

Whither Liberal Republicans are Tending. Men of eminence in all the walks of life, without distinction of party, united last Tuesday evening, in the city of New York, in a banquet to Carl Schurz, who is on his way to Europe. Mr. Evarts presided, and addressed the guest of the evening in language of courtliness and eloquence. Mr. Schurz responded in a speech marked by his usual characteristics of force, breadth and elegance. He sketched the failure of the Republican party to meet the responsibilities devolving upon it after the war. It lacked the statesmanship, it lacked the virtue which would enable it to perceive and discharge a new and important class of duties. He sketched the necessities which existed of securing to the new order of things the support of a friendly public opinion all over the land, which would bring the disaffected sections together, the return to sound principles of constitutional government interrupted by the war and now habitually disregarded, of suppressing the spirit of rapacity, speculation and corruption, and of a reformed civil service. It was also incumbent upon it to restore to the country a sound currency, and to lighten the burdens weighing upon the people. These were some of the problems which should have been taken resolutely in hand. But, said Mr. Schurz, you need not be told that in spite of fair professions and promises, every one of those problems is an unsolved and formidable problem to-day, and that in some respects we have had to deplore even retrograde movements of an alarming character. The best stock of the Republican party became entangled in the network of organization, controlled and handled by a class of politicians who considered the advantages of power more important than the good of the country. Mr. Schurz goes on to explain that the reason why he did not, under such circumstances, go over to the Democrats, was that they were equally incompetent at that time to conduct reforms, and there was danger, in his view, in a "distinct, unalloyed Democratic victory," that it might tend to re-act, and disturb existing settlements. So he and his friends adopted a middle course, and attempted to raise to power men bound by the partisan spirit of neither of the old organizations.

The failure of this attempt and its profitable lessons, are justly presented by Mr. Schurz. But he does not commend himself so warmly to our approval in the indication of purpose to continue to maintain this attitude, modifying it only by the infusion of a little more positiveness. He appears to advise the independent men to take such a position that they may, when the time arrives, be prepared to act with united power upon the already existing parties, by their moral pressure and as their judgment may dictate. All the advantages of this position have already been reaped by the independent Republicans, so far as they have had any organization, and by the country in its grasp of the issues which their protest brought to its attention. The lesson of liberal Republicanism has well nigh been wholly learnt. It must move on to something more decided. Words first and then action. In the sharp issues which are approaching, in the struggle between the incompetent and corrupt old party with which they have broken, and the ardent and bold party which is rapidly returning from its exile with renewed life, vigor and determination, recalled by the people who ostracized it, the liberal Republicans will find themselves compelled to take sides, and shut up to the choice of the latter. The faint sort of organization which Mr. Schurz proposes for 1876 will not stand the tests of that contest. It will melt away. It will find the reform of which it has preached, the policy which it has discussed and insisted upon as indispensable to the country's recovery and prosperity, embodied in the Democratic party. With it it must march, and under its banner will it conquer.

The New Attorney-General. Judge Edwards Pierpont, who has been appointed Attorney-General in the place of Williams, is a lawyer of distinction, and known likewise for his partiality to President Grant. He is one of the subscribers to a fund which was raised for the President after the war, and is credited with having paid \$20,000 to it. It is an appointment fit to be made, for, though perhaps a partisan, he has the rank and the accomplishments which become the station. He was a war Democrat, and Liberty has indicated, in some public addresses, a partial return to the principles which he formerly professed—so far, at least, as to express pointed condemnation of the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party.

C. C. Bowen was arrested on the affidavit of Eli G. Grimes, (who killed Col. Wm. Parker White,) that Bowen instigated and intimidated the deponent to commit the deed. Bowen was released on \$4,000 bail.

