

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

VOL. XI.—NO. 43

SELECTED POETRY.

To-Morrow. BY WILLIAM BASK. Did we but know what lies beyond, This varied, shadowy path we tread, How often would our souls descend, Our eyes the tears of sorrow shed? But God, who knows what's best to do, Who sees us from his starry throne, Has wisely hidden from our view That which had best remain unknown.

MISCELLANY.

A Card. The personal difficulty between Mr. W. R. Marshall and Robt. A. Thompson, Esq., having been referred to us for settlement, we take pleasure in stating that the controversy has been honorably and satisfactorily adjusted.

As we remarked last week, the Board recommended that the correspondence be not published. Mr. Marshall has seen fit, however, to publish his statement of the affair; we, therefore, submit the following as being an entirely correct report of the whole proceedings in relation thereto.

The article first below was omitted by Mr. Marshall. It reads thus:

OVERWHELMING MEETING.—The proceedings of the Democratic Meeting for this District, are to be found in this issue. We are credibly informed, that there were but thirty-five persons present. It was our intention to have attended the meeting, and hearing the call made from the portico of the Court House, we looked around to see others lead the way, but seeing none or very few moving in the direction, we thought we should wait, believing that a meeting would not be held without the people. But we were disappointed in this. Thirty-five gentlemen met, determined to have the District represented, and appointed delegates. The sentiments of the meeting, our friend says, were in favor of Douglas(?) However, the delegation goes without any restrictions or instructions as to their vote in State Convention.

No matter what others may think, it is our opinion that the meeting on Saturday did not express the sentiments of Pickens District.—It was a great mass meeting of thirty-five men, and well might "the citizens of Pickens District present approve" of the Convention.—We could not object to their expressing their own views, but we do claim that they could not assert such to be the views of the District, without the mass of the people had so expressed themselves.—Walthalla Banner.

THE CONVENTION MOVEMENT.—An effort is being made to destroy the influence of the meeting held to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention, proposed to be held in Columbia. The opponents of the movement prudently stay away, but generally have a peep on hand to count the number present, and give their impression of the proceedings. The meeting at Pickens on Saturday met with this fate. It is described as a "mass meeting," when the call for the same was of the usual character. The number present was small. The day was inclement, and the sales of the district officers were going on. The meeting expressed no preference for DOUGLAS or any one else, and any other version of the proceedings is false! Although there were not many present on the occasion referred to, we have no doubt but that the proceedings of that day will be confirmed by the democracy of the District; the opinion of semi-occasional editors, know-nothings and out-siders to the contrary notwithstanding.—Keowee Courier.

The above paragraph, though wanting in mainly frankness of expression, must be intended for ourselves. We shall not imitate our cotemporary in using ineffectual epithets or slang phrases; nor shall we visit the "liberty of the Press" in any attempt at defaming our moral or intellectual qualities as an editor or individual. "Principles, not men" is our policy, and we will not be drawn to violate it, though the Courier should continue to set us the example.

Who we care very little for the harsh names, which the Courier assigns us; yet we will not permit our integrity to be brought in question; nor will we submit to insinuations on our authority. The following sentence needs explanation: "The meeting expressed no preference for DOUGLAS or any other version of the proceedings is false!" Does the editor of the Courier accuse the editor of the Banner, or his informant, of falsehood? This question must and shall be answered unequivocally.—Walthalla Banner.

WALTHALLA, S. C. April 2nd, 1860. ROBT. A. THOMPSON: Sir—As editor of the Keowee Courier, you have seen fit

to harshly remark upon an editorial of mine, in the Walthalla Banner in regard to the Saturday convention meeting of March, ult.—You doubtless saw in my next issue thereafter, that I called upon you for an explanation of each of your sentences. This demand you have passed by unnoticed, and my present object is to know, if you refuse to make the necessary explanation.

I will expect an immediate reply.

Respectfully, W. R. MARSHALL.

PICKENS, C. H., April 5, 1860. DEAR SIR: Your note, bearing date the 2d April, inst., was received to-day.

With every disposition to accord to usage in such cases, I cannot, in justice to myself, and with proper self respect, make the desired "explanation," until the offensive and arbitrary language used in the last sentence of your article, which appeared in public print, on the 21st ult., is withdrawn.

