

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The House of Representatives is still engaged every day, and all day—not on the Apportionment Bill—not on the revenue and finances—not on the North—not on public defence—not on any system for maintaining the credit and character of the Government, or of relieving the public embarrassments—but on the paltry, thread-bare and tattered subject of skinning a few clerks or pages or sweepers of the House.

Sixty thousand dollars have been already spent in this debate, and the saving will not be a tythe of that sum, even should the resolution be ever carried into effect with sincerity—which will never be.

Mr. HOLMES, of your city, made some cutting remarks on this *can* of economy, yesterday; and he moved, in order to test the sincerity of members, to prohibit entirely the supply of stationary to members. The reformers were taken aback—they did not know what to do—it was amusing to witness their contortions. Finally, when the yeas and nays were demanded, they resolved, for consistency's sake, to swallow the pill, hoping that a majority would reject it. But the motion was adopted, 98 to 91. As soon as it was found that it was adopted, there was great agitation among the retrenchment humbugs. They instantly took measures to rescind the vote, which they accomplished! Not one of the reformers would pay for a ream of paper out of his own pocket, to save the Republic.

But in regard to this small matter of stationary, the retrenchment resolution on the subject, though held up as a measure of reducing expenses, does, in fact, increase the expense of stationary, and this was announced to the House by Mr. UNDERWOOD; but the House went for the humbug—not for the fact.

So, in regard to the Post Office of the House, which is entirely a convenience to the members—for it saves them the expense of a box each, at the city Post Office—and the expense of two cents a letter for the penny post; but it costs the country eight thousand dollars. The motion to abolish it, was mooted and put down—it took money out of members' pockets.

To day, again, in the course of the debate on the subject, it was proposed to reduce the *pay* and the *mileage* of members—but the proposition was put down by acclamation. Nothing that touches the personal interests of the members can be restrained.

After all, the great injury inflicted by this small game on the country consists in the shameful waste of time, and neglect of important duties, which the House owes to the public.

But what is the object of all this shameful abuse of public time, and of the trust reposed in Congress? It is to raise a little *ecat* for two or three members who are very weak in their own districts, and wish to get back again to Congress. Ten to one they loose the game.—What must their constituents be, if such reformers and reformation can conciliate them?

The Senate did not sit to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1842.
SENATE.

Memorials were presented by Mr. Tallmadge from citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the passage of the Exchequer bill, by Buchanan from W. B. McMurtree, who was appointed one of the scientific corps of the Exploring Expedition, and afterwards dismissed. Mr. Bayard gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act of 1825 as prohibits naval officers being put on furlough without their consent. Several Senators requested that military officers might be also included.

Mr. Berrien, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide further remedial justice in the Courts of the United States.—The bill exacts that neither of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of any District Court, shall have the power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in any case of prisoners in confinement or custody in virtue of any law of the United States, or any one of them; and upon the return of the writ, the Justice or Judge shall proceed to hear the cause, and if it shall appear that the prisoner is entitled to his discharge it shall be granted forthwith; if not the prisoner shall be remanded. From any decision of said Justice or Judge appeal may be taken to the Circuit Court, and from that to the Supreme Court; and until final judgment is rendered therein, and after a final judgment of discharge, any proceedings against the prisoner in any State Court, or by virtue of State authority shall be deemed null and void.

The bill to authorize the Banks of the District to deal in depreciated paper for one year, was then taken up, the question being on recommitting the bill with instructions to inquire whether the banks had not in two specified instances violated the law which they now propose to have extended. Mr. Kerr addressed the Senate for about an hour and a half against the motion, and in favor of the immediate passage of the bill. He was followed in short, but most effective speeches by Messrs. Wright, Buchanan, Woodbury, Calhoun and Benton on the opposite side of the question. Mr. Bayard closed the debate in reply, and the question being taken on recommitment, it was decided in the negative—yeas 18, noes 25. A motion was then made to postpone the bill until to-morrow, as it was reported that the Baltimore banks would resume to-day. This was also negatived by the same vote, the majority all Whigs, the minority Democrats. A motion was made by Mr. Bayard to amend the bill, providing that the Banks should not pay out any thing but gold and silver, or equivalent thereto after the Banks of Baltimore and Richmond resumed payment. Mr. Walker suggested a modification by using the disjunctive "or" instead of the conjunctive "and."—This, after a good deal of wriggling was acceded to, and the amendment was adopted. The amendment was then ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in the following words:

