

EDITED BY J. C. C. FEATHERSTON and JAMES A. HOYT.

Terms: One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

Court Calendar for the Western Circuit. Includes dates for Abbeville, Anderson, and Pickens counties for various legal proceedings.

To Correspondents. The communication of "A Methodist Layman" has been received and will appear in our next.

Address. For the benefit of all concerned we state, that Col. Warren D. Wilkes has consented to deliver an address at Barker's Creek Church, on Saturday the 15th of Sept, on "Education, in its relations to the Family, the State, and the Church." The public generally invited to attend.

Lieut. Stephen D. Lee, U. S. A. The many friends of this gentleman in our District will be gratified to learn that he is winning golden opinions among strangers in the far West. We copy the following from the Sioux City (Iowa) Register, of a late date: "We had the pleasure a few days ago of making the acquaintance of Lieut. S. D. Lee, Quarter Master at Fort Randall, who is at present stopping in Sioux City. Lieut. L. is an accomplished officer and gentleman, and is highly respected by his numerous friends in this city."

Exchanges. FARMER AND PLANTER.—The September number is on our table. Its contents are varied, interesting and well suited to the agriculturalist, all of whom in our section should become subscribers. Those in our district who desire to have their names forwarded, should call on JAMES A. HOYT, at this office, who is authorized to receipt for the Farmer and Planter. Published at Columbia, S. C., by R. M. STOKES, at \$1.00 per annum.

NEW PAPER.—The first number of the Peninsular Gazette, published at Micanopy, Fla., has been received. Edited by Jas. B. DEAN and J. J. McDANIEL, with spirit and ability. The Gazette is gotten up in a very creditable style, and will no doubt be a valuable "institution" in the community where published. We exchange with pleasure.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.—The exercises in declamation by the students of this institution, announced in last week's Intelligencer, took place on Friday afternoon, beginning at half-past three o'clock. The young gentlemen reflected credit upon their teachers for the pains bestowed in imparting the elocutionary art, and evinced their own interest in the pursuit of such knowledge. We congratulate one and all upon the marked improvement since we last had the pleasure of hearing them. The exercises closed with a dialogue.

The interest manifested on all occasions by the citizens of our vicinity in the prosperity of this institution, cannot fail to make glad the hearts of those liberal-minded citizens who set the project on foot, and who now watch eagerly over its progress and advancement. The large number in attendance on the exercises above mentioned and on all similar occasions, attest the fact that they are disposed by their presence and applause, to lend encouragement to this youthful enterprise. May it continue to grow and flourish under its present able, experienced and gentlemanly conductors, Rev. J. S. PRESSLEY and Capt. JOSEPH M. ADAMS.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton offered in our market was sold on last Thursday at 11 cents. It was from the plantation of Mrs. MARY PATTERSON, of Elbert Co., Geo., and purchased by E. W. BROWN.

The first bale of new cotton raised in this District was sold on Saturday to I. W. TAYLOR. This bale was from the plantation of MOSES DEAN, and weighed 432 lbs.—sold at 10 1/2 cents.

SALEBY.—A large number of our citizens were in attendance yesterday. There were few sales made by the Sheriff. One negro man, aged about 30 years, was sold for \$1,200.

The candidates for the various offices were the most busily employed, we believe. Nothing of a startling or interesting nature was gathered by our "local." He heard much complaint about tight times, and saw one man with a fine specimen of gold, who refused to tell him where the rich vein was located.

THE GOOD WORK CONTINUES.—The revivals in the Methodist and Baptist Churches, which we have chronicled in previous issues, have abated none of their interest during the past week, but on the contrary the spirit and feeling upon the subject seems to have increased largely. Immense congregations have been in regular attendance upon the ministrations of the Gospel, and scores have been anxiously inquiring the way to salvation. Indeed, for the population of our village, such a general awakening and concern is seldom witnessed. May He who alone is able to continue to spread the glorious word from heart to heart, until all shall know Him unto life everlasting.