We opine that there can be very little difference of opinion of the condition of South Carolina between men who have their eyes open and can think. There is no question of any consequence upon this subject, betwixt the Union-Herald and ourselves. Take from our contemporary a considerable exaggeration of the prosperity which we enjoy, and of the sun-shine we bask in, correct its statement that the Phoenix indulges in a hopeless, lugubrious and regretful tone of comment, and the bottom will be knocked out of its vaunted discovery. We have never thought or said that South Carolina was not a good place to live in and come to. Our contemporary cannot add to its appreciation of what it finds, by parading a misconception and attributing it to us. We are not mournful. We are not querulous. We do not underrate our natural resources or our industry. We have never aided to spread a bad name (in the sense the Union-Herald means) of the State abroad. It has no such bad name. Not a human being of the adventurous, restless, enterprising, inventive men of the Eastern and Middle States, not a single foreign immigrant, has ever been deterred from coming here by the self-detraction which the Union-Herald says has been published abroad to their own injury by the people of South Carolina. It is the very error of the moon, and we are surprised at the seriousness with which it is dwelt upon by our contemporary. Our troubles come from a fouler source than this. If it finds any consolation, however, in shifting the responsibility for the state of things which has existed from the shoulders where it justly belongs, and placing it upon those who have been its victims, it is welcome to it. The country South, and more especially South Carolina, has been plundered and defiled, the Union-Herald knows as well as we do. It has been prostrated, utterly, but tends to recover itself. Nothing but the indomitable spirit of its people, nothing but their habits of industry and sobriety, nothing but an incomparable climate and power of producing crops of highest value, could have enabled them to breast the evils which have been imposed upon them. But when we say that it is not a denial, it is rather the maintenance, of the power of outcome. The subject, however, is not particularly pleasant and not profitable, and so we dismiss it.

Another Declaration of Independence. Carl Schurz concluded his speech in New York, Tuesday evening with a fine thought: "Oh, what a blessing it would be to have once more, in the truest sense of the term, a statesman in the President's chair. Next year we shall celebrate the 100th anniversary of American independence. May that year be known in the history of the country not only as the year of great memories, but also as one of great acts; may the inspiration drawn from the heroic deeds which made the American people independent of foreign dominion, lift them up to the height of another declaration of independence from those insidious agencies by which free nations are apt to enslave themselves."

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer complains of the usury restrictions passed by the North Carolina Legislature at the last session, which limit interest to eight per cent. It says that not less than \$300,000 have left the vaults of the bank in Charlotte within a short time, to seek employment where it will not be fettered. The Bank of Marion, a branch of the Bank of New Hanover, the banking-house recently established at Rock Hill, are the outcroppings of this law.

Civil Rights.—William W. Tillotson, the treasurer of Booth's Theatre, in New York, who was recently arrested for refusing to sell to William J. T. Davis, Jr., a colored man, on account of his race and color, a ticket admitting him to witness the representation of the drama entitled "King Henry V," waived an examination, on Monday, before Commissioner Davenport, and gave bail in the sum of \$500 to await the action of the grand jury. It is claimed by ex-Mayor Hall, counsel of Tillotson, that the Civil Rights Act, under which Tillotson was arrested, is unconstitutional, and in the event of his client's indictment it is intended to make this a test case.

The supposed test case of Civil Rights in Brooklyn, N. Y., is stated to be without legal standing. John Thompson, the colored man to whom a dinner at the regular tables of a restaurant was refused, having consulted counsel, has been informed that the Civil Rights Bill only includes "Inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement," but has no effect upon any restaurant or dining saloon.

Civil Rights came to grief on the Georgia Railroad Thursday. A colored apostle of Sumner boarded the train at Warrenston and took a seat in the ladies' car. Complaint was made, but nothing was done until the train reached Denning. At this point a gentleman interviewed him, and presented such excellent reasons for his going into the second class car, that he went and went in a hurry. Columbia County logic is irrepressible.

The dead body of an Irish peddler was found, some days ago at a point a little above Tucker's Ferry, near the Laurens and Newberry County line. The man had evidently been murdered. No money was found on him, and his boots and other clothing had been stolen. No clue to the murderer had been found at last accounts.