In my message of the 7th December, I suggested to Congress the propriety, and in some degree the necessity, of making proper provision by law, within the pale of the Constitution, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the parties, of all such cases as might arise in State courts, involving national questions touching the faithful observance and discharge of the international obligations of the United States from such State tribunals to the Federal judiciary. I am urged to repeat this recommendation, by the receipt of intelligence upon which I rely; that a subject of Great Britain, residing in Upper Canada, has been arrested upon a charge of connected with the expedition fitted out by the Canadian authorities, by which the "Caroline" was destroyed; and will, in all probability be subjected to trial in the State courts of New York. It is doubtful whether, in this state of things, should his discharge be demanded by the British Government, this Gov-

ernment is invested with any control over the subject until the case shall have reached the court of final resort of the State of New York, and been decided in that court; and although such delay ought not in national point of view, to give cause to umbrage to Great Britain, yet the prompt and instant rendering of justice to foreign nations should be placed among our highest duties. I cannot therefore, in consideration of what properly becomes the United States, and in anticipation of any demand from a foreign Government for the discharge of one of its subjects, forego the duty of repeating my recommendation to Congress, for the immediate adoption of some suitable legislative provision on this subject.

JOHN TYLER.

March 8, 1842.

Mr. Berrien said as the Committee on the Judiciary had reported a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the message, he would move that it be laid on the table and printed, which was agreed to. The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged until 2 o'clock in receiving reports from the Committees. The appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Wise spoke for some time in favor of his project for a National printing office. Mr. Fillmore then appealed to Messrs. Wise and G. Davis to withdraw their respective amendments on the subject of printing in order that the bill might be progressed with. Mr. Davis agreed to this, but Mr. Wise insisted that a proviso adopted at the instance of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the printing of the Executive Departments should be given out by contract, should be also withdrawn. Without coming to any determination on this matter, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

A Message from the President of the United States was received, inviting the attention of Congress to an accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the state of the Treasury, on which there were now large demands, and a plan to relieve the existing difficulties. A motion was made to refer this to the Committee of Ways and Means, which Mr. McKee moved to amend by instructing the Committee to bring in a bill to repeal the Distribution act. This subject was also postponed until to-morrow.

A message was then received of similar tenor to the one given in the Senate proceedings. Mr. Barnard said the Committee on the Judiciary had already reported on the subject, and as there was a necessity for prompt action, he moved to discharge the Committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and if that motion prevailed, he would then move that the bill be considered at an early day.

Mr. Pickens opposed the motion of the gentlemen from New York, for in his view this bill was as worthy of consideration in Committee of the Whole as any other measure that could be brought before them. It involved some of the most important principles of constitutional law, and which had divided the two great political parties of the country since the commencement of the Government. He was not prepared to go into a discussion in the House of a bill involving such principles as this. It involved not only the criminal jurisdiction of the State of New York, but of every State in this Union. He hoped it would be discussed in Committee of the Whole, and fully and fairly discussed.

The motion, at the suggestion of Mr. Cushing, was withdrawn, and the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The House then adjourned.

