The Superfluous Man. BY JOHN G. SAXE.

It is ascertained by inspection of the registers of many countries, that the uniform proportion of male to female births is 21 to 20; accordingly, in respect to marriage, every twenty-first man is naturally superfluous.—Smith's Treatise on Popu-

I long have been puzzlad to guess. And so I have frequently said. . What the reason could really be That I never have happened to wed; Butmow it ! perfectly clear I am under a hujaral ban; The girls are already assigned-And I'm a superflaous man

Those clever statistical chaps Declare the numerical run Of women and men is the world, Is Twenty to Twenty and one: And hence in the pairing, you see, Since the wooleg and wedding began, For every commubial score, They've go! a superfluous man!

By twenties and twenties they go, And giddily rush to their fate, For none of the number, of course, Can fall of a conjugal mate; But while they are yielding in scores . To Nature's inflexible plan, There's sever a woman for me-For I'm a superfluous man!

It isn't that I am a churl To solitude over-inclined; It isn't that I am at fault In morals or manners or mind; Then what is the reason, you ask, I am still with the buchelor-elan? I morely was numbered smiss -. And I'm a superfluous man!

It'isn't that I am in want Of personal beauty or grace, For many a man with a wife Is uglier far in the face; Indeed, among elegant men I fancy myself in the van, But what is the value of that When I'm a superfluous man!

Although I am fond of the girls, For aught I could ever discern The tender emotion I feel Is one that they never return; 'Tis idle to quarrel with fate, For, struggle as hard as I can, They're mated already, you know-And I'm a superfluous man!

No wonder I grumble at times, With women so pretty and plenty, To know that I never was born To figure as one of the Twenty; But yet, when the average let With critical vision I scan, I think it may be for the best That I'm a superfluous man!

66 The Winter Winds may Wildly Rave "

The winter winds may wildly rave, Lost Edith, o'er thy place of rest, Bur Level thou hast a holier grave, Deep in a faithful human breast.

There, the Embalmer Memory bends, Watching with softly breathed sighs, The mystic light her genius lends To fadeless cheeks, and tender eyes.

There, in an awful calm serone, Thy beauty holds its saintly trace, The radiance of an angel mien, The rapture of a heavenly grace.

And there O! gentlest Love, ramain, (No stormy Passion round thee faves) Till - end to soul we move again. Bayond this phostly realm of graves

leader of the rebel army, General Robert E. tion up to this time. Lee, and was permitted to draw his views on the very important question suggested. It is proper to say that my reception was everything that could be expected from a gentleman who has always been considered a type of the once famous envalor, and, I had almost said, nobility of Virginia. Pen and ink sketches of General Lee have been so numerously made of late by newspaper writers, that any attempt at this time by me in that direction, would be a work of supererogation. I may simply say, that the firm step, the clear voice, the bright, beaming countenance, the quick intelligence, the upright form, and the active manner of the General, very strongly belie the portraitures of him which are so common. All the vigor, animation and ability of ripo manhood are prominently conspicuous in his bearing. His venerable white hair and beard and deliberate expressions that come from this conspicuous rebel leader, but on no wise convey an impression of decay or old age.

INTRODUCTION. It was certainly embarrassing to me, on introducing the object of my visit, to say that I should prevail and such policies be pursued intended to lay his political views before the public, as his military career had already loen. His reply- I am a paroled prisoner -at once appealed to my sympathy. A frank, generous min, how far may I properly question him without founding apon his views of honor in reference to his, parole? But when he added, 'I have never been a politician, and know but little of political leaders-I am a soldier'-feit easier. I assured bim that I had no desire to affend his sensibility, or tempt him to violate any presumable obligation under his parole; but that, being prominently identified with the rebellion; his views on the questions arising out of that rebellion would be of great interest at the present moment, and doubtless of great importance and influence in the settlement of the troubles agita. until the whole country would be impower-ting the country, and with this view only I ished and ruined. And this we would be called upon him. He replied that the promineace he held was unsought by him elf and tion, and general annihilation and destruction distostatul to him. That he preferred revice are to be our policy. For if a people are to ment and seclusion. But was ready to make be dostroyed, they will sell their lives as dearany sacrifices or perform any bonocable art le as possible: that would send to the restoration of peace connensation of the assassination of these and tranquility to the country.

