

They Better Serve Who Wait.

Some Northern journals have got up another Southern bugaboo. They fear, or affect to fear, that Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, or Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, or some other typical Southerner, will be nominated as a candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. They really have no just grounds of objection to their being run for distinguished positions. The whole matter with them lies in the false postulate of Speaker Blaine, at Hartford, the other day, when he urged the sectional argument that the North must retain in its hands the control of affairs, must maintain its supremacy over the South, otherwise the results of the war, the fruits of the civil strife, will be lost. So partisans can't bear the idea of Southern men coming forward yet. Another reason for the hue and cry is that it can be made to harrow up the average Northern soul, and drive them into a phalanx of opposition—so it can be turned to profit, and used to fire the Northern heart. At least, that is what is meant, although we are happy to believe that the people North are not as illiberal as many of their leading politicians. They have not the same amount of office, plunder, gain, selfish advantage on the brain as their political guides. The scales are falling from their eyes.

As to the candidacy of Southern statesmen, there are, however, good grounds for not desiring it. We have yet a world of prejudice, ignorance and studied misrepresentation to overcome. We cannot afford to wake up the slumbering fires of animosity; to stir the smoldering ashes of prejudice. The people of the United States, North particularly, like the prodigal son, are coming to themselves. The process is necessarily slow. It is a double conversion which they are to undergo. And while they are laboring with the problems, the true solution of which so much concern us, we would regret to see an element of discord, any step on the part of the South which would disturb the healthy revolution of opinion which is going on there. Our public men understand the proper policy. They know how to keep in the background. There are greater things to be achieved yet while than personal distinctions. One great section of the country is to be liberalized and enlightened. The North needs more reconstruction to-day than the South. What the Southern States need and require, as members of the Union, is what they cannot get till the North is infused and penetrated with juster ideas, and with sounder principles of government. The Tribune need not be alarmed by any supposed "boost" of Mr. Lamar towards the Presidential nomination, and Senator Gordon will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. As men they need no higher position to set off their merits, as patriots they not only can afford, but prefer to wait.

Very Much Mistaken.

The Winnsboro News does an injustice in attributing to us a change of opinion upon the merits of the so-called bonanza bill. There is nothing to give even a coloring to this imputation, but a reference in our local columns to views which, we were assured by respectable parties, were entertained of the measure by respectable persons in Columbia. While satisfied that they were mistaken, we were unwilling to shut out from public knowledge the fact which they asserted and wished to have expressed. In the matter of the reconsideration of purpose to serve on the part of one of the Commissioners, we merely gave voice to information that was brought to us. It was not our affair, whether he declined to act or not. In mentioning, upon the authority of a respectable gentleman, that he would act, we merely stated a fact, and did not favor the view that the Commissioners should act, or that the bill was a proper one in itself, under which to act. Upon that point we had expressed ourselves in quite another way. So our contemporary, which we are sure would not do us any intentional wrong, will see that we have not been "putting forward this bill rather mildly in our local columns." Our opinions from the first have undergone and could undergo no change. If our contemporary will take the trouble to look, it will find nothing which to the smallest extent negatives what we say, except the statement of a "prevailing opinion" about the bill, as above referred to, and a communication signed "Taxpayer," which was conclusively answered next day, on the other side, by "Publicus." We concede that this statement should have been more closely scanned, particularly as it has led to the misapprehension of the News, but it was due to a slip of the tongue on our part, towards gentlemen entitled to our respect and courtesy.

The many prices for real estate in New York seem to have reached "hard pan" if we may judge from the sale of boulevard lots, near the Central Park, which have just brought one-half the price for which they were sold four years ago. There appears to be a falling in price of nearly everything in that city but per diem hotel rates.

The Patriotic Gordon.

