

North and South.

The Journal of Commerce, reviewing the condition of political parties, and showing them to be divided into various factions, Free-soil, Abolition, &c., says:

"It would be a proud spectacle to see the Southern States, after the severe contests from which they have lately come, form together on a high basis, and show their disregard and contempt of old and worn out associations. The exhibition of fierce party spirit among them strikes the mind unpleasantly,—much in the way in which it is affected when a widow, fresh from her husband's grave, enters into a new alliance. Much depends on their firmness and patriotism. The men here who look to them for strength and support in their political action, can scarcely stand alone. If the National Whigs and Democrats are to be handed over, as were the friends of the Missouri compromise, to the political executioners in the Seward and Van Buren faction, it determines the course of others in a crisis like that through which the country has passed."

The Express treating of the Presidency and Whig candidate, says:

"We repeat that it is our deliberate, sober conviction, that if Gen. Scott be run blind,—as the schemers in Washington now intend to have him run,—Vermont will be the only electoral vote he will have for the Presidency. We do not say this is a spirit of threat—for we have ourselves great confidence in the principles of General Scott, and have reason to know, that he, himself, is a friend of the compromise bills,—but we cannot persuade our people, that running him North, to repeal the fugitive slave law, and running him South against that repeal, will not again bring into Congress just such consequences as those of 1850, which for weeks could not choose a Speaker even,—and whose sittings at last became so alarming, as to jeopardize the peace and the very existence of the Union. We may try to persuade them to the contrary,—but the effort will be all in vain, and we shall all perish as politicians in the attempt."

To show our sincerity, we need only add, that if the Northern States, as represented in the National convention, are permitted by any considerable portion of our Southern countrymen to go into convention and put up Gen. Scott, without any declaration of principles on the fugitive slave provision of the Constitution, we shall certainly go, as at present advised, for General Scott, with our section of the Union. We repeat, we shall never fight Southern battles upon Northern ground, if the South is not united on the field of action. General Scott personally we have no objection to, and we can support him without any sacrifice of principle—nay, even with confidence in him as a man. But the tail that will come on with him as the candidate of unknown constitutional principle, is of just such men as surrounded, enveloped and Galvanized the administration of Gen. Taylor,—and they are such men as can never administer the government of this country."

THE CHEESE TRADE OF CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette notices the fact that the receipt of cheese at that place for the last year was nearly nine millions of pounds, and gives the following account of the humble commencement of the business: "In 1823, Messrs. Baldwin & Granger, enterprising traders, on the R. & R. brought to Cincinnati, in a large skiff, about 1500 pounds of Cheese. After stopping a few weeks, they sold a small part of the cargo; then dropped down to Louisville and other small towns on the river, and peddled out the balance, which required three months' time in all. The next year they loaded a small flatboat with about four tons of Cheese, and started for Cincinnati; after stopping at our landing for three days, they sold half of one Cheese and gave the other half to an old acquaintance.—They then started for Louisville, where they stopped two weeks, selling about one ton. The remainder they divided, taking half to Nashville, and half up the Tennessee river to Florence, Alabama. After great exertions, the lot at Nashville was sold in about a month, but that at Florence was not closed up for five months; and just one year elapsed from the time of purchase before the account was closed up by receipt of proceeds."

THE RABUN GAP RAILROAD.—We perceive from a communication in The Southern Patriot, that the survey of the Rabun Gap Railroad was commenced last week at Greenville, by Messrs. Banks, Waters Cunningham and Lee, a corps of Engineers sent out by Judge O'Neal, the President of the Greenville and Columbia Company. The Company started from a connexion with the survey of the road from Greenville to Anderson, and have found a most excellent line to Seneca River, which they cross at Fort Hill. It is the intention of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Banks, to run this line to the Stump House Mountain, and then turn back and run a line from Anderson, by the way of Swan's Ferry, to the same point. Mr. Banks has examined the Stump House Mountain, and thinks he can get over it without more difficulty than is usually met with in a hilly country. It is said that so far they have been running at a grade of forty feet.—States Rights Republican.