GEN, LEE, VIRGINIA AND THE RESELLION.

was not an advocate of secession at the onther, intending to remain merely a private citizen.

When he resigned his commission in the. taking up arms in any other service antagonistic to the United States. His State, however, called for bim, and, entertaining the fixof principles he did of State sovereignty, he had no affernative but to accept the service to winch he was called. When he made use of the declaration that has been so extensively quoted ef late, he had accepted only a commission from Virginia. Subsequently, when Virginia attached herself to the Scuthern Conederacy, the same political impressions impelled him to follow her, and when he accepted service under the rebel Government, he did so on the principle that he was defending lls native State. And yet, by the act of acdepting such service, he was bound in honor to sorve in any part of the Confederacy where he might be called, without reference to State lines; and the reconciliation with hir former avowal, if any were necessary, were found in the fact that Virginia, standing or failing with the other Southern States, in defending them all he was detending the one to which he considered his allegiance primarily due.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS SURRENDER. As to the effect of his surrender, he was free to say it was a severe blow to the South, but not a crushing blow. It was of military, not political significance. I asked, was not that surrender a virtual surrender of the doctrine of State rights. By no means, the General replied. When the South shall be wholly subdued there will then undeniably be a surrender of that doctrine. But 'the surrender of a single army is simply a military ne-cessity. The army of Northern Virginia was surrendered because further resistance on its part would only entail a 'useless' sacrifice of life. But that army was merely a part of the force of the South. When the South shall be forced to surrender all its forces and returns to the Union, it indisputably by that act, surrenders its favorite doctrine of secession. That principle will then be settled by

military power. STATE RIGHTS. On this question of State sovereignty, the General contends that there exists a legitimate casus belli. In the convention that formed the organic law of the land, the question of defining the relative powers of States, and their relation to the general government was raised, but much discussion was dropped and left unsettled. It has remained so unsettled until the present time. This war is destined to set it at rest. It was unfortunate that it was not settled at the outset but as it was not settled then, and had to be settled at some time, the war raised on this issue cannot be considered treason. If the South is forced to submission in this contest. it of course can only be looked upon as the triumph of Federal power over State rights, and the forced annihilation of the latter.

THE SOUTH ANXIOUS FOR PEACE TWO YEARS. With reference to the war in the abstract, the General declared it as his honest belief that peace was practicable two years ago, and has been practicable from that time to the present day, whenever the general government should see fit to seek it, giving any reasonable chance for the country to escape the consequences which the exasperated North seemed determined to impose. The South-has, during this time, been ready and anxious for peace. They have been looking for some word or expression of compromise or conciliation from the North, upon which they might base a return to the Union. They were not prepared, nor are they yet, to come and beg for terms; but were ready to accept any fair and honorable terms, their own po litical views being considered. The question of slavery did not lay in the way at all. The best men of the South bays long been auxions to do away with this institution, and authority. are quite willing to-day to see it applished. with thom, in relation to this subject, the ence from the conversation that took place on that topic. On the contrary, that Gener-General Lee's Clews.

From the New York Herald of the 26th wire the freed people? That is the serious ral-seemed very cautions in regard to terms. In order the following interesting account of an interview between General Rob excursed intelligency. The negroes must be North, which proposed a general amnesty to all soldiers and military officers, but that the ert E. Lee and a Mr. Thomas M. Cook, the disposed of and it their disposation can be special correspondent of the Heralds

GENERAL LIES WEWS.

