

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

# ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1873.

## HON. JAMES L. ORR.

Original Speech delivered by James M. Sullivan, a Student of the Carolina High School, at the Exhibition on Fri-day Evening, July 18, 1873.

#### Correspondence.

ANDERSON, S. C., July 28, 1873. MR. JAMES M. SULLIVAN-Dear Sir: The undersigned respectfully request a copy of the speech delivered by you at the Exhibition of the Carolina High School, for publication in the newspapers of this town. This request is founded upon the natural desire of our people to read whatever pertains to the life and services of their lamented fellow-citizen, Hon, James L. Orr, and without flattery we must be permitted to add that the manner in which your subject was treated is a credit to one of your years, and reflects honor upon the institution where you were trained and educated. Hoping, that you will feel at liberty to comply with this request, and with assurances of personal esteem and kindly regard, we are

Yours respe	ectfully,
HUED	JAMES A. HOYT,
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	Editor Conservator
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ANDERSON, S. C., July 29, 1873. MESSES. J.A. HOYT AND WM. S. BROWN, Editors of the Intelligencer and Conservator -Gentlemen : \*

evening.

Your communication, containing the request to publish my humble production, delivered at the Carolina High School, has been received. Though undeserving the conspicuousness of an appearance in the columns of your valuable journals, nevertheless, trusting to the dig-nity of my subject and not to any real merit of my own, I submit it, imperfect as it is, to your disposal.

With high regard and much esteem, I remain, gentlemen, truly yours,

JAMES M. SULLIVAN.

#### James L. Orr.

On an occasion like the present, when so many subjects are chosen and so many voices heard, we would incur your reproach and distaste if we should omit to pay even an humble tribute to the memory of him whose name and departure from our midst is so fresh in your recollections. We ourselves would feel that we were unfaithful in the performance of our duties, that we were not true to gratitude, not true to patriotism, not true to the living or the dead, if we should forbear to connect the name of JAMES L. ORE with the subjects of this

and con e forth untouched by the foul hand of corruption. To be unmoved by the many temptations besetting a man in life is a proof of the strength of the mind and purity of the

heart. Judge Orr possessed the deepest affection for his native State, South Carolina, and his whole life, from a youth of twenty-one to the venerable age of fifty-one, was spent well, honorably and successfully in her service; always firm in his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest in the principles he espensed and in the measures he defended. Yet, with all this greatness, he was at times an object of the public censure. Listen to the words of the poet, that we may understand his position :

"Ob, piace and greatness, millions of false eyes Are strick upon thee! Volumes of report Ruh with these false and most contrarious quests Upon hy doings! Thousand 'scapes of wit Make thee the father of their falle dream, And rick thee in their fancies."

By energy, by works that survive him, by his frankness and open integrity, he has been able to withstand them all; thus connecting himself forever with the history of the country; and though history may fail to do justice to his memory, yet those of you here, who have known him well, will find that he has left upon your mirds and your hearts strong and lasting impressions of his personal character and public performances, which, while you live, will never be obliterated.

If he had ambition, it was as an internal fire that gave continual vigor to the mind and body, to render greater service unto his country, and to spread still farther the light of liberty and constitutional government. If he had aspirations, though high, yet they were honorable, they were noble. To such aspirations we are indelited, to-day, for the establishment of society, norals, religious culture, and these wise institutions of government to protect them all. As to this honest ambition, which has been said to have burned in that noble breast, such has clothed this country with its' present beauties of art, and have made this people the free, the advanced, the civilized and enlightened generation they are.

Worth and excellence, honesty and integrity, employed to consummate public good, should live forever in a nation's recollections. Without their support, we know this American Union cculd not keep its position. It would totter and fall to the earth, mingling her fragments with the fragments of all the hopes and attainments of the founders of our republic-Their wise institutions are to be repaired, when necessary, by hands fitted for the work, or else the pelting hails and ceaseless and terrible storms of time will rotten the base and lay the structure in the dust. Here, amid our prosperity, if we manifest no appreciation of noble it is no more than we should expect that the

### For the Anderson Intelligencer. The School Law and Its Imperfections.

MR. EDITOR : In the Trustees' and Teachers' Convention held at Anderson on the 21st of June, the Committee on Business for the Convention stated that they would endeavor, by the aid and suggestions of others concerned, to have a memorial prepared, touching upon the necessary changes and amendments of the present School Law, to submit to the General Assembly through the Grand Jury of Anderson County, who would likely attach thereto their approval, and give additional force to the matter; and the chairman of the committee further stated that any advice, suggestions, or propositions made or recommended by any of the trustees or teachers, would be appreciated by the committee; and as there was nothing said about which particular portion or part of the law needed the amendments and changes, I will say that all the amendments or changes contemplated by the committee will not bring the present School Law to perfection, because it is imperfect from the foundation. And, by the by, there have been similar laws manufactured by some of our so-called immaculate Legislators, and in many cases have resulted in ill instead of good to our commonwealth, though some of our members of the present Legislature have done credit to themselves and their constituents by impeding, in some respects, a portion of these worthless laws.