FRENCH TEMPERANCE.—It may appear strange that in a country where wine is almost a common beverage, drunkenness is rare, but such appears to be the fact, if we can rely on the statement of Thurlow Weed, editor of the Albany Evening Journal. Writing from Nice, under date of January 10th, he thus speaks of the absence of drunkenness among French people where wine is freely used:

"Crossing France in one direction, from Boulogne to Nice we have travelled 800 miles as pleasantly and quietly, as you travel along the Valley of the Connecticut river. I have not even seen, through all the cities and towns, the slightest disorder or even ill will. Nor have I, in all these places, during five weeks, seen five drunken persons. Indeed, I cannot remember but one decided case. And yet every body drinks wine. Some also drink brandy, but seldom to excess. There is an absence here, however, of all those attractive mixtures and 'livings,' known at home as 'punches,' 'juleps,' 'cobblers,' 'cocktails,' etc., etc., which beguile our young men into habits which so often end in ruin. Here there are few rummies, and consequently few rowdies."

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the brig American, Captain Maloney, from Vera Cruz on the 6th instant, we have dates from the City of Mexico to the 4th inst.

Great excitement had been created in the capital by the pardon granted by the Congress to the three assassins of Dr. Beistegu. The Congress was assailed on all hands for this act of weakness; the journals unanimously speak of it as a direct attack on society, and the respectable citizens of Mexico had nearly all purchased arms to defend their persons against the hordes of bandits whom this pardon has almost legally authorized to commit murder.

A conspiracy against the Government was discovered about the 24th ult. by two of the conspirators revealing the plot. Dr. Betancourt and several others implicated were arrested.

A newspaper published at Jalapa, announces that the Government has ordered the commanding general in the State of Vera Cruz, to proceed with his aids and a body of troops to the bar at the mouth of the river Coatzacoalcas, to finish the fortifications already commenced there. The cause assigned is, the fear of an invasion of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by a body of Americans, who under the name of "laborers," and to the number of 500 men are to leave New Orleans under the command or guidance of the masters of the Saravia and Almagres, which vessels were seized at the mouth of the above river some months ago.

A quarrel has arisen between the Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz and the Mexican Congress. The former insists upon a greater reduction of the tariff of 1845 than the 10 per cent. allowed by the national senate. The Senate will allow this reduction of 10 per cent. but refuses to do away with any of the duties. The lower house of Congress, on the contrary, is in favor of abolishing some of the duties. The question was not settled. Congress would undoubtedly soon pass a law authorizing the States on the North-eastern frontier to combine for the purpose of the common defence against the inroads of the hordes of Indians. The States of Zacatecas and Durango, besides being ravaged by the savages, are suffering from the visitations of a general famine.

A subscription has been started in the city of Mexico for the relief of the people of Durango. Senor Majica, Governor of the State of Puebla, has again resigned.

The bridge of the "Plan del Rio," destroyed during the last war, is to be rebuilt at Government expense.

On the 24th ult. the day the telegraph was to commence working between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, the wires were cut. Good omen for the future! The line will reach the city of Mexico during the present month.

A little steambot, called the Esperanza, is running between the city of Mexico and Chalco.

A consignment of \$1,400,000, under the escort of Gen. Morilla and troops, left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 24th ult.

Senor Alonzo Aznar de Perez, Deputy from Yucatan, died in the city of Mexico on the 24th. N. O. P.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—Advice from Galveston to the 10th inst., have been received by the New-Orleans Picayune, from which we learn that the whigs of Western Texas held a convention at Houston on the 6th inst., at which resolutions were passed affirming the compromise, in favor of river and harbor improvements by Congress, and declaring Millard Fillmore the first choice of the Whigs of the State for the Presidency.

The Comptroller of the State has accepted bids for \$100,000 of the million of the U. S. Five per cent. bonds offered for sale by the State. The following are the terms: The Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston takes \$100,000 at four per cent. premium, exclusive of interest, payable in Galveston viz: \$25,000 on the 1st of June, and \$50,000 on the 15th of June. S. M. Searson takes \$100,000 at two per cent. payable at Austin within thirty days, and Corcoran & Rogers take \$600,000, payable in New-York—\$250,000 in ten days, \$250,000 in twenty days, and \$100,000 in thirty days, at \$5.91, \$5.92 \$5.93, \$5.94 and \$5.95 per cent. on each \$100,000.

