COLUMBIA, S. C.

Sunday Morning, September 3, 1871.

There would appear to be something in the climate of South America inimical to the stability of political institutions. Even in Brazil, where the Government is administered so liberally and so wisely, and where, consequently, is more prosperity than in any other community on the lower continent, a political excitement has set in, having for its object the overthrow of the empire. Republicanism is aimed at, and the movement is said to be progressing well. Its originators assert that they are of America, and want to be Americans. They contend that the present form of government is contrary to the rights and interests of American States, and that its permanency will prove the origin of oppression at home and a perpetual source of hostility and wars with the peoples around them. It makes Brazil an isolated country, not only in the heart of America, but also in the middle of the world. This is all very well, and were the people fit to govern themselves upon republican principles, nothing is more desirable than that Brazil should fall in line with the United States. But that is not, by any means, certain. Excepting in the case of the Argentine Republic, the history of republics in Central and Southern America is not encouraging. Still, the people of Brazil are more substantial and settled in character than most of their neighbors, and the country might prove even more worthy of respect as a republic than it has as an empire.

Fenianism in Ireland flourishes despite the many attempts of England to crush it out of existence. To the demonstration under the very windows of the Prince of Wales, which ended in the late Dublin riot, succeeds the ovation to the French deputation in their departure from Kingston. A procession escorted the delegates from France; the bands played American, French and Irish airs; the police scowled at the people; and the populace looked with no favorable eyes on the civil guardians of the English power. Fortunately, the ill feeling vented itself in nothing more serious than these mute exchanges of ill-feeling, and the Fenians honored those when they esteemed their guests in peaceful triumph. To render still more invidious the difference in the receptions accorded by the Irish people to the English royal family and the delegates from France, an attempt was made recently to destroy, by means of gunpowder, the statue of George IV, at Kingston. The explosive was so clumsily placed as to merely blacken, and not seriously injure the effigy of royalty; but the act is none the less significant in the chain of evidence that Fenianism is more vigorous and bitterly persistent in Ireland than in the United States, though the English journals tried hard to persuade their readers to the contrary a few months ago.

Nothing seems to console the French people more for their disastrous reverses in the late war with Germany than the determination of the people of Alsace and Lorraine not to live under the sway of the conquerors of France. With exultation it is announced from Paris that 23,000 of the inhabitants of Strasbourg have left their city to escape the Teuton rule, seeking new homes in France and in this country. With the usual enthusiastic short-sightedness, these irrepressible sons of fair France forget that this self expatriation of loyal Frenchmen from the conquered provinces, but leaves room for emigrants from the new empire, who will gladly hasten to fill the places vacated by the enemies of the Teuton. And if this exchange of the inhabitants goes on for a twelve-month or two, Strasbourg will become as Teutonic as Berlin. And the same will hold good of all Alsace and the Province of Lorraine. Thus thoroughly Germanized there will be left no hope for France to re-possess herself of the late provinces save by the rude arguments of pitched battles. Germans in Alsace and Lorraine are not likely to enter into plots to expand the territory of the President, Emperor or King ruling over France.

Now it is whispered that the Corean war is even worse than a blunder, and that our naval forces were either deceived or made use of by speculators resident in China for selfish purposes. Even the alleged incentive to the attack, the massacre of the crew of the Gen. Sherman, is doubted, although this calamity appears to be confirmed by Corean despatches. The result, it is feared, will be very annoying to commerce and of no substantial benefit otherwise; as our prestige is injured, a mischievous source of hostility has been excited, and in future shipwrecked sailors will be exposed to greater atrocities than ever.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.—The recent imperial and ministerial meetings at several places in Germany, and more especially the conference between Bismarck and Von Beust, at Gastien, have given rise, as has heretofore been shown, to a variety of rumors. A treaty between Austria and Germany, a treaty between Germany and Italy, and a "triple alliance" to which each of those powers subscribe, have severally and collectively been set forth either as the accomplished or prospective results of these conferences. To-day the report assumes a more extended shape, and, according to the *Free Press*, of Vienna, "a league for the preservation of the peace of Europe has been formed, and Austria, Germany, Italy, and perhaps Russia, are its adherents." The latest previous despatches gave quite a different view of the situation, placing Russia outside of the "ring," and exhibiting a combination designed to neutralize an alliance of France with that power. It is evident, however, that pacification is the great object of these conferences, and not, as some journals persist in maintaining, a mere royal game of chess.

