

Honesty Not a Creature of Salary.

Honesty is not a relative term. A man is either honest or dishonest, and there can be no neutral ground between; the boundaries meet, and those who are not on one side are on the other. The defenses lately set up in justification of those who participated in the back pay steal are almost entirely based on the idea, that it is necessary, in order to preserve man's honesty, that he should receive high pay. The mental disposition which runs in danger of yielding to a temptation offered, can hardly be considered, in the strict sense of the term, honest. The very essence of this virtue consists in the ability to resist every advance on its purity, and its defiance to the lures of pecuniary gain. The argument, that it is necessary to defend the integrity of a public officer, by giving him what he considers adequate pay, is fallacious. A man of probity would remain so, were his income higher or lower. To say that a representative of the people is either faithful or dishonest, according to the amount of salary he receives, is a mischievous doctrine, which has for a long time affected popular ideas of propriety in public office, and has given rise to the opinion, that it places additional security around those who are in positions courting temptation. The judge on the bench who needs the stimulation to uprightiness of an increased stipend, could hardly be one in whom a people could place confidence. The assumption implies the total absence of such a virtue, and would lead to the inference that the late Senator Broderick was correct when he said that money would buy every man, even the President. Such a proposition bears its refutation on its face. If some men think reasonable people can be deceived by such specious logic, we think time will show the egregious mistake. The power to resist temptation is an internal will, and is not in the least subservient to any outside necessity. Clay, Calhoun, Benton and Webster, pertinently suggests the New Orleans Picayune, although they enjoyed Washington society and its extravagant style of living, never conceived it indispensable to the preservation of their moral well-being that the country should save them from the dangers of bribery by an augmentation of their yearly salaries. The whole doctrine is pernicious, and until men appreciate that honesty is honest for its own sake, and that policy is not what leads men to resist prostitution of trusts, but it is the inherent virtue itself. It is a sad commentary on our times, when such reasons are given for the advocacy of measures so plainly hostile to every canon of propriety and truth.

Within the past two weeks ten steamers have landed 12,000 persons on our shores, and all report many more coming. Upon this, the knowing ones of New York base a calculation, setting down that not less than 288,000 immigrants may be confidently expected to arrive before the summer of 1874, has fairly set in. These will probably bring with them in gold not less than \$25,000,000. They will add to the productive force of the country almost an equal number of laborers, for all foreigners who come to us come to work. A large percentage of these immigrants are Germans and Scandinavians, most of whom will seek homes in the West, and many of whom would come to the South were the proper inducements held out or the proper step taken to inform them with reference to the true character of our section of the country. It is certainly well worth looking after.

The great influx of population in the United States causes certain journals to talk largely of "extending the boundaries of the republic." Now, the republic is sufficiently large for all now here, and for all who will be likely to come for the next century. Let the waste deserts of Colorado, Montana, Idaho and the great undeveloped country about the "heart of the continent" be settled, before we talk of annexing territory. Besides, here in the South are hundreds of acres of cultivable land awaiting the coming cultivator.

FIRE ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—About half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, the cottage residence of Mr. N. S. Hart began smoking through the roof, and was soon found to be on fire in the eastern part of the main building. Owing to the lack of means at hand to subdue the flames, they rapidly made headway, destroying the residence and subsequently the out-buildings. The bulk of the furniture was saved through the exertions of friends.

Charles Grant, colored, shot and killed Ransom Fols, colored, at Smoke's Cross Roads, Colleton County, last week.

Cotton Manufacturing.

Mr. Editor: I, for one, have long thought that manufacturing is the all-important necessity to build up our city, and if the capital can be subscribed at all, would it not be better to form a company and buy land adjacent to our railroads, build a mill, and run it by steam. It has been said, enterprises in the South do not succeed. This I deny. Vide Graniteville, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., and many others. Because a man has been a successful general or merchant, that's no reason why he should be able to keep a hotel. If men here are not competent, is there any difficulty in companies obtaining the services of experts from Europe or the North?

The proposition of Sprague & Co. is asking the people to act as cats' paws to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. They claim to have spent near \$200,000 on the canal, but what have they to show for it? They propose to put their property (but no money) in as so much stock, pro-cash. This is entirely too thin. How long would it be before Sprague & Co. would own the whole? We might get a small manufactory, but can we afford, in our present financial condition, to throw away \$325,000 for such a consideration?

