RATES OF ADVERTISING. All advertisaments will be inserted at ONE DOL-MAR per Square (12 Minion lines or less) for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent

insertion. Advartisements from strangers and transien persons payable in advance. All others will be con-blored due when called for.

Advertisements not baving the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be con tinued until forbid and charged accordingly. Those desiring to advertise by the year can d.

so on libered terms -- it being understood that contructs for yearly advertising are confined to the legitimate business of the firm or individual con tracting. Contract advertisements payable semi All communications of a personal character

Obliviary Notices, Reports, Resolutions or Proerlings of any Society, Association or Corpora tion, will be charged as advertisements. Annous dog a Candidate (not inserted until paid

por.) Five Dollars.

The Hampton Legion.

We find the subjected communication is the Charleston Courier of Tuesday. The Regiment, or Legion, will consist of five field and staff officers; Artillery, 120; Cavalr, 35 ; Inlantry, or Voltigeurs, 618; total

The pay will be as follows, per month Colonel, \$195; Lieut-mant-Colonel, \$170 Major \$150; Adjutant, \$100; Sergeant Major S21; Quari rmaster's Sergeant, \$21; Captai of Arnivery and Infantey, \$130; of Cavalry \$140; First Lieute ands of Artillery and Infanter, \$90; it Cavalry, \$100; Second Lieuten and \$80 and \$90; First Sergeants, \$20 Uranais, 813; Privates, \$11; Cavalry, 817

EDITORS COURTER: As various inquire La core, made in reference to the Legion which he President has honored me with a commission to raise, I beg you to adow ma to give through your paper such information as may be neces ary to those who wish to en-

list make recorps.
I've object of those who are engaged in is matter is to raise an independent legion, maint of six companies of Infantry, or Vocageurs, four of Cavalry, and one of Flying Artiflery. The Field Officers to be appointed by the President, and each company to elect wa office rs, who will then receive com . 1 on the President.

s or a the organ zation of this corps in the on a will be received into the Provisis and Army of the Contenerate States for one year, unions its services should not be required for so long a time, in which case the President can dispand it. The Legion is to serve wherever it may be ordered by the President, and is to be on precisely the same forming, except as to its peculiar organization. as the rest of the Provisional Army. The tavalcy will farmsh their own horses, and, as fir as possible, their own arms and equipments. Each man must have a sabre and two of Cole's pistols. Should any horses be

lost in the service th y will be paid for. The Inlantry I wish armed with Enfield Rittes, and the Governor has kindly promised to fornish them as far as he is able to do so, and he will also provide the battery. As soon as the companies report themselveready for duty, they will be ordered into camp, for the purpose of drilling together. It is very desirable to have this corps ready a early day, as I have every reason to hope tha: it will at once be ordered into active service I annex a tabular statement, giving the compiete organizatio of the legion and one show ing the rate of pay. Any one desiring furtues information on this subject can apply to Lieut Col. B. J. Johnson, Charleston, or to mysell WADE HAMPTON. at Columbia.

This movement has the cordial approval a d senetion of Governor Pickens, which will be seen from the following letter, which we publish at the request of Lieut. Col. Johnson: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,

Montgomery, April 27, 1861. Sir :- I have said to Col. Wade Hampton that I would accept the Regiment with Legionary Formation, which he proposes to raise, according to the schedule which he has, if a would be a recable to your Excellency. I so, I will make the requisition. I have the honor to be, with great respect

your obedient servant,

Your obedient servant,

L. P. WALKER.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Charleston, April 30, 1861.

The Secretary of War for the Confederate Government, at Montgomery, under date in April 27th, having agreed to accept a Regi ment of "Legionary Formation," under Col. Wade Hampton, if it would be agreeable to me, I hereby state that it will not only be agreeable to me, but I will take great priin it, as no one could with more propriety be selected as commander of such a force that Colonel Hampton. I will contribute everything in my power to and in its formation, to ternishing such acms as may be at my dispoand and also in allowing any privileges co. s stem with the public service. The memo random or tabular statement as to the naturof the service, which is hereunto attached, has my unqualified approbation; and, when the Riginal tis formed, I will be ejorced to meet and requisition the Secretary of War

This torce is expressly intended as a branch of the Crevisional Army under the Confeder a e G versime t, and the commissions of the Others will be from the resident of the Confederate Government. It is understood that the Cavalry is to furnish their own borses and equipments, and, as far as possible their arms. It is retented to be an Independ t C 'p ady for service anywhere, F. W. PICKENS.

From Alexandria. The A ex maria Gazette, of Wednesday, has

Washington to-day is extremely devoid of w . No even a rumor of sufficient importhe to data the digutest credence can be tels are alm st entirely vacated-the

on a com ceing at meal hour-... lier of the different regiments collect in prefusion.

o'clock, bringing more Northern troops, their strong body with an imbecile head is powere mipments and bag age.

the fidelity of somelody, caused all the gun an army of hous led by a sheep."-Augusta powder, which was stored in the expensive and secure Government vault in the Congressional ourying ground, to be removed to the Navy Yard.

Many of our most distinguished citizens have left the city, and are at present sojouruing in Alexandria.

reinforcements, but before they arrived the The squad have been arrested. intruders had left for Washington.

