

THE ARGUS.

FRANK DARLEY, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME; THE PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The editor of the *Argus* left this morning on a short trip to Washington city, to visit an aged and infirm parent whom he has not seen in eight years.

In his absence, Mr. Thos. S. Crowson, an employee in the office, will attend to its business interests. The editor requests that all who may have for subscriptions, advertisements and job work, who can make it convenient to do so, will pay over to Mr. C., who is hereby authorized to give the necessary receipts.

The editorial management of the paper will be left as one who has kindly volunteered his services. Although not having had heretofore any experience in such duties, the editor trusts his substitute will give general satisfaction.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Wadesboro, held at their banking house in this place on Monday, Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, was elected President; vice H. B. Hammond, Sr., who declined a re-election.

The United States revenue collection districts of North Carolina have recently been rearranged in accordance with the composition of the Congressional districts, and Aason and Stanly are in the Third; while Union is in the Sixth.

The "very old scratch" or "something else" has got into the old wooden building round the corner, and has been mixing up things there generally. Not satisfied with his work there he has lifted his caudal appendage round this way and snarled "our matter." Just look how he has served the advertisement of Arnold, Cooley & Co.

After the enrollment of the militia in the Wadesboro' boat, on last Saturday, an election was held for officers for the company, with the following result:

J. A. Boggan, Captain; R. B. Horton, 1st Lieutenant; S. J. Edwards, 2d; Jno. Threadgill, 3d.

I SCREAM! Tom Child does this almost every warm afternoon in permeating the town with his frigid refreshments. It is decidedly a nuisance. You ought to be punished for his enterprise.

After his receipt, we room compels as to foreign indications, which his friends to know that it is well but having a terrible time of it in the "swamp" for want of mails, and is fighting the mosquitoes and gnats. Parties for whom he is acting as agent to make purchases of certain notes, he wishes to be informed, cannot have their wants supplied, at present at least. They are selling very high, beyond his limits.

The publication of the *Cheraw Advertiser* has been resumed. The suspension was caused by the recent fire at Darlington. W. L. T. Prince has withdrawn from the *Advertiser* as editor. It is now printed at *Cheraw*, by Henry C. Powell, and edited by the veteran editor of the old *Cheraw Gazette*.

A change has been made in the editorial and business departments of the *Wilmington Dispatch*. Col. J. D. Barry, having purchased the interest of his partner Mr. W. H. Bernard, in the publication of the *Daily and Weekly*, will continue them as editor and publisher. Mr. Bernard takes exclusive charge of the job department of the establishment.

Some few of the members of Co. C., 14th N. C. T., assembled in this place on last Saturday and after consultation, thought it best not to move at present in the matter of bringing home the remains of the late Capt. Eli Freeman. The season is getting too far advanced to take the remains up, and besides money is very scarce among those who wish to contribute.

Appropos of our suggestion to remove Capt. Freeman's remains to our village graveyard, the *Raleigh Sentinel* quotes our article and adds the following paragraph. It is from the pen of the assistant editor. In behalf of the "glorious old company" Adjutant, we salute you. They will always look back with pride and pleasure to the "times that tried men's souls," and when you and they were so intimately associated in so many scenes of danger:

We knew Eli Freeman well, and have never known a more generous, unselfish, or gallant spirit. We saw him when he fell, on that memorable 30th of May, and the grief of his comrades, although endured to scenes of death, when the intelligence of their loss became generally known testified eloquently to their appreciation of his many and genial qualities. The glorious old company, which he commanded, and in which he took so great a pride, will honor themselves no less than the memory of Capt. Freeman, by adopting the graceful suggestion of the *Argus*.—G.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John Dawson, Wilmington, dealer in hardware, dry goods, and agricultural implements. H. B. Hammond, jr., who is with this gentleman, will be happy to fill the orders of any of his friends in Aason or surrounding counties for anything they may need in his line, or to wait on any of them when they may go to Wilmington.

Arnold, Cooley & Co. give a list of a part of the goods they are offering for sale—a little mixed, to be sure.

Joseph Medley offers most desirable property for sale. Here is presented an opportunity to any one who wishes to invest capital advantageously.