I would say, in closing, Mr. Editor, that I also think it would be well for our people to pause before taking stock in any complicated, tied-up water power company, before knowing how they are to get their money back; and last, but not least, to reflect upon an assertion, that the steam cotton factories of Lowell are competing successfully with those run by water power. STEAM.

A PAPER MILLIONAIRE.—J. P. Hanbest, Esq., of Philadelphia, entered the profession of law nearly thirty years ago, with the determination to accumulate a large fortune. He obtained his wish. He died a few days since, leaving an estate of about \$1,000,000, a very handsome figure, for one-fourth of which the majority of lawyers would be willing to abandon the noble profession, with its briefs and dusty records, its calf-skin libraries and the painful "vigils of twenty years." It is not very clear in what way the deceased millionaire attorney contrived to extract enjoyment from the use of his money. He was a first class slyster, and chased money as if it were the chief good in the universe. His clients were of the poorest and lowest class, and he never touched a case unless his fees were paid in advance, or a bond given him that made them perfectly secure. He purchased a large amount of real estate, but reserved for himself only one room, which was his bed-chamber, dining-room and law office. In a certain suit it happened that several prominent lawyers of Philadelphia had to have a conference with Hanbest at his room, where they found him sitting at his desk with a mass of papers before him, a broken pot-pie in a basin on his lap, from which he picked out the tit-bits with his fingers and then deposited the bones on the floor at his side along with the scraps of his previous meals. Finally the poor wretch was stricken with paralysis in his limbs. His heart had been paralyzed long before. All he could now do was to lie in his bare and carpetless room like a bloated spider, watching his prey, in the shape of an occasional client. Not a friend was by him to administer to his wants nor console him. He was destitute of the commonest comforts of the sick room. He tried to make a will, leaving a few small bequests to his sisters and brother, and then endeavored to purchase a ticket to Heaven by bequeathing the bulk of his property to charitable institutions. As he died a few days afterward, the will did not meet the requirements of the Pennsylvania law in regard to time, which renders null and void the public bequests of a will executed within one calendar month of the decease of the testator; these charitable gifts which he intended become inoperative, and the entire estate will be divided among the children of two deceased brothers, the living brother and two sisters. His wealth thus at last will go to some of the very persons whom he hoped to cut off from its benefits. So ended the incessant, painful and cheerless toils of thirty years. The result could not have been more worthless by any contrivance of human ingenuity.

THE LATENESS OF THE COTTON CROP. The very striking difference between the receipts of cotton last year and the present at New Orleans, is stated as follows in the Times, of the 30th August: "There have been further receipts of 62 bales of new crop this week, making the total to date 71 bales, including one from Texas, against 1,641 bales last year, including 210 from Texas. The crop accounts have been much more discouraging, and caused a pretty general reduction of estimates."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, of Thursday, says five bales of the new crop of cotton were received in this city yesterday, making seven, so far. By this time last year, not less than 300 had been received.

Whether coincidences are creatures of mere chance, or whether there be a refined unseen connection between independent events of like character happening at different times, the scientists have not decided. Lately, at Newmarket, N. H., Miss Jennie Burnham was drowned on the same spot where her uncle, grand-father and great-grand-father perished. That all should have met a similar death at long intervals is singular, but that they all should have lost their lives in the same body of water is remarkable.

Proposals will be received at army headquarters for the removal of the wrecks of three blockade-runners sunk in Charleston Harbor during the war.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—Mr. Treasurer Spinner's Letter.