Very Respectfully, &c., ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

Mr. W. R. Marshall, Walthalla, S. C.

PICKENS C. H., S. C. April 23rd, 1860.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Esq.: Dear Sir—Your note of the 5th inst., has been received.

You ask a withdrawal of the last sentence of my rejoinder, appearing the 21st March; because it appears to be "arbitrary and offensive." If you disclaim entertaining prior to that time a disposition or desire to publicly insult or offend me, I will cheerfully withdraw the sentence to which you allude. But in self respect I must still demand an explanation of your harsh expressions.

Your immediate answer will be expected.

Respectfully, W. R. MARSHALL.

PICKENS C. H., S. C. April 23, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your note, replying to mine of the 5th instant.

You avow your readiness to withdraw the "offensive and arbitrary" language brought to your notice in my note of the 5th instant, coupled with a condition of anterior hearing, which is clearly outside of the point before me. I must, therefore, decline to take into consideration your several notes until the request contained in my note of the 5th instant is complied with. Very Respectfully, &c., ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

HOLCOMBE'S HOTEL, April 23rd, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I received your note by the hand of Mr. Pulliam.

Having declined every disposition of mine for a reconciliation of our difficulty, I must take the matter to another tribunal.

Respectfully, W. R. MARSHALL.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Esq.

PICKENS C. H., S. C. April 26, 1860.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Esq. Sir: The efforts on my part having failed to elicit from you an explanation of the offensive language alluded to in our previous correspondence, I am constrained to ask that satisfaction customary among gentlemen.

The apparent delay of this note, is attributable to the unavoidable circumstance of my situation—being a stranger in the community.

My friend Mr. J. M. Adams will hand you this, and make the necessary arrangements for a meeting.

Respectfully, &c., W. R. MARSHALL.

PICKENS C. H., S. C. April 26, 1860.

SIR: Your note of this inst., has just been handed to me by Mr. J. M. Adams.

My official position precludes me from responding to it in this State. I will, however, at the earliest practicable period apprise you of my location elsewhere, when I will without unnecessary delay, reply satisfactorily to your communication.

Respectfully, &c., ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

Mr. W. R. Marshall.

PICKENS C. H., April 26, 1860.

R. A. THOMPSON, Esq.: Sir—Yours of this instant has just been placed in my hands.

Therein you say "my official position precludes me from responding to it" (my previous note of this date) "in this State." Upon investigation I have been unable to find any of the Legislature of this State which inflicts upon you as an officer any higher or heavier penalty for according me a favorable reply, than there is imposed upon myself as a private citizen, for soliciting the favor. So far from it, by reference to the act of assembly of this State passed in 1834, to be found in the 5th S. L. page 515, I find that the same pains and penalties must be incurred by you as an officer, even though our further correspondence should be held in the State of Georgia or elsewhere. If in this I am correct, I respectfully request a more definite reply to my note of this morning. If, however, I have overlooked any statutory provision upon the subject, sustaining your position and you will refer me thereto, I will readily consent to change the venue.

I must, however, request you to fix some definite period within which "the earliest practicable period" alluded to in your note may possibly occur, and also to designate some one with whom my friend, Mr. Adams, may confer as to the preliminary details of a meeting.

Respectfully, &c., W. R. MARSHALL.

At this stage of the proceedings, both parties were arrested by a peace officer.

PICKENS C. H., S. C. April 26, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date is before me.

In reply, permit me to say that by virtue of my office as Commissioner in Equity, I am a peace officer of the State. How far it is com-

patible with that position for me to act on or to accept an invitation to a hostile meeting, in South Carolina, it is for me to determine.—Allow me to say, however, that my official position shall be no bar to the satisfaction demanded; and, waiving this question so far as the ultimate object is concerned, I have to state that so soon as, from the nature of things, I can secure the aid and counsel of an absent friend, I will fix upon a time and place, of which you shall be duly advised, where your note will be promptly answered.

Mr. Z. C. Pulliam, who was duly authorized to hear you a previous note, is my acting friend for the present.

Respectfully, &c., ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

Mr. W. R. Marshall.

PICKENS C. H., S. C. April 27, 1860.