Bryan Tyson, Washington—A medium to procure mail service for the South.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

As will be perceived by the Congressional proceedings the constitutional amendment proposed by the Radical Junta in Congress—a part of the plan to heap indignity upon the South, and make the people of these unfortunate States feel that the heel of the conqueror is still upon their necks—has passed the House of Representatives—has been whistled through with lightning speed. It will, more than likely, pass the Senate this week, and after that we have no apprehension for its fate. It will never black the Statute Book. The Northern States in a body—through their Legislatures or by State Conventions—may vote for its incorporation into the Constitution; but we think it exceedingly doubtful. The Southern States, we feel assured, with one single exception—poor Tennessee, under the lead of the infamous Brownlow—will not. And unless it receives the approval of three-fourths of all the States, North and South, it can never be incorporated into the organic law of the Republic. In proposing this amendment, its advocates knew it never would be adopted. But in pretending to wait for the action of the States upon it before taking any further steps relative to the admission to seats in Congress of members from the South, they gain what they aim after—time. The whole object of the Radicals in Congress is to keep the South out of Congress and out of the Electoral College until after the next Presidential election, which they wish to secure for one term more at least, for the benefit of the spoils; for with the restoration of the Southern States to all their rights and privileges under the Constitution they know their power departs, and forever. Charles Mackay, an observant and intelligent Englishman, who has been a resident in this country for some years watching the course of events, and giving his views to the British public through the *London Fortnightly Review*, sees this. In a late article he says:

"The party opposed to the President dread, and apparently in good faith, that the Reconstruction of the Union, in the mode proposed by the President, will lead to three several, and in their opinion, three enormous evils: First, a victory for the Democratic and State Rights party, and the resumption of power by Southern statesmen, reinforced by the Northern and Western Democrats; second, the re-establishment of negro slavery—if not in name, in fact; third, the repudiation by the South, aided by a large party in the North, of the national debt. Rather than one or all of these things should be, the party that is only a majority by the exclusion of the South, would hold the cotton States for an indefinite period as conquered dependencies, and govern them by military authority, at any cost to the public purse and the public liberty. Admitting to the fullest extent the honesty and integrity of the Northern politicians who continue to hold these views, let us inquire dispassionately whether their fears have any foundation in the facts or probabilities of the case."

"On the first point the Republicans, as a party, are no doubt in the right. The Reconstruction of the Union on Mr. Johnson's plan, and the consequent restoration to full validity of the old Constitution—slavery excepted—would infallibly place the Conservatives in power, and lead to the Government to a party in the future as they had predominated in the past. The Republicans of the minority may think such a result an abhorrent evil, but the majority, and in America the majority is King, Pope and Emperor, and sole source of power) may very properly hold a contrary opinion. The election of members to the next Congress will decide which party shall rule. The South may be unrepresented in this Congress, but cannot remain unrepresented in the next; and on the 4th of March, 1867, a new House of Representatives and a partially new and greatly increased Senate will, if public opinion do not whirl round to the radical side in the interval, support instead of oppose the policy of the executive. The President keeps strictly to the line of legal and constitutional duty. Let the existing Congress follow the example, and the Union will be restored without further cost of blood or treasure, and with no greater damage to anybody than the relegation of the extremists to the cold shadow of opposition, where they may serve their country more effectually than they can serve it in office."

If, however, the Constitutional amendment should be adopted and become part of the organic law of the land, and the great body of the people of the South who took part in the "rebellion" should be debarred from voting directly for Presidential electors, still it is in the power of the Southern States to defeat the aims of the Radicals, and have the vote of their people cast for the next President as they wish. We quote the following article from the *Sentinel* pertinent to this view of the subject:

The *National Intelligencer* has pointed out a hole which the Reconstruction Committee have left in their net, and to mend which, it says, they will have to bring in another Constitutional amendment. The prohibition of suffrage in Presidential elections to those who were loyal to the Confederacy would be obviated, it contends, by devolving the choice of electors on the Legislature, which is competent for each State to do.