Gen. Beauregard's Reply to Gen. Frank Sherman's Aspersions. It is well known throughout the South, and especially in Tennessee and Kentucky, that Gov. Porter has ever since the war, maintained the position of pacificator in regard to healing up the old animosities engendered by it. It is not strange, therefore, knowing General Beauregard as well as he does, that he should address a letter of inquiry to him conveying the speech of Gen. Frank Sherman at Chicago the other day, in which he asserted that Gen. Beauregard was not entitled to receive an invitation to participate in the proceedings of the Grand Army of the Republic. The following is Gen. Beauregard's letter: NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 18th instant has been received, inclosing the form of an invitation adopted by a general meeting of the soldiers, sailors and citizens of Chicago, to be sent "to all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, undivided and indivisible, to attend a grand re-union of all the soldiers and sailors of the United States, to be held at Chicago, May 12, 13 and 14, 1875," and inquiring how much truth there is in the remarks of a certain (Gen. Frank Sherman) who objected to the invitation being sent to me, as "he was not in favor of extending an invitation to a man who had said he was in favor of shooting all prisoners taken under the American flag." I had hoped that the passions and enmities occasioned by the late war were replaced by kindlier feelings, but it seems that there are hearts still malarious enough to be ever anxious to stir again into a flame the dying embers of the war. In this section of the country such ebullitions of animosity are confined to those who, during the war, were furthest from the enemy, gathering up the spoils in the wake of the contending armies. Is not this Gen. Frank Sherman one of these despicable characters?

Not from any regard for such windy declarations, nor for the man mean enough to sink to such false pandering to popular passion, but out of respect to myself, and to that cause whose high and holy purpose history will some day vindicate, I will very briefly and frankly state the position I took in regard to the conduct of the late civil war, as concerned Federal prisoners. After the battle of the first Manassas, when it was reported that the Federal Government refused to recognize Confederate prisoners as "prisoners of war," that Christian hero and able soldier, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson and myself advocated that the Confederate Government should then proclaim a "war to the knife," neither asking nor granting quarter. We, moreover, thought that the war would thereby come sooner to an end, with less destruction, finally, of life and property. We thought also that such a mode of warfare would inspire greater terror in the armed invaders of our soil and reduce greatly the number of army followers, bummers, etc., who were ever the curse of all armed invasions.

Subsequently, when the Federals had penetrated certain portions of the South, and developed a system of warfare in their operations in Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, and the inexcusable burning of Atlanta and Columbia, and the destructive march of Gen. Sherman through Georgia and South Carolina, whose track was marked by smoking ruins and blackened chimneys; to the suggestion of Gen. Halleck to destroy Charleston and sprinkle salt on its site that not even grass should grow thereon, to which Gen. Sherman replied that no salt would be needed, as one of his most reliable corps formed the right wing of his army, and that it always did its work thoroughly; to the devastating march of Gen. Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley, relative to which he reported to the General-in-Chief of the United States armies that "a crow flying over the country would have to carry its own rations;" but he did not say what became of the old men and children who then lived in that fertile valley! With regard to the mortality of prisoners on both sides, the Washington Union, (Radical) of October, 1863, contained the following article:

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report: "Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940; died, 22,595; number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; died 26,435."

That is, two of the former out of every twenty-two, and two of the latter out of every fifteen. Comment is here unnecessary, in view of the condition and resources of those two sections of country, so diametrically opposed to the one practiced by the Confederates when they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, under their great commander, Gen. R. E. Lee, and I saw the emaciated forms and wretched condition of our returned Southern prisoners. I again advocated the hoisting of the black flag, willing at any time to forfeit my life in the deadly struggle. Notwithstanding these views, I always treated my prisoners with humanity and proper consideration. I had the fortune of taking many thousands of them at Manassas, Shiloh, Charleston, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundreds and Petersburg, most of whom are, I suppose, still alive, and can (and certainly would) testify to the fact.