The Atlanta Herald publishes the views of Senator Gordon on the present situation, in which he explains the philosophy of the Greeley movement, and maintains that it was the necessary forerunner of a success to be achieved in 1876 upon a platform of just principles and general harmony and peace between all sections of the country. He thinks that a straight Democrat can be elected upon it. With reference to his own nomination for the Vice-Presidency, he used the following sensible and patriotic language. He says that he would not, "under any circumstances," allow his name to be used:

"Even if I were nominated I should withdraw my name. My reasons for this statement—to-day made public for the first time—are that I believe that a Southern man on the ticket would weaken it. And as much as personal ambition might tempt me to yield to the partial suggestions of my friends, I would not, for all the honors in the gift of the American people, feel that I had been the means of driving one man from the support of that ticket on whose success depends the future peace and prosperity of my country. I have but one object—that is the re-establishment of harmony, of good will, and of good government. To this end all things else shall be secondary. I have had letters from committees, from friends and from sympathizers, asking me to allow the use of my name in this connection. I now give them, through you, my authorized and unalterable answer. We occupy to-day very much the position assigned in the East, after the crusades, Richmond, Ceur de Leon. For nearly 100 years afterwards, when a horse would shy around a bush, the rider would ask if he saw a Richard; and mothers frightened their babes into quiet by telling them Richard was coming. Just so these Radicals are attempting to frighten the North by constantly harrowing them with a rebel's ghost. This will not have its effect long with people of sense in any section, however. Yet so powerful is this feeling at present that no Southern man who has his country's good at heart will allow himself placed in any position calculated to keep alive these hurtful passions."

Gloomy Prospect.

Gen. Garfield is distressed at the prospect in the next Congress of only twenty-five Union officers having to face sixty-eight gentlemen who served in the Confederate armies. The General's term is "rebel armies," but that don't hurt, and will, by and by, be abandoned even by the shallow pates who have long rolled it as a sweet morsel under the tongue. We are sorry for these truly "loil" officers, and would have been pleased had Connecticut sent back Joe Hawley to reinforce their slender squad, particularly as he is of the type which repudiates Grant, the third term, the Southern outrage system, &c. But such a life. One goes up and another goes down. The wheel turns, and out leaps a new fate. Loyalty has had a good run, but now that it is detected to be in complicity with fraud, pillage and oppression, it is getting below par.

Connecticut foots up a sweeping overthrow of the Republicans. Governor Ingersoll has 9,528 majority over Greene, and 6,856 majority over both Greene and Smith, the temperance candidate. The vote is the largest ever cast in the State, showing that it is the fairest possible expression of the people on the issues forced upon them from Washington. Gen. Hawley is defeated by 488, and Kellogg by 1,500. Starkweather is re-elected by 791, a greatly reduced majority, and Barnum by 2,235, an increase of some 500. The Senate has 15 Democrats and Liberals to 6 Republicans, and the House has a majority of about 20 of the same faith. It strikes us that if there is one thing that the Administration can't do, it is running elections at long range from bayonets, unless it be to run them clean out of sight to the other side.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Advertiser, a Republican paper, says: Two events of recent occurrence have done much to knit together again in mutually respectful confidence the people of the two States, which stood shoulder to shoulder in the days of the revolution, but have had in the interval much bitter and ever-to-be-regretted antagonism. We refer to the return of the flag of the famous Fifty-fourth Regiment, to be deposited with the rest in the Doric Hall of our State House, and the presentation by citizens of Boston to the Washington Light Guard of Charleston of a national flag emblazoned with the locked shields of the two States. These acts were testimonials of right feeling and good will, and it is to be hoped they are sincere tokens of a friendly relation, that, when fully re-established, will never again be disturbed. Let the painful feuds of the past be buried with the cause of them, and the two representative commonwealths of the North and the South join hands once more and hereafter keep step, as in the earlier days, in services and sacrifices for the national honor and glory. In the bonds of a common patriotism, there are for each the satisfaction of liberty, prosperity and peace.

And we say, most heartily and most cordially, Amen!

