

A Special Request.

I desire all persons who are indebted to me either for the paper or work done in this office, or for anything else, to settle immediately, as my arrangements are such as to require settlements in every case very shortly. I hope this will be sufficient, as I will place my unfinished business early in the fall in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

THO. J. WARREN.

The Fourth of July.

"We observe that in most of the neighboring towns and villages, preparations are making by the authorities and citizens for the due observance of this national festival. Perhaps our citizens have again postponed this festival till Christmas. If they have not, it is time some action was taken to prepare for the occasion."

The above we take from the Cheraw Gazette. Perhaps the folks have concluded over your way, friend Gazette, like we have done here—to abolish the 4th of July.

Mr. Kemmerer's Concert.

We invite attention to the Advertisement of Mr. Kemmerer's Juvenile Concert on Monday evening next.

Judge O'Neill's Letters.

On our first page to-day may be found the very interesting Letters of His Honor Judge O'NEILL. They have been generally admired, and we believe with the Southern Patriot, that we cannot give our readers anything more interesting in these dull times. The letters are well worth reading, and will speak for themselves.

Death of Capt. R. W. Abbott.

We learn with regret that our late friend and fellow citizen, Captain RUFUS W. ABBOTT, died at the residence of his brother, Dr. HENRY ABBOTT, in Sumter District, on Sunday the 19th inst., after a long and protracted sickness. It was our privilege to know him well, and we may safely say that in our intercourse with men, we have never met a more amiable and noble-hearted man—a more fast or reliable friend. Such, too, is the experience of many others of his personal friends, who with us mourn his early death.

New Books.

We have been furnished by Mr. YOUNG with the following New Books, from the press of Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, New York: MODERN FLIRTATIONS: By Catherine Sinclair. The publishers say of this work that "It is a volume of great originality and fascinating interest. We have not read it, as we seldom now-a-days take the time to read a novel, no matter how interesting it may be. Those who desire the book can obtain it at Mr. YOUNG'S."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ENGLISH SOLDIER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY. We should suppose this would be a very interesting work to the general reader. From the publishers note, we extract the following notice, said to be from a London paper: "We have read this autobiography with a great deal of interest. It is the genuine unobtrusive history of an intelligent Britisher, who enlisted as a private in the United States Army, and took an active part in the Mexican War of 1846-47, under General Scott. It is the simple, straightforward narrative of a man who made good use of his eyes, heart, and understanding, and has had the wisdom to record his adventures in a style remarkable, as coming from the common ranks of military life."

South Carolina Rail Road.

At the recent monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, JOHN CALDWELL, Esq., was unanimously elected President to fill Mr. CONNER'S unexpired term from the 1st of July next.

Correction.

In our paper of the 7th inst. we did our esteemed friend Major M. CLINTON, of Lancaster, injustice—unintentionally of course—in stating that he conducted the defense in the cases of the negroes tried for the murder of Mrs. Martha Cunningham. Mr. CLINTON was the prosecuting Attorney, and conducted the trial on the part of the State.

Periodicals Received.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The July number is a very pretty one and has good reading for the ladies. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The July number is at hand. We like Mr. ARTHUR'S style of writing. EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The April number is received. All the British publications are duly conducted. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The May number is at hand. It presents an interesting table of contents. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The July number has been received, and the high reputation of its enterprising publisher fully sustained.

Flour Inspection.

An article in our paper from Mr. THARIN, Inspector of Flour and Meal in Charleston, shows us how much is lost frequently by short weight in North Carolina Flour. We hope our Lancaster friend and the North Carolina papers will call attention to this matter.

Tax Collector of Chesterfield.

JOHN S. MILLER, Esq., has been elected Tax Collector of Chesterfield District.

Who is Fanny Fern?

Who is FANNY FERN?—The gifted young lady who commenced writing for the Boston Olive Branch under this rural nom de plume, and whose peculiarity of style, as well as richness of conception and language, have attracted to her genius a host of admirers, is said to be the sister of N. P. Willis, the poet and delightful essayist, and of R. L. Willis, of the Atlantic World and Times. Her father is a printer, and was for many years publisher of the Boston Recorder, and is now publisher, in the same city, of a child's Sunday School paper. Fanny writes for the heart, and right beautifully and eloquently it is done. Every one of her sweet little sketches is written in genuine heart language.