I fancy that if the present school law were emodeled entirely, and the structure placed upon a new system, it would, I believe, tend to acrease the educational cause four-fold. The highest object of the committee should be to fix matters so as to retain all the monies appropriated for school purposes within the limits of the County, so that the monies which are intended for school purposes will not be subjected to A., B. or C., as the general appropriations have been heretofore. Teachers who have discharged their duties faithfully in behalf of the State, have to lose or to be swindled out of two-fifths of their compensation. The matter of considering the present School Law should not only arrest the attention of the committee, which embraces a handful of men, but ought to occupy the consideration of every trustee. teacher and every good worker, who wishes to elevate the State from almost an irrecoverable condition, which has been brought about by a mass of ignorance; ignorance, too, which was manufactured by previous laws in the past.

The matter under consideration is of general nterest to the masses of South Carolina, because just so long as the wicked or uncultivated mind rules, the people will mourn. Therefore, it becomes every good-hearted man, on the part of the white element, who realizes works, or no gratitude for valuable blessings, the weight of ignorance in this State, to cherish the view of educating this solid mass of igno-

colored people as a mass are generally improvident, have no consideration as to the destinies of their posterity, are able to fathom but a very short distance in the future. And inasmuch as such is the case the State ought to take the matter into consideration, and make every man do his duty to and for his State, because the State has provided for the education of the masses. Therefore, it is a duty required at the hand of every man by the State without any compulsion whatever, to educate his children and to prepare their minds for the important duties of life. If the colored element are not educated and prepared to use the rights of citizenship, which have been recently given them by the Constitution of the United States, faster than they are now being educated, why the doom of this country is inevitable. It seems that Providence has seen fit to free them for some duty or rather to serve Him, and they can neither do service to their God nor their country in a proper manner, unless they are educated and brought from an illiterate state to an enlightened one. Therefore, it is the duty of every sensible man to put all efforts forward in educating the colored element of the recently emancipated States, which will be the only way to redeem these badly governed States, in my judgment. Redemption cannot be brought about in any other way, because they have been endowed with citizenship regardless of their untutored condition, and possess, in the midst of that citizenship, a very meagre knowledge of governmental affairs; will cast their votes for corrupt leaders, and inasmuch as they must be endowed with the right to vote, why let them be informed and instructed in a man ner advantageous to the State. The State needs purification, and it must be purified, or else we will drift to an irrecoverable misery. That a compulsory school law is all important for the colored element of this State, no one will deny. The following facts and figures will explain themselves. According to the report of the Superintendent of Education, (Second Annual Re port,) there are two thousand six hundred and (2603) three colored persons between the ages of six and sixteen years residing in Anderson County ; and out of this large number of colored children residing in this County, there are only three hundred (309) and nine in attendance on the public schools, all of which goes to show that the colored man is really improvident in his habits. You will find by a rough calculation that only, or thereabouts, one-eighth part of them (colored children) are attending the public schools in Anderson County. In conclusion, I trust that men who can use the pen with more skill than the writer will give this matter their consideration in the future. .

Let others war on languages, creeds or fame, We yield this people what they justly claim.

I trust the time is not far distant when all ause of complaint shall cease, national prejuUniversity of the South.

