

No War.

The Spanish Ministry, under the advice of the principal governments of Europe, has resolved to deliver the Virginias and its surviving crew and passengers to the United States authorities, and to refer the questions of its seizure and of indemnity to the Government and damages to families or relatives to a mixed tribunal. This is eminently satisfactory so far. It is no less than it was proper to expect. The whole difficulty seems in a fair way of adjustment. The only parties likely to be disappointed are those who desired a war in order to gratify their propensity to steal and plunder, and who count human life as of small account, if by its sacrifice they could be made rich and powerful.

The Lesson of Captain Fry's Death.

The New York Herald has some kind words for the Christian hero, Captain Fry, and urges the claims of his destitute widow and her seven helpless children. An army officer, in a communication to the Herald, after quoting the final utterances of his sorrow-stricken but unconquered spirit, and dwelling particularly upon the affecting passage in his appeal, in which he says he has no home or country, and is a victim of war and persecution, the way of prosperity being closed to him, nobly claims him for his countryman, and his example and glorious death as a legacy to both professions. He sends \$200—one-half to be applied to the assistance of his wife and children, and the other to build a monument to his memory.

The friends of Captain Fry, the men of that section which he served so faithfully, cannot be insensible to such tributes of appreciation and sympathy. They come from generous hearts, and do their authors the highest honor. But it seems not to have occurred to the Herald nor to "Army," that Fry is a victim of circumstances that are unworthy to exist, and that his fate has logically followed the cruel treatment of the South by the General Government through nearly a decade of years. He went from Louisiana, where a vulgar despotism is upheld by force of arms, and the rights of the people disregarded, contemned and trampled under foot. The virtues and accomplishments of Fry were sufficient to exclude him in such a community from every avenue of support and every position of honor. The same state of things exists here and in other Southern States. How many more grand souls, worthy all Grecian, all Roman fame, must succumb to their hard fate before the Government will see its error and resume its magnanimity? How much longer will it continue to show itself strong only in infamy? The true lesson of Fry's death is not invasion of Cuba, but justice to the South.

Monument to Bishop Davis.

A monument of great beauty and taste has just been completed and erected in the cemetery at Camden to the memory of the excellent and revered Bishop Davis. It is twelve and a half feet high, standing on a base of granite, thirteen inches thick, and four feet square. It is of Italian marble, with square shaft, the front of which is carved with mitre crosier, and capped with an urn. On the right side is the following inscription:

For many years without sight,
He endured, as seeing Him who is invisible,
Weak in body, yet strong in Mind;
This Holy Man of God, both as
Priest and Bishop of the Church,
Adorned the doctrines of God, our Saviour,
In all Things.

The Diocese of South Carolina,
Stablished, strengthened, settled in the Faith
By his Episcopate,
Blessed in his Life, bereaved in his Death,
Erects this Monument,
As a grateful tribute to his memory.

On the reverse side:

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

A SHOCKING ATROCITY.—The Kings-tree Star says: "Mr. Robert H. Shaw, who lived a few miles below this place, was shockingly murdered on Monday last, under the following circumstances: He was on his way home from McCuttry's store, when he became involved in an altercation with Bill Shaw, a negro, whom he cut with a knife. Shortly after, York Brown and Isaac Shaw, negroes, also came up and assaulted Mr. Shaw so severely that he died from the effects of his wounds the same afternoon. He was terribly beaten on the head with some heavy stick or pole, and left by the roadside in a helpless condition. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that he died from wounds received by the hands of the parties above named. They have all been lodged in jail."

Mr. Jacob Carroll, a well known and popular merchant, died of pneumonia at his residence, near Fort Motte, on the 17th inst., in the forty-first year of his age.

Meeting of the City Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

COLUMBIA, November 25, 1873.

Council met at half-past 7 P. M. Present—His Honor the Mayor, Aldermen Carpenter, Thompson, Lowndes, Carroll, Mitchell, Young, Taylor, Williams, Griffin and Cooper. Absent—Aldermen Hoge and Carr.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented, and referred to the Committee on Accounts: Fagan & Brothers, indigent poor; Republican Printing Company, printing; W. Steiglitz, Guard House.

The following communication was received:

COLUMBIA, November 25, 1873.