Family Friend.

FAMILY FRIEND.—Major Godman advertises for a partner in conducting the Illustrated Family Friend, published in Columbia. The double duties of editor and publisher, he states, is more than his health can bear.

Woman's Rights.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The following is an extract from the trial of Lola Montez for assault and battery: Recorder of New Orleans—Your agent knew the laws, and it was his place to protect your interests. Lola Montez—Mr. Henning is my agent—not my protector. I would have you to know, sir, that I am my own protector.—[Applause from all parts of the court-room.]

The New York Crystal Palace.

The New York Crystal Palace is to be opened on the 15th of July.

The Oldest Woman in the World.—The Charleston Standard thinks that Mrs. Singleton now living in the Williamsburg district, in that State, is the oldest woman in the world. She is now in the one hundred and thirty-first year of her age. Her mental faculties are still unimpaired.

Hogs.—The Louisville Journal reports a contract for 1,000 hogs, to be delivered forty miles from the city, between the 10th of November and 20th December next, and to weigh not less than 200 pounds per weight, at \$3 50 per hundred.

Office South Carolina R. R. Co., Charleston, June 22, 1853. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Company, held on the evening of the 20th inst., the following Report and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

J. R. EMERY, Secretary.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr. Henry W. Conner, resigning the office of President, and tendering likewise his resignation from the Board of Directors, beg leave to submit the following REPORT:

When Mr. Conner consented to accept the office of President of this Company, it is well known that he was moved by the most disinterested considerations of public duty, and acted in generous disregard of his personal ease and private interest. His intention, as then announced, was to devote three years to the service of the Company, believing that in that period he could accomplish all the great objects then deemed essential to secure its prosperity, and establish it upon a permanent foundation. Three years and a half have now elapsed, and the hopes he then held out have been more than realized. The removal of the Inclined Plane at Aiken, and successful construction of a new road without this tedious, dangerous, and expensive contrivance. The passage of the Savannah River at Augusta, an object so long desired, and of such vast importance; and finally the secure establishment of public confidence in the intrinsic value and solid character of the shares of the Company, resulting in an appreciation of the market value exceeding one and a quarter millions of dollars; these are among the more prominent features by which Mr. Conner's administration has been so honorably distinguished; while his ardent and self-sacrificing zeal in the service of the Company, his vigilant supervision of all its varied interests and laborious application to business, united to the successful results we have described, merit the highest commendation and warmest gratitude both of the Board of Directors and the Stockholders at large.

Under these circumstances, and persuaded of Mr. Conner's unaffected and sincere desire to seek the quiet and repose of private life, the Committee feel that further appeal to his public spirit would be ungenerous, and recommend that Mr. Conner's wishes be cheerfully acquiesced in, and his resignation from the Presidency accepted. They would respectfully suggest, however, that so much of his letter as relates to his resignation from the Board, be indefinitely postponed, in order to retain the assistance of his valuable counsels as a Director; and not doubting that the unanimous and cordial assent of the Board will be given to the sentiments and recommendations of this Report, the Committee respectfully urge the adoption of the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, of the South Carolina Rail Road Company regard with great satisfaction and unequalled approbation the able, zealous and successful administration of the affairs of the Company on the part of the President, Henry W. Conner, Esq., during the whole term of his services.

Resolved, That they accept his resignation with profound regret, and in obedience only to his well known and firm decision no longer to continue in office.

Resolved, That they hereby tender to Mr. Conner the expression of the grateful sense they entertain of the valuable services he has rendered to the Company, and request him to retain his seat as Director, and aid the Counsels of the Board by his knowledge and experience. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, C. M. FELDMAN, H. GOUBIN, G. A. TRENHOLM.

The Anderson, S. C., Gazette of the 22d inst., says that "a gold mine has been discovered on McCullough's creek upon land belonging to Elijah Majors, Esq., about 7 miles from this place. We have not yet learned what the prospect for an abundant yield is, but our informant states that good wages have been made by the simple process of panning. We sincerely hope that it may turn out to be a second California or Dorn mine and that the worthy proprietor may amass a fortune."