The *Standard*, anticipating, doubtless, such a contingency, and apprehending that thereby the prescriptive programme of the President's enemies might be frustrated, assumes that the "electors or voters for President and Vice-President; and none who participated voluntarily in the rebellion, can vote for the latter." This assumption is entirely unwarranted by the terms of the proposed amendment of the Committee, and the eagerness of the *Standard* to adopt it exhibits, in the most striking manner, its vindictive animus towards that overwhelming majority of our people who honestly stood by the South and its cause in the late conflict. It is conclusive of its sympathies with the policy that has been inaugurated in Tennessee under the auspices of its co-"eminent patriot," Brownlow, and its desire to disfranchise and persecute its own fellow-citizens, large numbers of whom it educated to the belief that secession was a Constitutional remedy.

It attempts to sustain its position by quoting:

Art. I, of the present Constitution, which provides:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

If this arrives at its conclusions by such puerile and false logic as this: Inasmuch as it is prescribed that the electors for members of Congress shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the Legislature, and inasmuch as it is proposed to alter or restrict the qualifications of the former, that, therefore, those of the latter are similarly altered or restricted. This is one of those cases of a non-constant (to use one of Chief Justice Pearson's phrases, when he clinches an argument,) that is so palpable as to be positively amusing.

Besides, Congress through its Radical Committee, simply proposes to change the qualifications of its own electors. It does not pretend to interfere with the qualifications of voters for the State Legislatures. Such a gross usurpation of power, on its part, will not be attempted even by the Jacobin faction, who have thus far, manifested but little respect for either right, justice, Constitution or law. Do we understand the *Standard*, the execrable champion of the reserved rights of the States, of strict construction, and the once bitter enemy of consolidation, to admit the power of Congress to legislate upon the qualifications of electors for the State Legislatures?

RIOT AT MEMPHIS.

Since our last the papers have come to us with full details of the terrible riots at Memphis, in which many lives were lost and much property destroyed. We can not give all the horrid details, and could not, if we desired, for want of room.

The riot began on the 1st inst., by a fight between a white boy and a negro, and the police, interfering to separate the parties, were set upon by a body of negroes just discharged from the United States service, who pitched stones freely and one policeman killed. From thence, the policemen and negroes respectively receiving reinforcements, the row swelled into a riot of fearful proportions, the whites and negroes forming regular lines of battle, the former trying to make arrests and preserve order, headed by the Sheriff of the county and Mayor of the city. The negroes defied all attempts to have peace restored, and at night took possession of an abandoned fort. During the night the United States troops came to the assistance of the city authorities and quiet reigned. Next day the riot was renewed by the wanton killing of a white man by some of the negroes from the fort, and then began another regular pitched battle, sweating in driving the negroes from the fort and beyond the limits of the city. During the day and night some thirty negro tents were fired and consumed in South Memphis, as also all the negro churches in the city.

The papers of the 4th say that the city was in the hands of the military, and all was seemingly quiet.

It is estimated that upwards of thirty lives were lost of both whites and blacks. Many reasons are assigned as the causes of the riot. One account says that there was a well laid plot by the negroes to fill the policemen, take possession of the city and pillage the jewelry establishments and stores, but that the plot was prematurely sprung by the fight that occurred on the 1st. The papers of the 4th say, the riot may be attributed to the teachings of missionaries of the extreme radical sort, who have filled the heads of the negroes with ideas of their own importance and dignity, as being the true Southern people.

THE CABINET AND THE COMMITTEE'S RECONSTRUCTION PLAN.

Immediately after the Committee of Fifteen made their report, an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet was held at which it is said President Johnson talked the views of each of the members upon the plan. The *Intelligencer*, in a double headed article gives the following report:

It is gratifying to observe, by a semi-official report elsewhere, that the President and the members of his cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Haden—who is opposing to the plan, and is therefore becoming "radical"—are in harmony upon the question of reconstruction. They are all opposed to the Congressional plan.

Secretary Seward declared himself in very decided and emphatic terms against the plan of the committee, and in favor of the immediate admission of loyal representatives from the lately rebellious States.

Secretary Sherman was as positive as the Secretary of State in his opposition to the plan recommended by the committee, and pressed himself strongly in favor of an immediate consummation of the President's restoration policy by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the Southern States.

Secretary Stanton was equally decided in his adherence to the committee's proposition; was for adhering to the policy which had been agreed upon and consistently pursued by the Administration; and was gratified that the President had brought the subject to the consideration of the cabinet.