MR. J. M. ADAMS: Dear Sir—The enclosed Note of Mr. Thompson was handed me yesterday evening for delivery, but retained, thinking that by this morning that the time and place could be more definitely fixed.

Very respectfully, yours, Z. C. PULLIAM.

PICKENS C. H., April 27, 1860.

R. A. THOMPSON, Esq.: Sir—Yours of the 20th inst., has just reached me.

Therein you say "that so soon as from the nature of things I can secure the aid and counsel of an absent friend, I will fix upon a time and place of which you shall be duly advised, where your note shall be promptly answered."

Relying upon the assurance given, and hoping that the "nature of things" will enable you speedily to confer farther with me through my friend, Mr. Adams, at Anderson C. H., S. C. I am,

Respectfully, &c., W. R. MARSHALL.

PENDELTON, S. C. April 29, 1860.

JNO. V. MOORE, Esq.: DEAR SIR—Having heard that a hostile meeting was in contemplation between Mr. Marshall and Mr. Thompson. And hearing also that you were in consultation with one of the parties—I write to request that you will co-operate with me in a request that the matter in dispute between them may be referred to a Board of Honor.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Marshall. I know something of his character and more of some of his relatives. And I feel some anxiety that he should not, by the force of untoward circumstances, be forced to take a wrong position. That is, the position his informant, about the meeting, should occupy.

From what I can learn there is no inimical feeling between them. And the preventive to an amicable settlement by the parties themselves, is only a point of honor, which, each viewing from different stand points, both may have misconceived.

I have written to both Adams and Pulliam (whom I am informed are the Seconds) requesting Adams to withdraw the Challenge and to Pulliam requesting him to consent to its withdrawal, that I may make a proposition, to submit the matter in dispute to a Board of Honor.

I am satisfied I have only to call your attention to this matter, to elicit your friendly aid in having this difficulty submitted to a Board. That the difficulty may be settled honorably to both parties and friendly relations again restored.

Respectfully yours truly, R. F. SIMPSON.

PENDELTON, April 29, 1860.

MR. J. M. ADAMS: DEAR SIR—Honor has brought to my knowledge that a hostile meeting is about to take place between Mr. Marshall and Mr. Thompson.

As this state of things, (as I understand) has arisen more from a difference of opinion on a point of honor, than any hostile feelings between these gentlemen—and as it seems to me an honorable and amicable settlement can be made, I write you now respectfully to request that you, on the part of your principal, will withdraw the challenge temporarily; that I may make a proposition to both parties, to submit the points of honor between them to a Board of Honor.

I have written a letter to Mr. Pulliam, asking him to consent that the challenge may be withdrawn for the purpose indicated above.

On the receipt of both replies, if favorable, I will then make the request that a Board of Gentlemen be selected by you both, to whom may be submitted the whole matter for amicable adjustment.

I trust by this means friendly relations between the parties may be restored. Hoping too that your own feelings will prompt you to co-operate with me in this attempt, so far as you can do so, without compromising your Principal. Very Respectfully yours, &c., R. F. SIMPSON.

ANDERSON, April 30th, 1860.

HON. R. F. SIMPSON, Dear Sir: Your note of the 29th inst., requesting my consent to a "temporary withdrawal" of the challenge now pending between Mr. W. R. Marshall and R. A. Thompson Esq., that you "may make a proposition to both parties, to submit the points of honor between them to a Board of Honor," is at hand.—In reply I can only say that the challenge being already in the hands of the other party is not subject to my control. Being informed by you however that you "have written a letter to Mr. Pulliam asking him, as the friend of Mr. Thompson, to consent that the challenge may be withdrawn," it is sufficient for me to say that should Mr. Pulliam consent to your proposition I shall readily agree to a temporary suspension of the challenge for the purpose indicated by your note; in which event you are at liberty to regard this note as an acquiescence in your proposition.

Yours Respectfully, J. M. ADAMS.

PENDELTON, May 2, 1860.

MR. J. M. ADAMS: Dear Sir, I am pleased to inform you that I am in possession

of the reply from Mr. Z. C. Pulliam to my note to him of the 29th ult., in which he states for the purpose indicated by me, he will throw no obstacle in the way of an amicable adjustment. Having also received from you, in reply to my note to you of same date, that for the purpose indicated by me, I may, on the receipt of Mr. Pulliam's consent thereto consider the challenge temporary withdrawn.