OBITUARY. The ordinary notice of a death under the obituary head is seen by the majority of newspaper readers as a mere passing event, and nothing more is thought of it. Not for a moment reflecting of the bereaved and disconsolate, or of the gloom thus thrown over the family circle. When a wife and parent is taken from her husband and children, a wide vacancy is made which no one is able to estimate fully but those who have experienced the same—who have met the solemn test—that even our nearest and dearest friends, as well as other people, are liable to fall before the great destroyer.

We are led to these remarks by offering for record in a public Journal, the departure from this life of Mrs. RACHEL QUINLEN, wife of Col. Dennis C. Quinlen, who died in this District on Monday, the 6th day of June, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Mrs. QUINLEN had been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Beaver Creek, for more than eighteen years, having connected herself therewith under the ministry of Rev. Robert B. Campbell. Though almost unknown beyond the neighborhood where she was born and spent her life, her memory will be held dear for many years to come by her young and interesting family, and numerous other relatives; who sorrow for the early separation from her, who while living, so faithfully discharged the duties of wife, mother, friend and neighbor, and whose Christian walk and conversation gives them the blessed assurance that she is in a happier and better world, where sickness and sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more.

Departed this life on the 19th inst., at sunset, Major JOHN MCLELLAN, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Born in Ireland, he migrated to America while he was yet a lad, under age, and settled in the State of North Carolina, where near relatives had many years before preceded him, and served in the War of the Revolution, on the side of America, as every Irishman did. After many years of peaceful occupation and prosperity there, he raised a company and enlisted for the war declared in 1812, against Great Britain, and was made the Captain. His company formed a part of the 3rd Regiment of the United States Regular Army, which was under the command of General Jackson, and which was the first Regiment that it was equal to in skill, tenacity, energy and intrepid bravery; to any

corps ever raised in America. It is not too much to say that Captain MCLELLAN was one of the leading and controlling spirits of this regiment. He was not in the battle of New Orleans; his regiment being on detached service at the time. Soon after peace was established with Great Britain, and the Indians were quieted, he resigned his commission in the army—having no love for the pleasures of garrison life—and returned to the peaceful occupations of civil life.

He married a second time in South Carolina, and he resided in Camden in the year 1830, where he remained to the time of his death. His temper was always kind and amiable—in early life, quick, but ever generous and forgiving—with a playful and good humor which was unimpaired, and attracted every one who held intercourse with him, and attached them to him. Perfect integrity characterized his life; and unswerving truth was ever to him the pole star of his transactions.

With a heart warm, quick and generous, he was always open to those in distress and relieved according to his ability, and often without counting the cost to himself. His life beautifully exemplified the thought of the old poet— "I am a man. Nothing human is foreign to me."

As a Christian, his leading characteristic was love, unbounded love to God and man; and he was ever ready to help the distressed. He has sunk to his rest, with the approval of his fellow-men—may he meet it with his Maker. D.

TO THE SICK. For the effectual rooting out from the system of a disease brought on by indigestion, biliousness and impurity of the blood, it is a widely and well known fact that WRIGHT'S VEGETABLE PILLS are the great PANACEA. Throughout the entire South, these Pills have long been held in the highest repute, both by private individuals and by the Medical Faculty of our country. Southern fevers and Southern diseases generally, yield to their influence at once; and the unfortunate victim to "early illness and woe" is made to thank Heaven that a sovereign balm has been provided.

Let each try them for himself and if the medicine fails to satisfy, the experiment shall cost him nothing. THOS. J. WORKMAN, Agent for Camden, S. C., and sold by Druggists and Merchants throughout the country. June 28—17.