SEWANEE, TENN., July 23rd, 1873. Mr. Editor : Among the annals of Sewanee, none are fraught with greater interest and excitement than those pertaining to "Commence-ment Week." With this festal season close the exercises of the scholastic year, and for the nonce the students are permitted a respite from their duties, that they may yield themselves to the enjoyment of the occassion. The Commencement Exercises which have recently been concluded form an interesting event in the history of the institution, and will not soon be forgotten by the many who participated in them. The term examinations closed on the 12th inst., and from thence until the 21st was the July holidays. During this interim the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held. The attendance of this venerable body was not as large as during its preceeding session, but all the ten Southern Dioceses were represented by the clergy and laity,

The Board met on the 16th, and at 11 a.m. the following procession was formed: 1. The Choir in full vestments; 2. The Faculty in scholastic gowns ; 3. The Vice Chancellor in robes of office; 4. Lay Trustees; 5. Clerical Trustees vested; 6. Bishops vested. Proceeding up the nave until the procession reached the choir, the ranks were opened and the order reversed, the Bishops entering the sacrarium, while the remaining orders took their appointed seats in the body of the choir. The administration of the Holy Eucharist was then performed-the Bishops of South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana officiating in this solemn and impressive rite. Instead of the usual sermon, the Chancellor. Rt. Rev. W. M. Greene, of Miss., delivered a graceful address of welcome to the Board, in which he especially recounted the growth of the University as a very flattering evidence of the favor with which it is esteemed not only by the South, but also by our Northern brethren. After the services were concluded, the Board repaired to the University Library, organized and proceeded to business.

The night of the 16th, the "Fourth Annual Hop of the Sewance Social Club" was held. Twas said by the knowing ones to eclipse anything of the kind ever witnessed here, and if we may be permitted to judge from the brilliant ssemblage of beauty and chivalry, the happy exchange of gratulations, and the soul-inspiring music, there can be little question of the ssertion.

The 17th inst. was Commencement Day Long before the exercises began, the avenues leading to the chapel were thronged with visitors and residents alike, all seeking to gain an early admission. . At 11.30, the same procession-with the addition of the graduates, who

Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligencer. sult of the conflict, however, was in favor of the Pi Omega Society-both Cups being won by its representatives.

After a session of unusual interest and moment to the University, the Board of Trustees adjourned on the 19th inst., and in a few days there were not many left to remind us of their recent sojourn. It is very pleasant to have this honorable body with us, although their presence is brief. They come from every section of the South-from-Wilmington to San Antonio-and represent all the professions. It is pleasanter still to know that such a body of intellect and influence annually leave Sewance with a higher appreciation of the Institution, and that they exert themselves to present its merits to the Southern people.

Commencement Week closed its festivities with the reception of the Vice Chancellor. This is an annual entertainment, given in honor of the students, visitors and residents, and through its quiet, unobstrusive nature is perhaps enjoyed more than any other diversion of the season.

Now a new term has begun, and with it a succession of arduous duties. After their hilarious respite, the students are prepared to re-commence their labors with the greater zest, although they know too well that the winter vacation will alone interrupt their collegiate routine. But I am too fast, for already we have had an entertainment of a literary cast. Mr. Taverner, of New York., one of the most highly recommended Professors of Elocution. has been spending several days here, and on last evening gave to the public of Sewanee a specimen of his oratorical powers. An appreciative and critical audience was present to enjoy the intellectual repast anticipated, but the greater part failed to perceive in the Prof. those excellencies which others had lauded. and were sadly disappointed at the results. His selections were admirably chosen, and the rendering of some very fine. Of this character we may mention "The Bells," "An Irish Dialogue," "Sam Weller's Valentine" and the "Assassination Scene in Macbeth." On the other hand, "The Jackdaw of Rheims," "A Scotch Dialogue," "Lenore" and "Maud Muller." fell far below the expectation of all, and the two last were so distorted in their delivery that they fell still-born upon the audience.

The weather has been most delightful during the recent festivities-occasional showers throughout the day, and the balmiest breezes at night. It is now as charming as the dawn of spring, yet we cannot solace ourselves with the idea that the hot season has entirely passed. JAPHET.

allow a shoe to be put on his feet or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to every species and means to control him. At one remaining rivalry between us shall be in the as on the day previous. When the last peal of the stocks; he was afterwards thrown down the organ died away upon the morning air, and fettered; at one time, one of our most experienced horse-shoers was unabled to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. In an attempt to shoe this horse lately he resisted all efforts, kicked aside every that every youth in our Southern land could thing but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This was his only defect ; in all other respects he is gentle, and perfectly docile, and especially in harness. But this de fect was just on the eve of consigning him when, by mere accident, an officer in our service lately returned from Mexico, was passing and being made acquainted with the difficulty, simple process: He took a cord about the size of a common bedcord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow; and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued, and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string thus tied made him at once docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnishes this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity intimated that it is practised in Mexico and South Amer-ica in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animal.