In order, if possible, to get some clear light for the solution of the murder of President Linguistics growing out of the murder of President Linguistics and obtained an interview with that distinguished soldier and compared to the solution of the conditions of the murder of the solution of the murder of the solutions of the solutions of the solutions of the murder of the solutions of the solutio terview with that distinguished soldier and the South to support and defend the institu-

THE GENERAL A NATIONAL MAN.

The conversation then turned into other channels, and finally toucked upon the prospeet for meace. And here a very noticeable form of expression was used by the General. In speaking of the probable course of the Administration towards the South, the General remarked that "if we do" so and so. I immediately called his attention to the expression, and sought an explanation of the sense in which he used the pronoun "we," but obtained none other than a marked repetition of it. It was noticeable throughout the entire interview that in no single instance did he speak of the Southern Confederacy, nor of the Yankees nor the rebels. He frequently alluded to the country, and expressed most earnestly his solicitude for its restoration to a very large body of good men at the North, simply inspire respect for the mature ideas peace and tranquility, cautiously avoiding and that as a soldier he was universally adany expression that would imply the possi-

bility of its disintegration. THE SOUTH NOT YET CONQUERED. Throughout all the conversation, he manifested an carnest desire that such counsels as would conduce to an immediate peace, implying in his remarks that peace was now at our option. But he was particular to say that, should arbitrary or vindictive or revengeful policies he adopted, the end was not yet. There yet remained a great deal of vitality and strengtn, which harsh measures on our part would call into action; and that the South could protract the struggle for an indefinite period: We might, it was true, destroy all that remained of the country east of the Mississippi river by a lavish expenditure of men and means; but then we would be required to fight on the other side of that river, and, after subduing them there, we would be compelled to follow them into Mexico, and thus the struggle would be prolonged compelled to do if extermination, confisca-

IBENT LINCOLN.

The assassination of the President was then The General's attention was directed to spoken of. The General considered this his written and spoken determination to draw event in itself one of the most deplorable his word in defines only of his native State, and the inquity was raised as to what he cansidered the defence of Virginia, and what degree of deliberation he happing is to that ex- concein the mative. Undoubtedly the effort pression. He stated the as a first and hone would be made to fasten the responsibility of est believer in the district of S at rights, to it up as the South but from his intimate achad considered his allegiance due primarily quantance with the leading men of the South, to the deste in which he was born, and where Le was confident there was not one of them he had always resided. And, although he who would sanction or approve it.

The scheme was wholly unknown in the lieved it his duty to abide her fortune: He have received the slightest encouragement . opposed secession to the last, foresceing the had it been known; but, on the contrary, the ruin it was sure to entail. But when the most severe exceration. I called the Gene-State withdrew from the Union he had no re- ral's attention, at this point, to a notice, that course, in his views of honor and patriotism, had been printed in the Northern papers, but to abide her fortuges. He went with purporting to have been taken from a paper published in the interior South, proposing, for the sum of one million dollars, to undertake the assassination of the President and United States army, he had no intention of his Cabinet. The General affirmed that he had never seen nor heard of a such a proposition, nor did he believe it had ever printed in the South; though if it had, it had been permitted merely as the white of some crazy person that could possibly amount to nothing. Such a crime was an anomaly in the history of our country, and we had yet to learn that it was possible of either earnest conception or actual execution. THE SOUTH NEVER HALF IN EARNEST IN THE

WAR. It was a most singular and emarkable expression to escape the lips of such a man as General Lee, that 'the South was never half in earnest in this war.' I cannot attempt to translate this remark or elucidate it. utterance conveyed to me the impression that the South was most heartily sick of war, and anxious to get back into the Union and to peace. The General added that they went off after political leaders in a moment of passion and under the excitement of fancied wrongs, honestly believing that they were enterrey a struggle for an inalienable right and a inadamental principle of their political creed. A man should not be judged harshly for contending for that which he honestly be lieves to be right. Such was the position of the vast majority of the people now. And now that they are defeated, they consider that they have lost everything that is worth con-tending for in the Government. They have sacrificed home, friends, property, health; all on this issue. Men do not make such sacrifices for nothing. They have made the sacrifice from honest convictions:

EXPATRIATION SCHEMES.