Secretary Welles was unequivocally against the committee's action, and was earnest in his support of the President's policy, comprehending the instant admission into Congress of loyal representatives from the States lately in rebellion.

THE MAILS.

We republish this week Mr. Bryan Tyson's card and plan of making himself a medium by which the mail service may be generally restored to the South, and request the attention of the press of the South to it, and if they can make it convenient to do so that they will publish it. There is no interest in the South so deeply concerned in re-establishing the mails as that of the newspaper publishers, and we cannot conceive that there is any sacrifice of principle in accepting Mr. T's plan. The "test oath" stares us in the face, and but few men who have the means and could become contractors can take it; and until it is removed the people of the South, and particularly the newspaper publishers, must submit to great inconvenience and heavy sacrifices, unless some such plan as Mr. Tyson's is adopted to "whip the devil round the stump."

We hope Mr. Tyson will receive the consideration it should, and that there will be no hesitancy in making offers through him. The people on route 5163 last week received the benefits of the mails through his plan, and there may be others that we have not yet heard of. No time was lost in arranging all the details after the papers reached Washington.

The *Standard*, quotes our paragraph announcing the appointment of Gen. A. J. Dargan as one of Governor Worth's Aids, and takes the opportunity to spit some of its spite at Governor Worth. As to the motives and reasons leading Gov. Worth to give Gen. Dargan the appointment we shall say nothing. In his whole life and public and consistency of course will be found his defenses. But as to the charge the *Standard* would make against Gen. D. of being an uncompromising disunionist, we know that the time has been when he was advocating the Union cause and the election of Union men, on the stump and every where, while the *Standard* was advocating secession and was denouncing all who were pursuing a similar course as Black Republicans or their allies. "Oh, consistency! thou art a precious jewel!"

CHEW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

We learn that there was a meeting of the stockholders of this company held at Charleston last week, and that among the directors elected are Col. E. R. Liles and W. C. Smith, of this county. Mr. B. D. Townsend, of Marlboro' District, was elected President, vice Allan McEwen, of Cheraw, who was compelled to decline a re-election in consequence of bad health. It was resolved to resume work on the road without delay, and push it to completion as speedily as possible.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The United States Circuit Court convenes in Raleigh on the 1st Monday in June, prox.

News and Claxton are the names of the Senators elect from the new State of Colorado.

Gen. Sickles has been confirmed as Minister to the Hague.

The report of a riot at Falmouth, Va., and the killing of a number of negroes, turns out to be a hoax. The telegraph operator at Fredericksburg is the perpetrator.

Three cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in the city of New York, in different parts of the city one of them, a child, whose mother was one of the three mentioned.

Forney's paper, the *Chronicle*, strikes the appointment of negroes to the Southern post offices. The "Dead Duck" stinketh worse and worse every day.

Probst, the Philadelphia murderer, is from Baden. His counsel, on his trial in Philadelphia, said that he had arrived in New York but two hours in 1863, when he was enlisted in the United States army.

The letters of "Bill Arp," so-called, are to be published in book form, appropriately illustrated, and will shortly appear. The spelling, as far as possible, is to be "reconstructed and harmonized."

The Grand Jury of the United States Court in Suffolk at Norfolk, found a true bill against Jefferson Davis for treason on the 10th inst., and adjourned to meet in Richmond on the first Tuesday in June.

Gov. Patton of Alabama, has issued a proclamation declaring the new penal law of the State in force on and after the 1st day of June. The law punishes horse and mule stealing with death.

The stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern, as also the stockholders of the Bank of Opepe Fear, have authorized the directors of their respective corporations to close up the business of the Banks in accordance with the late act of the Legislature.

The printer is the master of all trades. He beats the carpenter with his rule; and the mason in setting up columns; he surpasses the lawyer in attending to his case, and beats the parson in the management of the *devil*.

Mrs. Davis, who has been permitted to visit her husband at Fortran Manros, has been assigned comfortable quarters in the Fort. She is permitted to visit him at all times in the day, but not allowed to remain in his quarters during the night.

Upon the application of several prominent members of Congress, of whom some are Republicans, an order has been issued by the President for the release upon parole of the Honorable William M. Gwin, who is now confined in one of the forts below New Orleans.

