WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD. Going Sou h Leave Wilmington Arrive at Florence Arrive at columbia Going North Leave columbia Leave Florence. Arrive at Wilmington No 48 . 0 30 p m . 1 50 a m . 6 40 a m No 40 11 10 p m 2 20 a m No 47 No 43 10 00 p m 1 52 a m 6 10 a m Train no. 43 stops at all stations, nos. 48 and 47 stop only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter, camden sunction and Tumorsylle, Suaner, canden Juneton and Eastover. Passengers for columbia and all points on C & G R R, C, C & A R R, Aiken June-tion and all points beyond, should take So. 48, night express. Separate Pallman sleepers for charleston and Augusta on trains 48 and 47. All trains run solid between charleston and Wilmington. SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD

On and after May 12, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, between Spartanburg and Hendersonville as

UP TRAIN.	
Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanburg 6 00	p m
Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot 6 10	
Leavo Saluda	
Leave Flat Rock 9 15	p n
Arrive Hendersonville 9 36 DOWN MRAIN.	
Leave Hendersonville 8 00	a m
Leave Flat Rock	A DI
Leave Saluda	
Leave Air Line Junction	a m
Arrive R. & D Depot Spartanburg 11 30	
Trains on this road run by Air-Line tim	e.

Both trains make connections for Columbia and Charleston via Spartanburg, Union at Columbia; Atlanta and Charlotte by Air Lin JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendent.

CONDENSED TIME CARD

Magnelia Passenger Route. In effect September 14, 1884.

GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Greenwood *5 30 am Arrive Augusta11 30 am	44 00 pm 8 50 pm
Leave Augusta 10 30 am Arrive Atlanta 5 45 pm	9 00 pm 6 40 am
Leave Augusta 11 40 am Arrive Beaufort 5 50 pm " Port Royal 6 05 pm " Chaleston 6 50 pm " Savannah 6 42 pm " Jacksonville 9 00 am	
GOING NORTH.	
Leave Jacksonville 5 30 pm "Savanush 6 55 am "Charleston 610 am Leave Port Royal 7 25 am "Beaufort 7 37 am "Augusta 1 40 pm	
Leave Atlanta	18 50 pm
Leave Augusta	5 40 am
Tickets on sale at Greenwood to at through rates—baggage checker	all points

Daily, except Sunday. W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager. J. N. Bass, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE,

PASSENGER DEPARMMENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884. NEW LINE between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina.

GOING WEST.			INC
	Lv Charleston Ar.	9 45	pm
8 40 "	" Lanes "	8 05	**
9 48 "	· · · · · counter · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	G 55	**
11 00 pm	Ar Columbia Lv.	6 30	**
2 31 "	" Winnsboro "	3 48	46
B 45 "	" Chester "	2 44	
5 35 "	" Yorkville "	1 00	
6 25 "	" Lancaster "	H 00	
5 00 "	" Rock Hill "	2 00	
6 15 "	" Charlotte "	1 00	"
I 13 pm	Ar Newberry Ly	3 02	pin
B 00 "	" Greenwood "	12 48	***
6 50 "	" Laurens "	7 40	. 12
b 18 "	" Anderson "	10 33	**
6 05 "	" Greenville "	9 50	46
T 03 "	" Walhalla "	8 50	44
4 45 "	" Abbeville "	11 00	
6 50 "	" Spartanburg "	1050	"
0 30 4"	" Hendersonville "	8 00	**

COLUMBIA A ND

T. M. EMERSON.

J.F. DIVINE,

Arrive at Hodges

Arrive Anderson ...

" Soncea e.... Arrive at Walhalla Loave Walhalla....

Pendleton

Gen'l Sup't.

GREENVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER
TRAINS will run as herewith indicated upon
this road and its branches.
Daily grant Sundays
Paily, except Sundays. No. 53. UP PASSENGER
Leave Columbia S. C. Junc'n 10 45 p m
" Columbia C. & G. D 11 10 p m
Arrive Alston
William Line Market Mar
" Newberry 1 13 p m
Ninety-Six 2 47 p m
Greenwood
Hodges 3 33 p m
Betton 4 40 p m
Belton 440 p m at Greenville 605 p m No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.
No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.
Leave Greenville at 9 50 a m
Arrive Belton
Hodges
Greenwood
Ninety-Six 1 32 p m
Newberry 8 02 p m
* Columbia C. & G. D 5 15 pm
" Columbia C. & G. D 5 15 pm
Arrive Columbia & C. June'n 5 30 p m
BPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAIL BOAD.
NO. 53. UP PASSENGER.
Leave Alston
" Union 2 55 mm
" Union 3 55 pm Spartanburg, S.U.&C.depot 5 50 pm
NO. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.
Y C. DOWN PASSENGER.
Lave Spart'g R. & D. Hepot 10 35 a m
Spart & S. U. & C. Dapot 10 30 a m
Union
Arrive at Alston
LAURENS BAILBOAD.
Leave Newberry 3 30 pm
Arrive at Laurens C. H 6 50 p m
Leave Laurens C. II
Arrive at Nowberry 11 10 p m
ABBEVILLE BRANCH.
Leave Hodges 3 45 p m
Arrive at Abbeville 445 nm
Leave Abbeville 11 00 a m
Arrive at Hadray 19 00

Arrive Seneca . Pendleton 10 33 a Arrive at Belton CONNECTIONS. A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and Divided to the control of the co all points north thereof. B. With Asheville and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina. C. With Atlanta and Charlotte div Richmond and Danville railway

Grante div Richmond and Danville raily for Atlanta and all points south and west.

Standard Eastern Time.

G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

D. CARDWSLL, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

SOUTH CAROLINA
RAILWAY COMPANY
Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1884, at
2 35 a m, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice, "Eastern time:'

Columbia Division-Daily. Leave Columbia. 7 48 a m 5 27 p m Due at Charleston 12 20 p m 9 38 p m Leave Charleston 7 00 a m 4 30 p m 4 30 p m 9 22 a m Due at columbia11 00 p m Camden Division-Daily except Sundays. Leave Columbia. Due Camden.... 5 27 p n 8 25 p n . 12 55 p m . 7 15 a m Leave Augusta

Connections Made at Columbia with Columbia and Green-ville railread by train arriving at 1100 a.m. and departing at 527 p.m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Au-

gusta railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads. At Charleston with steamers for New York on Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river; also, with Charleston and Savannah Railroad to and from Savannah and all points in Florida.

and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail roads to and from all points West and South; at Blackville to and from all points on Barniel Blackville to and from tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to

D. McQueen, Agent, Columbia, S. C. John B. Peck, General Manager, D. C. Allen, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't

-		
12	ICHMOND AND DANVILLE	COMMON CHARLE
-	• RAI	LROAD.
1	Passenger Department On and	after Aug
ıı.	1884, passenge il service	on the A
me	C. Division will be as follows:	
	Northward. No. 51*	No. 53
Pi	eve Atlanta 4 40 p m	8 40 a 11
rr	ive Gainesville 6 57 p m	10 35 a n
	Lula a 7 25 p m	11 01 a n
	Rabun Gap june b. 8 12 p m	11 30 a n
	Tuccon c 8 54 p m	12 04 p n
	Seneca City d 9 59 n in	1 00 p n
	Central 10 32 p m	1 52 p n
	Liberty 10 53 p m	2 13 p n
	Easley	2 27 p n
	Greenville c 11 42 p m	2 47 p n
	Spartanburg f 1 01 a m	3 56 p n
	Gastonia y 3 20 a m	5 54 p n
	charlotte h 4 10 a m	6 40 p n
	Southward. No. 50*	No. 52
le:	ive charlotte 1 45 a m	1 00 p n
	iveGastonia 2 30 a m	1 45 p n
	Spartanburg 4 28 a m	3 45 p n
	Greenville 5 43 a m	4 55 p n
	Easley 6 17 a m	5 26 p n
	Liberty 6 34 a m	5 42 p n
	central 6 55 a m	6 00 p n
	Seneca city 7 33 a m	7 36 p n
	Тоссоа 8 40 я m	7 35 p n
	Rabun Gap june 934 a ni	8 30 p n
	Lula 10 09 n m	8 59 p n
	Gainesville 10 36 a m	9 25 p n
	Atlanta 1 00 p m	11 30 a n
*	Express. † Mail.	
ŀ	reight trains on this road all car	ry passen
ger	s; passenger trains run throug	to Dan

ville and connect with Virginia Midland railville and connect with verging and and ran-way to all eastern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Richmond at 1 p m and No. 51 arrives there at 4 p m; 52 leaves Richmond at 2.28 a m, 53 arrives there