The concluding passages of General Ewing's speech present so forcibly the mission of the Democratic party, that they deserve a conspicuous place in every journal devoted to the rights and liberties of the people. We cannot commend them too highly:

In this contest the Democratic party is the sword and buckler of the people. It has fought every existing abuse, and tried to apply every appropriate remedy. Though sometimes controlled by slavery, and racked by discord and by war, it has kept the faith in the people and free government, which Jefferson, its glorious apostle, taught. It represents no faction, but the whole people; no section, but the whole country.

It is not a white man's party, or a black man's party; a poor man's or a rich man's, a Christian's or an infidel's party. It is the people's party. It will trample on no man, and give no man preference before the law. It stands for the reserved rights of the people and the States, because liberty dwells with them. It is jealous of every extension of Federal power, because the path to consolidation leads on to despotism. It fights for equality against privilege—Democracy against aristocracy—government by the ballot against government by the dollar and the bayonet.

It looks to the people, and seeks direction and strength from them, whence comes the inspiration of every great reform. And it now especially calls on the masses of the Republican and Labor Reform parties—the "plain" people, who are interested least in mere party triumphs, and most in such measures as will give to the workingman a fair share of the wealth he creates, while laying on him only a fair share of the just burdens of government—to help overthrow the Republican party, all of whose policies tend to strengthen, exempt and exalt capital, and weaken, burden and degrade labor.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—A few days ago the cable brought the refreshing news that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, was coming home, and the universal aspiration was that he would stay at home when he got there. To-day the news from Zanzibar is to the effect that the celebrated traveler is still among the Arabs West of Lake Tanganyika, and that he is "moving slowly" in his efforts to discover the true source of the Nile. Dr. Livingstone is doubtless a very profound man in his way, but as an explorer, although it is true he has had many difficulties to encounter, he has not developed a very brilliant capacity for energetic movement in providing against or overcoming them.

There can be no doubt that the work undertaken by Livingstone is a great one, but only the most unequivocal success can now prevent serious detriment to his reputation as an explorer. He has expended years in what seems to have been mere loitering amongst the Arabs of equatorial Africa, and almost every message that has come from him has been in the nature of a wail of distress or some other wretched apology for inaction. The section of Africa in which he is now engaged may be called the central summit level of that continent. He has an idea that that great lake discharges itself into the Lake Albert Nyanza, one of the supposed head fountains of the Nile, the Victoria Nyanza being the other—the one being named by Speke and Grant, its discoverers, in honor of Queen Victoria, and the other by Sir Samuel Baker, its discoverer, in honor of the late Prince Consort. Should it turn out that Lake Tanganyika is discharged into the Nile, that famous river, rolling through forty-four degrees of latitude, becomes the longest on the globe. As far as its sources are now known, it disputes the palm with the longest. But should it appear that Lake Tanganyika finds its outlet in the Atlantic ocean by way of the Congo river, then the Congo becomes, next to the Nile, the longest river in Africa. But whichever point the discovery may turn upon, a geographical question of much more importance than the mere relative length of rivers will be settled, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the reputation of the great absentee, as well as for the interests of science, that he will have the honor of the revelation.

During a storm at Norfolk, Virginia, last week, pieces of white granite stone fell with the rain. The Norfolk *Journal* has some of the pieces on its table.

Public Schools.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31, 1871.

At an adjourned meeting of citizens, held in the Court House, this day, for the purpose of making or assessing a school tax in Columbia School District, on motion of Rev. J. L. Reynolds, Mr. R. M. Wallace was called to the chair, and Mr. J. W. Hogan requested to act as Secretary. At the request of the Chairman, Rev. J. L. Reynolds explained the object of the meeting, and on his motion it was resolved that the County School Commissioner be requested to furnish to the meeting a correct statement of the indebtedness and claims of teachers against the County Treasurer for this School District. Carried.