After the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same considerate terms which I had offered before the attack. Through my intercession, the Federal surgeons and ministers of the Gospel taken at Manassas were released without exchange by the Confederate Government. The day after that battle, one of the Federal officers (whose friends I know in New York) applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, I sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied Federal prisoners to General Halleck, who, several weeks after, returned an equal number of convalescents from St. Louis to Fort Pillow. The officer in command there refused to receive them, because several of them were just from the small-pox hospital. General Halleck failed afterward to make good the exchange.

At Charleston, I authorized Admiral Dahlgren to send supplies of clothing, etc., to the prisoners we had taken from

him; those supplies were scrupulously handed to them. At Bermuda Hundreds, in May, 1864, when passing in front of a large body of Federal prisoners, who had gallantly defended a position which I considered indispensable to us, I took off my hat to them, and they answered this salutation with cheers. Terribly as I desired the effects of the war to fall on all armed invaders of our country, I wanted exempted from them non-combatants—that is, the old men, women and children—and wished also that private property, not contraband of war and not needed by the contending armies in the field, should be entirely protected from seizure or destruction. Such would have been my course had I penetrated with an army into Federal territory, unless it were in strict retaliation for material depredations by the Federal troops from this civilized mode of carrying on the war. I remain, dear sir, yours, most truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD. To his Excellency, Gov. JAMES D. PORTER, Nashville, Tenn.

THE BREVARD FAMILY. The coming celebration recalls the name of the author of the celebrated declaration, Dr. Ephraim Brevard. He was deeply imbued with the principles of liberty and scholarship fitted him admirably to be the draftsman of the resolutions. After the war broke out, Dr. Brevard became a surgeon in the Southern army and was captured in Charleston. He lay a long time in a prison ship in Charleston harbor, where he contracted the disease of which he died. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, the historian of Tennessee, told the writer of this that he had ascertained with absolute certainty that Dr. Brevard was buried in the yard of the present residence of A. B. Davidson, Esq., then the yard connected with the Old Queen's Museum. Dr. B. left one daughter, who married a Mr. Dickerson, of Camden, S. C. They had but one child, Lieut. Col. Dickerson, of the Palmetto Regiment. At Churubusco, during the Mexican war, the color-bearer was shot down. Col. Butler seized the colors and was instantly killed; Lieut. Col. Dickerson caught up the colors and fell mortally wounded. Major Gladden then caught up the colors and was also wounded. He survived to fall afterwards at Shiloh as a Major-General in the Confederate army in the great struggle for constitutional liberty.

Lieut. Col. Dickerson left no children, and that branch of the Brevard family is extinct. The brother of Dr. Brevard (Alexander) served as a captain in the regular continental army. He was in the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown, Princeton, Trenton, Guilford Court House and Eutaw. The last he considered the hardest battle of the war. He lost eighteen men out of his company in that battle. The North Carolina regiment at Germantown was commanded by Col. Billy Polk. He was using some words not usually heard in sermons, when a ball struck him in the mouth and changed the words into ugh! ugh! ugh! The North Carolina militia behaved badly at Guilford Court House, and Capt. Brevard always spoke contemptuously of militia. As a punishment for their misconduct at Guilford, the militia were drafted into the line. Seven of these men were killed in Capt. B's company at Eutaw.

Capt. B. married a daughter of Major John Davidson, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration. He left a numerous family, and two of his sons are still living, Major R. A. Brevard, of Lincoln, and Judge F. W. Brevard, of Cleveland. One of his daughters married Wm. E. Hayne, Esq., of Charleston, father of Col. I. W. Hayne, so long Attorney-General of South Carolina; the other married Major Daniel Forney, a Congressman from this State. Confederate General Forney is his son, and Confederate General Brevard, of Florida, is the son of Judge Brevard. Two other Confederate Generals are also connected with the family of Capt. Alexander, viz: Gen. Hagood, who married his grand-niece, and General Joseph Brevard Kershaw.—Southern Home.