POISONING. Thousands of parents who use Vermine composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are unaware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundation for a series of diseases, such as strabismus, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c. In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobbes's Medicine, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. It is a Vegetable Compound, and is derived from those of a billion year; should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobbes's Liver Pills. "Be not deceived," but ask for Hobbes's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that every box has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBBS, as none else are genuine.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER. IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS. DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPsin, THE TRUEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR THE TROUBLE OF THE STOMACH OR THE FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after the discovery of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physico-Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT. BAGGING, per yard, 11 to 14. BALE ROPE, per pound, 9 to 10. BUTTER, per pound, 20 to 25. BEEF, per pound, 5 to 7. BACON, per pound, 11 to 14. COFFEE, per pound, 12 to 15. CORN, per bushel, 37 to 40. FLOUR, per barrel, 54 to 6. FODDER, per cwt., 51 to 6. IRON, per pound, 5 to 11. LARD, per pound, 16 to 18. MOLASSES, per gallon, 31 to 44. NAILS, per pound, 4 to 7. OATS, per bushel, 27 to 49. PEAS, per bushel, 63 to 75. POTATOES, Sweet per bushel, 37 to 50. HOPS, per barrel, 60 to 60. RICE, per bushel, \$ 3 to 5. SUGAR, per pound, .06 to 12. SALT, per sack, 34 to 15.

Partnership Notice. THE undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of the FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the City of Charleston, under the name of ROSSER & WARREN. The usual advances will be made on all Produce consigned to us, and strict and personal attention given to all business entrusted to our care. Our office on CENTRAL WHARF, will be opened on or before 15th September next. JOHN ROSSER, THO. J. WARREN.

CHAMBERS, CHISOLM & MOORE, FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C. B. W. CHAMBERS, H. L. CHISOLM, W. C. MOORE.

MR. F. W. PAPE. BEGS leave to announce to the community of Camden and vicinity that he will, during his College vacation of three months, devote himself to School-teaching, should parents favor him with the instruction of their children. As he is induced to do this by no other motive than the desire of having some employment, those who will bestow upon him their patronage will find his terms most favorable.

All persons feeling interested will please call this week, as he wishes to ascertain by next Saturday whether sufficient scholars can be got to enable him to commence a school. All satisfactory information given on applying to the above, one door North of T. J. Workman's Drug-Store. June 28—17.

JANNEY'S HOTEL, (LATE CONGAREE HOUSE), COLUMBIA, S. C. J. C. JANNEY & W. D. HARRIS, (late of the J. American Hotel), will be happy to see their friends, and will give their unremitting and personal attention to the comfort of their guests, and all who may be disposed to patronize them in their new location. A splendid line of Omnibuses will run to and from JANNEY'S HOTEL to the several Railroad Depots. June 28. 26

Juvenile Concert. MR. KEMMERER'S large Singing Class will give a Grand Concert in the Temperance Hall on next Monday night, 100 pupils uniformly dressed will take part in the Exercises. Mr. K. will also sing some of his popular Songs. Doors will open at 7 o'clock. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50cts. Children and servants half price. June 28. 26

Wagon &c. for Sale. A SECOND-HAND two horse Wagon and Harness, a Barouch, for one or two horses, a Baggy either for single or double draught—all with Harness, will be sold low. Apply at this Office. June 28.

sublime, if the wonderful and beautiful combined, can so make it.

Ascending the Susquehanna, and descending the Delaware enabled the company to scale the mountains and reach North River at Jersey city. If mountain scenery, wild and picturesque hillsides covered with verdure, and luxuriant grasses to the mountain tops, beautiful villages and towns, and the rocky mountain slopes covered with roses and wild flowers can make man cry out in the exuberance of his feelings, wonderful, wonderful, he will do so as he rides over the Erie Road.

The Road cost \$13,000,000, an average of more than \$27,000 per mile. Think of that, South Carolinians, and stretch every nerve to finish the roads in progress, and build the only road which can equal the Erie road, the Blue Ridge Railroad by the Rabun Gap.

But I must close. A few days more will, I hope, bring me to my own fireside, my much loved family, and again to do what my declining years will enable me to do, in loving, honoring and serving the State of my birth and the home of my affections.

Yours, in L. P. and F. JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.

The Memphis Convention.

We copy from the Memphis Appeal the resolutions as reported by the general committee and finally adopted by the convention:

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD. Resolved, That a railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean is demanded not only by commercial and individual interests, but by our national necessities.

Resolved, That as soon as the surveys recently ordered by Congress are completed, the general government should adopt such steps as will ensure the completion of the main trunk of said road at the earliest possible period.