On last Sabbath the ordinance of baptism was administered by Rev. Mr. MURRAY, of the Baptist Church, to twelve persons. Upwards of 40 have attached themselves to the Methodist Church. The meetings in both Churches are continued to-night.

ATTENTION!—Those who have enrolled themselves as members of the Palmetto Riflemen will observe the call in another column for a meeting on next Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Company by the election of officers. It is earnestly desired that all will attend and participate in the choice of those who are to be in authority.

Let each member, in the meanwhile, be active in securing additional members during the present week.

MILLWE'S GALLERY.—An advertisement elsewhere informs the public that this Gallery is again open and ready for the reception of visitors. Mr. MILLWE can produce abundant testimony of his skill as an artist, and merits a large patronage in his line. Give him a call at No. 2 Granite Row, up stairs.

Hon. B. F. Perry vs. Disunion.

We were not at all surprised at seeing Mr. Perry's letter of August 13th, for the reason that it is comfortable with his past political history, save on one occasion when his love for the South was paramount to his love for the Union. When a horde of Northern barbarians came, sword in hand, to murder the peaceable, quiet and Christian slaveholder, and liberate his slaves, Maj. Perry in our State Legislature made good resolves which we are sorry to know that he has forgotten. We do not doubt his patriotism, on the contrary we believe that he loves the Union devotedly, but we do doubt his statesmanship at the present crisis of our political affairs. This we say in all respect to the ability of Mr. PERRY, who is one of the shining lights of our State, when the horrors of disunion do not obscure his mental vision. So strong is his love for the Union that he would not dissolve it though Lincoln be elevated to the Chief Magistracy. We agree with the Hon. gentleman that this presents a "grave and momentous question, and that it should be calmly and dispassionately considered." In this spirit we propose to consider it, as far as we are able, while the memories of this once glorious Union and the Fathers of the Republic come crowding in upon us. There is much in our country's history that the mind can advert to with pleasure. We are willing to venerate the names and characters of the men who founded this Republic by throwing off the yoke of foreign oppression, feeling confident that were they living now, the same love of justice and right would cause them to resist unjust and oppressive legislation at the hazard of disunion. What melody and enchantment is there in the sound of Union, when there is no longer a Union of interest and feeling? It is an empty sound, and comes not to the heart! You may proclaim it from Maryland to Texas, the response will be, give us our rights, and by the names of our forefathers we will swear allegiance to the Union. The North can preserve the Union by restoring to us our lost rights—the South cannot unless she is willing to yield the substance for the shadow.

We are not one of those who would dissolve the Union merely for the sake of disunion, or as they are called, "disunionists per se," notwithstanding we approved of the secession from the Charleston Convention, the disruption which we are told will eventuate in the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. In which event, we say not "fearfully," but "fearlessly," the Union must be dissolved. Why should we fear when such men as Messrs. Keitt, Orr and Boyce advocate the same policy. This is a worthy trio, without a Caesar. O Brutus! spare them, that they may serve their country when the die shall have been cast, and the flood of disunion shall have subsided.

We think the election of a Black Republican to the Chief Magistracy of this Union sufficient cause for disunion, because he goes into office with the avowed purpose of carrying out measures inimical to the South. But we are told that we must await some overt act, that is, until the President has violated some principle of the Constitution. Have we not a right to presume that Lincoln, if elected, will do all that he says he will do, if in his power? Why does Maj. PERRY attribute to him untruthfulness, and yet think him worthy to be President? If he believes Lincoln a truthful man, he must believe that he will carry out "the measures of his party. What did Mr. Seward, in his Boston speech, say would be the result of the election of a Black Republican? We quote his language: "I tell you, fellow-citizens, that with this victory comes the end of the power of slavery in the United States." Mr. Seward is the oracle of the party, and he will be consulted. He will inaugurate his "higher law" doctrine, and the "irrepressible conflict" will go on until slavery is abolished. These are the things that Lincoln's "weak and powerless" administration are to perform. Shall we look on until the abolition schemes of the Black Republican are consummated before we offer resistance, when we are apprised by the leaders of that party of the consequences of the election of Lincoln? Such a course will be as foolish as it is tardy.