On motion of Mr. W. M. Hayne, it was resolved that when this meeting adjourn, that it adjourns to meet again at the Court House, on Thursday, 7th day of September; and that notice of the same be given through the public journals of this city by the Chairman.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the voters residing in the tenth School District, held at Mount Pleasant Camp Ground, on the 31st of August, Mr. E. H. Miles was called to the chair and Mr. Jas. W. Lever appointed Secretary. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend that an extra tax of 30 per cent. be levied upon the voters in this school district, in order to raise the sum of $250, being the amount requisite for repairing and erecting new school houses in this school district.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2, 1871.

MR. EDITOR: In this morning's PHŒNIX appears a letter, without a name, headed "Charlotte Railroad," in which the writer advises stockholders that some one is buying the stock of this road, and wants to buy 5,000 shares more; and also tells these very stockholders to hold their stock for $50 per share; and I think this writer would be glad to slip round and sell his stock at a much less figure. The President and three Directors purchased 3,305 shares of stock of the Bank of the State in February last, at $35 per share, and, as late as June, two of these Directors swore that that was a fair price, and their affidavits were filed among the records of the Court, in the city of Charleston, on the 4th day of August. These same President and Directors sold this large lot of stock at a much less figure than $50 per share. Since that time, several large lots have been purchased, and one party now holds about 10,000 shares. The capital stock of the company is less than 26,000 shares, and less than 13,000 shares is a majority; and therefore the party who is buying this stock will want to purchase only 3,000 shares more, until they will have full control. When this is the case, and this road goes into the hands of a ring, outside stock will not be worth $20 per share. Now, the question is, not that all can sell, but who is willing to miss this opportunity for selling their stock at a fair price—say amount sworn to be a fair price by some of the Directors, $35, or even more can be had now, as we learned of one sale at $40 per share to-day. Before the Erie stock was controlled by a ring, it was worth more than par, and now no one wants to buy it at $30 per share. Understand one thing, and that is, that some few want everybody else to ask a high price, and they will sell the first chance they get, and supply the balance that is wanted, and leave the others to hold their worthless stock, and realize how foolish it is to listen to designing men. Very truly,

STOCKHOLDER.

SHAMEFUL ABANDONMENT OF THEIR POSTS OF DUTY.—The Washington *Patriot*, of Saturday, makes this statement regarding the condition of affairs at the seat of Government: "At this time the President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster-General, are all absent. The Treasurer of the United States, with a large staff; the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with a large staff, are in Europe, admiring royalty at the public expense. Four heads of bureaux, and subordinates without number, are spread over the country. So that the Government is left to run itself, while these office-holders have abandoned their posts, and are regularly drawing their pay. Gen. Grant has passed three days in Washington since the 1st of June, and received $6,125 for that valuable service, or exactly $2,041 25 a day for signing his name, and sending orders to bring out the Gatling guns in New Orleans."

THE CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.—The cholera, while increasing its ravages at Konigsburg, has found its way to Hamburg, where it merely waits, perhaps, upon the tide to go out upon the Baltic and Atlantic and seek new victims upon other shores. The march of the scourge across the European continent has been slow, but the journey is at length accomplished, and its next halting place, when its march is resumed, no one may tell. That it may find its way to America is not impossible, and as the authorities of every city, town and village on the continent have had fair warning of the fact, they have a responsibility resting upon them equal at least, if not greater, than that which recent inquisitions have placed upon the shoulders of lesser corporations and humbler individuals in cases of calamity occurring by accident.

The Greensboro (N. C.) *Examiner* says that sixteen persons, charged with violating the Ku Klux law, passed through that city, *en route* for Raleigh, under escort of a squad of United States soldiers, a few days ago.