The Treasurer of Texas paid out nearly \$600,000 in bonds previous to the 1st of May.

Reason why the Tehuantepec Treaty was rejected by the Mexican Congress.—Letter from President Arista to President Fillmore.—A special despatch from Washington to the N. York Herald, states on the authority of a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Mexico, that previous to the rejection of the Tehuantepec treaty, it had been intimated to the American minister, Mr. Letcher, that the Mexican Government was willing to grant the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the New Orleans Company, if they would cease to press the Garay grant claim—a claim which the Mexican people were unanimously opposed to, not only on the ground of its expiration, but that it was obtained by bribery, and conveyed a vast quantity of land (ten leagues on both sides of the road) for the purpose of colonization. Mr. Letcher informed the president of the Tehuantepec Company of this intimation, but received no answer from him; and immediately on the rejection of the treaty, Mr. L. addressed the Mexican government the ultimatum of the government of the U. States, which declared that the Tehuantepec treaty, recognizing the validity of the Garay grant must be confirmed by the Mexican government. No other arrangement would for a moment be listened to. Under these circumstances, President Arista addressed himself directly to President Fillmore, of which the correspondent says:

He acknowledges the weakness of Mexico and the greatness of the United States, and makes a touching appeal to the magnanimity of a great nation, not to force a wrong upon a weak people. He declares there must be some mysterious influence which induces the United States to endeavor to force Mexico to ratify a treaty reviving a defunct grant. He says that the government and people of Mexico have every desire to throw open the Tehuantepec communication, and instances the fact that the day previous to his writing, a bill had been introduced into the Mexican Congress authorizing the government to offer the right of way across the Isthmus to any company which would build a road; but as for the Garay grant, it would not be recognized, even if the United States forced Mexico to the

full extent of the threat contained in the ultimatum—war.

It is impossible to believe that Mr. Letcher has not exceeded instructions in pressing Mexico too close to the wall, and there is little doubt but that the appeal of Arista will bring about a peaceable settlement.

The new Mexican Minister who is said to have just arrived in Washington with special reference to this and other matters, possibly brought this letter of Gen. Arista with him, and has ere this delivered it to the President.

The Homestead Bill.

The Washington Republic, says of the Homestead Bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives:

"A perusal of it leaves an impression that there is a rather material discrepancy between the first and sixth sections. The first provides that any person who is the true head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or who had become a citizen prior to January last, shall be entitled, free of cost, to one hundred and sixty acres of land on condition of occupancy for five years.

The sixth section enacts, however, that any individual now resident in this country, and who, before seeking benefit from this bill shall declare his intention to become a citizen, shall be also entitled to a free grant on the condition specified. This provision clearly nullifies the restriction imposed by the first clause.

Two other features of the bill are these, that it excludes from its benefits parties already in the possession of land, or who may sell land with an intention to obtain a free grant; and that the land acquired under its regulations shall not be held liable for debts contracted prior to the issuance of the patent.

HOMESTEAD BILL.—The National Intelligencer thus expresses itself in reference to this bill.

Before the adjournment on Wednesday, the bill for the universal largess of the Public Domain, to all headless comers was forced through the House by a vote of almost two to one; too large, it is true, but far less of a majority than had been anticipated. Who indeed but an obstinately brave man, in a body subject (as the House is) to biennial renovation, would dare to vote against a Bill which makes a donation from the Treasury—for that is the true end and effect of the Bill—to the amount of Hundreds of Millions of Dollars to persons whose poverty from whatever cause arising, is their only ground of title to it? To resist so apparently popular a measure, though demonstrably an unwise prodigality in itself, and so certain, as like effect follows like cause to convert this Republic sooner or later, into a despotism or anarchy—against so popular a measure as this what but the stoutest nerves could enable any Representative of the People to stand up.