When a government fails to give protection to the persons and property of its citizens, the purposes for which it is instituted, the right of revolution is unquestionable, provided the sacrifice to obtain them is not greater than the loss of the rights themselves. Would the horrors of a civil war be greater to the South than the loss of the institution of slavery? We cannot conceive of anything that would bring greater calamities upon a country than the sudden deprivation of this institution. Could we entertain the views of Mr. PERRY, and regard slavery as "out of the reach of the assaults of its foes," we, too, would cease to regard the election of a Black Republican as a sufficient cause for disunion. We would be willing to give "Old Abe" a trial, and perhaps he would "go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people." This Abram, we fear, has never been "justified by faith," therefore, we are unwilling to trust him. To prevent strife, we think the herdsmen of our cattle had better be separated from the herdsmen of Abram's cattle.

We regard Mr. PERRY as singularly unfortunate in comparing Mr. Lincoln to ex-President Fillmore, and as egregiously wrong in saying that he became President with a worse record upon the slavery question. Mr. Fillmore, when a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1848, said that he "regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the national government had nothing to do; that by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If he regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it; and if they regarded it as an evil, they had the power, and knew best how to apply the remedy." No one can pretend to claim for Lincoln as liberal views as these upon the subject of slavery. He is in favor of destroying the institution by Congressional legislation; he regards it as a grievous sin, and one which should not be tolerated.

In 1856 ex-President Fillmore, in a speech at Albany, announced sentiments more truly Southern than those that characterize Mr. Perry's letter, and for his benefit we quote them, though we presume "he is joined to his idols." "We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistracy? Suppose that the South having a majority of the electoral votes should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment! And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken."

Under such circumstances, in 1856, Millard Fillmore would have dissolved the Union if necessary. This part of his record is no doubt hateful in Mr.

Perry's eyes, since he is willing to submit to Lincoln, elected by one-third of the votes of the United States, and that a sectional vote—merely because the National Democratic party was disorganized by the seceding members of the Charleston Convention. Because they did their duty they are to be branded as "disunionists per se." If that Convention had made a nomination, it must have been made upon the minority platform, which would have been a gross outrage upon the Southern people. If Hunter or any other Southern man had been nominated upon that platform, he would have been as odious in our eyes as Stephen A. Douglas or Abe Lincoln. If a nomination had been made upon the minority platform, it would have shown that the contest was for men, not measures. They would, like Mr. Perry, have ignored platforms altogether. He would perceive us that platforms are nothing, that bad political records are nothing, if Union is in the heart.

Mr. Perry is right in saying that those whom he delights to brand as "disunionists" did rejoice when the ungodly part of the National Democracy toppled off. It was not the result of any human agency. Its cohesive attractions had become too weak to keep it together. Its ranks were broken because there was no union of interest and feeling. It is as it should be. All true men should rejoice that the sheep have been separated from the goats.

Mr. Perry tells us again that "this agitation of disunion is calculated to damage seriously the prospects of Breckinridge and Lane in the Southern States as well as in the Northern States." He did not pretend to explain how such an effect would be produced at the North by the agitation of the disunion question. We do not think that he can give a plausible reason for believing so. But we can explain to him very easily how his letter has injured the cause of Breckinridge and Lane, and strengthened that of Lincoln. Union-loving men at the North, who are at heart disunionists, believing that the South would secede if Lincoln be elected, would have voted for Breckinridge and Lane until they saw Hon. B. F. Perry's letter, which no doubt satisfied their minds that all attempts at disunion would be a "ridiculous farce," which sentiments will have the effect, to bring upon us a "bloody tragedy."

Convention Proceedings.