Mr. F. E. Spinner, who is really the banker of the United States, having at command many millions of gold, and many millions more of greenbacks, has written a letter to H. Osterberger, Esq., editor of the German-American Economist, (at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.) It seems that this German editor has been indulging in some criticism upon the management of the finances of the United States, provoked by a proposition of one Mr. Riddle, who professes to have discovered a short and royal road to the resumption of specie payments. We infer that the German editor seems to consider the Government of the United States as a sort of bankrupt affair, but not so badly broken but that it might regain its credit among the nations of the earth by the exercise of better financial skill, and points out a method thereto. So far as the argument with the German goes, Mr. Spinner's letter is of but little importance to us. But as Mr. Spinner's chirography penetrates every nook and corner of our land, and regulates all transactions of our domestic economy, Mr. Spinner's views as to the time when, and the manner by which, we are to get back to the normal condition of respectable nations, by the resumption of specie payments, become all-important to us. It will be seen that the Treasurer advocates now, as he has heretofore advocated, resumption at a fixed period in the future, with a three years' notice. We doubt if such notice will ever be given. Indeed, the array of the classes who are and will be opposed to such a notice, presented by Mr. Spinner himself, seems quite sufficient to justify the assumption that such a notice never will be given so long as politicians go to Congress. The array stands aside by the debtor class, the manufacturers and the national banks. Such an array will control political majorities, and political majorities are far too formidable for politicians, in power or out of power, to face. The other period which the Treasurer indicates as the time at which resumption will be "easy and come of its own accord," is "when the balance of trade shall be in our favor." Whew! Clearly, this will not be in our day and generation, and if this be the only period at which we may look for such a crisis as the resumption of specie payments will bring, we may lie down with the consolation that no evil from this source can befall us. We are not sure, however, that the Treasurer of the United States is correct. A circular from one of the leading Wall street bankers tells us that \$300,000,000 of United States bonds have been sent to Europe this year. This indicates a large balance of trade against us. It indicates further, that either the United States must continue the supply, or there will be a crisis. We subjoin the following extract from the Treasurer's letter, so that our readers may see and "reckon" for themselves: "More than seven years ago, I urged, by letters then written and otherwise, the enactment of a law compelling the resumption of specie payments on a day in the future to be fixed—say, three years from the passage of such Act; and I still think this to be the safest and the surest way of any that has as yet been proposed to bring about the much-desired result. Under the operation of such a law, the whole volume of paper currency—that of the national banks as well as that of the Government—would immediately begin to appreciate in value, and would continue to do so gradually, but certainly, until, at the time fixed for resumption, the paper currency would become the equivalent of coin. Many obstacles have thus far been, and they continue to be, in the way of resumption of specie payments. The friends of a sound currency have themselves retarded the return to specie payments, by insisting that the only way to bring about the desired result is to reduce the volume of the paper currency; that the first duty of the Government is to return to specie payments, and that the exchange of loans bearing a high rate of interest for a lower one should be deferred until after that event. This has enlisted the opposition of a very large class of our citizens, who are otherwise sound on the main question, but who contend that it is better, and more economical, to retire the loans on which a high rate of interest is paid, than a loan on which no interest whatever is paid. Then come the real opponents of the measure per se. Chief among these is the debtor class, which in this country is largely in the majority. The persons constituting this majority desire to pay their debts with cheap money. Next come the manufacturers. These have learned that the suspension increases their protection against the importation of foreign fabrics, by the amount that the paper money is depreciated below that in which import duties are collected. Then come the national banks, which by suspension are relieved from the, to them, most irksome duty, the redemption of the circulating notes in coin. There are many other interests that naturally combine with those named, all acting in the firm belief that the suspension of specie payments is beneficial to them. Our Government being strictly representative, of course a large majority of the members of Congress are elected to represent and to carry out these views of their constituents. Thus resumption has been, and I think will continue to be, put off, until the time you speak of, 'when the balance of trade shall be in our favor.' When that time arrives, resumption will be easy in truth; it will from that cause come of its own accord. But really I can't, for the life of me, see how the fact how we conduct our commercial relations at home, whether our domestic exchanges of commodities are made through a paper or metallic medium, can affect the value of our national securities abroad. It is expressly stipulated that the interest on our loans shall be paid in coin. And in the case

of the new five per cents, the coin to be paid in liquidation of both the principal and the interest is to be of the full intrinsic value, as expressed in dollars of the present gold coin of the United States. The conversion of Government stocks from a higher to a lower rate of interest is now progressing quite as fast as the present available force of the Treasury Department can comfortably manage it, and the prospect of its continuance seems to be pretty certainly assured. It is now a question with the Secretary, whether he will continue the exchange for a five per cent. stock, or wait until he can place the new stock at 4 1/2, or even at 4 per cent."