Buffet Sleeping Cars without change: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New ork and Atlanta, via Washington and Danville, Greensboro and Asheville; on trains Nos. 52 and 53, Richmond and Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Orleans. Through tickets on sale at Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartanburg and Gainesville to all points south, southwest, north and east. A connects with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; b with N. E. to and from Tallulah Falls; Davis, but still he was entitled to a fair versy. and Bowersville; d with Blue Ridge to and from Walhalla; e with C. and G. to and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston and Columbia; f with A. & S. and S., U. & C. to and from Hendersonville, Alston, &c.; g with Chester and Lenoir to and from Chester, Yorkville and Dallas; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c

EDMUND BERKLEY, Supt. M. Slaughter, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.

A. M. AIKEN,

Cokesbury P. O., S. C., is duly authorized and licensed for Abbeville to write risks or

Dwellings and Furniture, Barns, Stades and Contents, (including live stock) Stores, Warehouses and Stocks Therein, Churche Mills and Cotton (baled,)

in the Liverpool and London and Globe In-surance Co., against loss or damage by FIRE; in the Rochester German Insurance Co., against loss or damage by FIRE or LIGHT-Pates low; companies solvent; no litiga-tion. For particulars, address as above.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

MRS. M. W. THOMAS, Proprietress. Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

D. L. MABRY,

Atorney and Counsellor at Law.

ABEVILLE C. H., S. C. Office formerly occupied by Judge Thomson.

L. W. PERRIN. T. P. COTHRAN.

DERRIN & COTHRAN,

Attorneys at Law.

Abbeville S. C. W. C. BENET, JAS. H. RICE, L. W. SMITH. Abbeville. Ninety-Six, Abbeville,

RENET, RICE & SMITH. Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to them.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

. 12 00 pm

7 03 p m

GRRENVILLE, S. C. THE ONLY TWO-CLASS HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

W. R. WHITE, PROPRIETOR. R. C. WILLIAMS,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Millions Love Him

DEFENDING MR. DAVIS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Debate on the Resolution to Print Gen. Sherman's "Historical" Documents-Spirited, but Courteous, Retorts of Southern Senators to the Coarse Abuse of Sherman, Ingalls and Other Exasperated Republi-

Washington, January 12 .- The Chair calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for a copy of Sherman. he historical statement concerning the public policy of the executive departnent of the Confederate States, filed by Jen. Sherman.

Senator Harris said, that if Senator lawleythought any action of the Senate was proper, with regard to the paper or papers referred to, he would not object to the call, but if no such action was to be taken he could see no object in the call for the papers. They were in the posssession of the war department and would appear in the "Rebellion Record." He had examined the papers at the war department. They consisted of a somewhat voluminous argument by Gen. Sherman of his side of a personal issumade through the newspapers between himself and Jefferson Davis.

Senator Hawley said he had presumed complete and not a partial edition of them published.

Senator Harris had not the slightes objection to the publication of the papers, but he saw no reason whyy the should be sent to the Senate to be merely printed as an ex-Senatorial document and then slumber there.

Senator Hawley said that the papers related to the last year of the war, and would not probably be published in the "Rebellion Record" for a couple of years to come.