The proceedings of the State Democratic Convention, held at Columbia, May 30 and 31, in pamphlet form, are ready for delivery. The pamphlet contains 102 pages of reading matter, and the postage on each copy will be three cents, and must be prepaid. Each member of the Convention is entitled to two copies. They will be mailed to those who forward their address, in full, name and post office, and two postage stamps (six cents) to the office of the Columbia Southern Guardian.

For the Intelligencer.

The Lamar System of English Grammar. MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please be so kind as to allow me space in your journal to notice the above work, which was published last at Athens, Ga., and which purports to be the first grammatical treatise ever written in the English, based upon the genius and idiom of the English Tongue.

The author tells the reader that all attempts to write the grammar of our vernacular, "upon the Murray System," have proved magnificent failures, from the fact that Mr. Murray and all his copyists have taken the grammar of the Latin language for their criterion; and hence they have exhausted their whole literary ingenuity in striving to erect an English superstructure upon a Latin basis—an English edifice out of Latin material; or to change the figure to assimilate two antagonistic elements, which cannot possibly have any affinity for each other.

Now, sirs, we have become acquainted with the most prominent features of this great grammatical prodigy;—this literary curiosity of the nineteenth century;—and we have not the least hesitancy in pronouncing it a broad and unwarrantable—a grand imposition—a magnificent humbug. It is, sirs, a twin sister of those tens of thousands of ephemeral catch-penny productions which are daily teeming from the Northern press.

Mr. Lamar has changed the classification and nomenclature of the parts of speech. Beginning with the Noun, he applies to it two Genders—makes no distinction between the different kinds of Nouns, not even between the Proper and Common. He has changed the three Cases of the Noun into three "Relations," calling the Nominative Case, the "Subject Relation," the Possessive Case the "Genitive Relation," and the Objective Case, the "Object Relation." He has transformed the Articles into "Definitives," the Adjective into a "Descriptive," a portion of the Adverbs into "helping Descriptives," and the Interjection into an "Exclamation." He has identified the three classes of Pronouns, calling each by the simple name of Pronoun. He ridicules Mr. Murray and his copyists "for putting different kinds of 'handles' to the pronouns—such as Personal, Relative, &c. He seems to be puzzled to perceive the source from which they derived the material out of which to manufacture these clumsy "handles." He cannot understand why it is they call some of the Pronouns "Personal," when in fact they not infrequently "stand for horses, cows, trees, &c."

Now we had never supposed that any man who had ever been once through his horn book of Grammar, imagined that the class of Pronouns which are called Personal, were so called because it was thought they always stood for persons, much less by a man who professes to understand the Grammar Analysis structure, and, in fact, the whole philosophy of our language. The Noun, in Grammar, always bears one of three relations to the speaker; if he speaks of himself—his name, as a Noun, is said to be of the First Person; if he speaks to another, his name is of the Second Person, and if he speaks of another, his name is of the Third Person. And hence it is that the Pronouns which are denominated Personal, always have a form to show which Person is meant—whether the First, Second or Third; and this is the material out of which this "handle" is manufactured—the reason why they are called Personal Pronouns. The Pronouns denominated Personal, also have a form to show their Number, and in most instances their Case. They have in the Third Person Singular a form to indicate their Gender, also, while the Relative Pronouns have no such distinguishing characteristics, except who, as a Relative, assumes different forms to indicate its Cases. But there is still yet another very material difference to be mentioned: The Personal Pronoun may take the place of the Substantive in any of its relations. It may be used in the Nominative, Possessive or Objective Case; or to express the same thought analytically, it may be used as the subject of a complete proposition, or it may be used as a modifier, either of the subject or predicate—that is, as an Adjective of Objective element; whereas the Relative Pronoun cannot take any of these three relations in the principal clause of a sentence, though it may be used in any of these three relations in subordinate propositions. And hence it is, that as it is never used only in dependent propositions, it follows as an inevitable consequence that it must