To Hon. A. Cooper, Chairman of Committee on Streets—DEAR SIR: Agreeable to an understanding had with you, I have made the requisite examination and survey for a drain bordering on the premises of Mr. Charles Logan, situated on Medium street, between Gates and Lincoln streets, and terminating on the property of the South Carolina Railroad Company. I found the bed of the old drain washed into a deep gulch, encroaching upon the sidewalk, threatening the safety of persons passing at night, and liable to further caving if allowed to remain. The fall in the length of 500 feet referred to being nearly thirty feet, and the fact of a drain at this place, made after the manner usually adopted throughout the city, having been washed away a number of times heretofore, makes it necessary, in my opinion, that a drain of more than ordinary character should be constructed in this locality, not only for the protection of the city as well as the property holder, but as a matter of strict economy. I would, therefore, submit to you the accompanying plan for a drain at this particular place, believing it to be the correct solution of the problem, and that, if strictly carried out, will be one of permanence. The charges for the survey, starting out with plan and specification, will be \$75. Respectfully,

CHARLES G. MAHON,
City Surveyor.

Petition from Charles Logan, in reference to the building of aforesaid drain, was also received. The two were, after some debate, referred to the Committee on Streets, with power to act.

On motion, the yeas and nays were called for on the above, and resulted as follows: Those voting in the affirmative—Aldermen Thompson, Lowndes, Mitchell, Carroll, Young, Griffin and Cooper. Those voting in the negative—Aldermen Carpenter, Taylor and Williams.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the condensed statement of the City Treasurer for three months, from May 1 to September 30, inclusive, of receipts and disbursements, reported back the same as examined and found correct.

On motion by Alderman Thompson, the report of the committee was published.

The Committee on Ways and Means also reported back the statement of the City Treasurer, for the month of October, as examined and found correct. On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the matter of erecting gas lamps on the principal streets, reported that they had conferred with the officers of the gas company, and that said company would charge \$10 per post for connecting the same with the main pipe, in addition to the cost of lamp and post, which would bring the cost of each lamp to about \$23; that the cost of the gas would be \$4 per month for each lamp.

On motion of Alderman Taylor, the consideration of the same was postponed.

The Committee on Accounts reported back the following bills, and recommended payment: John Alexander, (two bills.) Water Works; H. Goodman and M. E. Carr, Hospital; M. E. Carr, indigent poor; John Alexander, City Clerk; L. C. Carpenter, miscellaneous; M. E. Carr, City Park; Jackson Parker, M. E. Carr, B. F. Griffin, J. Agnew & Son, Street Department; H. Goodman, Alms House; M. E. Carr, Alms House; M. E. Carr, F. W. Wing, Guard House.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the petition of several citizens residing in Waverly, to have Lady street opened under the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, referred the same back, with the following recommendation:

The Committee on Streets, having examined the street referred to in the petition, would recommend that Lady street be opened across the railroad track and continue to Pickens street, as parties are intruding on said street, on what is known as Waring's Alley, between Pickens and Henderson streets.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Guard House and Police reported back the report of the Chief of Police for month of October as examined and found correct.

On motion, the same was concurred in.

The Committee on Water Works made the following report:

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen—GENTLEMEN: On turning over the water works of the Columbia Water Power Company, there were on the grounds 164 cords of pine wood, which we think some steps should be taken to remove, as the present condition of the wood is unsafe.

On motion of Alderman Thompson, the consideration of the above was postponed for the present.

Alderman Carpenter, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported that he had received from the City Treasurer \$136 40 of old city currency, redeemed by that officer, and presented the same before Council, and suggested that it be destroyed.

A motion by Alderman Taylor, that the Committee of Ways and Means cancel the same, and deposit it as a special deposit in some bank, on being put to a vote, was adopted.

A communication from F. B. Fielding, praying for a reduction of assessment on the property of John Fielding, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The ordinances for raising supplies for 1874 were then taken up, and passed to a second reading, and with several amendments were passed and became the law as follows:

Sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance to raise supplies for the fiscal year 1874 were amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. A tax of eighty cents on every hundred dollars in value of all real estate and personal property of every description, owned and used in the city of Columbia at any time during the said fiscal year, shall be levied and paid into the city treasury for the use of the said city: *Provided, however,* That no personal property not taxed, or liable to be taxed by the State, shall be taxed for the service of the said city.