I now with the hope that the dispute may be amicably and honorably settled between the parties submit the following proposition:

That the point of honor in dispute between these Gentlemen together with the publications which led to it, be mutually submitted to the decision of a "Board of Honor," consisting of four distinguished Gentlemen, two to be selected by each of the parties, and the Board thus chosen a fifth if necessary.

Should this proposition be accepted to, I submit to the parties that for convenience, of making speedily, all the necessary arrangements for carrying it out, you and Mr. Pulliam meet me at Pendleton, to-morrow between the hours of 10 and 12 M.

I am happy to say that I am authorized to write the names of Col. Orr and Gen. Harrison with mine in the foregoing application. Very Respectfully yours, &c., R. F. SIMPSON.

PENDELTON, May 3, 1860.

Pursuant to the arrangement proposed by Maj. SIMPSON, Mr. J. M. ADAMS on the part of Mr. W. R. MARSHALL, and Z. C. PULLIAM, Esq., on the part of Mr. THOMPSON, met in mutual conference.

After friendly salutations, Mr. J. M. ADAMS selected Mr. R. A. MAXWELL and Dr. H. C. MILLER to constitute the Board on his part; and Z. C. PULLIAM, Esq., selected Col. A. P. CALHOUN and Col. JAMES L. ORR to constitute the Board on his part. Both gentlemen for their principals agreeing that the Board as selected shall choose a fifth man, if necessary. And we agree that the point of Honor in dispute between Mr. W. R. MARSHALL and R. A. THOMPSON, Esq., together with the publications that led to it, be mutually submitted to the decision of the Board of Honor as above named. And we respectfully suggest to the gentlemen of the Board, that for mutual and general convenience, that Pendleton be the place, and Tuesday, the 8th instant, (between the hours of 10 and 12, m.) the time for the Board to meet.

JOSEPH M. ADAMS, Z. C. PULLIAM.

The Board met at Pendleton, on the 8th, and after due consideration of the matter, substituted the following correspondence, as a settlement of the difficulty:

R. A. THOMPSON, Esq.: Sir—Your note of the 5th April has been received. It intimates a willingness on your part to make the explanation I sought if certain words used by me and characterized by you as arbitrary and offensive were withdrawn.—Having no desire to preclude the explanation the words objected to, cheerfully withdrawn.

Respectfully, W. R. MARSHALL.

PENDELTON, May, 8th, 1860.

SIR: In your note this morning handed to me, you say you "cheerfully withdraw" the "arbitrary and offensive" language which appeared in print on the 21st ult. It affords me pleasure, therefore to tender you an explanation.

I was Secretary of the meeting at Pickens, and know what transpired. I know that the meeting was not Douglas in sentiment or action, and the editorial of which you complain was written to correct generally the misrepresentations which had been made of its character. You were not present at the meeting, and your version of it was derived from others. The facts had been misconceived or misrepresented by your informants, and in my editorial charging as false the allegation that the meeting was Douglas in sentiment I did not intend to impute falsehood to you personally; and take pleasure *non* in disavowing any such purpose.

I enclose you herewith a statement of gentlemen who were present and participated in the Meeting, which will, I trust, fully satisfy you that the information you received on the subject was incorrect.

Respectfully, &c., ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

MR. W. R. MARSHALL.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA: We do hereby state that we were present at a public meeting held at Pickens C. H., on Saturday in March last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Columbia on the 16th April, ult. We further state that the Report of the proceedings of that meeting by the Secretary are correct; and that the said meeting was neither Douglas in sentiment nor action.

D. H. KESSEMER, J. BURNETT, ELM SHARPE, L. N. ROBINS, W. S. WILLIAMS, WM. HUNTER, A. HUNTER, J. D. FERGUSON, G. F. SPREADING.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Pickens district, favorable to being represented in the Charleston Convention, convened in the Court House on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

On motion, Wm. Hunter, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Robt. A. Thompson requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Elm Sharpe stated the objects of the meeting and introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, under existing circumstances, it is deemed advisable to be represented in the Charleston Convention, which is to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Pickens Dis-

trict present cordially approve of the call for a State Convention to be held in Columbia, on the 16th April next, for that purpose.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. C. Miller, Wm. Hunter, E. H. Griffin, J. H. Amble, W. S. Grisham, Jos. J. Norton, Z. C. Pulliam, D. P. Robins, E. P. Verner, Wm. Smith, G. B. Cherry, R. E. Holcombe, R. A. Thomson, L. N. Robins, are hereby appointed delegates to the Democratic State Convention, with power to fill vacancies in said delegation.