Bright stars are rising, in most every age, from behind the hills of the east, stretching their way higher and higher, growing more and more in strength and brightness, directing the footsteps of the nation and lighting up the pathless ways of earth ; but, by the unchangeable decree of the Universal Ruler, one by one must descend beneath the horizon. I know that that memorable day, when the tolling of bells, the cries of sorrow and the flowing of tears bespoke a sudden calamity, will never, as long as life remains, be forgotten, or recalled without the deepest regret. A bright luminary, whose light has cheered us and whose guidance we have followed, has ceased to cmit its brilliant rays, and disappeared from mortal sight. Awful was the intelligence, that a cherished friend, a useful and noble, patriotic countryman, whom you hoped to meet again in life, was sleeping in the cold embrace of

death L Judge Orr is dead, "But how little is there of the great and good which can die !" He yet lives. Earthly beneficence is not to be forgotten. The memory of distinguished patriots and public benefactors will not perish with the body. Their immortal works are to be viewed with admiration by the fiving world, and preserved with their untarnished brightness for the contemplation of all generations to come. Time may change the soil beneath, or rob heaven of its ornaments above; the sun may hid farewell to earth and go down to shine no more, but the last ray of fading light shall play at the bases of the eternal pyramids of human triumphs.

Before proceeding further, I deem it necessary that I should give Judge Orr's course in life in as few words as possible. Born at Craytonville, in this county, on the 12th of May, 1822; here he has made his home in life, and here is now the resting place of his body in death. At this place he acquired his earliest instructions in literature, business and human nature. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, after giving some attention to the study of law in the University of Virginia. In the fall of this same year, he established the Anderson Gazette. When a little more than twenty-two years of age, he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1848, he became a candidate for Congress, and was successfulserviceable and useful during his whole connection with that body. For a short time he was an oncer in our army, but past services had proven him a man of too much domestic usefulness to handle the sword. He became a Confederate Senator. That struggle closed ; and he again applied himself, with powerful efforts, to the restoration of peace in South Carolina, and the healing up of the deep wound inflicted by that bloody conflict. He has since been a Governor of our State, a faith-

ful member of our Conventions, an impartial Judge of this Circuit, and, from a sense of his duty to the entire Union, he accepted the high and responsible office of Minister to Russia ; in ment. which cold and foreign region, he breathed the last of his precious moments.

In such an age, when might is triumphant ment to fight well on the public field of life, move thera.

Almighty hand of God should take them off forever, and thus extinguish the lights that have guided our nation onward, in peace and in war; that have preserved the treasure in our hand, the 'nheritance of future generations.

Judge Orr's education was chiefly practical but his krowledge of human nature was extensive, which ever aided him through life, in the position of a citizen, at home and abroad, in the hal's of Congress, in the canvass, and on the berich. He owed his success in life, not to chance, or so much to the favor of surrounding circumstances, as to the nature of his inlomitable will and resolution.

His style of speaking has been described as 'earnest and impressive, his voice clear and strong, and his enunciation distinct. He was never tedious, but always secured attention by the sound sensible views he took of the subjects he discussed. The frank and honest earneatness which clothed his arguments gave great strength to his efforts us a speaker."-The plainness of his style and the impressive manner in which he expressed his thoughts always served him in influencing the minds of his hearers.

Though great on the public field, he posessed those high and admirable qualities suited to the private life of a citizen; and the short inte vals granted him by the public service were highly appreciated and enjoyed by you all. It was a source of inward pleasure, as well as a social gratification, to learn from his lips the condition of public affairs, to be enlivened by the sparkling wit of his conversation, to look upon that open countenance-the mirror of an open heart, to grasp the hand that had risen so often with the voice in defense of your institutions. In the beginning of life, he made lasting and favorable impressions, that became visible as the head bowed in sorrow when past recollections and early ingratted affections warmed the heart at the unexpected truth that he who placed them there was no more. In the early days, in the intellectual cultivation, the practical acquirements, in the labors and brilliant success of Judge Orr, we behold living, visible, glowing qualities of human progress and individual elevation.

You who have personal recollections and asociations are the better judges of his character. You are well qualified to decide whether his life was worthless or useful; whether his memory shall live or perish; his actions be obliterated or deposited in the remembrance of or recorded among the illustrious dead.