And now that they have lost in the issue they feel that they have no interest left in this country. It is the opinion of General Lee that unless moderation and liberality be exercis. d towards them, the country will lose its best people. Already, he says, they are seeking to expatriate themselves, and numerous schemes are started to go to Mexico, Brazil, Canada, France or elsewhere. He is called upon frequently to discountenance and suppress such undertaking. The country needs these young men. They are its bone and sinew, its intelligence and enterprise, its hope for the future, and wisdom demands that no effort be spared to keep them in the fure!

GEN. LEE'S STANDPOINT.

It was a most noticeable feature of the conversation that General Lee, strange as may appear, talked throughout as a crizer or the United States. He seemed to plant himsen on the national platform, and take his obser vations from that standpoint. He a ked calm'v and deliberately, earnesdy, but we have no show of interest other or different from what might be expected from an hon at believ er in his peculiar opinions.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The conversation which had been greatly protracted, so much so that I became ureasy for fear of trespassing on time that I had no right to claim, terminated with some allusions to the terms of peace. Here there was, perhaps naturally and properly, more reflection than on any other topic. But it was plain from what transpired that the only question in the way of immediate peace was the treat ment to be accorded the vanquished. Everything else, by implication, seems to be surrendered. Slavery, State rights, the doctrine of Secession, and whatever else of political policy may be involved in the strife, is abandoned, the only barrier to an unmediate and universal suspension of hostilities and return to the Union being the treatment the n tional authorities may promise those who have been resisting its power and paramount

It is proper to say that this was not so staall soldiers and military officers, but that the

"His nots were the acts of the whole people, and the acts of the whole were his acts. He was not accountable for the commencement of the struggle. On the contrary he was one of the last to give in his adherrence to the secession movement, having strenously opposed it from the outset, and portrayed its ruinous consequences in his speeches and by his writings Why, therefore, should be suffer more than others?" Of course it was not my province to discuss these questions, and as this illustration disclosed the bent of the General's mind, it was all that I desired to know.

GEN. LEE'S PERSONAL WISHES FOR THE FU. TURE.

In taking leave of the General I took occasion to say that he was greatly respected by mired, and that it was earnestly hoped that he would yet lead an army of United States troops in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. He thanked me for the expression of Northern sentiment towards himself, but as for more fighting, he felt that he was getting too old; his only desire now being to be permitted to retire to private life and end his days in seclusion. It was, I thought, an evidence of painful sadness at heart that prompted the added expression that he would have been pleased had his life been taken in any of the numerous battle-fields on which he had fought fluring this war.

. THE CUSTIS SLAVES.

While talking on the subject of the abolition of slavery, I remarked that it had lately been charged in some of the newspapers of the North that the Custis slaves, some two hundred in number, who had been left in General Lee's custody for emancipation. The General said this was a mistake. As executor of the will be was required, to emancipate these slaves at a certain time. That time had not arrived when the war broke but, It the county in which Arippoton is focated to take out the emancipating papers as prescribthe Supreme Course the State in this city. Thereting them in, and they are so recorded in the records of that cours. He sent word of their freedom to the rescues at Aring conand the necessary papers were sent to the at the White House, and to all others that could be reached, and they were all thus lib erated, together with a Sumber who were rither the General's or, Mrs. Lee's private

Accounts from the Trans-Missiscippi say

Hon. Jas. L. Orr.

written the following letter to Hon, W. W. Boyce, which will be read with interest by the many friends of Mr. ORR:

From the Newberry Herald.