On motion, Mr. Elm Sharpe was added to the list of Delegates.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. HUNTER, Chairman. ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

PENDELTON, May, 8th 1860.

R. A. THOMPSON, Esq.: Sir—Your note of this date has been received, and I take pleasure in saying that it is satisfactory.

Respectfully, &c., W. R. MARSHALL.

The above is a correct record of the proceedings in this case. It is a matter of regret with us that a difficulty of so trivial a nature should have caused so much feeling and excitement, but we are now more than ever convinced that the course pursued by us was the only prudent and correct one. The ultimate mode of settling the difficulty did not meet our approval, but it was the only one presented to us by Mr. MARSHALL, and required by the answer we gave it.

We are pleased with the settlement.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

May 21, 1860.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—SENATE.—The Homestead Bill was passed by a vote of forty-four yeas to eight nays. This bill provides for the sale of the public lands to actual occupants at twenty-five cents an acre, for the next two years.

HOUSE.—The bill declaring the laws of New Mexico, with regard to slavery and peonage, null and void, was passed by seven majority.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, reported five bills for the creation of Territorial Governments, with the Wilmot Proviso attached.—Amendments were offered to each, protecting slave property. Their consideration was postponed.

The Protective Tariff Bill was passed.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—SENATE.—The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grow's five bills, providing for new Territorial Governments, were successively tabled by an average majority of 29.—Some Black Republicans voted against these bills. Each of them contained the Wilmot Proviso.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The very interesting discussion which occurred in the Senate, yesterday, upon the subject of the Southern platform and the secession of Southern members from the Convention, and the prospect of a restoration of harmony to the Democratic party at the adjourned Convention at Baltimore, will command much attention. It is evident that the crisis in the Democratic party is deferred till the Convention shall be held in Baltimore.

According to the remarks of Senator Benjamin, the party may be reunited in thirty days, simply by assurances that the South shall have protection in her constitutional rights. The first, and a strong assurance, is to be given by the adoption of the Senate resolutions, reported from the Democratic caucus.

The address, which has been signed by a number of Southern Senators and members, and is to be communicated in circulars to the seceders, is long and earnest. It urges them to defer or dispense with their proposed Southern Convention at Richmond, and to unite with other Southern delegates in another attempt to harmonize with Northern Democrats in the Convention, and holds out the idea that if their constitutional rights should not be made secure by the platform of the Convention, it would then be in their power to withdraw, and would carry with them the entire Southern delegation. Mr. Benjamin's statements, in the remarks yesterday, showed plainly that the alternative to the adoption of the Southern platform was that the entire South would secede. But it is now understood and believed that the New York and other Eastern delegations will yield a satisfactory platform.

Arrival of the Japanese.

NORFOLK, May 12.—The steamer Philadelphia, chartered by the Government for the conveyance of the Japanese Embassy to Washington, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. The steamer Anaesthia, anchored in Hampton Roads, will bring the intelligence of the arrival of the Remoake at Old Point.

OLD POINT COMFORT, May 14.—The reception dinner on board the Philadelphia was a superb affair. Game, fish, fruits, jellies, ice-creams, wines, &c., were served up in great profusion, and the Japanese guests pronounced them well suited to their palates, of which fact they gave ample evidence.—They left the mooring of the Remoake at 4.15 P. M., and landed at Old Point at 4.25, where they were received with a salute from the battery and with music from the Band.—The Embassadors were escorted around the parapet, whilst their artists sketched out view of almost everything inside, as well as the roads and shipping outside, with astonishing rapidity. The officers of the Fort prepared for them a hasty table of refreshments at the Hotel.

They re-embarked at 6 with the same honors that were paid them on landing. The Embassadors and attaches were delighted with every thing, and nothing was omitted or lost sight of by the naval Commissioners, guests and officers of the boat tending to satisfy their curiosity appetites or comfort; nor has the least accident, incident or omission occurred interfering with the pleasure of the distinguished visitors.