Highly Important Decision.—U. S. Bankrupt Law vs. The State Insolvent Law.—A highly important legal decision touching the influence of the U. S. Bankrupt Law upon the Insolvent Law of this State, was made by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The Sheriff being in doubt as to the operation of the General Bankrupt Law, recently gone into operation, upon the old Insolvent law of the State, and how far he was justified in continuing to discharge prisoners from custody upon their filing the usual insolvent bond in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and wishing to clear himself of all personal responsibility, in consultation with the U. S. District Attorney, took the necessary steps to have the question decided by the proper tribunal. That it might come before them in a tangible form, he refused to discharge an individual from custody who had, in conformance with the act of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, filed an insolvent bond in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and sent him to prison. The prisoner was brought before Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday upon a *habeas corpus*, before whom, sitting in bank, the question was fully argued—the opposing counsel assuming that the United States law does, upon Constitutional principles, supercede the law of a State. The Court decided that the prisoner was entitled to his discharge, he having previously given the bond required by the Insolvent Law of this State, to appear at the next Insolvent Court, to comply with the requirement of said law. It was, moreover, the opinion of the Court that Congress, in framing the General Bankrupt Law, never contemplated the annulment of the Insolvent Laws of the States, and that such an operation of it in Pennsylvania would be fraught with the most serious consequences. It would be extremely oppressive to the poor, and those whose estates are completely exhausted, inasmuch as the proceedings under it are not only more complicated and expensive, but relief could only be offered at one place of sitting in the Eastern and Western judicial districts, of the State, instead of in every county, as at present, so that insolvents would be obliged to travel from the most remote parts of the State, to Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, for relief; at a ruinous and oppressive expense and delay.—*Phil Daily Chron.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.
News arrived by the mail of Saturday, that on Tuesday, the 1st instant, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the laws of the Northern States giving trial by jury to our fugitive slaves, were unconstitutional. This is a most important decision, and will bring Abolitionism into direct, legal conflict with the Union, and we trust it will then appear that when stripped of all disguises, and all adventitious aid, they are but a beggarly party.

The conduct of Mr. Adams and his tail (Mr. Giddings,) has already presented the same issue in a more popular shape, and we think it apparent that the great body of the Northern people are outraged at the petition to Congress to dissolve the Union. We may perhaps have cause to thank these demagogues for disclosing their object so soon, for it certain that the Northern Whig party just now feel remarkably awkward about the brotherhood of these incendiaries.

Mr. Webster's letter to our Minister in Eng-

and touching the case of the case of the Creole, sustaining as it does so explicitly and ably, the doctrines of the Southern statesman on that question, cannot fail to have a considerable effect, which indeed is already apparent; and we learn from a source entitled to full confidence, that it is understood in Washington that the principles laid down in that Letter will be acknowledged and acted upon by the present British Administration.

CAMDEN 8

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1842.

To CORRESPONDENTS—"Another Tax Payer," in reply to "Tax Payer" in our last, and the Proceedings of the meeting of the Kershaw Troop came in too late for insertion this week. They shall appear in our next.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

A new interest has been created in our community in this great cause, which we trust, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will be productive of the happiest results. This interest has been excited by the lectures of Mr. J. F. CAREY, a reformed drunkard of the Washington Society of Baltimore, who has, for four nights, laboured assiduously with us, in detailing the melancholy results of intemperance in his own case, and in that of others, which necessarily came under his observation while indulging in this pernicious and destructive habit. Arguments and exhortations were drawn from these cases, well calculated to induce, if any thing can, the intemperate to reform, and the sober and reflecting portion of the community, to lend their aid and countenance, in pushing forward this great moral reformation.

Mr. CAREY in the course of his lectures explained the principles of the Washington Society, and the pledge it has adopted. The Washington Society abjures all denunciation, as well against the drunkard as the dealer and distiller; these are to be convinced, if possible, of the error of their way, and persuaded, kindly and affectionately, to abandon their course.

The following is the pledge adopted by the Society of which Mr. CAREY is a member, and which he offers for the adoption of those to whom he speaks:—

"We whose names are hereunto annexed, desirous of forming a Society for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice which is injurious to our health, standing, and families, do pledge ourselves, as gentlemen, not to drink any SPIRITUOUS OR MALT LIQUORS, WINE OR CIDER."

This pledge, it will be seen covers the whole ground, and proves to the world the honesty and sincerity of those who adopt it, and puts to silence the objections, or at least many of them, which are urged against those pledges, which permit the use of Wine. Between thirty and forty have already signed this pledge in our community, and we earnestly hope and expect to see the number doubled in a very short time; there are many who ought to sign it for their own safety, and there are many others who ought to do so, for the purpose of sustaining and supporting the weak and the wavering.

