

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE"

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

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SELECTED POETRY.

The Beautiful Gate. I stand at the portal knock, And tearfully, prayerfully wait: Oh, who will unfasten the lock, And open the Beautiful Gate?

COMMUNICATIONS.

Correspondence of the Keowee Courier.

Mr. Editor: Will you be so good as to insert the following extract, taken from the Pennsylvaniaian, in your paper. There is nothing more certain, in my opinion, than that any change in our present institution of negro slavery will tend to degrade the poor laboring white man; any attempt to raise the negro to the level but pulls him down and places him in competition with an inferior class, and degrades him.

From the Pennsylvaniaian.

"The Land of the White Man."

Gov. Seward, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in a speech delivered there a few days since, thus declared: "This is the land of freedom and freemen;" and "that it is the land of the white man."

Gov. Seward boastfully proclaims himself to be of the "Massachusetts school." What is the "Massachusetts school?" It proclaims, by its Constitution and its Republican teaching, that negroes are in every respect equal to all whites and entitled to similar rights.

In New York, where Gov. Seward and his "Massachusetts school" prevail, negroes having \$250 property, have the right to vote, and now at the election this fall, by order of the late infamous, thieving, Black Republican Legislature of New York, of the "Massachusetts school," it is directed that the matter shall be submitted to the people to allow every negro man, now or hereafter, to be in New York, to vote equally with the white man.

It is only in Republican States of the "Massachusetts school," where these outrages upon white working people, mechanics, &c., are perpetrated, of bringing negroes into equality by voting, and thus to enable them to supplant the whites. The Abolitionists and Black Republicans, sure always of negro votes, will ever give negroes the preference, and will screw down, in this way, the wages of the white man to that of the negro.

At the Black Republican meeting in Burlington, a few evenings since, we learn that a majority of those present were negroes, and that they were betting among themselves, and that upon Lincoln's election they would soon have a right to vote, and of course to have white wives. In a Detroit paper we see it stated that in that Black Republican region of the "Massachusetts school," the marrying of whites and negroes is a matter of such common occurrence as not to excite observation.

This is the way Gov. Seward keeps this land for the "white man," and the Black Republican party of this State, by affiliation with this wretched "Massachusetts school," redolent with the African asafodida, is doing all it can to poison the minds and prepare the hearts of our people for a similar degradation.

Many of these young men, now so gaily marching in Black Republican clubs, will yet rue the day, and with gnashing of teeth curse the hour they were seduced from the honorable path of the white man, to the wrong one of the "Massachusetts school," when they will find themselves snubbed by those who now enfold them into their ranks, and who will prefer the negro, and compel them to take a negro's wages.

Whenever and wherever Black Republicanism prevails, there, unfailingly, the negro trends upon the head of the white man, flouts him at the polls, underbids him for work, and fills the place of the laboring white man.

Let our white people, before it be too late, bear in mind that the journey's end of every Black Republican is in the negro camp.

Republican camp. In no other party need you fear the pestilent rivalry of the negro; in the Republican camp you cannot avoid him. Take warning in time; your leaders are crazy for office and for spoils, and for this they are bartering you away for negroes to the blasted "Massachusetts school."

From the London Times of Sept. 23th.

The Prince in America.

The old Adam is hardly dead in the breasts of American republicans. They are not loyal, because they have no Queen or Prince of their own but in default of affection they are strong in curiosity. It is evident that a royal personage is still in their eye something more than an ordinary man. His sayings are utterances of note, his doings are occurrences not only to be remarked, but to be made known with all the rapidity of modern sciences.

It appears from all that we can learn of the Prince's trip that a curiosity so devouring exists, or is supposing by the American press to exist, concerning our heir apparent, that the most trifling circumstances connected with his stay are considered worthy, not only of type, but of telegraph. What the excitement will be when Baron Reinfrew waits for the first time in New York, may be judged by the manner in which the leading journals report his proceeding in the quiet provinces to the North. The Orange agitation has furnished the American public with details even more exciting than those connected with the ball at Quebec. Then we are informed that there was a ball at Coburg, that the Prince opened it with Miss Beatty, daughter of the Mayor, and gaily promanaded the room with his partners. His Royal Highness's caution, according to the same authority, is indicated by the fact that he would not enter the ball room until the floor had been strengthened by fir-trees placed underneath.