Pope IX and the United States.—The appointment of an American cardinal was an act more important than has been generally supposed. At the same time the Pope nominated a considerable number of bishops for the United States. The prelate who carries to Monsignor McCloskey his benediction, will not perform a mere act of ceremony; he is charged with a most important mission. The Holy See has firmly resolved to transport itself to the United States, should the stay in Rome become insupportable. It knows well that neither France nor Austria could give it asylum without an almost certain risk of war with Germany. It is doubted whether England would maintain the offer she once made of the island of Malta, and Spain is too much disturbed for the Pope to think seriously of refuge there, at least, under existing circumstances. We must not forget that the saint siege has taken the precaution to create a considerable reserve fund, which would be by no means useless in the States. This reserve does not count hundreds of millions, as some papers, unused to calculation, are pleased to declare, but it amounts to over \$40,000,000 (£1,600,000), and increases almost daily. I have often heard this idea broached in Paris by Ultramontanes, and there is every reason to believe the Debats' correspondent to be well informed. It remains only to learn how the statesmen of America will receive the notion. The same obvious reasons which have made England tacitly withdraw her proffered hospitality will carry weight even over the Atlantic.

[Rome Letter to the Paris Debats.]

Mr. John Bright sent this letter to the centennial celebration at Lexington: "I cannot cross the ocean to join your great company, and I know not how to write you a letter fitting the occasion. I would rather not think of an occasion when Englishmen shed blood, and English blood, on your continent, and I would prefer to celebrate the freedom and grandeur of your country on some other day. But I can rejoice with you in that freedom and grandeur, and wish, with you, that they may be perpetual."

CORN AND COTTON PLANTING IN THE SOUTH.—The St. Louis Democrat, which is especially pains-taking in collecting information for its commercial columns, has been searching its Southern exchanges, and feels prepared to state that not only are planting operations in the South quite as far forward as could be expected; but a greatly increased area will be devoted to corn this year, without diminishing the area devoted to cotton. Accounts from Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas all agree in the statement that the acreage of cotton will be fully up to that of last year, while the acreage of corn, wheat and oats will be increased from 50 to 75 per cent. Especially will there be an increase in corn planting. The price of corn has been so high during the past season, that Southern people have been compelled to part with all the money they could get from their cotton crop in the purchase of corn and meat. Unless the "vesuvian equinox" of June inflicts an extended frost upon the country, there will be harvested in 1875 the largest corn crop ever raised on earth. Already corn is well up in Texas and Southern Arkansas. Emigration to both these localities has been large during the last winter and fall, and the emigrants are mainly agriculturists, and will either work farms of their own or hire to other planters and farmers. Beyond a doubt, the South, the Southwest, and, in fact, the entire country, will experience better times from this year forward until the next great panic occurs; for which untoward event the prudent will always be upon the watch. Manufacturing industries are resuming full operations; furnaces are going into blast; work is resuming in mines, and the country begins to exhibit in every department of activity a renewal of its wonted life and vivacity.

ANOTHER ALICE BOWEN CASE.—Among the articles sent over the Twenty-third street ferry, New York, Tuesday morning, for transportation to the West by the Erie Railway, was an ordinary soap box, about two feet in length, ten inches in depth and fourteen inches wide. It was directed to "Mrs. M. W. Woodford, Van Wert, Van Wert County, Ohio, via A. & G. W. R. R.," and was labeled, in addition, "80," which was supposed to designate the weight. The box was so light, however, that suspicion was aroused, and it was broken open, and a horrible spectacle was presented. A human body, chopped up, was packed into the box, intermingled with charcoal. The skull, the hands, the feet, the spinal columns, with ribs attached, the humeral bones, legs and arms, all denuded of the flesh, were packed in, and the fresh, red flesh portions that adhered to the bones indicated very plainly that the carving process had been only recently performed. The remains were apparently those of a female. The box was consigned by a man giving his name as "Dr. Wethies," of New York, but the city directory contains no such name. It was decided to have the box and its contents forwarded to Ohio, where detectives will be placed on the alert. In addition to the suspicious lightness of the box, the dripping of blood through the joints led to the examination. How many such articles of freight pass along the railroads undetected is now a serious question.