Resolved, That as the general government could be expected to construct only one main trunk, it should be located on that route which scientific explorations shall show, combines in the greatest degree the advantages of genial and temperate climate, fertility of soil, cheapness of construction, and accessibility at all seasons from all portions of the Union.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the convention, it is right, expedient, and proper that the general government should make large donations of public lands to the different States bordering on either side of the Mississippi, to enable all sections of the Union, however remote, to connect themselves with the main trunk.

Whereas the project of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by rail road across the isthmus of Tehuantepec recommends itself to the warm support of the whole Union, and particularly to that of the western and southwestern States, by its great practicability, the facility and cheapness of its construction, as well as the short time required for its completion, thus affording to the commerce and travel of not only the United States, but the world, a cheap and easy access to the Pacific coast.

Resolved, therefore, That our representatives in Congress be requested to press upon the government the necessity of bringing to a favorable termination, as soon as possible, the negotiations pending in regard to the right of way across said isthmus, and that they be also instructed to maintain by all legitimate, constitutional means, the rights of American citizens in the grants made by the Mexican government.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Whereas the investigation of the laws which regulate the rises and falls of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and the adoption of some system by which the great valley of the Mississippi may be protected from inundation, and the navigation of the western waters be best perfected and secured, are subjects of the deepest interest and importance to the whole western and southern country; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention respectfully recommends to Congress that among the measures calculated to advance the above objects and facilitate the schemes already undertaken, it deems it highly important that the general government should appoint a special corps of scientific engineers to investigate the laws which govern the Mississippi river and its tributaries, to devise the best system of improving the navigation of these rivers, and protecting their lands from overflow; if necessary, to send abroad similar corps of scientific engineers to examine the systems of improvements adopted in other countries, and to report upon all matters connected with these subjects.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the objects sought, we deem it highly important that a system of hydrometric gauges should be established by the general government at several points along the Mississippi and its tributaries, at the principal towns and cities, by which the actual stages of their waters may be accurately ascertained from day to day, the depths of their channels regularly sounded, and the changes going on upon their banks be marked and recorded, all which shall be reported to the proper department of the general government from time to time.

RAW COTTON. Whereas the southern States of this Union now have, and for a long period must have, a virtual monopoly in the production of raw cotton for commerce; and whereas it is of vast importance to these States that their great staple should be sent abroad in its most valuable form; and whereas it is believed that this staple can be brought up with extraordinary cheapness on and near the fields of its growth; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committee of five members, who shall be requested to prepare for publication and distribution, particularly in the manufacturing districts of Europe, a full report of the peculiar facilities offered by the southern and western States for the manufacture of cotton, and that this report be published as a part of the proceedings of this Convention.

Resolved, That this convention highly approves the steps which have been taken by the United States government to obtain the fullest information in respect to the countries bounding the Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata rivers, with a view to opening up the trade of that vast region to American enterprise, and the senators and representatives in Congress from the States represented in this convention are respectfully requested to use all proper means, by the establishment of mail steamers from the port of New Orleans to suitable points on the Southern American continent, (or in such other mode as may be deemed most expedient), to secure to the people of the United States the advantages of trade and intercourse with the regions referred to.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, Lieut. Maury deserves the thanks of the American people for the able manner in which

he has advocated the proposed project of uniting, by the ties of commerce and common interest, the great valley of the Mississippi with the tropical countries of our sister continent, and we trust his efforts will not be relaxed until the great end in view is fully consummated.

EDUCATION. Resolved, That this convention earnestly recommends to the citizens of the States here represented the education of their youths at home, as far as practicable; the employment of native teachers in their schools and colleges; the encouragement of a home press; the publication of books adapted to the educational wants and the social condition of these States; and the encouragement and support of inventions and discoveries in the arts and sciences by their own citizens.

DIPLOMACY IN COTTON. Resolved, That the attention of our senators and representatives in Congress be called to the propriety of bringing before the administration the importance of making the cotton interest a subject of instruction to our foreign commercial and diplomatic agents.

STEAM NAVIGATION. Resolved, That this convention regards the establishment of a direct communication by steam between our southern ports and Europe, and the encouragement and protection of this system by the national government, connecting therewith ample mail facilities, as a necessary feature in the commercial independence of the South and West.