DEATH OF THE OLDEST JOURNALIST IN THE COUNTRY.—It becomes our sad duty to announce the death of Mr. Jacob N. Cardoza, who died in this city on Saturday night last, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The deceased was born in Savannah, June 17, 1786. About the year 1790 his family removed to Charleston, S. C., where he received a plain English education, and from his twelfth year was put to mechanical and mercantile pursuits. In 1816 he became editor of the Southern Patriot newspaper in Charleston, of which, in 1823, he became sole proprietor. He had long studied the principles of trade, commerce and finance, and his purpose from the first was to render his journal especially the organ of free trade doctrines. Having a constant view to those commercial questions in which the interests of the Southern States were involved, the commercial relations of the United States with the British West India Islands, in their restricted condition, engaged a large share of his attention. The removal of these restrictions was an object of constant solicitude with Mr. Cardoza's administration. To force a relaxation by the British Government, Congress in 1818 and 1820 adopted counteracting regulations. These, whatever their effect on the British, were found to be oppressive on Southern commerce. In 1822, various seaport towns of the South, such as Norfolk and Baltimore, petitioned Congress for their removal. The city of Charleston was so far inclined to second the movement that a large public meeting was held and a memorial was drafted for its adoption. Mr. Cardoza regarded the case as an exceptional one, and opposed the memorial. He argued against unlimited intercourse when reciprocity was denied, and at an adjourned meeting of the citizens the memorial was rejected, leaving the whole matter as before—in the hands of Congress and the Executive. The result, which was arrived at in the countervailing resolutions of Congress, was soon seen in the partial removal of the British restrictions. When this was done President Monroe opened the ports of the United States to the vessels of the British West Indies.

Mr. Cardoza took an active part in the establishment, in 1823, of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. The tariff of 1824 met with little or no opposition from the South. When, in 1827, an increase of protection was agitated, it resulted in the Act of 1828. Mr. C. brought the subject before the Chamber, and was one of a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, which was unanimously adopted by the citizens of Charleston in a public meeting. The arguments on the subject, however new, rapidly made their way into the public mind of that State, and constituted the chief political capital of the press and party. The agitation ripened into nullification, the controversies upon which began in 1828. Mr. Cardoza continued his opposition to the protective tariff, still maintained his free trade arguments, but declined to adopt the extreme practical results to which nullification was expected to conduct. The advocates of nullification succeeded in this State, but Mr. Cardoza forfeited none of the public esteem in consequence of his course. He continued to conduct the Southern Patriot, keeping it steadily the exponent of the commercial principles of which he had so long been the advocate, until 1845, when he sold the paper, and soon after, in the same year, established the Evening News, another daily paper, with which he was associated during its existence as commercial editor.

The reputation of the deceased as a sound political economist, has long been acknowledged by the Southern public, though few knew how extensively he had written on all the subjects we have indicated. He contributed many able articles on his favorite themes to the Southern Quarterly Review and other periodicals; and in 1826 published a volume entitled "Notes on Political Economy," which attracted much attention. He may be said to have continued his connection with the press to the close of his life. During the war, he filled editorial positions on the papers of Mobile, Atlanta and Charleston, and after the war was a contributor to the Morning News, for which he continued to write, until about a year ago, when the almost entire loss of eye sight compelled him to abandon his pen. Notwithstanding the physical infirmities of old age, he retained his mental vigor to the last in a most remarkable degree. We believe he was at the time of his death the oldest editor in the South, if not in the Union.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—A colored child died on Saturday, in Marsh street, from the effects of an accidental scalding. A boiler filled with water had been put on a fire in the yard where some children were playing. A scream was heard, and when one of the women rushed out of the house, she saw that the child in riding a hobby-horse had fallen over the pot, the water in which was then boiling. The child, which had been fearfully scalded, was instantly removed and cared for, but soon expired.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the Phoenix—don't depend on borrowing.