The Granges of Abbeville, Laurens and Anderson Counties contemplate uniting in the erection of a cotton factory at Erwin's Mills, on Saluda River, about six miles from Honea Path, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. A site and water power, valued at \$10,000, has been contributed by Mr. Erwin. At the municipal election in Camden, on Monday last, the Citizens' ticket was successful. It is composed as follows: L. D. Dunlap, Intendant; D. C. Kirkley, N. W. Blair, A. D. Kennedy and William Deas, Wardens.

DAVID DICKSON ON COTTON PLANTING.

As the cotton planting season is on us, we give Mr. Dickson's rules of planting. He is known to be the most successful and skillful planter in the country. Of course, these rules will undergo modifications according to soils, circumstances, &c., but are generally applicable and good.

- 1. Lay off cotton rows four feet apart with shovel plow, double furrow, and put in fertilizers eight inches deep.
2. Ridge with long scooter, five inches wide. Make the beds with turn plow, sub-soil the turn plow furrow; split out the middles with shovel. Plant with a cotton seed sower, and cover with a board or harrow.
3. First ploughing—run twenty-two inch sweep with right wing turned down, hoe out to two or three stalks to the hill every nine inches, ten days after ploughing. Second ploughing—use same sweep, the right wing turned up a little more. Third ploughing—in same way, run a third furrow in middle to level.
4. Cotton standing thick in the drill will be much more forward in maturing.
5. Cotton only requires distance one way.
6. Be careful not to cut the roots of cotton.
7. Have a deep water furrow in the spring; work flat by hot weather.
8. On level land run the rows North and South.
9. A cotton plant, to stand two weeks' drought, must have four inches soil and six inches sub-soil; three weeks, six inches soil and same sub-soil; four weeks, eight inches and the same sub-soil.
10. If you prepare your land and carry out this plan well, and manure liberally, you may expect from 400 to 1,000 pounds of lint cotton to the acre.
11. Fertilizers bring a crop of bolls on the cotton early.
12. To improve the cotton plant, select seed every year after the first picking, up to the middle of October, taking the best stalks and the best bolls on the stalks.
13. On all farms there are some acres that produce cotton better than others. Seed should always be selected from those spots.
14. Manure everywhere you plow and plant. Your labor will be more certainly rewarded. It pays to use manure, and it pays best on land that pays best without it.
15. From the 10th to the 20th of April is the best time to plant cotton.
16. Apply one-half of all laboring land to the making of full supplies of all kinds that are needed on the farm, and enough to spare for those engaged in other pursuits, and you will have more money than if the whole was employed in making cotton.
17. Leave no grass to bunch and cause a future bad stand.
18. Plow cotton every three weeks, and let the hoes come ten days behind, clearing it perfectly.
19. Continue plowing cotton till the 15th or 20th of August. Once or twice during the season shove out the middle with a furrow, to keep the land level.
20. The plowing of cotton requires one and a fourth days per acre.
21. Cotton plants commence when small to take on and mature bolls, and continue until they exhaust the soluble matter or exhaust the full capacity of the land. Two stalks will do that much sooner than one, and will so avoid the drought, caterpillar, &c.
22. Cotton will grow after cotton a number of years in succession, with plenty of manure.
23. Make just the amount of cotton wanted, at paying prices. Keep out of debt, be the creditors, make your supplies at home; then and only then will you have power.
24. Rotation of crops, deep and deeper ploughing every year, incorporation of vegetable mold, returning the proceeds of the cotton plant, except the lint, to the soil, making as much manure as possible, comprise my system of improving lands.
25. One object in cultivation is, to keep the surface broken, so as to let in light, heat and air. Never stop the plows for dry weather.
26. My policy has been to make the most money with the least labor and capital, even if it appeared to be wasteful.
27. The cotton planter should make his whole supplies, everything necessary to run the farm.

UNITED STATES COURTS, APRIL 8, JUDGE BRYAN PRESIDING.