In times of danger to the Republic heretofore, we have called to the people to "Look to the Senate!" A crisis which is to determine the fate of the Republic—we do not mean immediately, of course, but consequently—is presented by the passage by the House of Representatives of this bill to strip the nation of the domain which is the basis of its credit and its power; and that passage accomplished by turning its back on all the legitimate and important measures for the public good, which it has, as if systematically, neglected for the previous six months of the session. This crisis appeals to the Senate with a greater solemnity than any that has ever heretofore arisen in the history of this Government. For who does not see that this bill is but the entering wedge to further and total dispossession of the public domain? And who does not see that—the public domain once exhausted by these gratuitous donations—the next thing in order will be the distribution of the landed property of land owners among those who own none, or not enough to satisfy them, with all the conceits and consequences which follow in the train of such agrarian measures? Those gentlemen who support this measure, we are satisfied, fear no such consequences. But he who has no latent apprehension of them must have read the history of the Republics of old with other eyes than ours, and in a sense entirely different from that in which they were understood by their ancestors who, in framing the Government of this Republic, adapted its parts, and restricted its grants of power, with a determined purpose to guard it from the errors and corruptions which led to their downfall.

We cannot conclude these few remarks without directing the attention of our readers to the fact that a bill of this consequence was passed by a vote which shows that some seventy members were either absent, or being present, did not vote upon the question.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—An inquest was held early yesterday morning, on the premises known as No. 12 East Bay-street, a few doors south of Vandenberg's wharf, on the body of a young man, name JAMES W. ELMORE, about 25 years of age. The deceased, it appeared in evidence, resided with his mother, and reached home on Sunday night about 12 o'clock. Having partaken of some tea furnished by his mother, young ELMORE retired to his room in the third story, and nothing was seen or heard of him until early the next morning, when, in going into the yard, she beheld the lifeless body of her son, stretched on the pavement beneath the window, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—Charleston Courier.

DEATH OF A. H. PORCHER.—We regret to see by the Winstboro Register of yesterday that Mr. A. H. Porcher, formerly of this town, died at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. T. S. Dubose, in Fairfield, on Sunday evening last.

Mr. Porcher was a young man highly esteemed and respected in our community, and had made many warm personal friends during his sojourn with us.—South Carolinian.

EXTRA FLOUR IN BALTIMORE.—The Legislature of Maryland has just passed a law, which goes into effect immediately, making it the duty of the general inspector of flour in the city of Baltimore to cause all barrels of flour of a superior quality to that which is denominated and branded as superfine, and not of the quality of family, to be branded extra. The standard of this grade is to be procured in the same manner as the standard of family flour is now obtained.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

The receipts of Cotton since our last have been light; the article continues to advance—prices ranging from 7 to 9 1-2. Charleston quotations, 7 to 9 7-8.

The Hon. W. F. DESSAUER, who was appointed by the Executive to fill out the unexpired term of the Hon. R. B. RUTTER, took his departure from Columbia on Wednesday last, for Washington.

Original Articles.

We would be glad if some of our correspondents would take it into their heads to favor us with some specimens of their lucubrations, as we are in great want of original matter. Small favors thankfully received, and larger ones in proportion to their merits.

Will not our correspondents, "Agricola," "Timon," and others favor us at least occasionally?

Liberality.

There is great danger that some of the Patent Medicine Proprietors will break themselves, if we should accept the very liberal offers which they make us to advertise their nostrums. We have certain terms, and if these gentlemen desire to advertise through the columns of our paper they must do so only upon the conditions which we make. When we become non compos mentis, it will be quite time enough to accept the terms which some Patent Medicine venders dictate.

Life is made up of inequalities, and it is wrong to say that we should not strive to improve our condition, socially and morally, because we do not possess those advantages which others may enjoy, over us. We are to improve all that is given us—where much is given much is reasonably expected. But he who has only one talent committed to his trust is not responsible for the improvement of five talents.

Vera menas much disposed to improve the golden moments of life as they are to waste with sinful extravagance each precious hour, how much good might be accomplished for the moral improvement of the world, and how much evil might be avoided. But we regret that a growing disposition is manifested by a large number of persons to see how near they may approach to evil without violating the laws of society, how little good they can do, and how useless they can be to the world. No man liveth to himself, is as true as any part of the divine record. Therefore, the example which we set to those around us must be either for good or evil.