This shows nothing but interest which a people divided from the old monarchical, aristocratic world, and unused to the visits of "distinguished personages," feels in the advent of English royalty. The grotesque exaggeration which is a feature in American narrative of course appears in the reports which are given of the Prince's proceedings. According to all accounts, New York journalists of the most inventive minds follow in the train of the youthful Englishman. He can neither eat nor drink, dance nor go to a review, without being liable to have his demeanor criticised by half-a-dozen most enterprising penmen. He tripped in a polka, and in ten minutes it was telegraphed to the New York press. Probably within half an hour it was known in Texas. The number of times he dances, and the dresses and behavior of his timid colonial partners, are they not chronicled by the New York Herald, and shouted about the streets of the American metropolis by enterprising newsmen?

Many people will consider this as vulgar, as denoting a low tone in the civilization of the people which reads such productions, and will contrast this excessive inquisitiveness and relentless publicity with the reticence of our own press. We cannot wholly concur in this view. The American papers present but a reflection of the American character, in which a craving for excitement, and more especially the excitement of curiosity holds a principal place. Indeed, there is hardly anything in the Prince's tour more calculated to satisfy a reflecting Englishman than the interest which has been shown by Americans in his doings, an interest of which the New York Herald and its competitors are the rough, and it may be, the indelicate exponents.

Under the appearance of common place curiosity is evidently concealed a warm sympathy with the Prince which has been so early placed in such a difficult position, and who has, it is allowed by all, conducted himself with singular affability and discernment. If a scion of the proudest and most powerful family on the Continent were to visit the Western world, we may be sure that the New York papers would not care to relate that "he danced twenty-three times," or to invent the occurrence that he "wept copiously," when met by an ill-judged political demonstration. We believe that the Americans are, on the whole, good humored in their remarks, and so we can afford to laugh good humoredly at their eccentricities. At any rate, it is of no use quarreling at what we cannot help, and it is certain that the triumphs of New York reporting have yet to begin.

If they have given such melodramatic accounts of the Canadian progress, how will they describe the New York balls? We must prepare ourselves for large capitals delecting the Prince's manner of eating an ice, and for accurate descriptions of the toilets of all his partners.

The Next Legislature.

ABBEVILLE.—Senator—J Foster Marshall. Representatives—W C Davis, J N Cochran, S McGowan, W J Lomax, H H Harper. ANDERSON.—Senator—J W Harrison.—Representatives—C S Mattison, W A Haynes, John V Moore, B F Whitner. ALL SAINTS.—Senator—Charles Alston, Jr. Representative—Peter Vaught. BARNWELL.—Senator—J Duncan Allen. Representatives—J J Ryan, Stephens, Whetstone, Aldrich. CHESTER.—Senator—S McAlley. Representative—Col. J S Wilson, W T Gilmore, Col. C B Jones. CHRIST CHURCH.—Senator—T M Wagner. Representative—M W Vening. CHESTERFIELD.—Senator—J W Blakeley. Representatives—A Macfarlan, W L T Prince. CLARENDON.—Senator—R T Manning.—Representatives—S W Nelson, J P Richardson.

DARLINGTON.—Senator—Dr. R L Hart.