SECTION 2. In addition to the foregoing taxes, a special tax of seventy cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value of all real and personal property of every description, owned and used in the city of Columbia at any time during the said fiscal year, shall be levied and paid into the city treasury, to be used for the purpose of paying the interest upon the public debt of said city, as provided by Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Columbia to issue bonds, and to negotiate and sell the same," approved March 13, 1872: *Provided, however,* That no personal property not taxed, or liable to be taxed by the State of South Carolina, shall be taxed for the use of the said city.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Columbia, in City Council assembled, That every person, firm, company or corporation, engaged in, or intending to be engaged in, any trade, business or profession hereinafter mentioned, shall obtain, on or before the sixth day of January, A. D. 1874, a license therefor, in manner provided; those commencing business after the 6th of January shall obtain a license before entering upon that business.

SEC 2. Every person, firm, company or corporation required by this ordinance to obtain a license to engage in any trade, business or profession, for which a license is required, shall register with the City Clerk and Treasurer; first, his or her name or style, and in case of a firm or company, the name of the several persons constituting such firm or company and their places of business; second, the trade, business or profession for which a license is required; third, the place where such trade or profession is carried on; if a wholesale or retail dealer in goods, wares and merchandise, the amount, extent and value of business intended to be carried on, including distilled spirits—all of which shall be given under oath.

SEC 3. If any person or persons exercise or carry on any trade, business or profession, for the exercising, carrying on or doing of which a license is required by this ordinance, without first registering and taking out such license, as in that behalf required, he, she or they, besides being liable to the payment for the license, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$10, on conviction before the Mayor or any court of competent jurisdiction; one-half of the penalty, after deducting expenses of the prosecution, to be paid to the person who first informs of the matters and things whereby the penalty is recovered, and the other half to the city.

SEC 4. In every license to be taken out, under or by authority of this ordinance, shall be contained and set forth the purpose, trade, business or profession for which such license is granted, and the name and place of business of the person or persons taking out the same and the time for which it is granted; if a wholesale or retail dealer in goods, wares and merchandise, the amount, extent or value of the business intended to be carried on. The City Clerk and Treasurer shall prepare a proper form of license to be issued in each case, and shall have the same printed and bound, in book form, in a neat and substantial manner, with a proper check or stub attached to each, upon which shall be written, at the time the license is granted, the name of the party obtaining the same, the length of time covered by said license, together with the amount charged therefor, and the party receiving such license shall have the same posted in some conspicuous place, where his business, trade or profession is carried on. Any evasion of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction before the Mayor, be punishable by fine of not exceeding \$10.

SEC 5. The licenses granted under this ordinance shall not authorize the person or persons, or firm, company or corporation mentioned therein, to exercise or carry on the trade, business or profession specified in such license in any other place than that mentioned therein, unless permitted so to do by the Mayor. A license granted on and after January 1, 1874, shall continue in force until the 1st of January following; and all licenses granted after the 1st of January, A. D. 1874, shall be issued upon payment of a rateable portion of

the whole amount of money imposed for such licenses: *Provided, however,* That no license shall be granted for a period less than three months, though the time to the end of the year be less than that. Each license granted shall be dated on the first day of the month on which the liability therefor occurred, and the amount to be paid therefor shall be computed therefrom until the end of the year, except as hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided,* That after a license is granted by the city no portion thereof will be refunded.

SEC 6. Upon the removal of any person or persons from the house or premises at which the trade, business or profession mentioned in such license was authorized, it may and shall be lawful for the Mayor to authorize, by endorsement of such license, the person removing as aforesaid to any other place to carry on the trade, business or profession specified in such license at the place to which such person may have removed.