Anderson, S. C., May 10th, 1865. Dear Sir:-In consequence of the derange ment of the mails, I did not receive your letter until a day or two ago. Since your letter was written, events have crowded on each other in rapid succession; but as you request it, I will very briefly give you, without reserve, my views of the present state of

the country.

The surrender of the armies under Gener als Lee and Johnston, closes the existence of the Confederate Government, and renders further resistance to the authorities of the United States bopeless.

Gen. Johnston, in his official telegram, to Gov. Magrath, says: "I made this Convention (with Gen. Sherman) to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me; to prevent further suffering to our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the

crime of waging hopeless war."
We have, then, the highest military authority for concluding, that any further prosecution of the war, by us, would be an act of

desperation and folly.
We are exhausted in the gigantic struggle in which we have, been engaged; and however humiliating it may be to our pride, we

nust succumb. We have left, neither men, money, credit, arms, ordnance, quartermaster or commissary stores. How then can we continue the contest? If we attempt it, our efforts to injure the enemy, for the want of all material of war, will prove utterly impotent; and will certainly bring further ruin and desolation upon our own people and country.

The suggestion that the war may and will

be continued in the Trans-Mississippi and our nationality thereby secured, is entirely delusive. If the joint strength and resources of all the States, constituting the Confederacy, have been overwhelmed by the power of the United States, how is it, possible for Texas. Arkansas, and part of Louisiania, tomaintain with success the struggle?

Equally delusive and far more disastrous, is the idea that the contest can be continued by guerilla warfare. Once begun, all the bonds and safeguards of civil society are broken, and murder, robbery and plunder, are introduced into every house. They will have no supplies upon which to to subsist, except such as they plunder, mainly from the people they profess to defend. May heaven deliver us from guerilla war-

What then is the proper course for the peo-

ple of this State to pursue? We have failed to establish our nationality after a long and andy struggle. The arms of the United S.a. s ... trumphant, which demonstrates and to enforce upon us their laws and nationality, and can there be any wrong a men nor in our accepting the facts as they exact, and yielding obedience to their authorito ? Have we any alternative before us? It has been shown that we cannot resist their p wer; the then fruitlessly contest it furth-

My dended conviction is, that the peo-State should without further contest or question, and in good faith, submit

I think it would be wise, for the Governor at once to convene the legislature, and that body, doubtless, would take such action, as would relieve every citizen from any embarrassment in pursuing the course suggested.

In the meantime while we are in this transition state, and until the legislature meets, the Govesnor might by proclamation, order all State troops to be disbanded, except for public purposes and to preserve law and order in their respective localities; and also, advise the people to yield obedience to the laws and authority of the United States.

I am very truly yours, &c., JAMES L. ORR. Hon. W. W. Boyce, Winnsboro, S. C.

A New Revelation.

The Atlanta Intelligencer makes a singular statement of events which transpired in Europe, during the progress of the revolution, in connection with the efforts or Messra. Mason and Slidell, in behalf of the Confederate cause. Our cutemporary does not state where the information was derived from, but expresses a belief of the statement, and adds that had the facts been made known at the time, we have reason to believe it was communicated to the treaty making power of the then existing Confederate Government, peace would long since have been made between the seceding and the United States.' The following is the statement :

It is said that after Mr. Mason had addressed several diplomatic notes to Lord Palmerston, or Russell, (we do not remember which,) he was formally notified that on a certain day he would be received in his diplomatic character, and an audience granted him in London. Two days in advance of the day named for his reception, Mr. Mason repaired to London to await the summons of the British Minister to the appointed conference.

The day passed, however, and no usher appeared to introduce, or to convey Mr. Mason to the British Minister's presence. Another passed and he was still neglected; and yet another, with the same mortifying result. An noved at this treatment, Mr. Mason, who had many personal friends "at Court," made it known to them, and who, it is said, expostulated with the British Minister, at his caranter treatment and neglect of a gentleman who had been invited to London in an official card, and on .official business. Whereupou the following, in substance, was tendered as an apology for the treatment by an official of the government.