The Reporter wishes to acknowledge the

contents attentions of the Commissioners and others who afford every facility required, as well as to the officers of the boat for many privileges.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MONDAY, DAY-BREAK.—The Philadelphia is steadily steaming up the Potomac, and the Japanese are all delighted at their near approach to Washington. Their artists are taking views at every point. The boat has stopped off Mount Vernon, when the band struck up a plaintive air and the bell was tolled. The Embassadors, through the interpreters, have been informed of Washington and his history. The Japanese artists took accurate sketches of the mansions and grounds. All are highly delighted at the approaching end of their journey.

It is understood that the Interpreter has succeeded in ascertaining the respective rank of all the Embassy at home, and has placed the result of his investigations in the hands of Mr. Ledyard, for the considerations of the Cabinet. The latter will probably have no difficulty in classing them as full Embassadors.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—At an early hour, this morning a dense multitude assembled here, including many ladies, and intense excitement was everywhere exhibited. The scene was delightful, and rendered additionally so by the freshness of verdure from the recent rains, and the reflection of a clear blue sky. Flags were flying in all directions.

The Treaty was the first thing brought from the boat. Then followed the Japanese under the escort of several naval officers. They passed, as they landed, between the American and Japanese flags. Having approached to where Capt. Bushman was standing, he, in presence of his brother officers, welcomed them in the name of the President of the United States and of the country, reciprocating the kind feelings which were exhibited by the Japanese government when the treaty was made with the gallant Perry. As an humble participator in this interesting occasion, he could not feel proud of being the medium of this reception on the part of his countrymen.

At 11 o'clock a gun from the Navy Yard announced that the steamer was in sight, whereupon there was a general rush to the wharf. While the Philadelphia approached the Marine Band on her upper deck played the "Star Spangled Banner." There was a pause for a quarter of an hour to allow the arrangements on shore to be fully matured.

Mayor Berrett then went on board, and upon being introduced to the Embassadors extended to them a cordial welcome in the name of the citizens of Washington, and in reply they acknowledged their thanks for the honor and the compliment. The Japanese on the upper deck were evidently delighted. One of them was busy in taking sketches.—An American Daguerriotypist had fixed his camera for taking likenesses. The greatest excitement was everywhere exhibited. The Club boats on the river with the American and Japanese flags flying, added to the brilliancy and effect of the scene.

The dignitaries after being thus addressed returned through the interpreter their warmest acknowledgments. Whilst these ceremonies were progressing a salute was fired from the battery. The Military, presenting a beautiful appearance, were arrayed on the side of the plank-way nearly opposite on which the visitors walked to the gate where the Cortage was formed, the order of which was as follows: First, the President's mounted Guard; then the Japanese in haeks; the Treaty in a large red Morocco box in a square cage, was carried on the top of an omnibus—the Marines and Military of the District following it. The music of several bands was playing and the sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue were crowded. The windows were all jammed with spectators and the excitement continued intense throughout the whole distance from the Navy Yard to the quarters provided for the Japanese at Willard's, which they reached about 2 o'clock.

So dense was the crowd of pedestrians that the carriages with the Japanese occupied over an hour in reaching Willard's. The resident population were more excited and enthusiastic than they ever were before, and the march from the landing to the Hotel was a perfect ovation. The reception rooms at Willard's were densely thronged with the wives, sisters and daughters of the dignitaries of our Government who assembled there to receive the welcome visitors. Over an hour was consumed in exchange of courtesies before the tired travellers were allowed to withdraw to their quarters. The crowd is now dispersing and the military retiring.

TO CURE DYSENTERY.—Take two glasses of sweet oil—two glasses West India molasses—two glasses West India rum—simmer them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. While on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same till it is cold. Then the patient, if a crown person, should take a teaspoonful once an hour, or as his judgment may suggest, until cured. Children may take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of the most desperate kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted try the experiment—it will do no harm—and it will certainly save life! Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it.

[Exchange.]

THE sun is every man's servant, working every day in the year for him, and exacting no wages.

DESPISE nothing because it seems weak.—The flies and locusts have done more hurt than ever the bears and lions did.