New complications have arisen between Austria and Prussia. Austria demands to keep her troops on the Italian frontier on the war footing, as she regards herself menaced by Italy. Prussia, on that account, refuses to abide by an agreement of mutual disarmament, to which she had consented on April 21.

The infamous franchise (or rather disfranchisement) bill has passed the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, and has become a law. It disfranchises all who have in any way taken part in the "rebellion," and throws the State government entirely into the hands of the dirty mouthed old Parson Brownlow and his satellites.

A negro makes the singular proposition, in a Pennsylvania newspaper, that he will raise fifty thousand dollars among colored men for the Fenian cause, provided the Fenians will do all in their power to dispel the Irish prejudice which now exists against the blacks, and go in for negro suffrage.

The comparatively insignificant position occupied by Chief Justice Chase, on the Bench of the Supreme Court, is the subject of general remark. Marshall almost invariably carried the court with him. Taney generally did so. But Chase never, in any case where the court is divided. Thus in this partisan judge almost daily humiliated and rebuked by his own associates!

Judge Stickney, one of the Direct Tax Commissioners of the State of Florida, has decided that all the tax sales of property at Fernandina and St. Augustine, out of which some of the officials made what they believed to be a "big thing," are null and void for want of conformity to the law. The original owners, therefore, come again into possession.

The following is the correct list of the four Bishops recently elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, in session at New Orleans:

Rev. Dr. W. M. Weightman, of Alabama, Rev. C. M. Marvin of Missouri, Rev. Dr. D. S. Doggett, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. H. N. McIntyre, of Alabama.

Rev. (Col. &c.) James Sinclair has been recently tried by the Fayetteville Presbytery, found guilty of the charges preferred against him, deposed "from the office of the gospel ministry," and "excommunicated from all the peculiar rights and privileges of the Christian church, to participate in those privileges no more until he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance towards God," &c.

The President has recently ordered the removal of a prominent postmaster in Indiana, who refuses to abdicate until his successor has been confirmed by the Senate. That body will probably not do so; and if not done the Johnson appointee will appeal to the United States Court to put him in the place, and the question will then be settled whether the President possesses the right to remove an office holder and put another in his place without the consent of the Senate while that body is in session.

Attempts were made in Petersburg, on the night of the 2d inst., to fire four or five African Churches in that place. Happily it was prevented, except in the case of one Sabbath School Room and the colored Baptist Church on Harrison street. The white citizens denounced the villainy, and the belief is expressed that the incendiaries were not citizens, but persons anxious to produce discord between the white and black citizens. Perhaps they wished to force the blacks to seek Church-sittings among the whites and thereby bring on a conflict. The mayor of Petersburg offers a reward of five thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the party who fired the churches.

The most contemptible and offensive feature of the report of the so-called Reconstruction Committee, is that which offers to our people a paltry bribe, in the shape of a long credit on the Land Tax, to induce their acceptance of its degrading conditions. The authors of the report mistake the quidity and reality of the Southern people by their own mercenary standard. They evidently think that money is better than principle, and that a few dollars will compensate for the surrender of honor, manhood, right and constitutional privileges. Our people will spare their opposition with laughing, and with none the less determination that they are opposed with the insulting offer of a bribe.

[*Raleigh Sentinel*.]

They have a Radical conscience in Richmond from which the Northern Radical journals evidently take great delight to quote. It comes in regard to its editor, that "he was originally a Methodist priest, then a slaveholder, then a negro driver, next a whisky seller, and now editor of a Radical newspaper." He can descend no lower.—*New York News*.

Prentice says: "Parson Brownlow now professes to be wedded to principle. The old fellow couldn't be if he would. Principle would not marry him. Principle would scorn the old graybeard's address. Principle would sock her nose at him—and hold it."

A case of genuine sinusitis leprosy has occurred in New Orleans, the sufferer being a young girl of good standing. One of her feet has already dropped off, and one arm is nearly gone. The most eminent physicians pronounce her disease leprosy.

The *Tribune* says that the Mobile *Advertiser* and *Register*, "has placed at the head of its columns the names of General Robert R. Lee, of the State Rights Democratic candidates for President in 1868."