No man or woman who has a reasonable share of intelligence, or who is blessed with a reflecting mind and proper judgment, should be willing to live, without doing something for the good of their fellow beings. And yet, in every day life we see hundreds who seem to be indifferent upon all matters save the accomplishment of their own selfish ends and gratification of their desires—so many who lead aimless lives, and who live for themselves, solely without a care or thought for others. The examples which we have of many of the great and illustrious men of our country, show us that prominent traits in their characters were to make others around them happy, by precept and example. Our own Washington, Franklin, and a host of others, were those who were not ashamed to stop by the way and give a word of comfort and encouragement to the poor unfortunate child of misfortune. How many do so now-a-days? Alas! there are but few! Men haven't time for acts of charity. Charity!—the term is almost obsolete; there is too little charity in the world. We have heard the remark, such an one is a good fellow, but (ah! this is a wicked world,) I am afraid he is ruining himself. And wherefore? Because he is too fond of a social glass. And yet, my dear friends, although you know the peculiar temptations and trials of this good fellow—that he cannot touch the glass without taking too much—you ask him up to drink with you, and when he drinks and becomes drunk, and dies a drunkard, then you chide him for his folly.

There should be more practical, effective charity, for those who turn away from strong drink; they should not be regarded with feelings other than friendship and good will; don't say I hope he will stick to his pledge—but (we tell you this is a bad word) I am afraid he won't. Many good fellows have been induced to leave the cup; but who, not having moral courage, have gone again to drinking, and have died ruined drunkards. Men should be careful of their words and actions; it may seem a small matter to abuse, and attempt to ridicule (it is only an attempt) those who are the pledged friends of Temperance. There is in the bosom of every honest man who strives to do his duty, a consciousness that he is right, which enables him to stand up, as a tower of strength, against all the shafts which ridicule may level against him. We do not like our friends the less, because they do not agree precisely with us, but we say it is but reasonable that we should like them better, if they would join our crusade against the enemy of man, and against wickedness in high places.

Godey's Lady's Book.

With its accustomed promptness we have received Godey for June in advance of the month. The present is a double number of 112 pages, with several admirable engravings, and a large amount of reading matter. Mr. Godey's Book has, for a long time, ranked among the very best literary magazines in the country; and time, instead of impairing the vigor and beauty of its pages, but seems to develop more fully its merits.

The Baltimore Sun of the 15th, notices a bill before the Maryland Legislature, relating to the free colored population in that State, which provides that all free negroes and mulattoes who shall be born in the State, after the first day of January, 1855, shall, upon their arrival at the age of twenty-one years, be compelled to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa, or upon their remaining within the State for more than twelve months thereafter, (unless in the hands of the Maryland State Colonization Society) shall be ordered to be sold as slaves for a term of not less than five, nor more than ten years, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the colonization fund of the city of Baltimore. The bill will not probably be passed at this session.

GOV. QUITMAN.—This noble souled General and statesman (says the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 18th) was in Vicksburg during the greater part of yesterday. The General looks well; is in good health; and commands the admiration and esteem of his countrymen wherever he goes. He is a true patriot, a noble man, generous and beloved.

California is wide awake on the subject of Railroads. Among the numerous bills reported in the Senate, on the 15th instant, was one granting land for a road from San Francisco to San Jose.

It is stated at Washington, that Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, is the gentleman fixed upon to fill the editorial chair of the Washington Union vacated by the resignation of Mr. Donelson. Mr. Nicholson's well-known Cass predilections leave but little doubt as to the future course of the Union on the Presidential question.

The city of Nashville has subscribed \$150,000 of Stock to the Nashville and Southern Railroad—a link of the New Orleans and Nashville Road. And the town of Florence has subscribed \$10,000. There is now nearly \$1,000,000 stock subscribed to it.

A fire took place at French's Hotel, New York, on Thursday, by which it was seriously damaged. The loss is estimated at \$70,000. One female employed in the drying room was burned to death. A portion of the walls fell in, and buried one of the firemen in its ruins.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Yesterday both Houses of Congress adjourned on the announcement of the death of the widow of the late President Adams. To-day the President, Cabinet and Congress attended her funeral.

It is stated that Fitz Henry Warren, Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned.