Representatives—T P Lide, Blackwell, Timmons. EDGEFIELD.—Representatives—Dr. Joseph H Jennings, M C Butler, Thomas G Lanuar, W S Mobley, M W Gary, John Quattlebam.—Senator—Tilmon Watson. FAIRFIELD.—Senator—E G Palmer.—Representatives—R B Boylston, T W Woodward, J B McCants. GREENVILLE.—Senator—Col. T E Ware. Representatives—Col. D Hoke, Dr. J P Hillhouse, Dr. J M Sullivan, John W Stokes. Horry.—Senator—F J Session. Representative—C R Sarris. KERSHAW.—Senator—A H Boykin.—Representatives—W M Shannon, J M De Saussure. LANCASTER.—Senator—Hon. D Barnes. Representatives—W Black, J Williams. LAURENS.—Senator—W D Simpson.—Representatives—H N Carter, S J Craig, George Anderson, J H Ware. LEXINGTON.—Senator—J C Hope. Representatives—J H Counts, Col Clark. MARLBOROUGH.—Senator—C Irby. Representatives—W J Cook, J W Henagan. MARION.—Senator—Dr. W R Johnson. Representatives—R G Howard, W S Mullins, D W Beathes. NEWBERRY.—Senator—A C Gardington. Representatives—J H Williams, James Lipscomb, C H Suber. ORANGE PARISH.—Senator—G D Keitt. Representatives—T J Glover, A D Frederick. PRINCE WILLIAM'S.—Senator—J E DuLoain. Representative—W J Gooding. PRINCE GEORGE'S.—Senator—B H Wilson. Representatives—Richard Dozier, J H Read, Jr., P C J Weston. PICKENS.—Senator—E Sharpe. Representative—Z C Pulliam, J C Miller, Robert Maxwell, M Hendricks. RICHLAND.—Senator—W Hampton.—Representatives—E F Booker, A J Green, J G Gibbs, J P Adams. SPARTANBURG.—Senator—G Cannon.—Representatives—O E Edwards, W M Foster, Jas. Farrow, J Wimsith, B F Bates. SUMTER.—Senator—F J Moses. Representatives—L P Fraser, Kennedy, J S Bradley. ST. GEORGE'S DORCHESTER.—Senator—E Browne. Representative—T J Murray. ST. JOHN'S BERKELEY.—Senator—J S Barker. Representative—P C Kirk. ST. LUKE'S.—Senator—F W Fickling.—Representative—John H Sorcyon. ST. JOHN'S COLLETON.—Senator—E B Bryan. Representative—E C Whaley. ST. HELENA.—Senator—E Rhett. Representative—S Elliott, Jr. ST. MATTHEWS.—Senator—O M Dantzler. Representative—Keller. ST. ANDREW'S.—Senator—W Izard Bull. Representative—Joseph M Mikell. ST. BARBLOMEW'S.—Senator—N Heyward. Representatives—W H O Bryan, Carlos Tracy, H G Sheridan. ST. PAUL'S.—Senator—CR Boyle. Representative—R E Elliott. ST. PETER'S.—Senator—W G Roberts. Representative—Joseph M Lawton. ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. MICHAEL'S.—Senators—W D Porter, H D Lesesne. Representatives—H Buist, M P O'Conner, J M Eason, Charles T Lowndes, Geo. M Coffin, David Ramsey, Jas. Somons, W G DeSaussure, C H Simonton, H T Peake, R B Bhatt, Jr., R S Duryea, Jos. Johnson, Jr., G A Trenholm, J L Lucas, Wm. Whaley, John Cunningham, J J Pope, Jr., Richard Yeadon, John E Carew. ST. STEPHEN'S.—Senator—I M Palmer. Representative—J J Williams. ST. JAMES'S GOOSE CREEK.—Senator—J C McKew. Representatives—R T Morrison. ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENNIS.—Senator—J K Furman. Representative—B J Johnson.

UNION.—Senator—Robert Beatty.

Representatives—W H Wallace, A W Thompson, R S Chick. WILLIAMSBURG.—Senator—S J Montgomery. Representatives—Dr. S M Brockington, Dr. S D M Byrd. YORK.—Senator—R G McCaw. Representative—J T Lowry, J Rawlinson, W C Black, J L Miller.

CENSUS OF CHARLESTON.

Several exchanges have copied our summary of the report of the population of Charleston. There was an error, which made the decrease in the slave population read 9,926. It should have been 5,926. The census of the city is, however, very defective, having been taken during the summer, when a large number of persons were paying their Summer's tribute to the North. We are pleased to see that the Marshal's report is to be amended.

WOMAN BY A SICK MAN'S COUCH.

It has often been truly remarked that in sickness there is no hand like a woman's hand—no heart like a woman's heart—no eye so untrusting—no hope so fervent. Woman by a sick man's couch is divinity impersonated.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Blue Ridge Railroad.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from the Rev. C. D. Smith, the Assistant State Geologist of North Carolina, to a gentleman in this city. His official appointment attests his scientific attainments. For several years he has applied himself to exploring the mineral resources of Western North Carolina, and has discovered and drawn attention to the mineral wealth of that section of country. If these mines were made accessible by a railroad, they would attract large investments of capital. They are said not to be inferior in the quantity and quality of the ores to the Ducktown mines in Tennessee, in which several millions of Northern and English capital are invested. The trade which the working of these mines must create, would contribute a large freight to the Blue Ridge Railroad.

FRANKLIN, N. C., October 2, 1860.

My Dear Sir: Yours, of the 19th ult., was received in due time; but a reply has been delayed on account of previous engagements. I cheerfully comply with your request, and furnish the information you desire. This I must, however, do in as few words as possible, and in a plain way. I cannot designate special properties, and discuss their respective merits. For information of this character, I must refer you to my report to the Legislature of North Carolina, when it shall be printed.