Senator Harris doubted the propriety

of calling for the papers. Senator Vest regretted the introduc tion of the resolution, not that he would itself, indirectly at least, a party to the controversy that had been going on in the public press. His feelings toward Gen. Sherman were of the kindest character, and he believed he was his personal friend. There might be a great learing, and it was but justice to him to say that the adoption of the resolution would indirectly commit the Senate to the other side of the controhis friends. It was said that Gen. Sherman had stated that the late war had originated in secession and that he had seen a letter from a gentleman once Gevernor of one of the Confederate States and now a member of this Senate, which stated that Jefferson Davis had threatened to coerce any of the Southern States that might attempt to secode from the Confederacy. Mr. Davis is thereby given his expression of disbelief in States Rights, and falsifying the very issue upon which the Southern States had gone into the war. When Mr. Davis heard of this statement he said that no such letter existed and pronounced the statement a slander. Gen Sherman said he would answer through the war department. The papers, Senator Vest said, had been published by the press. Was it fair, he asked, was it manly, when Mr. Davis could not be leard on the floor of the Senate unless through the mouth of some one who might choose to espouse and advocate his side of the controversy, to use the Government of the United States and its instrumentalities in a personal controversy? No matter what its merits no good could come of the resolution. It would arouse bitter memories. Jefferson Davis was to-day an old man, broken in fortune and health, but living among a people who honored him. If the resolution were passed it would necessitate on Senator Vest's part a public avowal. for he was a member of the Confederate Senate, that he opposed such of Mr Davis' measures as he thought were not for the welfare of the people of the South, but it would also necessitate the avowal that he believed an overwhelming majority of the Southern people believed, and will continue to believe, that Jefferson Davis was as true and loyal to the cause he espoused as ever was wife to husband, as ever was religious devotee

to the god he worshipped. Mr. Davis may

have made mistakes, as who had not

himself recreant to all his past, as well

Still." with their leader in that terrible struggle. Senator George regarded the controversy in question as purely a personal one between two private citizens, and could see no propriety in the intervention of the Senate. He did not think it should throw the weight of its influence

on one side or the other. Senator Conger did not quite understand that it was a contest between two private citizens. He did not see on what authority Jefferson Davis was called a citizen of the United Statos, antly to loyal ears. It was not agreeand thought there was something for laid before the Senate the resolution Mr. Davis to do and for Congres to do the other side of the great controversy heretobefore offered by Senator Hawley, before Mr. Davis could be brought into to say that Jefferson Davis was an honan equality of cltizenship with Gen-

Senator George maintained that, although laboring under political disabilities, Jefferson Davis was still a citizen of the United States. Senator George had his opinion, and a very decided one. with regard to the controversy under discussion, but the passage of the resolution would not help it. He was perfectly satisfied to have that controversy go down to history and be settled according to the judgment of history. He had no fear that anything in that judgment would be adverse to the honor or patriotism of Mr. Davis.

Senator Hawley did not coincide with the view that, by passing his resolution. he did not hesitate to say that, in the appeal was made to the partisan feeling, controversy between Jefferson Davis and for Senators to rise, one after another, into publicity, and he had desired a side all the time. He believed that Gen. Sherman was on the right side, personal, and that Jefferson Davis was beloved by Union.

Senator Harris inquired what good would be accomplished by printing the paper referred to in the resolution.

Senator Hawley said in reply that there was matter in it that to his mind established, beyond controversy, the fact that before the war there had been a conspiracy in Washington, by which certain Senators had decided upon a Confederate Government, had appointed a committee of Senators to go South to he had heard so often expressed by bad motives, and that all the men who the people to secede from this Union. attend to the preliminaries for its forma- Senator Vest. As to the intermediate led in that movement were traitors to We have given up the right of each tion, and agreed that others should remain here to prevent such legislation as had called Ger. Sherman a liar. That oppose the largest publication of the might interfere with the success of the was the plain English of it. In any con-History of the Confederate States, but conspiracy. The matter under consid- troversy between Mr. Davis and Gen. because the Senate would be making eration was no more a personal quarrel Sherman, Senator Ingalls was for Gen. ed it referred to the publication of some fought for them and we lost in that conthan the four year's war for the Union had been a personal quarrel.