The total value of the foreign exports from Baltimore for the week ending on Thursday were \$116,668.48. The foreign export of breadstuffs for the week comprises 12,367 bbls. of flour, 2,143 bbls. of corn meal, 1700 bushels of corn, and 318 bbls. rye flour.

Eleven barrels and three ten gallon kegs of liquor, just arrived in steamer Boston, were seized at Bangor on the 12th inst.

The commonest kind of laborers in Australia now receive \$40 a week, and it is said that there is employment for hundreds of thousands for years to come.

The New-York Evening Post says that it is now a settled point that the Japanese are "the rest of mankind," which President Taylor so feelingly alluded to in his celebrated message.

There was sleighing in Vermont on Friday, which, it is supposed, will be continued a fortnight later.

Mr. Barrum, with that restless spirit of enterprise by which he is distinguished, has brought up about one half of the city of Bridgeport, (Conn.) and having laid it out, offers to sell at first cost every alternate lot, making the payments, in all cases, to suit the circumstances of the purchasers.

A very stringent bill against free negroes has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, the enforcement of which will drive them out of the State.

The Philadelphia Ledger warns the public against a gold dollar fraud. By some fine and ingenious machinery, it is split in two, about one half of the coin abstracted, and the plundered slices stuck together again, the face of the piece—not the least scarred or injured. A little care will readily detect the fraud. The milling around the edge will be found broken, and very generally a pewter-colored cement may be observed protruding from it. The coin, too, is thin in the middle.

LAWLESSNESS AT RICHMOND.—A large crowd congregated around the Executive mansion at Richmond on Friday night, and offered various demonstrations of disrespect and insult to Governor Johnson, in consequence of his having commuted the punishment of Hatcher, the negro sentenced to be hung. The Legislature has appointed a committee to inquire into the facts concerning the disgraceful affair.

The Occidental Messenger of May 1st, learns by a private letter from Santa Fe, since the April Mail, that Governor Cathoem was not expected to live over a day or two. He had been in ill health.

The editor of the Savannah morning News was shown on Saturday several heads of ripe wheat grown on the plantation of Col. Thomas Greene, on the Island opposite the city. The heads were heavy and the grain large, well filled and thoroughly ripe. One head contained ninety two grains of wheat.

There was no State in the Union that more bitterly denounced nullification than Massachusetts. Yet she has placed itself in antagonism to the laws of the United States, forbidding the execution of the fugitive slave law within her limits.

England has now, it is said, belted the world with steam. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have determined, as the last link in this chain, to run a line of powerful screw propellers from Panama to Australia, touching at New Zealand, the arrivals at, and departures from Panama, to connect with the West India Packets, running between Southampton and I Chagres.

The grave of the young should be moistened with tears of joy instead of grief, for their grave is the mausoleum that shuts out from them forever the contact of earthly trouble and misery.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AND AFRICA.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The steamers Atlantic and Africa have arrived at New York from Liverpool, with dates to 2nd instant.

White, Gaudy & Co's Circular says, since the departure of the Canada, cotton has been steady and rather animated, notwithstanding continued heavy imports. Holders meet demands readily, but evince no disposition to accept lower rates. Market unaltered, except that purchasers have a greater choice. Sales of the last four days, 45,000 bales. Prices on Tuesday were fair Orleans, 5 3-4; Mobile, 5 3-8; Upland, 5 1-4; middling Orleans, 5 1-8; Mobile, 5; Upland, 4 15-16.

At Manchester there is a decided improvement in all branches of trade, with better prices. The English company that purchased Fremont's gold mines have backed out.

FRANCE.—Great numbers have refused to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon.

MARRIED.—At Russel Place, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hoyt, Captain JOHN L. JONES, to Miss SARAH STINSON, all of this District.

DIED.—On the 20th April, at his residence in Polk county, Ga., Darling J. Childers, in the 41st year of his age.

He was born and raised in Kershaw District, S. C. but for several years past was a citizen of Georgia. We feel it due to the deceased to say, in his death we have lost more than an ordinary friend, Society more than an ordinary citizen, and the Baptist Denomination more than an ordinary member.

In the several relations of friend, citizen, and christian, he had but few superiors. We ask no greater encomium upon his virtues, than our ability to declare of him this simple truth, He never spoke evil of any man.—Rome Courier.