The signers of the Washington Temperance Pledge are requested to meet at the Sabbath School Room of the Methodist Church on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of organizing a Society, electing officers &c. Any person who may desire to sign it is also requested to attend.

NEW POTATOES.—Col. JAMES C. HAILL sent us a few days since, a few Potatoes of the growth of the present season. They were generally of the size of a hen's egg. A specimen can be seen at our office.

The gentleman who borrowed without permission, four or five numbers of the Quarto Brother Jonathan from a desk in our office, which happened to be unlocked, is requested to return them if he has no further use for them.

The Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN has been elected U. States Senator in place of the Hon. H. Clay resigned.

TREASURY NOTES.—The amount of outstanding Treasury Notes, on the 1st inst. according to the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was \$8,534,112 63.

THE BANK CASE.—The Court of Errors decided on the 9th inst. that the Bank of Charleston had not forfeited its Charter by suspending specie payments in 1837. This decision is based, (says the Courier,) on the ground that even conceding such suspension to have been cause of forfeiture, the legislature of the State had released the forfeiture, 1. By amending the charter of the Bank in 1839, and thereby recognizing it as a subsisting legal corporation, after the alleged forfeiture. 2. By adopting the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in 1837, which sanctioned the suspension of that year. The Bank of Charleston did not suspend in 1839 and its charter is therefore safe, although it has refused to accept the provisions of the anti-suspension law of 1840. This decision, it will be perceived, is also a complete protection to the country banks, none of which suspended in 1839, and all of which, like the Bank of Charleston, rejected the Act of 1840.

Chancellor D. Johnson, President of the Court, announced that the case against the Bank of South Carolina was ordered to be re-argued, on the first day of the next session of the Court of Errors, at Columbia, in November next, when the case would be argued before a full bench, Judge Earle, and Chancellor J. Johnston, having been precluded from sitting on the late argument, as stockholders in the Bank of Charleston.

The main question, whether suspension of specie payments per se works a forfeiture of a bank charter at common law, is therefore still undecided; and the only Banks now concerned in it are the Bank of South Carolina, and the State Bank, which latter institution has made an issue of fact for the Jury.

Messrs. CHILTON are prepared to take Daguerretype likenesses at their room at Mr. Starke's Hotel. As their stay in Camden, is limited to the first of April those who wish to have their miniatures taken, would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

COMMUNICATED.

The Exhibition under the superintendence of Mr. J. Morris, with which our citizens have been favored for the last two evenings, has given the highest satisfaction to all who have had the pleasure of witnessing their performance.

The comic powers are good, and the dancing of the ladies first rate. The juveniles perform their parts handsomely. Master Billy is much of a genius. On the whole, the exhibition is well calculated to please even the sober people of Camden. See advertisement in another column.

The friends of J. W. DOBY nominate him for Warden at the next election.

RENDEZVOUS DE KALB RIFLE GUARDS, }
March 12, 1842.

AT a meeting of the company this day, Lieut. J. B. KERSHAW, was unanimously elected Orator for the second Anniversary of the company on the 8th October next.

W. B. JOHNSTON, O. S.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The following Ticket is nominated for Intendant and Wardens at the coming elections:
For Intendant.—Capt. M. M. LEVY.
For Wardens.—W. J. GERALD, A. BURR, W. C. WORKMAN, J. W. DOBY.

COMMUNICATED.

Having with regret understood that our present efficient Intendant John M. DeSaussure, will not serve if re-elected, you will please publish the following ticket for the support of the citizens, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.
For Intendant.—JOHN WORKMAN.
Wardens.—JAMES DUNLAP, W. J. GERALD, C. H. DAVIS, E. W. BONNEY.

For the Camden Journal.

Mr. Editor: It is really amusing to see with what labour Citizen has endeavoured to refute my assertions made in contradistinction to his first communication—but Sir, however used he has been in making free with the books of council he ne. the *oss has hogged* himself beyond retrieve, and I shall now saddle upon him the "palpable error" and leave him no loop hole by which to escape.