A SUBSTITUTE PROPOSED.—The Camden *Journal* says:

"A substitute for cumulative voting, which we propose, we will proceed to indicate. The great misfortune of the colored people in this State has been that they have been taught to be governed by their prejudices and their passions rather than their reasons, in regard to public affairs. Every question is discussed as a question of party, and party and race are so confounded as to cause all discussions to be regarded from a stand-point intensely personal and irritably susceptible. The designing demagogues whose itching fingers have swept over their heart-strings with infernal skill and cunning, have made them respond as blind and willing instruments of the performers' selfish and wicked purposes and passions. Even now, with every statute book and almost every official record in the State reeking with the foulest fraud and corruption, and the whole people groaning and writhing under the agony of mis-government, the great mass of the negroes are as blindly besotted and enslaved by their infuriated and savage passions as their leaders could desire. Witness the procession of demons in Charleston the Monday before the Mayor's election.

"Still we hail with joy and hope the fact that many of the colored people, more intelligent and better disposed than the rest, are being aroused to the realization that the freedom of the negro does not necessari y involve the enslavement of the white man, and that good government is as essential to the one people as the other. It is to this better class we must look for assistance to redeem the State by peaceful measures. If that class is sufficiently numerous, sufficiently sagacious and patriotic, those composing it will organize among themselves a conservative party in the State, and, upon such terms as will secure absolutely all their peculiar rights as a race, unite with the Democrats next year in restoring to the State and country that which is essential to the well-being of all men, of all races—a pure, honest, wise and good government. It is too early now to indicate any particular principles as the basis of such an organization. They will be developed by time and discussion. But let all patriots, all good men, strive to build up such a conservative party among the colored men entirely aloof from those vampyres and harpies who have so long fed upon the perishing carcass of the ruined State; a party of colored men who would calmly consider and determine for themselves the questions of public policy essential to their welfare, and seek the alliance of that party, composed of honorable and capable men, to assist their establishment. How such an alliance could be formed so as to insure protection to all classes and interests in the State, may be shown hereafter, when plans of union come to be discussed. Let us endeavor first to create a conservatism among the colored people, and afterwards discuss the terms of treaty with it.

THE STATE FAIR.—The occasion promises to be one of more than ordinary interest, both to spectators and exhibitors. An attractive programme of performances during the entire week promises rare enjoyment to the first, whilst a varied premium list in every department of operative industry will stimulate the best exertions of the latter. No pains are being spared to get up an exhibition which will do honor to the industrial enterprise of the State, and give a renewed impetus to its material progress. We commend the society to the best support of all our people. It is a home enterprise, intended to develop home industry, and to minister alike to the interest and gratification of our own people. Let our people try their skill and test their prowess at our own district fair, and they will then be in a condition to contend successfully in the wider field of a State fair.

[*Abbeville Press.*

GOT HIS DESERTS.—We have been reliably informed that the Hon. Harman Jones, ex-pastor of the colored Baptist Church, in this town, who, it will be remembered, left here under a cloud, which said cloud was nothing more nor less than horse-stealing, and who left "his country for his country's good," and went to Louisiana, has developed a strange infatuation to reside in the ample caravansary provided by that State for the reception of criminals, and in order to enter those sacred precincts, laid covetous eyes upon and feloniously abstracted a barrel of pork, and being caught in the act, was sent to the said institution at Baton Rouge. His stay is indefinite. We are also informed that "they don't pardon out there."

[*Camden Journal.*

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 26th instant, Master Jesse G. Huggins, son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. H. H. Huggins, while out gunning, had the misfortune to burst his piece and sustained a terrible laceration of his left hand in consequence. Such was the extent of the injury that the thumb and a large portion of the fleshy part of the hand had to be amputated, which was skillfully performed by the father, and heroically borne by the son. It is fortunate that the left hand instead of the right was injured, as it will not very materially interfere with the calling for which he is fitting himself, that of a druggist. The bursting was supposed to have resulted from not driving the wads down on the charge.

[*Clarendon Press.*

A SET OFF.—A notorious brigand was lately captured by the authorities in Greece and put on trial for his crimes. The evidence against him was conclusive, but the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, on the grounds that his misdeeds had been expiated by a meritorious act of his in Turkey—that of slaying three Mahometans.