The copper-bearing belt passes through the counties of Macon, Jackson and Haywood. It consists of a belt of alternating gneiss, talcose and hornblend slates and syenite. On this belt there are numerous out-crops of copper-veins, some of which have been tested. The greatest amount of work has been done upon the veins in Jackson. In that county eight or ten veins have been cut and partially opened. Copper has been cut, in some of these veins, at a depth of twenty feet, and the ores raised are rich and valuable. They are, mostly, what is styled yellow copper (copper pyrites), though some green carbonate and red oxide occur in some of the veins. These ores yield from twenty to thirty per cent of metallic copper. The mining grounds are extensive, and admirably adapted to successful operations. The country is mountainous, with valleys stretching out, in every direction, between the mountains; and, when the business of legitimate mining is commenced, many of these veins can be drained to a great depth by adit levels. The mines in Jackson are situated from twelve to thirty miles from this place. They are capable of yielding an immense amount of ore; and when a railroad shall be constructed through this valley, will yield no small amount of freight.

In this, the Tennessee Valley there are four veins in which copper has been cut. But here the veins do not crop out so conspicuously as they do in Jackson; yet they are easily recognized and traceable by one familiar with them. I have no hesitation in saying that this country is a valuable mining district; and so soon as the means of transportation are furnished, capital and enterprise will be employed in its development, and much freight will be produced.

The veins on this copper-bearing belt are what are called true veins. They are seldom found as interfoliations with the strata, but are evidently fissure veins, and have, so far as explored, the marks of great depth. These fissures have been produced by a disturbing cause, of which it is not now pertinent to speak. There are also, in the Tennessee Valley, several localities of magnetic iron ore. Some of these are within a few miles of this place. From this character of iron ore an excellent quality of iron is manufactured. You, perhaps, are familiar with the fact, that the much-esteemed "Swede Iron" is made from this style of ore. There is one vein in this valley, already opened, and in the neighborhood there is an excellent water-power, and forests of superior timber for coaling purposes abound. Below this village, and near the Tennessee River, there exists a locality of manganese, which promises to yield a superior ore. This, in connection with the magnetic ores, is suggestive of an economical branch of business, not yet carried on to any great extent in the United States;—I mean the manufacture of steel. If this should be successful, it suggests the establishment of other manufacturing interests; especially so, when we consider the immense water-power which our mountain streams afford, and the healthfulness of our climate.

On the west of the Blue Ridge survey, in Cherokee county, and immediately on the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad survey, there is an immense amount of hematite iron ore, enough to supply any demand. From the head of Valley River to the Georgia State line there are continuous and successive ore banks. Indeed, there is sufficient iron there to keep thirty furnaces in constant operation. Then passing to the Nantihala, in the direction of the Blue Ridge Road, there is, for twelve or thirteen miles on that stream, unsurpassed water-power. Here immense manufacturing establishments could be erected. And why not have the material manufactured here? I have known great quantities of pig iron shipped from East Tennessee to Cincinnati and sold at a profit; and perhaps the people of East Tennessee bought the same iron in manufactured articles returned from Cincinnati.

There is also a lead of marble, of different shades and colors, accompanying this belt of iron through the entire breadth of Cherokee county. There is superior snow white marble cropping out in some places; at others, beautifully variegated marble; and at others, blue and banded marbles. On the Nantihala river, about eight or nine miles from its junction with the Tennessee, there occurs flesh-colored marble of superior quality. These marble out-crops are on the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and will be easily shipped to the Blue Ridge Railroad at the mouth of the Nantihala. The large and extensive beds

of a pyramidal (figure stone), which are found all along with the iron and marble, is a superior article for furnace lining, as well as for the manufacture of fine porcelain ware. It also commands a fair price as a counteragent of friction in machinery. This article must furnish a heavy item of freight.

I doubt whether there is so small a section of country, anywhere in the States, that furnishes so great a variety of valuable minerals, as the extreme western counties of North Carolina. All that is necessary to render this section a most remarkable one for its mineral products, is the employment of capital and enterprise, and the means of transportation. And I am sure that, so soon as your road is completed through this valley, the freight lists will far exceed your most sanguine expectations. Already men of means are investing in our mining properties. Among them, I am glad to know that several gentlemen of your own State have invested in the copper mines of Jackson, and, as I believe, have done so wisely. But there are other parties, from different directions, seeking to invest in these mines, who will not be content without railroad facilities; and should your State abandon the Blue Ridge enterprise, and yield the advantages which they may now control, will look to other connections, and cause this section to pour down its mineral wealth through other channels.