Not only do the columns of the *Register* and *Advertiser* daily approve this absurd falsehood, but the editor of that journal has himself consented it in the plainest terms. The story was originated by some one who was anxious to thereby prejudice the North against the South, and is repeated by the *Tribune* from the same motive, and to point a sarcasm against President Johnson.—*New York News*.

We regret to say a paper of this State republished the falsehood of the *Tribune* and in doing so took occasion to slander the people of this State and spit out its bile against all who differ with it in opinion.

CONGRESSIONAL.

May 9.—The Post office bill was taken up and considered.

The report of the Reconstruction Committee proposing an amendment to the Constitution, (which we reported in full last week) was taken up and debated in the House. The speeches were limited to half an hour. Thad. Stevens led off. During the discussion Mr. Blaine, of Maine, put the following questions:

As Congress in 1862 passed a law empowering the President of the United States to grant pardon and amnesty to any person in rebellion to whom it should think proper, and in a large class of the bill of the States lately in insurrection, he wished to know from the chairman of the committee, if this class of persons were excluded from voting by the third section of the bill. Mr. Stevens was emphatic in his answer, and got out of it by saying that he supposed that the word "rebellion" in the bill meant the rebellion of 1861-1865.

May 9.—The Revenue Tax bill was considered in committee of the whole, and section five of the bill, fixing the tax of five cents upon raw cotton, was passed, as was also section six, allowing a drawback on manufactured and raw cotton exported, of amount equal to the internal revenue tax thereon.

May 10.—The Senate was engaged upon the reconsideration of the postal appropriation bill.

In the House, the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Committee of Fifteen was passed by a vote of 127 to 36.

May 11.—The Senate passed the Postal Appropriation bill after striking out the amendment heretofore adopted, preventing parties appointed to office during the recess of Congress from receiving any pay until confirmed by the Senate.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Cotton firm at 34@35 1/2 Gold 2 1/2 per cent.

WILMINGTON, May 10.—Cotton firm at 26@26 1/2 for middling. May 11.—Cotton—No transactions. Turpentine—New virgin 34.25, yellow dip 33, hard 31.50 7/8 bbl.

Died.

In Cheraw on the 6th inst, J. RANDOLPH MALLOY, Esq., in the thirty sixth year of his age.

In Richland district, S. C., April —, 1865, Rev. CORNELIUS McLEOD, of the S. C. Conference.

To the Public.

Wadesboro', May 14, 1865.

In my card I made a truthful statement of facts which I thought might be of advantage to some of my countrymen, and I am sorry to know that Mr. Reid has resorted to false statements to justify his proceedings.

In the first place, he would make the charge that he was forced to take advantage of the law for absent debtors to secure his money—that I was trying to evade payment. This is altogether untrue.

In his reply, he says, "I volunteered to speak to a gentleman about his claim," "asserting that he had been 'doing' me about it," and "advertising him that if he ever got his money it would be through process of law." This is false in toto—fabricated for the occasion.

He says I hinted strongly at repudiation, and that "I ought not to complain of the price I paid for the gratification of my passion for repudiation." I suppose by this he would make the charge that I was in favor of repudiation. This is also false. I have never entertained such a doctrine, nor expressed such a sentiment to any man; Mr. Reid's statement to the contrary notwithstanding. No one can tell the truth and say I ever said anything in favor of repudiation, nullification or secession. When I could no longer do anything to prevent the war, I am proud that I took my stand upon the side of the South. To the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South are to be attributed the war and all our consequent financial troubles; and I would be glad if they were the last to be paid.

My only reason for not giving my note is this: If I had done so, (if I have had correct counsel upon the subject) in law, it would have been a new transaction, and would have been virtually giving the preference to a Northern creditor, which I was unwilling to do. I believed these would be legislation upon the subject of old debts, and said Mr. Reid to let the account rest for the present; that I hoped it was a solvent debt, and never, on any occasion, intimated that I intended to evade payment.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, though I could not qualify positively, when I ordered the game, I ordered only two tons; and when Mr. Reid spoke to me of the account, last September, he spoke of it as two tons; but when I settled for it, I had to pay for three tons, and I told his counsel that I thought I was charged with one ten ton much; and if Mr. Reid will produce the order, and if it is as for more than two tons, I will take pleasure in correcting this statement publicly.

JOHN G. SMITH.

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