The ladies take advantage of the fair evenings, and through Main street. Gov. Moses has contributed \$100 to the Methodist Church in course of erection at Union O. H. The postal card, in its way, fulfills the Scriptural requirement of an eye for an eye. It is sent for a cent. Green turtle soup will be served up for lunch, to-day, at the Pollock House. Families supplied. The new fall goods are beginning to arrive, and in a few days the ladies will be on the qui vive as to who has the best variety. Messrs. D. C. Peixotto & Son have another lot of the necessities of life to be disposed of by auction to-morrow. See their card. Mr. J. F. Eisenmann, the knight of the shears, has for three nights past exhibited specimens of the beautiful and delicate night-blooming cereus. The night-blooming cereus, referred to yesterday, in bloom Monday night, was at the residence of Mr. E. Morris, the well-known gin-maker. Messrs. M. Ehrlich & Son are putting down a new pavement in front of their store on Richardson street. Mend your ways, everybody. The following is the range of the thermometer at the Wheeler House, yesterday: 5 A. M., 78; 7 A. M., 77; 10 A. M., 80; 12 M., 83; 2 P. M., 85; 4 P. M., 88; 7 P. M., 85.

The cotton merchants are on the lookout for the staple. The new crop is being gathered throughout the State, and the greenbacks are in Columbia, ready to be exchanged for the fleecy article. The Governor has appointed P. C. Fludd Treasurer of Darlington County, vice James M. Brown, removed. John Hogan, of Jackson, Tennessee, has been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina. The new Post Office shows grandly above the top of the fence. The second story is far advanced towards completion. The work is beautifully done—the granite well set. There is just enough ornamentation about it to make it attractive. Drs. B. R. Tarnipseed and G. S. Trezevant, assisted by Dr. Geo. Howe, Jr., on Monday last, successfully extracted a broken knife-blade which had been imbedded in a colored man's head for several months. It had penetrated the skull and was pressing upon the brain, causing fits. It was a skillful operation.

THE GRAPHIC BALLOON.—We have been furnished by Messrs. J. H. & C. M. Goodsell, of the Daily Graphic, with a specimen of the oil cloth of which the great balloon is composed. It is now fully completed, and will be publicly exhibited at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, September 6, 8 and 9. The departure will depend upon the state of the weather and the resources of the Brooklyn Gas Company; but it is expected that Wednesday, September 10, between 4 and 6 P. M., will be the day and time.

ANOTHER ORNAMENT TO THE CITY.—The Southern Life Insurance Company have decided upon the plan for their office building in this city, and advertise this morning for proposals for its erection. Messrs. Parkins & Allen, of Atlanta, Ga.—the architects of the City Hall, Methodist Church and other handsome edifices in this city—are the architects for the new structure, which is to be handsome, substantial and commodious. The site is the North-eastern corner of Richardson and Washington streets. It will be a three story building, with a tasty iron balcony extending around it, and will prove one of the attractions of our rapidly improving and principal thoroughfare.

THE NEWSPAPER.—Considering the cheapness of newspapers, it is almost unaccountable that they are not to be found in every household in which there is even the plainest education. They are widely circulated, it is true, among people of almost all classes and conditions in life; but the wonder is that there should be a family, or a man of business of any sort, a farmer, a mechanic, a merchant, or anybody, in fact, either in the cities and towns, or in the country, who does not subscribe to a newspaper. The public journal that is sent out to the world every day, is a regular diary of the doings of the world. It is a narrative of the times, a chapter in the passing history of the age. It gives the latest news from all accessible quarters of the globe. It tells of everything everywhere. And it costs less than a cigar or a julep; and yet there are fathers of families who do not take a newspaper. It is strange, passing strange.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern

mail opens 6.30 and 10.30 A. M.; closes 8 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Charleston opens 7 A. M. and 2.50 P. M.; closes 6.15 and 8.30 P. M. Western opens 6.30 and 9.30 A. M.; closes 9 and 6.30 P. M. Wilmington opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—Small talk—Nearly all talk. A gambler, like a carpenter, is known by his chips. No person who works regularly can be very unhappy. The people who have the most small vices—Mechanists. The end of a simple drunk in the municipal court—Fine-is. Lambs are known to gambol, and we frequently see horses drawing lots.