In the District Court the following business was transacted: In the petition of C. O. Trumbo, assignee, for sale of property in the matter of Richard D. Rollins, bankrupt, it was ordered that the sale be made and the proceeds be appropriated as prescribed by law. The time for proof of liens in the matter of Peter Vaught, bankrupt, was extended to the 1st of July next. The report of V. J. Tobias, referee and receiver in the matter of Louie McLain, assignee of J. C. Marshall, bankrupt, was confirmed, and it was ordered that the referee sell the property on the North side of Tradd street at public or private sale. On the petition of James P. Elkin, a meeting of creditors in the matter of John P. Elkin was ordered for the 4th of May next, at Winnsboro. The petition of A. M. English for leave to establish lien and asking sale of personal property in the matter of Franklin J. Moses, Jr., bankrupt, preferred to Registrar Seabrook. The petitions for final discharge in bankruptcy of W. J. Rabb, of Fairfield; Alexander W. Bewhill, of Fairfield; and J. Nelson McCall, of York, were referred to Registrar Clawson. In the matter of Eliza A. and M. R. McSwain for an injunction in the matter of J. S. McSwain, bankrupt, it was ordered that the sale of property be enjoined, and that it be referred to Registrar W. J. Clawson, to report on or before the 14th of May next. The petition of John G. Milnor & Co. for involuntary bankruptcy of M. Rich, was referred to Registrar Clawson.

When Mr. Beecher was asked, on the witness stand, the age of one of his children, he "laid his hand on his chin, thought for some seconds, but finally laughed, and said he really could not tell." This is the same difficulty experienced by Brigham Young, who is not only unable to keep the tally of his children, but can't state the number of his wives with any precision.

CITY ITEMS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX

and then invest a V in the real estate distribution. The milliners are happy. The spelling-match neck-tie is out. Walking canes at Perry & Slawson's. Soda water at Dr. W. C. Fisher's drug store, from to-day, for the season. Bad signs—Those which are likely to fall on the heads of passers-by. Compulsory education—Learning a trade in a State prison. Jackson has flanked the Opera House. Walking canes at Perry & Slawson's. Does a Chinaman play billiards with his own quene? We have received from Mr. "Phrank" Palmer, of the Columbia Hotel billiard room, late New Orleans papers. Baked crabs will be served on toast to-day, for free lunch, at the Pollock House, by Mons. Pat. Twenty-five barrels Russett apples, from \$2 to \$5 per barrel, by C. J. Laury, opposite PHOENIX office. When the spelling mania dies out, can't we get up a national ripple in mental arithmetic or geography? Sick folks, take notice: E. E. Jackson's drug store is to be opposite the Opera House. We are indebted to Mr. C. F. Jackson, who has just returned from the land of ice gorges, for late papers from that region. Walking canes at Perry & Slawson's. An exchange has an article on "How nails are made." The subject is one which every man should have at his fingers' ends. We favored a spelling-match in Columbia until we heard a young man, who claims the corporate limits as his native heath, spell "sandy" with a c. All parties having claims against the County anterior to November 1, 1874, are notified to call at the County Clerk's office and have them registered. Spelling matches have laid base ball in the shade, and we are glad of it, because base ball can't be played in the shade. A countryman who came to the city, recently, visited an engine house, and set his watch by the steam gauge of the engine, which measured twenty pounds of steam. Although flowers are the principal trimmings for the hats this season, it will be well to stick on any portable article that happens to be lying around loose. Walking canes at Perry & Slawson's. If you wish to get true comfort out of your income, and command the respect of those about you, learn to keep your accounts accurately, and spend your money with discretion. Mr. W. B. Burke, late special partner of Mr. C. J. Laury, has leased the store under the new City Hall, and has gone North and West to procure and arrange for goods. He will open on or about the 1st of May. When a person feels disposed to overestimate his own importance, let him remember that mankind got along very well before his birth, and that in all probability they will get along very well after his death. Tons of postal cards, it is said, are destroyed every month throughout the United States, because the people write their messages first, and then forget to address the card. Always write the address first; then the card will be sure to go, whether the message is written or not. James Heyward and James Maloney, arrested on warrants issued by United States Commissioner Boozer, had another hearing Thursday on some additional charges preferred against them. The parties were remanded to jail and the bail increased. The Governor has made the following appointments: John J. Shumate, Trial Justice of Greenville County; John McKay and William H. King, Commissioners of Deeds for New York. The resignations of Charles M. Douglas, Trial Justice of Richland County, and R. L. Simmons, Trial Justice of York County, were accepted. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling an election on the 12th of May to declare the County seat of Barnwell. Commissioners of election—H. H. Easterlong, Joseph Chisolm, George A. All. Also, a proclamation calling an election in Beaufort on the 15th of May for a County Commissioner, vice George Waterham. New Book.—We have received from Mr. W. J. Duffie "The Story of Valentine and His Brother," by Mrs. Oliphant, the authoress of upward of a score of novels and biographies, which are not surpassed in any of those qualities which go to make good reading, by any authors of to-day. Some authors seem to have no power of growth; they reproduce themselves with more or less success. But others improve instead of deteriorating. There is no living novelist in whom this improvement is so marked as Mrs. Oliphant. Her books are always characterized by thought and earnestness—some purpose making itself manifest in them; beyond that of merely striking the fancies of her readers, or gaining their attention for a moment. Her present novel is published by the Harpers, at 75 cents, and can be obtained from Mr. Duffie, at publishers' price.