relate to a Noun in the principal clause of the sentence to its antecedent; and hence it is called—and very properly, too—the Relative Pronoun.—Hence, we perceive the material out of which this "handle" was manufactured. But the most objectionable feature of this pretended new system of Grammar is, the manner in which the author has treated the Verb. He has annihilated all its Moods, and metamorphosed its three Relative Tenses. Whenever the Verb appears in the Active Voice, in any of its three relative Tenses, or in the Passive Voice in any of its six Tenses, whether absolute or relative, he has bisected it at the natural junction, where the genius and idiom of the English language have joined the principal Verb to the auxiliary, and then to get rid of its mangled parts, he has transformed the auxiliary into the principal, and the principal into a perfect Participle, amalgamating, or identifying the Tense of this newly made auxiliary-principal-verb with which ever Absolute Tense it related before its transformation and bisection. We will notice this at length in our next. W. H.

Our True Policy.

Messrs. Keitt and Boyce have expressed the opinion, that should the Black Republican party obtain possession of the General Government, South Carolina should secede alone from the Union, rather than submit to it. When this alternative is forced upon us, it will be attended with circumstances; and what course it will be wise to pursue, will, necessarily, be affected by these circumstances, within and without the State. At present, no forethought can ascertain them. They are hid in the future. Secession, therefore, by South Carolina alone, cannot be fairly considered, until events shall make up the issue. At present, the Southern States are engaged with the Northern States in the great matter of electing the Chief Magistrate of the United States for four years after the fourth of March next. The election turns on the rights of the South. These rights should be freely discussed; and all the consequences of their being over-riden in the Presidential election should be fairly disclosed. We have no sympathy, and less respect, for those who are dodging the question of its effect upon the Union. If we mean to submit to the rule of Black Republicanism, (decidedly the most probable result of the Presidential election,) we ought to say so, for that will have an influence on the result. If we do not mean to submit to the rule of Black Republicanism, we ought also to say so—for that also must influence the result. Such a course of frankness and decision is not only pertinent to the result, but, in our opinion, gives us the only chance which exists for success in the Presidential election. If the Northern people believe that the Southern States will not submit to the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, he will not be elected. Dodging, therefore, the issue of the Union, which does incidentally arise in the Presidential election, and laboriously eschewing disunionism—is a course as impolitic in its bearing on the Presidential election, as it is injurious to the South. But the remedy is not now before us for consideration, because the evil is not yet upon us. When we fail in the Presidential election, and the Black Republican party is to be installed into power at Washington, then will arise the question of remedies. We presume all statesmen of the South will go for a union of the South, as our first best remedy—united Southern action, for the vindication of Southern rights. Even at this further stage of our contest for our rights, it may not be politic to thrust forward, as a remedy, the independent action of South Carolina. We should go for the co-action of all the Southern States. If this cannot be obtained, then we should support the co-action of the Cotton States. If this fails, then we should strive to get the co-action of four, three, or two of the Cotton States. Should all these expedients fail—then, and not until then, fairly comes up the question—shall South Carolina submit to the rule of the Black Republican party in possession of the General Government, or shall she secede alone from the Union? When this alternative arises, we will be prepared to meet it.—The past course of the Charleston Mercury, we presume, affords some assurance of its fidelity to the South and the State in all emergencies. At present, such an issue, it appears to us, is premature. Its agitation can do no good, and may do a great deal of harm. Let us honestly exhaust all our efforts to carry the Presidential election. If successful, there is an end, for four years at least, of Southern action to enforce Southern rights. If we fail, they let us take up, as each shall arise in succession, the various expedients for redress.—This, it appears to us, is our true policy.—Charleston Mercury.

Non-Inter-course With Northern Merchants.

MEETING IN ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. At a meeting of the citizens of Greenwood and vicinity, on the 11th ult., Cap. J. R. TARRANT being called to the Chair, and J. T. PARKS requested to act as Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS the time has passed when the South might look to the North for the protection of her constitutional rights, or a suspension of the insults which have been heaped upon her citizens from the pulpit and the forum, denouncing them as barbarians, and declaring an irrepressible war to be waged upon her institutions, until they are abolished, or her soil deluged with blood: Be it therefore,

Resolved, That to hold political or commercial intercourse with a party whose only principle is hostility to the South, evinces a total disregard of our revolutionary ancestry, and is treason to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That our self-respect demands the immediate establishment of non-intercourse; and we pledge ourselves to patronize and sustain our merchants who buy their goods in Southern cities, in preference to those who patronize Northern merchants.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Legislature should, at its next session, levy a tax discriminating between goods purchased in Northern cities and those imported directly from Europe to Southern ports.