Take his own statements, as industriously gathered from record, and set down the town tax as paid by the 10 residents of west DeKalb and you have \$70 89 (52 88 more than he admitted in his first bill) add amount of state tax about \$185 exceeding my statement \$5 88 and you have \$255 88. A pretty little by street, deserving to be stopped up by gates at either extreme. He tells us that Messrs. Lang and Hughton, who live on the opposite corners to Messrs. Doby and Burr, are residents of some other part of the town, and therefore cannot be received as DeKalb streeters—that Messrs. Vitepigue and M'Kain's buildings are on Broad street, while every one knows that the main entrance to their dwellings are on DeKalb, and that their lots extend on this street, the former 600 feet and the latter 270, being decidedly the largest portion of their property; so much for DeKalb. Now for the people—we want reform, and reform of men we must have, or our town will still lag on in that careless indifference so manifest the past few years. It is not requisite for one "portion of the community to array themselves against the other" but that all should unite and place such men in office as will remedy the existing evil, and let the public know what becomes of that large amount of funds yearly accruing to the town.

I regret that Citizen was so much worried and out of breath, after his fight with Camden and Tax Payer, that he could not answer the jibes of King Camden (for I verily believe that Citizen stole the signature of Camden, and appended it to the cowardly communication under the head of "To my friends" in the Journal of the 2d inst.

Up then, reformers, to the task, and however the inpower party may resist, work together and place such men in office as will advance rather than retard the interest of

CAMDEN.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS

Drank at the celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Camden Debating Club.

Concluded from our last.

By the President, (Maj. Smart.) The Hon. Chancellor Harper—A distinguished jurist—strength, acuteness and brilliancy of intellect, discrimination, extensive and able research, mark, emphatically, all his decisions. They will compare favorably and proudly with any ever delivered thus far on that side of the Atlantic. No son of South Carolina is esteemed higher—none is more dear to her.

By the Vice President (J. H. Anderson.)—Ireland—May the time speedily arrive, when the blessings which we enjoy as a nation be hers also.

By Dr. A. DeLeon. The Hon. J. M. DeSaussure, Intendant of the Town of Camden—the first appointed Orator of the Camden Debating Club, he is justly estimated by this body, and the community in which he resides, and where best known most esteemed.

To which the Hon. Intendant replied, by a few handsome and very pertinent remarks, acknowledging the compliment, and pointing out the utility of literary associations, and concluded by offering the following sentiment:

By Maj. J. M. DeSaussure: The Camden Debating Club—Long life and brilliant success to it.

To which the President (Maj. Smart) replied in a suitable manner, and on the part of the club, and for himself, returned him his sincere acknowledgments for the benediction to the club, expressed in his toast, and gave the following toast:

By the President (Maj. Smart.) Col. Joseph A. Woodward and Col. Maxxy Gregg—Modest and unassuming, thoroughly educated and well read in his profession each of these distinguished young gentlemen is an honor to his native district.

While the table was ringing with cheers of the warmest approbation, Leslie McCandless, Esq. rose and said, "Mr. President: there is no compliment I would take more pleasure in responding to than one paid to Col. Maxxy Gregg. From a long and intimate acquaintance with him, begun at college, I have formed the highest opinion of his character.—With intellectual powers of the highest order, and such an admirably qualified him for his profession, he unites a heart adorned with all the virtues which are attractive in human nature.

Allow me to add to the sentiment which you have just given, that of a resolute, chivalrous spirit. To say that he does not fear an enemy, would be low commendation. He fears nothing under Heaven, but a base reputation. He concluded—by giving the following sentiment.

By Leslie McCandless, Esq. The benefit of Debating Societies—As the fire lies hidden in the veins of the flint until struck by the steel, so the most brilliant mental powers are not awakened until brought into collision with other minds.

Maj. McWillie (Col. Woodward not being present) then rose and responded to the sentiment—stated his gratification at the compliment paid his friend, and that he could vouch for the high moral and intellectual qualities of that gentleman, and notwithstanding his retiring modesty, he was destined to become one among the most distinguished of Carolina's sons. In reply to that part of the sentiment relating to Col. Maxxy Gregg, he said, he had had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him, (though he knew his father well, and knew no better, and few able men,) yet he knew enough of that young gentleman to respond to the sentiment as well as the compliment so handsomely paid him by the accomplished young gentleman who had just taken his seat.