Senator Vest then said that Gen. Sherman had stated that he would make his reply to Mr. Davis through the war de-

Senator Morgan inquired whether in the name of common humanity we should dony to Jefferson Davis the right to send his reply to the war department. laboring under political disabilities, it attended the reunion of an army post man than Gen. Sherman. Because of that it was not less true that he was vet beloved by millions in the United States. While it may be true that Mr. Davis acted in open warfare against the United States as President of the Confederacy, it was not true that he was any more distinctly an enemy of the United States than Morgan or other Senators now on this floor had been. Senators were here a dictator in the South. But there was under the Constitution of the United Davis and Gen. Sherman. Gen. Sher-States. There seemed to be a dispo- man simply insisted on his right to class cratic party could not be involved in it, tween the two men? Far from it. He but if they were compelled to take (the speaker) might as well be said, in ground they would take the ground that the same way, to make a personal quarall men should be treated alike, and rel with the descendants of Benedict when the Senate called for papers that Arnold by repeating an historical fact. States should have the right to reply.

ngalls to specify one such occasion. Senator Ingalls replied that the occasions had been frequent when the Senadebate in the Senate taken sides with his character, his honor or integrity, he Jefferson Davis. They had always en- was bound by his calling to make dorsed him, always approved his course an explanation to the proper authority wrong in his record that would convince honor was not just. There was, thereand a patriot, and the Senator from Ala- Jefferson Davis and Gen. Shern.an, but bama (Morgan) and the Senator from there were some statements of a very Missouri (Vest) had now taken occasion striking character involved, which the terrible ordeal through which he to-day who loved Jefferson Davis and to had produced resolutions passed by the memory of common hardships, com- States which were about to participate ment, saying it was a matter between as to his hopes of the future, as an hon- mon privations and common calamities. in rebellion, in which they resolved himself and Mr. Davis, not a matter for orable man, if he did not state here and We had just witnessed the spectacle of that they would organize a government the press. Its personality was estab-

and a patriot, by the votes of those who loved Jefferson Davis. So long as men were found to stand on the floor of the Senate and declare that Jefferson Davis was a man of honor and a patriot and vent any legislation that might hinder saying that he would coerce a Southern that there were milliona of men in this country who loved him to-day, it would that was not conspiracy what in the the Confederacy. be in vain to stand upon the rostrum in name of God was it? Gen. Sherman the political forum and declare to the had also produced a letter from Aleck people of the United States that the animosities engendered by the war had been buried forever. It did not sound pleasable statement to men who had been on orable man and a patriot. It did not sound well to be told that, among the people whom we were called on to recognize as brothers united by the bonds of cemented union, there were millions of people to-day that loved Jefferson Davis. It was not pleasant to have that statement continually flaunted in our faces, paraded on the floor of the Senate, announced to the people by Senators who had taken the oath of allegiance and had been relieved of their political | Senator Sherman asked should not these disabilities. He (Ingalls) had heard the Senator from Missouri (Vest) frequently allude with something of apparent pride and satisfaction to the part he played in the probable termination of the rebelthe politics of the Southern Confederacy. There was no occasion for such allusions. the Senate would be taking sides in It did not concern the argument of eventful establishment of despotism in consent of the people engaged in it, and a private quarrel. Personally, however, questions before the Senate, when no the Southern States. that the papers would find their way Gon. Sherman, he was on Gen. Sherman's and dwell upon the fact that they had thing unkind of him, did not desire to been members of the Confederate Senate, political and military, in the war for the the Southern people, and that he had in this country of ours at any time with- all the eventful scenes of the struggle been actuated by the sentiments of a in a thousand years that in the war and Gen. Sherman then was simply misinman of honor and a patriot. Referring before the war Jefferson Davis was a formed. No letter of the character reto Senator Vest's allusion to his membership of the Confederate Senate, Senator Ingalls remarked that so far as the

State of Missouri was concerned, Sena-Senate, as the State of Missouri was not my solemn protest. Whenever the moloyal people of Missouri Senator Ingalls controversy under discussion, Mr. Davis this country of ours."

loyal people of the country be.