Local Items.

PHŒNIXIANA.—The price of single copies of the PHŒNIX is five cents.

"Mountain Dew XXXX," is the brand of a very superior grade of family flour, prepared at the Reservoir Mills, Nashville, Tenn. Messrs. John Agnew & Son are the sole agents for this flour, which is rapidly becoming popular with house-keepers. A sack of it will prove a pleasant investment.

The Southern gas generator, now in use at the PHŒNIX office, is much admired. It is just the thing for large establishments; and in country towns is invaluable.

Our merchants, and others wishing to prepare for the fall business, will please take notice that the PHŒNIX office is supplied with all necessary material for as handsome cards, bill heads, posters, circulars, and other printing that may be desired, as any office in the city. Give us a call and test our work.

The Marlboro *Times* has been enlarged, and comes out in a new dress.

Be not stingy of kind words and pleasing acts, for such are fragrant gifts, whose perfume will gladden the heart and sweeten the life of all who hear or receive them.

We learn that the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad is now within six miles of Columbia.

Cooper & Taylor expect to do an extensive business. They have, it is reported, purchased the Janney's Hall building, and are to extend their new store through from Main street.

Thos. W. Holloway, Esq., of Pomaria, has presented us with the head of a monster fox, which was overhauled in that vicinity, after a six hours' chase, on Friday last. The brush is usually considered the presentation end; but, in this case, it is supposed the animal lost that necessary appendage, and the head had, consequently, to be substituted.

Mr. J. S. Lumsden, an experienced and thoroughly competent telegraphic operator, is in charge of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company's office, in this city. The necessary alterations are being made as to room, and in a short time operations will be actively commenced. The wires are all right to Charleston and the North, and are being rapidly extended Southward.

Gov. Scott has returned and re-occupied his office in the capitol.

There would be no evil speakers if there were no evil hearers. It is in scandal as in robbery, the receiver is as bad as the thief.

It is said that in 1861 Speaker Blaine paid taxes on $1,750 worth of property only, and that he is now worth half a million. The god who directed Midas to bathe in the River Proctolus in order that everything he touched might turn to gold, would now tell him simply to become a Radical member of Congress.

The thermometer ranged as follows, at the Pollock House, yesterday: 7 A. M., 71; 12 M., 78; 2 P. M., 79; 7 P. M., 79.

A leadidg article—A locomotive.

It is astonishing now bankers prosper so well, they en-counter so many checks.

A Philadelphia justice has decided the long-mooted point as to whether it is a crime to steal an umbrella, in the affirmative, by holding an alleged umbrella-thief to bail.

The pure-minded Raleigh Radicals nominated a man for justice of the peace in less than a week after he had been exposed as a defaulting clerk.

The boy who wished he was a fountain, so that he might always be playing, didn't reflect that a fountain doesn't play unless it works well.

Forced politeness—bowing to circumstances.

It seems to be a national duty to provide for the Hon. Jim Ashley. He constantly rotates out from one office into another. Six months is generally the extreme length of time he can be tolerated in any capacity. Montana repudiated him after a shorter experience, and now President Grant has appointed him Minister to Brazil. The appointment, we expect, will meet with favor for one reason—it keeps Ashley out of the country.

A naughty little boy blubbering because his mother wouldn't let him go down to the river on the Sabbath, upon being admonished, said: "I didn't want to go a swimmin' with 'em, ma. I only wanted to go down and see the bad little boys drown for going a swimmin' on a Sunday."

It is said that a cure has been discovered for leprosy. A surgeon in Khundwa, India, reports the case of a wretched old man who came to him from Bombay, having been abandoned by his friends because of this terrible disease. He was treated with soap, and then with carbolic acid and oil, and was completely cured.

The last device of the inventive Yankee mind is an ephemeral instrument pleonastically called the "sugar whistle that whistles," and purchasable for the inconsiderable sum of one cent. Confectioners who sell this kind of whistle aver that it develops in children a taste for music, the tone produced from it being naturally sweet.