J. R. TARRANT, Chairman. J. T. PARKS, Secretary.

It is said that a Virginia gentleman of distinction refused to give his age to the census taker.—He was reported to the department, and a correspondence ensued. He finally submitted to the law, but forwarded a protest occupying three sheets of paper, with his views on the constitutional question.

The census taker has found a number of very aged persons in Cobb county—one woman reaching the age of 100, and one man reaching 110.—This is a pretty round age, but we heard of a white man in one of the northern counties of Cherokee Georgia, who is 136 years old.

By late advices from Texas we learn that Gen. Sam Houston has formally withdrawn from any further participation in the canvass for the Presidency, having at length become convinced that his chances were hopeless. The "Hero of San Jacinto" earnestly urges the policy of a combination of all conservative men on one Union.

News Summary.

They have Kennedy, the boy preacher, now in New York, and are making an excitement over him. The Hon. John F. H. Claiborne has just finished his "Life and Times of Gen. Quitman," and sent it to his publishers. Commodore Stockton and family are at Rome, on a visit to his son, the minister resident at the Eternal City.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Mr. Yates, formerly of South Carolina, died to-day, from the effects of a duel with Capt. Chandler. The Hon. T. L. Clingman made a speech at Beaufort, N. C., last Monday, in which he urged the claims of Breckinridge and Lane for the Presidency.

The largest cotton planter in the South is said to be Judge Griffin, of Washington county. His crop annually is about 8,000 bales. It is said that when Mr. Douglas was at Rutland, Vt., and just as he was entering the hotel, a large Irish woman rushed up and grabbed him in her arms and kissed him.

The Fond du Lac Press says that there is not a buggy-load of Breckinridge men in Wisconsin.—The Madison Argus reports that there will be a "sulky" load of Douglas men after election. A Helperite, named Band, is in jail at Springfield, Kentucky, for circulating the Helper book, which is a violation of the law proscribing the introduction of incendiary pamphlets into the State.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum has partially recovered his physical powers, for some time impaired by paralysis, though he can neither speak nor walk with ease. His mind, however, is clear and calm. It is said that John Wood, the present Governor of Illinois, arrived, thirty-two years ago, at Quincy in that State, with only twenty-five cents in his pocket. Now Quincy contains 20,000 inhabitants, and Mr. Wood lives in, and owns a residence there which cost him \$100,000.

Several negroes were arrested near Memphis, Tenn., last Wednesday, charged with having in their possession a large quantity of poison, which they confessed was given them by white men, for the purpose of destroying the lives of the white people of the neighborhood.

A Portland paper says that Gen. Tom Thumb is to take a wife from that city, not only "one of Portland's fairest daughters," but "the handsome and accomplished daughter of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens." She is said to be very "pretty, below the ordinary height, and heiress to quite a large estate."

We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin that the election in Arkansas has resulted in the success of the following gentlemen: Governor, Henry M. Rector; Congress, 1st District, Thomas C. Hindman; Congress, 2nd District, Edward W. Gantt. These are all strong Breckinridge men.

The remains of Rufus Choate were last Saturday transferred from a temporary lot in Mount Auburn Cemetery to its permanent resting place in the same grounds. The Chicago Zouaves have made their farewell appearance in public, and henceforth devote themselves to their private pursuits.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, has written a letter, three columns long, to the Raleigh Standard, in which he admits that he does not know where he is in the present state of parties, and does not expect to find out until the Presidential contest is decided. He abides in hope, however, that some plan may be devised for defeating Lincoln, which he thinks is the only thing the South need care about doing.