THE FAIR.—The festival for the benefit

of the Palmetto Orphan Home was inaugurated at Irwin's Hall, last evening, at 6 o'clock, under the auspices of those devoted and ever-willing workers in acts of charity and benevolence, the ladies. They were earnestly seconded in their efforts by a management of gentlemen. When we entered the hall we found it filled to its capacity with matrons and misses, gray-haired sires and moustached young gentlemen, vieing with each other to make the entertainment a pleasure and a success. The promenaders with their busy fans and their button-hole bouquets found the time gliding peacefully away, and never seemed to know that any one was present save themselves. All went as merry as a wedding feast. On entering the hall we discovered table No. 1, containing fancy and plain, large and small cakes. Here we found Misses Coy Youmans, Bessie Kinard, Fannie Wright, Mamie Moses, Frankie Hoge, Nela Rix Youmans and Eleanor Barnwell making quick and profitable sales, aided by Mrs. Youmans and Miss Susie Wyatt. Coffee tables fronted the larger table here as elsewhere throughout the hall. No. 2, the fruit table, was presided over by Misses Ella Etter, Lula and Lillie Black, Eunice Barnes, Ida Hendrix, Mrs. Elmore and Mrs. Glass. No. 3, ice cream and strawberries, was superintended by Mrs. Wm. Peck and Misses Fannie Livingston, Annie Peck, Lina Peck, Lena McDonald and Clara Franck. No. 4 was at the head of the hall, and was known as the flower table, where bouquets of all sizes and shapes, of sweetly perfumed offerings from Flora's early growth, were to be obtained from Misses Alice Lowe, Fannie Mayrant, Lizzie Baldwin, Katie Berry and Miss Thompson. No. 5 was a substantial table, laden with meats of various kinds, which were served to the patrons of the table by Mrs. Berry, Misses Mary McKenzie, Rosa Clayton and Sallie Coleman. No. 6 was a table of fancy articles, presided over by Misses Julia McKenzie, May Bailey, Sudie Gill, Maggie, Addie and Mrs. J. A. Selby. At No. 7 we found another tempting supply of cakes, which were disposed of by Mrs. Pope, Mrs. C. Walker, Misses Mary Simonton, Mary and Lou Mendenhall, Minnie and Fannie Melton. No. 8, except No. 3, was the coolest table in the house, for here we found ice cold lemonade, served to thirsty mortals by Misses Alice McKenzie, Fannie Huggins, Rosa Hix, Sophie Eisenmann, Jennie Gibbs and Miss Boatwright. Over the stage, where the string band of the 18th Infantry was furnishing concords of sweet strains, was to be seen in large green letters "God help the orphans;" and turn to view the other end of the hall, the same inscription was to be seen. The gas fixtures and hall supports were beautifully festooned with flowers and evergreens. About the centre of the hall we observed the comptroller of the currency, where the money changing and ticket purchasing was Dunn, and right well, too. We noticed among those present artists and artificers, belles and beaux, chemists and composers, doctors and divines, editors and eaters, (the same,) factors and fiddlers, Grangers and grocers, lawyers and litigants, merchants, mechanics and middle men, and so on down through the alphabetical list of trades and professions; all seeming to enjoy themselves to their heart's content. The fair was, as we predicted, a grand success, and we have no doubt a handsome sum will be reaped for the benefit of the orphans, as, notwithstanding ample preparations had been made in anticipation of a large attendance, early in the evening, nearly all the tables were bare of eatables. The ladies and gentlemen who conducted the fair deserve great praise for their most successful efforts, and those who were present will receive the hearty thanks of the managers and the orphans. It was proposed to hold the fair but one evening, but owing to the liberal patronage which the festival received, the managers have made arrangements to continue it this afternoon. The fair will be opened again to-day from 11 to 2 o'clock—just in time for the enjoyment of a hearty dinner. Since writing the above, we learn that the receipts of the evening amounted to \$395. A good move—Jackson to the front. A certain smart young man of this city wants to bet on his accomplishments as a speller. He says you may give him any word in the English language, in common use, or obsolete, technical, or otherwise, and he will spell it correctly the first time. This smart young man is confident that "it" is not very hard to wrestle with orthographically. If married men will attend the spelling matches, they had better leave their wives at home. It isn't comfortable to walk home with her and have the dear creature muttering at every step, "I'm ashamed of your ignorance," and "If you can't spell 'agitate,' I'll teach you when I get you home." No; it's disheartening.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON.—This lady lectured

