeting of the colored people both these delegates denounced the Bureau as mischievous and creative of disturbances between the races. They are willing to trust the laws of the State and their old masters and friends for justice. The Bureau agent at Griffin is represented to have said with an oath that he would not allow the negroes to speak disrespectfully of his Bureau, and arrested the delegates, who were afterwards released by civil authority.

The *Jacinto Patriot* says that one hundred acres of good land, lying within three miles of Corinth, Mississippi, was sold a few days since at auction, being a trustee's sale, for thirty-five cents per acre.

Disastrous Fire in Newberry.

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Newberry, originated last Monday morning between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, in a quantity of cotton stored in the old Theban Hall. It occurred at an hour when most people were asleep soundly, and there being no watchman, to "tell of the night," nor alarm bell to rouse the slumbering town, the devouring elements, with the help of a stiff north-westerly gale, made tremendous headway before any efforts were made to arrest the flames. The huge tongues of fire roared and leaped from Theban Hall, right to left and across to Duncan's warehouse, stored with cotton, thence over the street to Mr. S. Montgomery's dwelling, and Dr. Gouin's store and dwelling, and as the buildings were being rapidly razed, and their inmates fleeing as it were for their lives, vast belts of flame swept simultaneously in almost every direction. From Duncan's warehouse, on the northwestern corner of main street and Dr. G's., on the northeastern corner, it travelled to the opposite corners—the *Herald* office, Lovelace & Wheeler, and Davis' residence, and up and down main street; and from its source in the block rear of main street, to the old Hotel. Then it was that the wild waves of fire, lashed to fury by the early morning breeze, exerted their strength with interminable and insatiable frenzy. The doors of Duncan's store were thrown open and a quantity of cotton tumbled into the street, which soon took fire, the immense heat from which together with the draft from the open doors, enveloped the opposite corners some twenty minutes earlier possibly, than would have been the case but this unfortunate faux pas.

It now became evident that unless superhuman efforts were put forth, our devoted town must soon be in ashes. And down Main street the citizens centered at Mr. Jno. Coates' residence, on the South side, at the Newberry Hotel. At these points it was a war of the "gods and giants." On the North side the fire was arrested by the falling of the walls of Hurd's hall, and the durability of Mr. John Montgomery's brick residence. The herculean labors at the large brick hotel which centers the town, and overlooks the western half on Main street, was the salvation of the remaining portion of our business community.

The following is an estimate of losses: Gen. Kinard's loss, including the old hall and hotel, and Ham's house, (a devoted freedman) together with 39 bales of cotton, a quantity of tools and merchandise, etc., about \$20,000. No insurance.

Duncan's warehouse, \$4,000.

Mr. S. Montgomery's residence, furniture, etc., \$8,000.

Dr. T. Gouin's loss in Merchandise, clothing, furniture, money, etc., \$10,000. Building belonged to estate of J. H. Steele, deceased, valued at \$3,000.

Dr. Pratt's drug store and dwelling, \$6,000—insured for \$3,000.

Rutledge Bros., \$2,000. Marshall Bros., \$4,000. Small insurance. Mr. Z. L. White, gunsmith, \$600. Those mentioned in this paragraph occupied a tenement building known as Hurd's Hall, and owned by Mr. Thomas Paysinger; valued at \$8,000 insured for \$5,000. In the same hall were stored a number of cases of valuable goods belonging to Mr. S. Hurd, estimated at \$7,000.

R. B. Holman & Co., Dry Goods, \$3,000; Upstairs, Dr. McKellar, dentist, \$1,000. Dr. Capers, Druggist, \$2,000. Building owned by Capt. I. Davis, \$6,000.

A. M. Wicker, dwelling house, store, \$8,000—insurance, \$1,000.

Messrs Buist & Ward, \$1,000.

Lovelace & Wheeler, Dry Goods, \$8,000.

These gentlemen neglected to renew their policy of insurance, which recently expired.

Herald Office, T. F. & R. H. Greener, almost total loss.

Dwelling of Mr. R. H. Greener, and furniture, complete loss.

Capt. Isaac Davis' residence and valuable property, \$8,000.

Mr. P. S. Jacobs, \$600. Building owned by Mr. A. Harris, valued at \$1,500.

Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Hunter, widow allies, lost nearly all their effects, such as mantua making goods, clothing, and furniture.

Mr. S. Montgomery's jewelry establishment, \$1,200. Building owned by estate of J. H. Steele, \$2,000.

Mr. C. Montgomery's grocery, \$4,500, insurance, \$3,000.

Dr. R. S. Whaley's dwelling and dentistry, and Mrs. Whaley's millinery store, \$4,000.

Mrs. Dr. Thompson's residence, \$4,000.

Dr. Depray, dentist, \$300. Office, G. G. DeWalt's, \$600.

John Nesley's bakery, \$300. Building, estate of H. H. Caldwell, deceased, \$500.

Capt. Boyce, grocery, \$300. Building, estate of J. H. Steele, deceased, \$800.

Mr. J. W. Suber, lost \$1,500 in cotton; Mr. G. D. Smith, \$1,000 in cotton; Mr. Crews of the Laurensville Herald, fifty bushels corn; Mr. T. M. Paysinger, 100 bushels corn.

A number of merchants who removed their goods also suffered heavily by plunder. Among these are G. D. Smith, to the amount of \$4,000—Coppock & Wright \$1,000—Dr. Grierson \$300—S. P. Boozer, Stern and others lost more or less by plunder.

The fire was evidently an incendiary's work, and by this cruel and monstrous design, one half of the business portion of our handsome little town is now a mass of ruins, and many of those who once dwelt securely and were recuperating their wasted energies are now driven forth in almost helpless condition.—*Newberry Herald*.

A LITTLE ROMANCE.—The grandfather of Gen. Robert E. Lee was a rival of General Washington in a love affair. The object of their affection was the beautiful Miss Grimes, the first love of Washington, and whom he celebrated as the "lowland beauty." Lee was successful and bore off the prize. The son of this marriage, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, was always held in great friendship by Washington; and Irving, in his biography, suggests that the memory of this tenderness for the mother was not without its influence in connection with the son.

This friendship continued between them until the death of "the father of his country." Major General Henry Lee was a gallant officer, the author of *Memoirs of the South*; governor of Virginia in 1781; an advocate of the federal constitution in the Virginia convention; a member of Congress when Washington died; appointed by Congress to deliver the eulogy on the occasion, and in his eulogy originated the classic words: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—*Montgomery Mail*.

GOOD NEWS TO MERCHANTS.—Our citizens will be pleased to learn that freights have been reduced on the South Carolina Rail Road, and an era has been inaugurated by the Company that calls to mind the palmy days before the war. We cite as instances, reductions on the freights of the following articles: Oats to 10 cents; corn to 12 cents; salt to 70 cents; chartered cars to \$60, coal and ice to \$5.25 per ton; and 25 per cent. on stock.—*Carolinian*.