Hon. Joseph Fry, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died recently.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on last Thursday evening, in the Presbyterian Church, Spartanburg, by Rev. Edwin Cater, the Pastor, A. T. CAVIS, Esq., Editor of the Carolina Spartan, to Miss ANNA HAMILTON, all of that place.

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of the most profound regret that we are called to record the death of Dr. MAXFIELD C. COBB, who died at Belton on the 4th of August, in the 25th year of his age, after a painful illness of eleven days. The deceased graduated at Philadelphia in the spring of 1858, since which time he has been diligently engaged in the practice of his profession in and around Belton with unusual success—at all times willingly devoting his time and talent to grapple with the ravages of disease, and to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-beings. Few young men can boast of fairer prospects and more warm-hearted friends than Dr. Cobb, but alas! he is no more. That fell destroyer, the great enemy of the human race, has torn him from all earthly hopes and earthly endearments, and him in the cold and silent grave, where we are all hastening. Young men, reflect that though you be healthy, vigorous and prosperous as was the deceased, still, amid all this, death will soon visit you like it did him. The Doctor leaves an aged and beloved father, with numerous brothers and sisters, to ever mourn their irreparable loss. The country has lost one of its most noble and generous-hearted citizens, and the medical fraternity an intelligent, devoted and high-minded member. Com.

LIST OF CONSIGNEES AT ANDERSON DEPOT For the week ending Sept. 1, 1860.

J. B Sloan, J. D Smith, W. H Dandy & Co., H. W Kuhlman, Benson & J. Brown, V & Co, Sloan & II, D Bieman, D Renno, J E Adger, E W Brown, Bleeckley & Craytons, B F & T S Crayton, J B E Sloan & Co, H. E Ravenel, B F Sloan, B R Co, A F Lewis, Wilhite & H, S H Johns, J W Clark, N K Sullivan, T B Benson & Co, Owen & L, L T Arnold, C Litz, J S Lorton & Co, C Stevens & Co, England & Bewley, S J Sloman, Sloan & T, R Thompson, A B Towers, S V Gentry, A J Johnson, A O Norris, J T Sloan, S C Humphreys, J Lawrence, T J Pickett, J B Sittin, H W Pieper, W B Marshall, W H D Gaillard, W H Stribling, A M Holland, F C Borstel, A P Hubbard, E Maxwell, J Foster, J A McFall, W S Sharpe, B F Whitner, T Crayton, M Lesser, T G Herbert, W Van Wyck, J W Crawford.

O. H. P. FANT, Agent.

For the Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will please insert in your paper the names of the following gentlemen who will be supported for the position of Intendant and Wardens, at the next election, for the ensuing year:

For Intendant. C. C. LANGSTON. For Wardens. S. BLECKLEY, JAMES WILSON, JOHN V. MOORE, W. M. OSBORNE.

Arrivals at the Hotels

For week ending Sept. 1, 1860.

AT THE BENSON HOUSE, BY C. C. LANGSTON. W. H. Carter, James Johnson and daughter, Jas. Chambers, Mr. Vincent, Charleston; J. W. L. Cary, Pickett; Dr. B. H. Henry, Elberton, Ga.; W. W. Leonard, Orangeburg; John E. Lewis, N. K. Sullivan, D. Renno, G. C. Hallman, Pendleton; Col. C. S. Magilton, C. Willford, E. Herring, B. A. McAlister, Thos. Geer, W. S. Smith, Milford Burris, Col. Jas. Long, Wm. Gray, Rev. W. D. Humphreys, Dr. Milford, Anderson; M. W. Helms, Hon. Thos. Perrin, J. T. Jordan, J. L. McLaughlin, Abbeville; W. J. Tatum, Yanceyville, N. C.; J. H. Kohler, Williamson, W. Barnes, Kaelin, S. C.; J. M. Thornton, Summerville, Ga.; H. J. Bond, Fla.; J. M. Cotter, Baltimore; A. J. Twitty, Dougherty, S. C.; Capt. A. Mattison, Honca Path; W. W. Twitty, Greenville; J. W. Hanks, Danielsville, Ga.; G. A. Swygert, W. W. Green, G. & C. R.; Robert Gordan, Hartwell, Ga.