Senator Sherman said that from a feel-

his relations to one of the parties to the say that he had no objection to any pubpartment. Of course, therefore, the controversy, he would have preferred lication that would throw light upon the from Kansas (Ingalls) could indulge in diversity of opinion about Jefferson paper was part of the personal contro- not speaking on it, but some Senators true character of the movement for the no debate without becoming personal. seemed to treat it as controversy between separation of the States of the South two citizens. It would be a matter of from those of the North. He would surprise to Gen. Sherman that it was of that character. Gen. Sherman had stated lution had it not been for the remarks of that of being a common scold the that he did not know Mr. Davis personversy, maintained by Gen. Sherman and While it may true that Mr. Davis was ally. Gen. Sherman had by invitation was not less true that he was any less a and in the course of some impromptu remarks, as reported by the newspapers, perhaps correctly enough, said he regarded Mr. Davis as not only a rebel but a conspirator, and that he had seen certain letters and papers while on his Senator been brought to the attention of with matchless deeds the valor and hemarch through Georgia, tending to show that Davis while the war was progress- the publication in the press, and which ing had abandoned his State's Rights went not only to the extremities of civ convictions, and had become practically representing other States, and were here no personal controversy between Mr. sition to make the question before the Mr. Davis as a conspirator and a traitor. Senate a party question. The Demo- Did that make a personal quarrel bewould have the effect of wounding the Mr. Davis had written a bitter article, reputation of any man in the United not addressed to Gen. Sherman, but substantially giving him the lie. Gen-Senator Ingalls said that whenever any eral Sherman did not respond to that question arose in which Jefferson Davis article by any letter to Davis or to any was involved the Democratic party newspapaper. He did the very oppowould be found on the side of Jefferson site. He was still in every sense an Davis. He had heard the Senator from officer of the army, even though on the Alabama (Morgan) repeatedly air the retired list. He was subject to the into an allegation and charge against Jefsame sentiments that he had expressed President's orders. As an army officer, therefore, he properly gave to his mili-Senator Morgan challenged Senator tary superior the reasons for every assertion he had made. This he was bound to do. When an officer of the army, whether retired or not, had any tor from Alabama (Morgan) and his asso- insult put upon him or any thing which ciates of the Democratic party had in among gentlemen would reflect upon and had declared that there was nothing to show that the imputation upon his Davis and Gen. Sherman. It was out posterity that he was not a man of honor fore no personal controversy between to inform the Senate that there were ought to be put on the official records Who would not have made mistakes in millions of people in the United States of the Government. Gen. Sherman terviewed by a representative of the passed? But Senator Vest would hold whom Jefferson Davis was endeared by Democratic Senators from Southern Davis' denial, refused to make a state

Messrs. Davis, Slidell and Mallory, to should remain in Congress so as to prehad abandoned his States Rights doc-Confederate States. The letter was captured in the hands of Herschel V. Johndressed. Senator Sherman had seen the Mr. Davis had demanded the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Davis was now an old man. Sen-Never, I trust.

Whenever, in my presence, Jefferson did. tor Vest had not been accredited to that Davis is treated as a patriot I must enter out of the Union. In the name of the tives and causes of the war are called in rendered upon all the questions which question I must assert that it was a protested against the sentiments which causeless rebellion, entered upon with

Senator Lamar said he had but just stepped into the chamber and had not We have given up, sir, the right to conheard the resolution read. He presum-Sherman, and so, he said, would all the papers relating to the war now on file troversy, but no man shall in my presin the war department.

Without knowing, he said, the posiing of personal delicacy growing out of tion occupied by his friends, he would phatic denial." have-given his vote silently on the resothe Senator from Ohio (Sherman) punishment for which was a ducking, That speech was marked by flagrant in- He would not, however, prescribe such accuracy in the statement of the issue a punishment for the Senator from Kanbetween General Sherman and Mr. Davis. The issue between those two distinguished men was not that which the diers who fought for the Confederacy Senator from Ohio had represented, and the issue between them had not by that slept side by side, having illustrated the people of the North. According to roism of both sections. Above them ilization, the question was not merely that the secession of the Southern States was the result of a conspiracy That question, as the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had properly remarked, was a question of historical truth, and was to be ascertained and decided by the facts of history as read by future generations. Whether it was the conspiracy of a few ambitious individuals or the uprising of a whole people to preserve, as they thought, their autonomy and their institutions, was a question which Mr. Lamar was willing should be remitted to the verdict of posterity. No Senator had kinder feelings for Gen. Sherman or more respect for his military sagacity or genius than had Mr. Lamar. but General Sherman had been betrayed by his feelings and by misinformation ferson Davis which he could not sustain, which no man could ever sustain and which was not the truth. That al legation was that he saw a letter from Jefferson Davis asserting that if Southern State should secede from the Confederacy he would put it down by military coercion of the Confederate Government. There was no question of historical fact in relacion to the character of that movement as between Mr side the record, and when the Senator from Ohio said there was no personal controversy between these two distinguished gentlemen his statement came in direct conflict with the assertions of Gen. Sherman himself, who, when in- being the inter-State Commerce bill, but press in St. Louis with regard to Mr.