THE WAR OVER.—The row in Dame Europa's school appears to have subsided for the present. The German papers have suddenly become "conciliatory and peaceful," as a cable despatch expresses it; the Government has given up its idea of an international conference to "regulate" the Pope, and we are told that it is now generally accepted in Berlin that "Russia, Austria and Germany are favorable to a continuance of peace in Europe." This is certainly very satisfactory, but it must be a little embarrassing to Prince Bismarck after his recent warlike demonstration. Nobody would knock the chip off his shoulder, and so he has wisely removed it himself and stuck his fists in his pockets. If the quarrel is off, we must give no small share of the credit to plucky little Belgium; but in any case, it is not so easy to get up a religious war now-a-days as it was a few centuries ago, and the premature attempt to drag the neighboring powers into his quarrel is one of the few weak points in Bismarck's magnificently consistent statesmanship.

PROVIDENTIAL.—That was a very curious accident on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad on Monday afternoon, and the most singular feature of it was, that nobody was killed and only some half dozen persons injured, and none of them very seriously. There were two trains coming in opposite directions, and at a frightful rate of speed, which met and crashed through each other, wrecking both engines and demolishing four cars. The point of collision was on a curve, and the spot an embankment ten or fifteen feet high. And yet no one was killed. Had the collision occurred a moment later, it would have been on a bridge, and the disaster as fearful as that at Carr's Rock some years ago. These incidents furnish material for a dozen homilies on the mysterious ways of Providence and its special dispensations.

CAPTURED.—One of Ned Tennant's leading men in the late war has come to grief. His name is Absalom Thomas. After the close of the war he emigrated to Georgia, where he followed the noble profession of cow stealing. On Monday last, he was arrested in Edgefield upon a warrant from Georgia, and lodged in jail. On Tuesday, Policeman Frather, of Augusta, started off with him. At Pine House, while waiting for the train, he broke away and ran manfully. Seeing that he could not probably be recaptured otherwise, the policeman shot him pretty considerably in the back, and then put him on the train, and took him forward.

ILLICIT DISTILLING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A Washington despatch says: "Mr. Carpenter, Internal Revenue Collector for the Third South Carolina District, arrived here to-day, and made application at the Internal Revenue Bureau for troops to aid in collecting the whiskey tax in his district. He states that illicit distillation is carried on in the most flagrant manner, and that 500 gallons of contraband whiskey are sold daily in the most open manner. Two deputy marshals were recently killed, he says, by the whiskey vendors."

CITY MATTERS.—If you are asked to lend your PHOENIX, suggest to the would-be borrower that he had better subscribe. Reading matter on every page. There is some talk of getting up a spelling bee at the Opera House. Two hundred pieces of those elegant longcloths, at 72 cents, received this day, at Jones, Davis & Bouknight's. The cases involving the receivability of the bills of the Bank of the State for taxes are to be transferred to Columbia for a hearing. The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which adjourned sine die Thursday, selected Greenville as the next place of meeting. You can get all styles of job printing, from a visiting card to a four-sheet poster, at the PHOENIX office. Prices satisfactory.

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Monument Association will please meet at Mrs. Bachman's, on Tuesday, May 4th, at 12 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

The Lexington (Missouri) Caucasians has died, in the hands of the Sheriff. The editors and proprietors would have succeeded as well in Columbia had they started the paper here which they so freely promised a couple of years ago.

These are the days when the thrifty housewife goes into the garret, the woodshed, the coal-bin and the closets, and takes therefrom all the old bustles and hoop-skirts that she can find, and quietly throws them over into the neighbor's yard.

The Legislature passed an Act declaring the first day of January, the 22d day of February, 4th day of July and the 25th day of December, of each year, legal holidays. If any of these days occur on Sunday, the day following shall be observed.