SEC 7. For a license to carry on any trade, business or profession hereinafter mentioned, the sums hereinafter mentioned shall be paid into the city treasury: Astrologers and clairvoyants, \$200; apothecaries, retail, \$25; architects or surveyors, \$25; auctioneers, \$100; agents selling wool, \$25; agents selling coal, \$25; agents real estate and collection brokers, \$25; agents, selling by sample at retail, per year, \$50; agents, selling by sample at retail, per day, \$1; attorneys-at-law, \$50; banks and bankers, \$100 to \$200; billiard, bagatelle or other gaming tables, \$50; bowling alleys or pistol galleries, for each alley or gallery, \$25; builders and master mechanics, \$20; butchers, for each stall hired, \$10; blacksmith shops, first forge, \$10; each additional forge, \$5; brokers, commercial, cotton or produce, \$50; brokers, money and dealers in exchange, \$75 to \$100; brokers, pawn, \$100; brokers and dealers in horses and mules who keep no sale stables, per month, \$10; and it shall not be lawful for any transient dealer in horses and mules to offer his stock for sale until he shall have taken out a license, to expire at the end of one month, for which he shall pay the sum of \$10; but such license may be renewed at the same rate. For violation of this article, the party offending shall be fined in a sum of \$25 for each and every offence. Barbers, for each chair, \$3; book binders, \$10; boot and shoemaking establishments, where boots or shoes are made for sale, \$10; bakeries, bread, pie or cake, \$10 to \$25; bill-posters, \$5; boarding houses, capable of accommodating six persons, \$10; more than six persons and less than twenty-five, \$25; coal or wood yards, \$25; confectionery or fruit dealers, \$25; contractors, other than builders, \$20; cotton factors, \$50; cotton press, \$15; cotton gin manufactory, \$10; cotton gins, ginning for toll or pay, \$100; chiropodists, \$25; carriage repository, \$100; cock-pit, \$200; dealers, retail, in goods, wares and merchandise, excluding distilled spirits, whose annual sales do not exceed \$5,000, \$10; dealers, retail, in goods, wares and merchandise, excluding distilled spirits, whose annual sales exceed \$5,000, but do not exceed \$10,000, \$25; dealers, retail, in goods, wares and merchandise, excluding distilled spirits, whose annual sales exceed \$10,000, and do not exceed \$20,000, \$40; dealers, retail, in goods, wares and merchandise, excluding distilled spirits, whose annual sales exceed \$20,000, and do not exceed \$30,000, \$50; dealers, retail, in goods, wares and merchandise, excluding distilled spirits, whose annual sales exceed \$30,000, and do not exceed \$50,000, \$100; and every additional \$1,000, per \$1,000, \$2; dentists, \$20; drummers, local, per month, \$20; express companies, \$250; exhibitions, circuses, per day, \$200; exhibitions, theatrical, minstrel, or exhibitions of any kind, for gun, per day, \$10 to \$25; foundries, \$10; gas companies, \$100; gas machine manufactory, \$50; gas fitters and plumbers, \$25; gift store, \$200; hotels, capable of accommodating 100 persons, \$200; hotels, capable of accommodating less than 100 and more than 50 persons, \$100; hotels, capable of accommodating over 25 and less than 50 persons, \$50; trucksters, \$10; manufacturers of ice and ice houses, \$50; insurance companies or agencies, (the same for each and every company,) \$50; intelligence office, \$10; junk shops, (application to be made to City Council for license,) \$150; liquor—for license to retail spirituous or malt liquors in quantities less than a quart, per annum, payable quarterly in advance, \$200; for a license to sell spirituous or malt liquors in quantities of a quart or more, per annum, payable quarterly in advance, \$100. The receiver of each license card to pay into the City Treasurer the sum of \$2. *And provided, further,* That the granting or withholding of licenses, in each particular case, will be at the discretion of the City Council. Lumber yards, \$25; marble yards, \$10; millinery or dress-making establishments, \$25; manufacturers and bottlers of soda water, \$25; machine shops, \$10; commission merchants, \$50; mills, grist, \$10; mills, flour, \$10; mills, planing, \$50; mills, sawing, \$25; job printing offices, where more than three hands are employed, \$50; where less than three hands are employed, \$25; photograph, ambrotypy or daguerrotype galleries, \$50; painters and paper hangers (masters,) \$10; peddlers, local, per month, \$5; peddlers, itinerant, per month, \$50; peddlers, itinerant, per day, \$5; physicians, \$20; restaurant or eating saloon, \$10 to \$50; race-courses, \$200; cigars—every person engaged in selling cigars at retail, \$10; every person engaged in selling cigars at wholesale, \$50; soda water, where sold from fountain, \$15; stables, livery and sale, \$100; stage or omnibus, \$35; telegraph companies,