no light whatever on the naked, bald iscarry into execution in the South the sue of fact whether Gen. Sherman saw a plan adopted, and that other Senators letter written by Jefferson Davis to a Senator now in the United States Senate, or delay the proposed measures. If State if it should attempt to secede from

"I assert, sir," said Senator Lamar, "that no such letter is in existence, and Stephens, the associate of Mr. Davis in in my opinion no such letter was ever which Mr. Stephens says that Mr. Davis written. In saying that," he continued, "I wish to disclaim here any reflection trines, and that he was seeking to subvert | whatsoever upon the veracity of Gen. thevery Government established by the Sherman. That is not my purpose. What I do mean to say is that he has been misled and misinformed, and when son, of Georgia, to whom it was ad- the truth comes before him that he has made an assertion even against a politioriginal and knew it to be Stephens' cal enemy which he cannot sustain, it handwriting. Again, Gen. Sherman had would comport better with his high produced a letter from Mr. Davis to the character and position to acknowledge Confederate Congress marked "secret," an inadvertent and unintentional injuskept in the Rebel archives and found by tice than to change the issue before an officer of the United States army the American people and raise a queswhen Richmond was captured. In this tion as to the character of the Secession movement.

As a reason for his belief, Senator Lamar said that he had been throughout a papers be printed? Did they not show friend of Mr. Davis, and had been often the motives that led to the great civil in consultation with him, and if Mr. war? Did they not tend to show that Davis varied his opinion from the beginning of the Secession controversy lion, even if the United States arms had to the end, and to their importance of not suppressed it, would have been the maintaining the movement upon the not upon any force, his most intimate friends were ignorant of any such resoator Sherman did not desire to say any. lution of opinion. No man had stood more firmly than Mr. Davis by the docwound his feelings, but, Great God, trine that it should be a government said the Senator, will it ever be disputed based upon consent, not force, through conspirator and a traitor to his country ? ferred to was ever written by Mr. Davis, for no such letter could have been Later, Senator Sherman added: written by entertaining the views he

> "One other thing, sir," said Lamar, in conclusion, "we, of the South, have surdivided the two sections in that controversy. We have given up the right of State to judge for itself of infractions of the Constitution and mode of redress. trol our own domestic institutions. We ence call Jefferson Davis a traitor without my responding with a stern and em-

> Senator Vest said that the Senator That Senator was a verbal an oral terror. One of the offences known to the old common law was sas. The Confederate States, Senator Vest continued, were dead. The soland those who fought for the Union might be put the ancient epitaph :

"The knights are dust, Their swords are rust, Their souls with God, we trust,"

and with that there should be an end of acrimonious discussion of the issues involved in that terrible conflict, but the Senator from Kansas sought to impute to Senators disloyalty to the oath that was taken to the Constitution of the United States. The Senator had said that he (Vest) had been in the habit of alluding in a spirit of boastfulness to the fact that he had been a member of the Confederate Senate. It was not true. The records would show that he had made such allusions upon only two occasions. Once in his eulogy upon Senator Hill, with whom he had served in the Confederate Senate, and again today in order to assume a full share of the responsibility which was sought in certain quarters to be put upon Mr. Davis. The Senator from Kansas had said that he (Vest) had received his credentials from the Governor of the State of Missouri, elected by a majority of 35,-000 in a time of profound peace, and his election was by a Legislature elected in a time of peace. He would say now to the Senator from Kansas that his (Vest's

would know what he meant. The hour of 2 o'clock arriving the matter went over till to-morrow, and the Chair laid formally before the Senate the unfinished legislative business, it was displaced by a motion for the con sideration of executive business.

credentials to the Confederate Senate, as

also those of the United States Senate.

had never been disputed by his own con-

stituents, and the Senator from Kansas

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