I have written briefly upon a subject which would require much more time and space to do it justice. If, however, the general statements which I have made shall meet your approbation, and be of any service to you, I shall feel myself amply repaid for the time I have taken to make them.

With sincere personal regard,
I remain yours, &c.
C. D. SMITH.

UNION IN GEORGIA.—The tone of the press in our sister State indicates that there will probably be a union of all parties, consenting and agreeing to form an electoral ticket out of the three tickets now before her people, to be voted for irrespective of party. If this should be impracticable at this late day it is proposed to pledge the successful candidates to cast the vote for that candidate for the Presidency, who may be most likely to defeat the election of Lincoln.

A series of resolutions to this effect, was offered at a public meeting at Atlanta, at which leading men from the three parties were present. They were adopted with but two dissenting votes. The response of the press of all parties, seems to be favorable to the proposition.

James Gardner Esq. of the Augusta Constitutionalist and one of the Douglas Executive Committee, in reply to sundry letters, published a note from which we make the following extract:

My suggestion is, that the members of the Executive committees of the three parties in Georgia, meet at Atlanta next Monday, the 29th inst., and there agree upon one electoral ticket, and present it to the people for their unanimous approval—the electors to be empowered to cast the ten votes of Georgia in the way most effectual to defeat Lincoln—whether they be given to Mr. Bell, Mr. Breckinridge, or Judge Douglas.

I further suggest that the electors on the three tickets now before the people, be also there to unite in consultation.

Those who cannot attend in person, can signify their views in writing to their associates, and thus may be obtained as full an expression of sentiment, on the proposed union of parties, as the exigency will allow.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN IN A SHOOTING AFFRAY AT TRINITY COLLEGE.—A shooting affray occurred at Trinity College, Hartford, on Thursday, which created some excitement. The Times gives the history of the affray as follows:

"Trinity of late years has had the 'initatory' proceedings in full force. The class was put through at Odd Fellows' Hall some days since. But three students declined the honor of being 'done for.' Subsequently one of them was taken to Zion's Hill Cemetery and lashed to a grave stone. He represented Patience on a Monument till late at night, when one of his class appeared, and cut him loose. Another was forced into a carriage and taken two or three miles away, and slung, with a rope under his arms, into an old well, and there left suspended. One more remained—Preston Davis Sill, of South Carolina—a quiet, peaceable young man, who would disturb no one, and who himself preferred not to be disturbed or personally abused. Last evening a carriage was provided, and Sill was seized in the College yard by two students, others being near to assist, and they attempted to force him into the carriage.—Sill, fully conscious that he had harmed no one, and being waylaid thus, with old wells and tombstones in prospect, drew an Allen's revolver and fired upon his assailants. In the tussle the shot missed. The Faculty were roused, the assailants disappeared, and Mr. Sill was conducted into the College.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN ARKANSAS.—VAN BUREN, ARKANSAS, Oct. 13.—During a regimental muster here to-day, Rufus and Jackson Covington, and a son of the latter, were killed by Silas and Benjamin Edwards, and several others were wounded. The affray was the result of an old feud between the families. The Edwards, being the aggressors, were arrested, and the crowd manifested a disposition to lynch them. It is feared that they may yet succeed.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A few days ago a physician of Newberryport, Mass., who says the Herald of that city, is so much like the City Clerk, that few people can tell one brother from the 'other,' was called upon by a young gentleman with a fair damsel on his arm, who was all smiles and blushes, to obtain a certificate of marriage. "Oh," responded the physician in his bland manner, "it is my brother you call on before marriage; my call comes afterwards."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 18.—BLACK REPUBLICAN OVERTURES TO THE SOUTH.—Rumors are rife about extraordinary overtures from the Republicans to the South, if the leaders there will only keep quiet. The political gamblers are beginning to concentrate in Washington. Lincoln sees that he cannot carry on the Government, even if he is elected. Corwin writes that Lincoln will execute the fugitive slave law to the letter, and that he will not countenance an abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the inhabitants. Report says that combinations are forming which will astound the country.