RICHLAND FARMER'S CLUB.—This club held its regular monthly meeting on yesterday. The meeting was under the auspices of the Messrs. Wallace, and was at Geiger's Springs. Major Gibbes was called to the chair. The chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, Colonel Wm. Wallace, presented an instructive and a suggestive essay upon this important theme. He took the ground that a good system of irrigation was one of the best means of providing for the summer droughts to which this section is liable. The chairman of the committee on the subject of "Birds as connected with Agriculture," Dr. Alfred Wallace, read a most interesting article upon the subject. Mr. F. Trenholm, chairman of the Committee upon the Steam Plow, reported progress. From the report made, it appears that the cost of introducing such a plow would amount to $5,500. Mr. Trenholm also presented the revised constitution of the club, agreeably to the duty imposed upon the committee upon the revision of the constitution. Upon motion, this subject was laid over until the next meeting.

The Committee on Co-operative Cotton Factories asked for further time to report.

Upon motion, a committee was appointed to prepare an essay upon the best method of providing for the annual summer droughts usual in this State.

Messrs. Thos. Taylor, W. H. Gibbes, George Davis and A. Y. Lee were appointed delegates to the Pomological Convention, which meets this month in Richmond, Va.

The President announced that the next meeting would be on the farm of the Messrs. Windhorn. The Club then adjourned, to consider the barbecued meats provided for the occasion. To these meats and the accompaniments the company did ample justice. After a pleasant meeting, and some sharp target shooting with pistols and shot-guns, the affair closed.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.—From the notice given in our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Odd Fellows' School has resumed its exercises. This school is under the joint management of Dr. McCants and Mr. R. H. Clarkson—both of whom are competent, conscientious and pains-taking teachers. Their terms are accommodating. We can with confidence commend this school to the public patronage.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 3.00 P. M.; closes 7.15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.00 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 9.00 A. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

ARREST.—Our Newberry correspondent writes us follows, under date of the 2d:

Yesterday, a colored man, calling himself Ed. Calmes, was committed to jail here, on strong suspicion of being one of the parties, who, a few weeks since, murdered an old colored man, named Ben. Hair. Other colored men are suspected, and will likely be arrested in a short time.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, D. D., Rector, 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

St. Peter's Church—Rev. Francis Jaquemet, 1st Mass, 7 A. M.; 2d Mass, 10½. Afternoon Service 4 P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, 10½ A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. R. Wilson, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. [Night service resumed.]

Washington Street Church—Rev. Manning Brown, 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Marion Street Church—Rev. W. W. Mood, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10½ A. M.

Chapel, (late Christ Church)—Rev. B. B. Babbit, 11 A. M.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, September 2.—*Nickerson House*—J. R. Ridgely, J. M. Springler, Baltimore; W. B. Griffith, Charlotte; W. R. Kline, York; Major E. Butts, Mrs. Butts, Miss Swandale, Greenville; Amos G. Henderson, Montgomery; Henry G. Munroe, S. C.

Columbia Hotel—W. A. Rook, M. McLaughlin, Mary A. McLaughlin, James McLaughlin, Annie F. McLaughlin, James Brennan and wife, C. C. Bowen, P. Duffie, H. C. Hudgins, F. C. Ranton, S. C. Gilbert, Charleston; H. R. Flannigan, James Lorick, Doko; W. H. Justice, W., C. & A. R. R.; Nat. Federlin, Geo. O. Tupper, New York; G. W. Rouse, Newberry; A. C. Garlington, Atlanta; Dr. S. B. Lewie, Gilbert Hollow; P. O. Burns, Baltimore; David Hemphill, Mr. Brawley, Chester.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. S. C. Goodwyn—School Notice.
Columbia Building & Loan Associa'n.
John Agnew & Son—Porter, Flour.
A. Y. Lee—Fruitland Nurseries.
D. C. Peixotto & Son—Auction Sales.

Rev. Clough S. Beard died at his residence, near Glenn Springs, on Sunday last. He was a ripe scholar and a pure Christian, and his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of warm friends.