That the invitation given Mr. Mason to visit London and have an interview with the Minister, and at the time specified, was given in good faith, but on the day preceding, a deputation representing the united cotton manufacturing interests of Great Britain, had been granted an audience, during which they protested against any recognition of the outhern Confederacy by that government, then or in the future. That then England was upon the verge of general bankruptcy, owing to the vast accumulation of manufactured goods . of every description, and stored away in every sa almos' in the kingdom, amounting to a mare than sufficient for two years ses enough of the raw material last them ler at least two years

met In a the war continued, England would did arrive one or two years afterwards. At the court from general bankruptcy, and noth-that time he could not get to the courts of South we have ber. That even if the the ore rogrow the staple withdrawn from it energy, it would be better for England ed by law. But he did take out papers from | and for its boundarduring interests. The for mer could vigorously encourage the growth t the surple in her that ludia possessions, as the latter could have time to get off their decumulated stock of goods, to manufacture their raw material then on hand, and to prepage their inachidery tor the manufacture in naturo of the coarser East India staple, facts and the argument prevailed. The Brit- ur, for six months, upon the streets of Auish Minister was sorry, very sorry, but Mr. gusta - Franscript. Mason could not be received, and the South-

ern Confederacy must take care of itself. The Intelligencerasks why this intelligence and Gen. Howell Cabb, left Atlanta Friday, for Magruder, Price and others are going to light at was withheld from the people, at the time it Washington by way of Dulton. They were proout over there.

and adds; Had the delusion then been re-This distinguished Carolinian has recently | moved from the people's mind of Cotton being King, or of foreign recognition, the war might have closed two years ago, with less advantage to Great Reliain and more to the South and the United States than at this late day. But crimination and recrimination are new out of place. "Cortin is not King." was not, and never can be King. This, like these few lines. Of all the misfortines which some theories of our government to which the South has given credence, and long main. Southern man, by far the greatest, in my tained-such as are embraced in the doctrines of State Rights and State Remedies-are henceforth to be, 4nd must be considered baseless political fabrics. One people, one government, united for the general welfare at peace, if it will let us with all the world. but united against it whenever assailed. And se we go for a new, and, we trust, a praceful and prosperous future.

The Capture of Mr. Davis.

Gen. Wilson in command at Macon, has additional particulars of the capture, of Mr.

Mucen May 13, P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton :

Lieut. Col. Hardin, commanding the 1st Wisconsiu, has just arrived from Jonesville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin. Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Aligator creek and Green swamp, via Cumberland to Jonesville. At Cumberlandville, Col. Hardin met Col. Pritchard, with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Hardin followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee road toward Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Jonesville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Jeff Davis had not arrived. From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made a proper disposition of his men, and surrounded the camp before daylight.

Hardin had camped at 9 p. m., within two miles, as he had afterwards learned, from Davis, the trail being too indistinct to follow. He pushed on at 3 a. m., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by the 4th Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination before the mistake was dis-

The firing was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he bastill put on one of his wife's dresses, and started for the woods, closely followed by our men. who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots white he was running, ther suspect ed his sex. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was acon brought to bay He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded speedily to the persuasion of the Colonel's revolvers, without compoliing the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy, with which he was pursued, saying he had believed our government too magninimous to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Hardin, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, for he might thurt some of them Rengan behaves himself with dignity and resignation. The party evidently were making for the coast.

J. H. Wilson.

Guerrillas and Freedmen.

Gen. Halleck has issued the following or-

HEADOR'S MIL'Y DIV. OF THE JAMDS, Richmond, Va., May, 5, 1865.