AT THE ANDERSON HOTEL, S. H. LANGSTON. G. Guyton, A. A. Dickson, Thos. Lagill, R. L. Keys, Thos. B. Burris, E. W. Byrum, J. E. Norris, Jr., J. W. Jones, Maj. G. W. Ware, J. S. Ogg, Capt. H. R. Vandiver, Wm. Anderson, Capt. J. S. Acker, Anderson; J. C. Cherry, D. A. Keasler, S. L. Bowden, Dr. Sharpe, A. B. Bowden, Pendleton; W. H. McCluskey, B. R. R. R.; Thos. Anderson, Columbia; John Young, Rockingham, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Presbytery of South Carolina will be held at Roberts Church, in Anderson District, on Thursday before the third Sabbath in September next, at 11 o'clock, a. m. T. L. McBRIDE, Stated Clerk. Aug. 28, 1860 3 3t

The Campmeeting will commence at Sandy Springs on Thursday before the third Sabbath in September next, at early candle-light. H. D. MOORE, P. C. Aug. 28, 1860 3 3t

The Campmeeting will commence at Providence on Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in September next, at early candle-light. THOS. G. HERBERT, P. C. Aug. 28, 1860 3 4t

The Anderson District Sunday School Convention will hold its regular semi-annual meeting in the Court House on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that all the Schools be fully represented, and Superintendents are requested to report the number of scholars, teachers, &c. All persons friendly to the cause are invited to meet with us. By order of the President. JOHN A. HARRISON, Secretary. Sept. 4, 1860. 4 3t

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For the Legislature. We are authorized by the friends of Maj. B. F. WHITNER to announce him a candidate to represent Anderson District in the next Legislature.

The friends of Maj. JOHN V. MOORE announce him a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. E. VANDIVER as a candidate for Clerk of the Court at the next election.

The friends of Col. F. A. HOKE announce him a candidate for Clerk of the Court for Anderson District at the next election.

NOTICE. Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a renewal of the charter of Jackson Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. P. Aug. 28, 1860 4 3m

100 NEGROES WANTED! THE subscriber will pay the highest Cash prices for ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. W. S. SMITH, Anderson C. H. Sept. 4, 1860 4 3m

Palmetto Riflemen! MEMBERS of this Company are requested to assemble in the Court House on next Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing said Company by the election of officers, and transacting such other business as may be necessary. Sept. 4, 1860 4 1t

Election Notice. THERE will be an election held at the various boxes throughout Anderson District on the second Monday in October next, for TAX COLLECTOR for Anderson District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of the present incumbent. ELLIJAH WEBB, C. A. D. Clerk's Office, August 20, 1860 4-6t

Attention, 42d Regiment! PURSUANT to General Orders, the Forty-Second Regiment, S. C. M., will parade at Craig's on Saturday the 15th instant, armed and equipped as the law directs. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble the day previous for drill and instruction. Majors commanding the Battalions are hereby charged with the extension of this order. By order of Col. JAMES LONG. Sept. 3, 1860 4 2t

Home Again! JOHN MILLWEE Is again at his old stand, taking PICTURES AT FIFTY CENTS. He refers to any one who has ever patronized him for the proof that they are NO HUMBUG! Sept. 4, 1860 4 1t

DENTAL CARD. DR. R. M. FROST, Surgeon Dentist, (LATE OF CHARLESTON.) HAVING located in Anderson, offers his services to its citizens and vicinity in every branch of his profession. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth. Rooms over E. W. Brown's Store. Aug. 28, 1860 3 1y

NOTICE. Is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the next Legislature of South Carolina to alter and amend the charter of incorporation of the town of Anderson in certain particulars. Aug. 28, 1860 3