last evening at the Opera House, in this city, her subject being Joan of Arc. She has long occupied a prominent position before the Northern public, and we have always thought that she belonged to the school of the Susan Anthonys, Cady Stantons, Woodhulls, and others of that mongrel crowd yelped strong-minded women. But we are free to confess, and we do so most cheerfully, that we were not only gratified, but exceedingly well pleased, not only with the lecture itself, but with the speaker also. Her manner is very lady-like, her gestulation good, her voice flexible and well modulated. She spoke without notes, with great fluency and self-possession, and with considerable dramatic effect. The portrait she drew of her heroine, the unfortunate Maid of Orleans, was certainly very beautiful; and as she detailed the cruel sufferings she was subjected to, she seemed to sink the orator into the actress, so that one could almost feel that he was witnessing the scene, so vividly was it portrayed.—Wilmington Journal. HOTEL ARRIVALS, APRIL 9.—Columbia Hotel.—W. F. Bashford, N. O.; John H. Page, N. C.; A. Summerfield, Baltimore; Elinor C. Chapman, Texas; J. F. Woodmanse, B. S. Hopkins, R. I.; J. F. Newman, Charleston; J. McC. Bowen, Baltimore; A. J. Frederick, Mrs. E. A. Thomas, F. K. Shingler, Miss Ella Shingler, Miss Lillie Shingler, S. C.; S. P. Bell, Savannah; Dr. Pellyjohn, Dr. Clark, Ill.; W. H. Evans, S. C.; T. S. Clarkson, C. C. & A. R. R.; E. B. Calhoun, A. N. Talley, J. G. & C. R. R.; W. J. McDowell, S. & U. R. R.; H. Cobb, Va. Hendrix House.—C. C. Montgomery, Richland; A. W. Smith, Baltimore; J. C. Mobley, W. C. G. R.; H. L. Stibbes, Savannah; J. C. Feaster, Richland; W. E. Anderson, Water Side; Mrs. Wardlaw, Abbeville. Wheeler House.—H. Brunhell, Wilmington; Mrs. Sally Kelly, Augusta; Dr. S. R. Lewis, Gilbert Hollow; W. R. Kline, Wilmington; J. M. Tobias, N. Y.; T. H. Cooke and wife, Greenville; J. S. Browning, Charleston; T. C. Andrews and wife, Orangeburg; Lee Hagood, city; C. C. Miller, L. Ullman, J. Elkan, N. Y.; S. Freedling and wife, Richmond; T. Y. Daniels, N. J.; W. H. Bradford, N. Y.; J. A. Richardson, Edgefield; J. H. Kearney, Philadelphia; S. F. Helstein, N. Y. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. R. W. Porter—Stolen. Ditson & Co.—New Music Books. E. E. Jackson—Removal. Dr. D. B. Miller—Card. J. Scimonelli—Summer Goods. Indian Girl Cigar Store. ARREST OF WRIGHT SULLIVAN.—Capt. H. C. Alley, Marshal of Spartanburg, came to Greenville on the 12 o'clock train on Wednesday. He arrested Alfred Walker, the brutal murderer of Rev. J. Claudius Miller, in Union County, the night before. On the arrival of Capt. Alley in Greenville, he kept close in his room till night, when he sallied forth to arrest another of the gang. About 9 o'clock, assisted by Capt. Greer, he proceeded to the house of Wright Sullivan, who lives in a small house in the Eastern part of the city, where Sullivan was found preparing for a quiet night's rest. When told by Capt. Alley that "I want you," he trembled like an aspen, and