General Orders No. 6. From and after the 20th instant all persons

found in arms against the authorities of the United States, in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, will be treated as robbers and outlaws. Any persons in these States, who assist or advise the organization of guerrilla bands, er a continuation of hestilities against the authority of the United States. will be arrested, tried by the military com-mission, and punished with death, or otherwise severely, according to the circumstances of the case. All military officers of this division, and especially commanders of posts and districts, will be charged with the pretion of good order within their commands. They will use their i fluence to reconcile all differences between the freedmen and their former masters, and will assure freedmen that they will be required to labor for the support of themselves and families, but they are free to select their own employers and make their own bargains. They must be made to understand that the Government will protect, but not support them. All clases must be shown the necessity of planting and cultivating crops, this spring and sammer, in order to avoid want in the country. To minors not cared for by parents, the apprentice system will be introduced as early as practicable. For children too young to labor, and abandoned by protectors, it is ordered that houses of refuge be established, where they may be cared for and educated. leterest, as well as humanity, require that former masters of the colored race should unite in devising the best measures for ameliorating their condition, and for introducing some system of labor. To this end all military authorities will lend their aid.

By order of Mej. Gen. H. W. Halberk, J. W. KELTON. .A. A. G.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, 10th inst. DAVIS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRUEL TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS.

New York, May 18 .- The Herald's Wash ington correspondent says the question of the responsibility of the cruel treatment of our prisoners, has been definitely settle i, through no less a person than Henry S. Foote.

This story is told by his ewn relatives. He was on the Senate 'ommittee, appointed to examine into the treatment of prisoners, and the result fastened the entire guilt on Davis and his Cabinet.

An investigation showed by conclusive evi-

dence that it was decided in a Cabinet meating to reduce the rations of the prisoners and thus weaken their condition, to make them worthless when exchanged.

Foote determined to report these facts to the Senate, but the balance of the committee ! overruled him, and suppressed the fact.

STRAILING. A dark transaction occurred yes terday. Two necroes belonging (2) to Mr. What's his-name, of Backe county, came into the city yesterday morning and disposed of a mule and a horse to a man answering to the name of Waliz-receiving five dollars for each. Mr. Waltz shortly afterwards sold the aforestid quadrupeds, at Smyck & Williams' stables, to a gallant Kentuckian. About an hour transpired, when Captain Campbell, Assistant Provost Marshal, appeared upon the scene, accompanied by the first purchaser, Waltz, whom he had under arrest for pur chasing stolen property. It seems that the owner of the stock arrived during the fore-noon, and had the darkies arrested for stealing his mule and horse, who pointed out also those indebted will please pay up immediate to the officer. The prisoner was wal-Tard off to juil in default of \$2,000 bond to lent in currency. A word to the wise is sufficient. W: B. SAMUEL, Adm'or. 'appear' at the October assizes; the sable de-The linquents were doomed to involuntary labo-

Hon. Ben. H. Hill, Secretary Mellory.

Gen. Ewell on the Murder of President Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Comm anding United States Army : GENERAL: Y A will appreciate, I am sure, the sentiment which prompts me to drop you could befall the Somern people, or say judgment, would be the prevalence of the

idea that they could entertain any other than feelings of unqualified abborrence and indignation for the assassination of the President of the United States and the attempt to assassinate the Secretary of State. No lauguage can adequately express the shock produced upon myself, in common with all thegeneral officers confined here with me, by the occurrence of this appalling crime, and by the seeming tendency in the public mind to connect the Southern men with it. Need we say furnished the Secretary of War the following that we are no assassins, nor the allies of assassins, be they from the North or from the South; and that, coming as we do from most of the States of the South, we would be ashamed of our own people were we not assured that they would reprobate this crime Under the circumstances, I could not refrain from some expression of my feelings. I thus utter them to a soldier who will comprehend them.

Lincoln.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6, 1865.

The following officers-Major Generals Ed. Johnson, of Virginia, and Kershaw, of South Carolina; Brigadier-Generals Barton, Corse, Hunton, and Jones. of Virginia; Dubois, Semmes, and H. R. Jackson, of Georgia; Frazer, of Alabama; Smith and Gordon, of Tennesser; Cabell, of Arkansas; and Marmaduke, of Missouri; and Commodoro Tucker, of Virginia-all heartily concur with me in what I have said.