By E. W. Bonney. Thos. S. Anderson Esq.—A worthy son of an excellent sire.

This was warmly received, with cheers and calls upon Mr. T. S. Anderson, who rose and acknowledged his thanks, both for the compliment and the very flattering manner it was received by the Club, and alluded to the good feeling and tempered mirthfulness which marked the entertainment; expressed his gratification in participating with them in the laudable pleasures of the festival; stated his pleasure at their not permitting the wine introduced, to interfere with their intellectual feast; made other remarks with a view to encourage the purpose of the body, and concluded with the following sentiment: By T. S. Anderson. The Camden Debating Club.—With such material as it is now composed of, it must continue to be an honor to our district.

By James R. McKain. Our invited guests.—We welcome them around our festive board, and rejoice to see them with us; but there is one regret connected with their presence. That is, that we cannot hail them as fellows members. To which D. L. DeSaussure, Esq. (one of the guests, responded in a happy and delightful manner, and remarked upon the object and benefit of literary clubs; stated many interesting facts relating to the Camden Debating Club in its younger days, and expressed his gratification warmly, for its present flourishing state, and gave the following sentiment: By D. L. DeSaussure, Esq. I give (said he) the sentiment dropped from the pulpit this evening, where we derive every moral precept worthy of being treasured up. Our principal men—may they all become men of principle.

The President responded in a proper manner to Mr. DeSaussure's complimentary remarks upon the club, and gave the following:

By the President (Maj. Smart. William Baskin Esq.—"The bravest of the brave."

This was received with loud and repeated cheers, and Mr. William Baskin not being present, his brother, Capt. Joseph Baskin, rose and responded to it in a few very appropriate remarks; and gave the following sentiment:

By Capt. Joseph Baskin. May the present and all the rising sons of America, fully appreciate the chivalrous and heroic deeds of their revolutionary ancestry.

By T. E. Shannon. Judge Huger—A South Carolina Senator; all a Roman was when Rome had a Senate, and that Senate was free. Roman greatness and southern chivalry.

By W. M. Shannon, Esq. Mr. J. B. Kershaw—One whom I am proud to call my friend; the worthy scion of a noble stock; he bids fair to be all that a Kershaw should be, a gentleman, a soldier and a scholar.

This was received very warmly—none more so—and Mr. Kershaw rose and said: Gentlemen, I have no doubt, attributed the flattering sentiment just uttered, to its proper source. The friendship of the gentleman from whom it proceeded.—Were I all that my friend's compliment implies, I could only then equal him.

This received the like very warm and cheering response of the whole table.

By Dr. J. A. Young. Our municipal officers.—The Honorable Intendant and Wardens of

William Baskin was a volunteer of the Kershaw company, commanded by the late Colonel John Chesnut, in the first Florida campaign. When in the heart of the enemy's country, 112 mile of Dade's massacre, his companions in arms were in imminent danger of starvation for want of certain orders left by Gen. Scott. The commander of the Battalion, Col. P. M. Butler, determined to send an express for the orders, and rode up to Capt. Chesnut and said, "Capt. Chesnut, I wish to send an express to Fort King; have you a man in your company I can depend on for that perilous service?" "Yes, Col. Butler, I replied the brave and generous Capt. Chesnut, "I have many such men in my company, and here is one (pointing to William Baskin) who will do it cheerfully and faithfully; he is as brave a man as any I have in my company; active and energetic, and will do it as it should be done." Wm. Baskin was on the mission. He made the trip (114 miles) returned in safety, with the orders in his pocket, before any one in the camp thought he had reached Fort King. That won for him what Ney won from Napoleon; the enviable appellation of "the bravest of the brave." The day after he returned to camp, a large amount of money was made up and offered him as a reward for the noble act. He returned the money, and said to the donors, "I face danger for my country and not for money."

That is chivalry—Carolina chivalry. Search all story, ancient or modern, for its parallel. There is but one. Huger and Bolman's rescue of Lafayette from the dungeon of Olmutz. Money had nothing to do with that—Lafayette and his country had all.