Mrs. STEPHENS' NEW SOCIETY NOVEL. "Bellehood and Bondage" is the taking title of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' New Society Novel, to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. No one is better adapted to give us a correct picture of society than this well-known and popular writer, and we predict for it a generous reception. "Bellehood and Bondage" will be issued in a large duodecimo volume, uniform with Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' twenty other works, and will be for sale at all the bookstores at the low price of \$1.75 in cloth, or \$1.50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent by mail, to any place, post paid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them. The new novels just published by this well-known house, "The Heiress in the Family," by Mrs. Daniel; "Miss or Mrs.?" by Wilkie Collins; "The Gipsy's Warning," by Miss Dupuy; "The Heiress of Sweetwater," by J. T. Randolph; "Margaret Maitland," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Artist's Love," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, etc., are especially good, and are having large sales, and should be read by all.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board met last evening, at 8 o'clock. Mr. T. P. Walker, late Acting Clerk and ex-member of the Board, was requested to turn over immediately to Charles Barnum, City Clerk, the minutes and proceedings of the Board.

Mr. Nixon reported to the Board the drains on Taylor, Lady, Plain, Lumber and Washington streets as nuisances, to which the City Council was requested to give their immediate attention. On motion of Mr. Daniels, it was Resolved, That the resolution of this Board prohibiting the sale of fish in the Columbia market be repealed, from and after the 15th of this month.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. James E. Black—Notice to Builders. Richland Lodge, No. 91. Peixotto & Sons—Auction. J. W. Parker—Notice.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, September 2, 1873. Wheeler House—C. H. Potter, U. S. A.; F. Atkinson, Kentucky; C. J. Jenkins and wife, Ga.; Miss H. Sampson, Aiken; Miss C. A. Pollock, New Orleans; R. H. Hand, Ga.; L. C. B. Marsh, N. C.; E. McCrady, Jr., Charleston; C. J. Trowbridge, Ga.; Jas. S. Ryan, G. L. Wampler, Md.; J. G. Wilson, N. Y.; D. Hemphill, Chester; J. P. Gray, W. A. Bradley, Ga.; J. D. Kennedy, Camden; J. G. Moffitt, N. Y.; A. G. Branzier, city; T. S. Hiss, Baltimore; A. W. Battle, Nashville, N. C.; L. J. Jones, Newberry; S. A. Speed, Abbeville.

Columbia Hotel—W. J. Sprinkle, N. C.; J. Woodruff, Charleston; S. J. Perry, city; J. B. Brown, Fla.; J. A. Barksdale, Laurens; Mrs. Slade, Charleston; W. H. Lybrand, city; H. E. DaBell, Md.; R. D. Brown, N. C.; H. C. Mazyck, O. P. Gardner, J. H. Stelling, S. C.; R. E. Brown, city; J. M. Seiger, G. C. R. R.; J. M. Baxter, Newberry; G. A. Wagner, Mrs. B. Hillburs, Charleston; G. W. Thames, N. C.; W. J. Crosswell, W. F. Nance, S. C.

Heiress House—J. B. Hyler, P. D. Hyler, Lexington; Miss J. McElroy, Miss M. A. Timmons, Charleston; Dr. R. M. Williamson, N. C.; E. A. Kennedy, Ridge-way; Mrs. Porter, Texas; T. W. Boyle, C. J. McLaughlin, Mrs. R. L. Weber and child; E. W. Brown, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Perrin, child and servant, Abbeville; A. K. Durham, Fairfield.

The East River bridge is making very satisfactory progress towards completion. The Brooklyn tower is nearly finished, as the workmen were putting on cap-stones Monday. The tower on the New York side is completed to the proposed level of the bridge, and the smaller towers on top, which will hold the cables, are only to be built. At a meeting of the directors of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, held in Statesville, N. C., on the 29th ult., Col. Wm. Johnson, of Charlotte, was unanimously chosen President.

The Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, formerly Minister to Spain, died at the White Sulphur Springs, Sunday evening. The Memphis papers bring reports of the death, at that place, of Dr. A. G. Lopez, a native of Charleston, aged seventy-four years. The assistant keeper of the Dry Bank Light house, near Key West, was lost at sea on the 6th ult. His boat was afterwards found. Newport belles drive donkeys four in hand. No reflection intended on the male visitors at the place.