- It is not generally understood that, while letters may be forwarded without additional from one postoffice to another at the postage equest of the party addressed, who may be traveling or has removed to another city, newspapers cannot thus be transmitted, according to the recent ruling of the postoffice depart-

over right, it is a high and great accomplish- would stand still for ever if the engine did not a free school system in this State, unless it is a

rance. Until this shall have been done by the white element of this and similar States, igno-

rance will take the position of intelligence. The question may be asked, what plan could the government adopt to make it more feasible in educating the masses than at present? Why, by forming a new basis of free school system, and adopt a compulsory school law similar to that of some of the European nations. A compulsory school law in this State would make the school-house accessible to at least two-thirds of our population, while, under the present school system, there are about threesighths of the colored children of this State, between six and sixteen years of age in attendance on the public schools. Let this compulsory law compel all colored children between six and sixteen years of age, where public schools are accessible, to attend at least six months during the scholastic term. It may be inquired, why do I make it an issue of color in discussing the compulsory school law, as both the white and colored elements' destinies are presided over by the same Chief Magistrate, and both of their lots are cast upon the same ship? The writer would say, in justifying the above query, that it is expected for the white element to do in the future as they have done in the past, and that is to educate their children without being made to do it. The white element of this country are well cultivated in mind, and are all sufficient to fathom the interest of education; they are aware that intelligence harnonizes the household, and have availed themselves of every opportunity in the past in educating their children-have manifested in every age a willing disposition to have their children instructed and prepared for the various human events and emergencies which live throughout all ages. Inasmuch as they have manifested.such great energy in every age of the world to educate their rising generations, it yould not only be a grand injustice imposed upon them in compelling all white children between the ages of six and sixteen years to attend the public schools at least six months during the scholastic term, but would be equally as absurd for the following reasons: 1st, More than two-thirds of the white element of this State prefer educating their own children from private sources, and do it, rather than send them to the public schools, for which they cannot be blamed, because many of them are able to give their children a much better education than the State is at'present ; 2d, Under the compulsory school law, many of them would have to send their children to teachers in whom they mankind; whether his name shall be forgotten have no confidence whatever. And by such troubles children would fail to attain the point desired by their parents; and 3rd. There are many who wish to educate their children independent of the government at distant literary institutions, which the compulsory law would impede, in some respects, unless there could be some provisions made in the law to that effect. On the part of the colored element, it is just - The laboring man holds the same relation to the merchant, manufacturer, attorney, phy-sician and minister, that the locomotive does to a train of elegant and well-filled cars; they

diffusion of learning, patriotism and fraternal G. D. WILLIAMS. affection. Will

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EFFECTS OF SMOKING UPON THE BLOOD AND BRAIN .- Says the London Lancet : "What injures or enfeebles the blood must, as a matter course, affect the health and activity of the brain. If, then, we ascertain the physiological effect of tobacco upon the life-fluid, we shall be in a fair way for deciding the question, es-pecially if we find individual cases confirming the views thus arrived at, There is nothing stronger in medical evidence than the agree-ment of physiology and pathology. Dr. Richardson has so clearly explained the influence of smoking upon the blood, that it will be best to quote his graphic account. His scientific eminence entitles his evidence to respect, and lovers of the weed must recollect that it is a smoker to whom they are listening : 'On the blood the prolonged inhalation of tobacco produces changes which are very marked in char-acter. The fluid is thinner than is natural, and in extreme cases paler. In such instances the deficient color of the blood is communicated to the body altogether, rendering the exter-nal surface yellowish, white and puffy. The blood being thin, also excludes freely, and a cut surface bleeds for a long time, and may continue to bleed inconveniently, even in opposition to remedies. But the most important change is exerted on those little bodies which float in myriads in the blood, and are known as the red globules. These globules have naturally a double concave surface, and at their edges a perfectly smooth outline. They are very soluble in alkalies, and are subject to change of shape and character, when the quality of the fluid in which they float is modified in respect to density. The absorption, there-fore, of the fumes of tobacco necessarily leads to rapid changes in them; they lose their round shapes, they become oval and irregular at their edges, and instead of having a mutual attraction for each other and running together, a good sign of physical health, they lie loosely scattered before the eye, and indicate to the learned observer, as clearly as though they spoke to him and said the words, that the man from whom they were taken is physically depressed and deplorably deficient both in muscular and mental power.' Tobacco modifies the circulation in the brain, as in other portions of the body. Hence, it would be remark-able indeed if it did not exercise some influence upon the mechanism of thought.'