ADDRESS. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this convention to prepare an address to the Congress and people of the United States on the topics embraced in the action of this convention—involving their attention to its proceedings and action, and enforcing them upon their consideration; and that this address be published as an appendix to the proceedings of this convention.

Lawyers, and Lawyers Fees.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Register gives the following as his experience with the dealings of lawyers.

We not only respect lawyers, but have a lively admiration for them. Who ever heard of one of them taking a fee in an unjust cause? or doing a hard-hearted thing? or saying what he did not believe? or encouraging litigation? or misrepresenting evidence to the jury? or brow beating a modest witness? or saving a villain by a legal public quibble? De Tocqueville rightly says they are the aristocracy, that is, the best men of the United States. Our own admiration of them is founded on a large experience of their virtues. Let us call up, for a moment, from our pleasantest memories of the past, the images of a few lawyers of our own acquaintance.

There is our friend at Columbus, Mississippi, who never varies from his scale of charges, even for friends. We sent him once for collection, a bill of nine dollars against a subscriber. He collected it the same day and sent us, by return mail, his own bill for a fee of fifteen dollars, with a polite dun for the unpaid balance of six. We remitted instantly, thanking him for his promptness.

Then, there is an eminent counsellor, at Lake Providence, who charged us two hundred dollars on a bill of exchange for two thousand; which had been paid on presentation. We remonstrated, and he consoled us for not having collected through a bank, by the assurance, that if professional etiquette did not forbid it, he would certainly reduce his original charge, which he was kind enough to admit was rather too heavy.

A still better man was a Texas lawyer, to whom we entrusted a disputed land claim on an arrangement called the halves, very common in that part of the country. A facetious dog was Smith. About eighteen months elapsed without our hearing from him. He then wrote us, in answer of our twentieth epistle, that he had done remarkably well with the claim, having compromised it for half the value of the property; that he had pocketed the half for his fee; and that we were really not indebted to him for anything besides the cost of a suit he had commenced and discontinued. We could have fairly hugged the fellow for his gay and careless humor.

He did not give us half the trouble we had with a lawyer out at Jefferson city, who had collected for us a claim of several hundred. Punctual as the correspondent, he advised us, by the first mail, of the receipt of money, adding that the mails were made very irregular by the overflowing of the river and he did not think it safe to remit. We waited until summer time, until one could almost wade the upper Missouri. The river was so low then, he said, that he found it extremely inconvenient to get his paper to the bank where he usually had it cashed. Two seasons passed by, and innumerable letters were interchanged in regard to remitting drafts and inundations. At last, being in need of funds, we wrote that we must insist on having the money, irrespective of the water. He was an honest creature at heart, and sent it, forgetting to add the two years' interest, but deducting twelve per cent, for his fee.

Lawyers will be a little lazy sometimes; but can we blame a man for physical inaptness or inactivity? The laziest one we ever knew lived at Shawneetown Illinois. He had promised for a year or two, to remit to Louisville some money he had collected for us. Business-like demands, cajolery, persuasion, argument and menace had no effect on him. He would write no more. At last, we sent him in full the anecdote of the man who was so lazy that he eat apples off the tree, not being energetic enough to raise his hand to pluck them. This touched the right spot, and he remitted himself so far as to send us the money. The effort may have killed him; for we have never heard of him since.

In no profession is there a more chivalrous sense of honor than in that of the law. We have a lively remembrance of having been long kept in constant bodily fear by a lawyer of Little Rock, Arkansas. He had maintained a most obstinate silence for more than a year after ceasing for us the full amount of a claim. To a letter in which we demanded an immediate and satisfactory adjustment of the matter, he answered that our former letters were too Yankee-like, but he was ready to give us satisfaction at once; he ended by requesting us to name our friend and weapons, as he would come on and fight us on our own ground. We wrote him, by return post, to put a Pickwickian construction on the offensive letter. After applying to some forty lawyers to collect the claim from our belligerent attorney—all of them refusing the business on the plea of professional delicacy—we succeeded in retaining one, on a promise of twenty per cent. As the warlike one's charge was twelve, sixty-eight per cent, was all that ever came in our possession.