VIRGINIA AND THE SECESSION QUESTION.—A leading and influential member of Congress from Virginia left here a day or two ago, and before leaving he stated to a friend that he had no idea, in the event of Lincoln's election, that the delegation from Virginia would take their seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated, on the very best authority, that a meeting of the delegation, including Senators and Representatives, has been called, and will take place several weeks prior to the convening of Congress. The object of the meeting is only known to the initiated.

New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—There is, after all, some chance of defeating Lincoln in New York, and it depends upon the correctness of the American estimate of their vote. That party claim a vote of 75,000 against Lincoln, after allowing for all defections. The Democratic organs have allowed them only 24,000. If they cast 75,000 votes for the fusion electoral ticket, it will be carried by a majority of 40,000. The Democratic vote will no doubt be 260,000, if the fusion be cordial and sincere.—Again, New York may secure an anti-Republican Congress, by electing fifteen or sixteen anti-Republican Representatives. This she will certainly do, if, as the Journal of Commerce says, "the fusion team should pull together." The country will be safe as long as the conservatives shall control both the House and Congress and the Judiciary, even if a Black Republican be, unfortunately, made President for four years.

Some symptoms of a politico-financial panic have appeared in the South. In New York, the stock market broke down, last week, though the United States securities were not disturbed.—The last accounts from New York represent that money is easy, and that the scarcity of capital at the South is owing to natural and temporary causes. There is much more spare capital now in New York than there was three weeks ago, according to the money articles.

There was some depression in the financial concerns of New Orleans, a week or two ago, but according to the Picayune, of the 17th, there had been a partial recovery from the extreme distrust that had prevailed. "We respond," says the Picayune, "there is much dependency, and the conservative element will now be strongly invited to rebuke and put down the croaking tendencies of the times." In case of the election of Lincoln, it is recommended, even by commercial papers at the South, that resort should be had by all the Southern States to a peaceful remedy—that is, immediate and entire non-intercourse with the Lincoln States.—Cor. Baltimore Sun.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.—Senator Clingman passed through our place, this week, on his way to Raleigh, N. C. On Monday night, a large number of our citizens, headed by the Greenville Band, called upon him at the Mansion House, and gave him a serenade. He was introduced to the crowd by Gen. Goodlett, after which he came forward and delivered a short and appropriate address. He thanked them for the call and serenade, and spoke of the political issue of the day. He thought the chances to defeat Lincoln were quite slim, and in the event of his election, he hoped that North Carolina and South Carolina would act with caution and deliberation, and act together. He paid a befitting compliment to the delegation of South Carolina in Congress, and said that they were watchful of the interests and honor of their State, and concluded amidst deafening applause.—Greenville Enterprise.

NEGRO TRIALS.—On Thursday last, five negroes, the property of Robert Otts, were tried at the Court House, on a charge of inciting insurrection. The court was composed of A. B. Woodruff, Magistrate; Jury: Col. S. N. Ewins, David Anderson, W. C. Miller, John Snoddy, and Col. E. S. Allen. Two of the negroes were convicted, and sentenced to receive fifty lashes each. Three were acquitted. For the State, Maj. J. D. Wright; for the defence, Gen. O. E. Edwards. [Spartan.]

ANOTHER FATAL AFFRAY.—Quite an unfortunate and melancholy affray occurred on Sunday evening last, some ten miles east of this village, at a liquor shop kept by P. B. McDaniel, between Mr. Samuel Posey, jr., and Henry Williams, which resulted in the immediate death of Posey. Williams also received a flesh wound but it is not thought to be serious. We understand the parties were in liquor at the time the difficulty occurred. It is a disputed point who fired first. Posey was shot five times, one ball taking effect about two inches above the left nipple. Williams received one ball in his left side. [Edgefield Advertiser, 24th Oct.]

It is said that Garibaldi, after the battle of Melazzo, finding his shirt dirty and soiled from his personal struggles, he took it off, washed it in the brook hard by, and hung it on the bushes, at his lunch of bread, fruit and water, smothered his eager breast, and, wrapt in thought, sat apparently contemplating the drying of the garment; and in the field a bivouac, sharing danger and hardship with the humblest of his followers. Directly his shirt was dry, he went on board the Taker, formerly Veloce, lying in the Bay on the Western side of the Peninsula, and personally directed fire on the fortress and retiring masses.

A New York paper says, "full evening dress is a white cravat." This is still more airy than the Georgia costume.