BETTER THAN GOLD .- We often hear little boys telling of the wonders they will do when they grow to be men. They are looking and longing for the time when they shall be large enough to carry a cane and wear a tall hat and not one of them will say that he expects to be a poor man, but every one intends to be

Now, money is very good in its place; but let me tell you, my little boys, what is a great deal better than money, and what you may be earning all the time you are waiting to be a tradesman or a merchant. The Bible says that 'a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver or gold." "A good name" does not mean a name for being the richest man in the town, or for owning the largest house. A good name is a name for doing good deeds; a name for wearing a pleasant face and carrying a cheerful heart; for always doing right, no matter where we may be.

Whispered advice to young ladies, who would conquer during this hot weather-keep vour powder dry.

immediately followed the choir-Rt. Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, of La., delivered the Commencement Sermon from the text, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel." Would

have heard this impassioned appeal. The students of this University have been highly favored, in that they have listened to much of the first talent, secular as well as clerical, in which this country abounds ; but it is doubtful to the plow, where he might work barefoot, whether they have heretofore enjoyed such an eloquent, chaste and intellectual discourse as fell from the lips of this eminent divine. Ap- applied a complete remedy by the following plying the fearful denunciation of Scripture to the students, he showed the necessity of stability of purpose in all the duties and relations the animal's head, passing his left ear under of life : and how essential in this age of skep- the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough ticism, when even the ablest talent of the to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. world is arming to crush the truths of revealed Religion; for the youth of this land to be true to themselves and their country, and to found their education upon the Rock which bids defiance to the mad waves of infidelity. The ermon being ended, the graduates in the repective schools were announced, and on coming forward were presented by the Vice Chancellor to the Chancellor. The latter, in appropriate addresses, aworded these distinctions, which were twenty-nine in number, viz. : School of Mathematics, 10; School of Metaphysics and English Literature, 8; School of Latin, 6; School of Moral Science, 8; School of Chemistry, 2. Next in order was the bestowal of the numerous rewards and prizes

which were won by the more emulative students-the presentation being made by members of the Board of Trustees. When all were distributed the recessional was formed, and the order of departure was the same as that of entering.

On the night of the 17th, the annual contest between the Literary Societies-the Pi Omega and the Sigma Epsilon-for the two Prize Cups, transpired. This occasion is one not only of the greatest interest to the Societies, and their respective friends and sympathizers, but also to the visitors of the University. The after his death, Gen. J. A. Early was appointed prizes-the "DeBow Cup for Oratory" and the

Browne Cup for English Composition"-have peen presented to the University by the gentlemen whose names they bear, and their tenure of possession extends only to that Society sired that there shall be as large an attendance which is able to hold them. The contest for as practicable, of all those Confederates who the Cup for Oratory is between two chosen orators from each Society, and the Committees of judges is chosen from among the Trustees and visitors. The Cup for English Composition is contended for by an equal number of tion is contended for by an equal number of dress. The presence of a number of distin-essayists, whose productions are submitted to guished officers of the Confederate army is ana private Committee of judges, and the best essay presented is the one selected to be read before the public. Bishop Howe, of S. C., presided over the meeting, and on taking the traction .- Columbia. Phanix. chair made a brief, pertinent address. The contestants were then successively announced by the Chairman, and judging from the applause and "boquets" which their efforts elicited, they did not disappoint the laudable hopes centered in them by their Societies. The re- the drummer.

A CONVENTION OF CONFEDERATES AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS .- We understand that the "Southern Historical Society," of which Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, is President, has appointed a convention to as-semble at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, on the 14th of August, for the pur-pose of adopting some general plan for collecting and preserving the materials for a history of the late war, and for having that history written from an impartial Southern stand point.

This society was organized several years ago, with Dr. Palmer as President, and a Vice President for each one of the late Confederate States, as well as for Maryland. Gen. R. E. Lee was the Vice President for Virginia, but

to succeed him. The plan of the convention is to have a number of delegates appointed for each State, by the Vice President thereof, in order to secure a proper representation, but it is also defeel a sufficient interest in the object of the convention to induce them to take part in its furtherance. We are informed that a number of delegates from this State have been appointed, and that General Early, by request of the parent society, will deliver the opening adticipated, and among them, Generals Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Hood, Hardee, Hampton, and others. The convention will doubtless be one of great interest and at-

- There is an eccentric railroad traveller who refuses to buy a railroad ticket, but always pays the conductor, because he has sworn the company shall never see any of his money ! - The man that "sticks" to his business-