Respectfully, R. S. EWELL, Lieutenant-General C. S. A.

A Washington special says : The President has ordered that Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, shall no longer be considered under arrest. It is understood that there was no just cause for his arrest by the military authorities at

Major Gen. Siegel having tendered and received his resignation, is now chief editor of the Weekly, a Republican paper published in Baltimore, Md.

BLOODY AFFAIR AT ALEXANDRIA AND LEB] NON -An intoxicated white man and a neero got into a quarrel the other day at Alexandria in DeKalb county, in which the negro was severely beaten. The negro then seized an axe and cut his adversary terribly. He was arrested and brought to Lebanon and put in jail. In a short time the guard detailed to watch him took the prisoner out and riddled his body with halls.—Nashville Press.

It is understood that President Johnson has sent for the editor of the Raleigh Standard and other Union men of North Carolina for personal conference.

Professional Notice.

MESSES. BACON & BUTLER will practice in the Courts of Law and Equity in this Old Office of M. C. Butler and Carroll & Bacon. JOHE E. BACON, M. C. BUTLER.

Notice.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note given by me to Thes. J. Dyson about the 16th March last, with Dan. S. Procton security, for the sum of Six Thousand (\$6,000)
Dollars. The Note was given for Confederate
money, to be returned by tax-paying day to Capt The money has been tendered to him and he refused to receive it.
WILLIAM HALTIWANGER.

May 9th, 1565.

Mules! Mules! ILL be sold at public outery at Edgefield

VV C. H., on sale day in June, FOUR NO. I MULES and one good Four Horse WACON. Terms Cash.

Barter! Barter!

will continue to Barter Cloth for COTTON. FLOUR, CORN. PEAS, BACON AND LARD giving Augusta prices for produce, and furnish-ing Cloth at wholesale rates, Graniteville, April 3 (f. 15.

Tax Collector's Notice.

WILL attend at the following times and places to collect the State and District Tax for the year commencing the lat October 1864: Cherokee Ponds, Pine House, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 31st " 1st June. Mt. Willing, 24 " 3d " Friday, Seturday, Monday, A. Krepps, Liberty Hi l, 5th "

Edgeffel a C. II., Tuesday, 6th Tax poyers After which my books will close. will come prepared to give the number of Held bands between the ages of 12 and 65 years. BENJ. ROPER, T. C. E. D. 21

Factory Goods.

WE will now take all Cottens at our Factory, or states. Will give tarket price in currency, or barter Comburgs or t, giving at present one yard Usunburge for

our pounds Cotton. J. J. GREGG & CO.

327 We have been authorized by the Priends Capt. H. BOULWARK to announce him a Candidate for Sheriff of Edgefield District at the next election.

For Tax Collector. The Many Friends of D. A. J. RELL, Esq., respectfully nominate bim as a Candidate for Tan Collector at the next election. to

For Tax Collector. The many Friends of Capt. JAMES MITCH-ULL respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR at the next election.

te* SALUDA.

Notice. A J. Dolph, late of Edgefield District deceased, represented to come, orward and make pay-ment; and those having demands against said Estate will present them in due time, and proper-

ly authenticated. A. J. PELLETIER, Admir. 1y 42

Notice.

A LL persons having any claims or demailds against the Estate of Walker G. Samuel, dec'd. are required to present them, properly, proven; and all persons having any Notes, Papers or Property of any kind belonging to said Estate are requested to hand them in to the underligned, who is the lewful Administrator; and Sti.

Fine Bay Mare.

devire to exchange a fine BAY MARE, (fite years old) with foal, for a good draft horseblack or dark brown, medium size. Also, two YEARLINGS for a good Mileh Cow. JOHN E. BACON. May 16