\$100 to \$150; merchant tailors, \$10; undertakers, \$50; warehouses, storage, \$50; wheels of fortune, per week, \$10; wagons, drays, carts and hacks run for hire, one horse, \$8; wagons, drays, carts and hacks run for hire, two horse, \$16; wagons, drays, carts and hacks run for hire, four horse, \$35; wagon, dray or cart, private, store or business, for hauling, &c., into city treasury, for badge, 50 cents; and for any other business or profession, not otherwise provided for, a license tax of \$10. No person shall let or hire any wagon, cart, dray or other carriage or vehicle for the transportation of goods or passengers within the limits of said city, without having first obtained a badge from the City Clerk, paying therefor into the city treasury 50 cents, to be placed on some conspicuous part of the vehicle, under a penalty of \$5 for each and every day that such vehicle shall be so run, to be recovered by information before the Mayor; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to wagons, carts or other vehicles going to or from market; and for any other business or profession not otherwise provided for, a license tax of \$10 to \$20. *Provided, further,* That where two or more branches of business, not necessarily connected, are conducted in one establishment, a license shall be charged and collected for each branch of business so conducted, as specified in this ordinance. Dogs—upon each and every dog, to be paid by the person or persons on whose premises the dog is kept, \$2; and the police of the city of Columbia are hereby authorized and required to seize and confine every dog found running at large, and not having on the city badge or collar for the current year, and for every dog so taken up by the police, \$1 additional shall be paid for the same.

SEC 8. All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

The ordinance for appropriations was taken up. Some little debate ensued, when, on motion of Alderman Cooper, City Council adjourned at 2 30 A. M.

CHARLES BARNUM, City Clerk.

The Wearn & Hix Art Gallery.

MR. EDITOR: While walking down Main street, the other day, I found I had a spare hour on hand, and concluded I could not more profitably employ it than by a visit to the attractive art gallery of Messrs. Wearn & Hix. As I entered the hall, on the first floor, I was utterly taken by surprise; for, much as I had heard of the beautiful specimens of photography there on exhibition, I was entirely unprepared for the magnificent display before me. From the full-sized likeness down to the miniature reproduction of the human face divine, each perfect in its kind. Where all are so excellent, it is almost impossible to discriminate, but we were especially struck with the beauty and fidelity to nature of some of the scenes about Columbia. Hurleyville, for instance, that sui generis locality, is depicted with stereoscopic vividness. Conspicuous among the attractions of the gallery are the views taken from our mountain scenery, taken by Mr. Wearn during the past summer. It has long been a reproach to us in the South, that we leave our own beautiful country unexplored, and go sight-seeing among places far less richly endowed by nature, and that our artists leave their own picturesque regions, and year after year go to gather material for their pictures along the well-trodden paths of hackneyed Northern tourists. Mr. Wearn, with an exemplary patriotism, and the enterprise which marks the fine artist, has wandered among the romantic mountain passes, through the deep gorges in the wild ravines, and under the beetling cliffs of the Blue Ridge, and brought back with him visions of beauty which are, indeed, "a joy forever." On the second floor of the gallery, we find the well-appointed atelier of that rising to eminence painter, W. P. Hix. As we reach the head of the stairs, we stop, startled by the life-like reproduction of the kindly face of "the old doctor," (Dr. D.H. Trezevant,) and we can scarcely believe that the lips are not going to open, relax into the old benign smile, or about to utter words of cheer and encouragement. To his children and friends, this picture is a precious heritage. Next is an exquisite portrait of "a maiden in her flower," and then, a wonderful picture, one which "requires seeing to be believed in," a picture of one of the gallant knights of the present South Carolina's chivalry— one who may yet "wrap his colors around his breast on a blood-red field of Spain." The painting is so true to nature as to amount to a curiosity in art. But the picture considered by Mr. Hix himself as his *chef d'oeuvre*, is a large portrait of Gen. Kershaw, standing on a battle-field, in full Confederate uniform. Here we linger. The concentrated thought written in the commander's face, the vivid expression of eye, cheek and lip, the well-poised figure of the soldier, are all so faithfully portrayed, that it scarcely needs the Southern cross, warriors in the distance, or the "war clouds rolling down," to carry us back to the days when Kershaw's Division was always among the foremost in the ranks of our immortal heroes; and the memories which come welling up are too sweet and too painful to dwell upon in the Columbia of to-day.

Contrasting these pictures of Mr. Hix with some of his earlier efforts, we are greatly impressed by the improvement he has made in his beautiful art. We earnestly hope that the next decade will see a proportionate advancement in his work, and confidently predict that his name will soon rank high among the artists of the age. MID.

COLUMBIA, November 26, 1873.