The supply of "Florida letters" for the newspapers, all rapturously describing the "golden oranges" and "shadowy everglades," is likely to diminish rapidly, since the season has closed and the visitors are going home to get out of the way of the swamp fever. It is said that 33,000 visitors have wintered in Florida, spending there at least \$3,000,000. The Kingstree Star gives a favorable account of a village named Scranton, on the North-eastern Railroad three miles North of the town of Graham. It, as well as Graham, is growing in population and business. It is situated in a thickly settled neighborhood of hard working and honest people. It has fine stores, of which the Star mentions a dozen, and some costly residences.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Richland Memorial Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. John T. Darby. Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Martin. The following committees will please meet at the residence of Mrs. Darby, on Saturday morning, May 1, at 11 o'clock: Church Yard Committee.—Presbyterian—Mrs. W. Peck. Trinity Church—Mrs. Waring. Washington Street—Mrs. R. Beck. Baptist—Miss Stokes. St. Peter's—Mrs. Coleman Walker. Lutheran—Miss Wilber. Hebrew Cemetery—Mrs. Levin. Temple—Miss Kate Crawford. The Dead on Distant Battle-fields—Miss Preston, Mrs. W. H. Manning, Miss M. Martin. Elmwood Cemetery—Graves Outside the Confederate Enclosure—Mrs. Hugh Thompson, Mrs. Dargan, Miss M. McMaster, Mrs. Mobley, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Seibels, Mrs. Ezell, Mrs. Brooks Sims, Miss Mary Bryce, Mrs. Hix, Miss E. Parker, Miss M. Leverett, Misses Durant, Miss E. Gibson, Mrs. J. Wiley, Miss C. Walker.

Confederate Enclosure.—The officers of the association, with the following ladies: Mrs. O'Neal, Misses Seibels, Mrs. Simonton, Miss LeBorde, Mrs. Alex. DeSaussure, Miss Elmore, Mrs. Annie DeSaussure, Miss E. Zimmerman, Mrs. Cordes, Miss Peck, Mrs. Richbourg, Misses Ray, Mrs. McMaster, Miss Carrie Adams, Mrs. John Preston, Jr., Miss Stuphen, Mrs. C. B. Bryce, Miss Parker, Mrs. Simonton, Miss McKenzie, Mrs. Andrew Crawford, Miss Morris, Mrs. Bacon, Miss Boatwright, Mrs. Levy, Miss Mary Bryce, Mrs. Miot, Mrs. Kinard.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, APRIL 30.—Columbia Hotel—A. H. Salsby, Illinois; Robert Witherspoon, Sumter; J. W. O'Brien, Charleston; Mlle. Marie Antoinette Buie, Bologna, France; Ben. A. Robinson, Holyoke; M. J. Nevins, Charleston; A. N. Talley, Jr., G. & C. R. B.; W. J. McDowell, S. & U. R. B.

Mansion House.—C. R. Morrison, Doko; E. W. Wheeler, city; J. C. Minter, Union; F. C. Borstel, Miss Julia Webb, Anderson; C. C. Montgomery, Richland. Wheeler House.—H. G. Sapham and wife, Brooklyn; J. H. Miller, Augusta; Robert Aldrich, Barnwell; W. S. Turner, Augusta; W. M. Timberlake, Georgia; E. W. Rice, Lexington; Luman Allen, Baltimore; J. B. Shaw, New York; W. B. Kline, Wilmington; Judge T. H. Cooke, Greenville; D. H. Reid, New York; S. Loric, Camden; Dr. S. Angle, Charlotte; John H. Sanborn and wife, Boston; E. A. F. Seltz, New York; C. W. Medavener, Baltimore; Miss Mattie Center, Abbeville.

Loss of New Arrivals.—Kinard & Wiley, Clothing, hats, &c. Hardy Solomon, Maple Sugar. Jacob Levin, Sheriff's Sale. Ditson & Co., Music Books. B. I. Boone, Citation.

The people of Chester have held a meeting to devise means to enable the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company to complete its road at once to Dallas, N. C. The Reporter seems to think the citizens will give the company the support necessary to insure its completion to the point above designated.