New York lawyers are noble and dashing practitioners. Marrison never charged more spiritedly. It was only the other day one of them sent us a bill of sixty dollars for seeing to a deposition of a few lines to prove the style of a firm, adding that he would retain the deposition until the bill was paid. We hope he will find it good property; we paid five for taking another.

But we have said enough. Our readers may think of our article as Mr. Brown does of newspaper criticism on the bar—that 'it is time this thing was stopped.' We have shown why and how we admire lawyers. Should any of them dissent from our views, we will see another to dispute with him. Why not? Does not the accepted theory make a lawyer a moral gladiator, with "to let," on his forehead? Does any one feel, when listening to forensic eloquence, that there is a man behind it?

Short Weight in Flour.

I deem it important to call the attention of Flouring Mills and country Merchants to the fact that most of the Flour received by the Railroad in this city, is short in weight, and that the barrels are badly made, improperly tared, and in such general condition as regards being "Merchantable," that it has been a matter of general complaint, and caused a decided disinclination to purchase what is termed "Country Flour," for the following good reasons:

1st. The weight is generally short. 2d. The packages are badly made, short hooped and in such bad order when received at the depot here that they will not bear transportation, consequently, can be sold only to city bakers for immediate consumption, and another objection to the "Country Flour" is, that the bakers cannot sell the empty barrels at any price, being unfit for use, whereas, if they were in order, would command 15 or 25 cents each, which is a consideration certainly, in the course of a year's purchases.

The Flour itself, generally, is rather appreciated, and would sell as readily as any other Flour, and command as good a price, if the packages were properly made and nailed, and confidence established as regards the proper weight.

As examples of a necessity of a more careful attention to the taring of barrels and putting in the proper quantity of Flour, say 196 lbs.—The following is the result of a recent inspection by me of a lot of ten brands of North Carolina Flour, shipped at Charlotte and received in this city per R.R. Road, the same having the miller's names and 196 lbs. branded on the head.

"C. Griffiths," "196 lbs."—short 9 lbs. "H. Robison," " " " 10 " "J. Krider," " " " 7 " "Barranger," " " " 10 " "John Bolt," " " " 2 " "J. Randleman," " " " 10 " "E. Holman," " " " 4 " "T. Carrells," " " " 7 " "J. Brown," " " " 5 " "Patterson," " " " 5 "

The above is the average loss per barrel of each of said brands, the barrels weighing gross from 200 to 214 lbs., and the empty barrels from 20 to 24 lbs. each. The packages are badly made short hooped and not sufficiently nailed. The following is required to make them merchantable: Barrels containing Flour, should be made of good seasoned materials and tightened with ten hoops, nailed with four nails in each chime hoop and three nails in each upper bilge hoop; the staves, if white barrel should be twenty-seven (27) inches long, and the diameter of the head seventeen (17) inches.

The staves of half barrels, twenty-two inches in length, and the diameter of the head thirteen inches, and all casks truly tared on the same head with the mill brand.

The upper chime hoops should cover the chime, which would prevent it from being broken off thereby leaving nothing to secure the head from falling out—the hoops should be placed three on each chime, and two on each bilge.

Why should this carelessness continue? self interest demands a reform, (particularly as the wheat crop has been large and to be harvested and beyond contingencies), when a proper attention to the foregoing directions would enhance the price of the produce and prevent expense and difficulty in the matter of inspection.

If the Flour from the interior came to market in this condition, it could then be sold for export, thereby yielding better prices, and creating an outlet which would prevent in a great measure, an over stocked market. Perhaps a want of proper adjustment of scales and weights in the country, may, in a measure account for the deficiency, which if corrected, would remove what seems to be fraud, when perhaps none was intended.

I would also give notice to millers and others of the importance, when flour is put in sacks, to have them to contain either a bbl., 195 lbs., or a half bbl., and that they should be sewed all round, and not have cars tied to the corner, as the breaking of a single thread causes the bags to become open, when a waste necessarily ensues—the consequence of which, when received in market, must "produce" short weight.

EDWARD C. THARIN, Inspector of Flour and Meal, Charleston, S. C.