inquired what Capt. Alley wanted with him. He was told of the capture of Alfred Walker, when he remarked that he had often been taken for the man "who went with Alfred Walker." He made no resistance, however, and was taken to the County jail. Wright Sullivan yesterday confessed that he was one of the gang of murderers and thieves, and is ready to tell everything. He is said to be one of the most infernal scoundrels in the country. Has been convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung, and has been in the penitentiary and pardoned out by the immaculate F. J. Moses, Jr.—Greenville News. General Hawley's last charge on the enemy was brave and desperate as Ney's dash of the Old Guard at Waterloo, and just as effectual. Because the South has sent sixty-eight Confederate soldiers to the House, he insisted that one more should be added in himself to the "pitiful minority" of twenty-five soldiers of the Union already elected. Hawley, like Ney, was too late with this assault. Demagogues have played it threadbare before he seized upon it, and its force was greatly abated by his failure to tell that in the last Congress he was in political accord, on most questions, with a score or two of Confederate soldiers who were pardoned because they added camp-plundering to treason. Will not so brave and faithful a soldier as General Hawley soon appreciate that the whole people of this country want peace? He will have leisure moments now to learn this lesson, and the sooner he acquires it the sooner will he reach to his just stature as a national leader of the future. [Philadelphia Times. DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—The only dangerous counterfeit national bank notes of the denomination of \$5 in circulation are the issues of the Traders' National Bank, the First National Bank, the Third National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank, all of the city of Chicago. These counterfeits are exceedingly well done and calculated to deceive. All but \$5,000 of the notes of the Traders' and the First National Banks of Chicago have been retired, and the notes of all four of these banks of this denomination are being rapidly redeemed in the redemption office of the treasury, and no additional notes of the denomination of \$5 will be issued to these banks. The public generally should return notes of the denomination of \$5 of these banks, and all national banks are requested to return all \$5 notes issued by these associations to the Treasurer for redemption in their packages of mutilated notes. A MEDITATED CONSPIRACY.—The regular meeting of Charlotte Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias, last night, witnessed a touching and impressive scene. After the regular routine of business, W. C. Blackwood, Charleston Commander, arose and, in the name of the members of the Lodge, presented M. F. Pegram, the first Charleston Commander of the Lodge, with an elegant gold-headed cane. In workmanship, the cane was simply elegant—fashioned of North Carolina gold and Mecklenburg hickory.