Tire twenty days so generously offered by Abraham the First, to those concerned in the combinations too powerful" &c., in which to go home just now without having some of the functions of the Confederate of the South than a hundred of the South than a hundred of the Confederate of the South than a hundred of the Confederate of the South than a hundred of the Confederate of the South than a hundred of the Confederate of the

From the Charleston Courier, 30th April. The First Regiment South Carolina

Volunteers. Pursuant to orders from Headquarters, the Companies composing the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, on duty at Morris' I-land, were relieved and arrived in the city Monday morning, under the command of their senior officer. Capt. F. F. Warley. Our streets presented a very lively appearance, the whole ine of march being thronged with spectators while from the windows the ladies ooked smilirgly on the gallant citizen soldi rs, and as they passed waved their handkerchiefs as token of their appreciation of the noble ser vice they had rendered the City of Charlest in and State of South Carolina. A beautiful new flag was presented to the Regiment while

on their march. The men looked hearty and all the better or being a little sun-burnt. This Regiment was composed of the very flower of the young men of South Carolina. They came to the service of the State at a time when they were the most urgently needed, and forme, as it were, a wall around which the present milita organization of the State was formed. Tuey enlisted for six months, and having bared their breast to the expected storm, performed the most arduous duties, and having een their State in comparative peace and quietude, are on their way to their homes and families. When the fortunes of the State were vibrating in the balance, they rushed gward to the rescue and deserve to be renembered among the men who are entitled the grateful recollection of the State. On wir march they halted in front of Institute Hall and gave three rousing cheers for the Commander, General Beauregard, who had

never cone the least rejustice to the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. I've R giment also halted at Headquarters, and -ainted the Governor. Capt. Warley then delivered the Regiment over to the Gov

nor for further orders. Governor Pickens, addressing the Captain, eturned his thanks and the thanks of the tate for the services of this portion of this oble Regiment. He said they had been alled forth under peculiar circumstances, at time when the State was in danger of an was.on. They were called forth under the articular protection of a resolution of the onvention of South Carolina. By a resoluon of that body, they were put under special harge of the Executive of South Carolina. Ie looked upon them with pride, and was posed to see them provided with everything cessary to their comfort, and to have their oked upon with the utmost favor and kindass as due to their position as citizen sol iers, who had nobly volunteered at the first larm to defend the honor of their beloved

State. me regretted exceedingly that anything hould have occurred to produce a disturbance their ranks. Although they had not volinteered to go to Virginia, yet there were ircumstances which induced them to refuse, hat, to them, as volunteers, might be justifible. He was proud to say they had not reased from any want of patriotism or courage. On the contrary, there were many circumcances which were known to the officers of

he Regiment alone and to themselves. He knew they were as brave, as noble and patriotic a body of troops as ever came orward so galiantly to sustain the State. He rad no censure to pass, but on the contrary cturned them his heartfelt thanks for the oble endurance and patience with which they had nearly served out their time. They ad agreed to serve for six months, at a time hen the State was most exposed, and we were peculiarly situated. They had served in the trenches and out of the trenches, willingly, cheerfully and of their own accord-They had served at the batteries and at the eights faithfully, manfully and truthfully. They deserved the thanks of their State. And now they were about to retire to the asom of their families, to receive their welcome. He hoped they would find happiness, and he assured them that the intercourse he had had with them would ever be remembered with emotions of both pride and pleasure. l'hey were now to receive an honorable dis charge, and he hoped that they would find scace and presperity; that all unkindness and unfriendly feelings would pass away with time, and should it be necessary to again call upon them to defend their State, he would rely upon them as among her most worthy

Captain Warley thanked the Governor in the name of his command, for the kind manner in which he had spoken of the Regument. they stood ready, if it was necessary for any more South Carolina troops to march to Virginia, to move at once if put under a comnander who would not wrong them, but simply

give them justice. The Governor regretted that anything had ccurred to mar the harmony and good feeling wuich should ever exist between the men and the officers. He thought it would be better to lorget past differences, and that as far as the men and the officers before him were concerned, let them have but one universal opinion of devoted patriotism to their country. Let that absorb all other feelings n the desire to serve their State in any eme.

The Regiment then marched up to the Citadel to deliver up the State arms. A numer of them left for home last evening. The remainder will follow this morning. was left were addressed at the Pavilion Hotel by Captain Warley and Lieut. L. F. LeBleux. t is to be regretted that the short space of time allowed them on their arrival prevented in my citizens of tals city from testifying their appreciation of this gallant Regiment by tendering them the usual hospitalities of the city.

Who Has The Military Talent? Waile Mr. Lincoln is boastfully threatenng us with his array of two hundred thousid men, it may fairly be questioned whether e has one man in all his myriads capable of managavering such an host. No living militry commander in America has ever seen twenty thousand disciplined troops in one o dy in the field. American Generals have had no experience in the organization and management of large forces. With the exception of General Scott, now incapacitated through age, there is not one Northern General capable of leading a force one-tenth the

unmber threatened. New military talent has to be developed on both sides, and the advantage will lie with the party which can develope it in the speediest nanner and the greatest measure. Here the advantage is on the side of the South. Her people are more martial than those of the North, and the best officers of the United States Army, even Scott himself, bave been Southern men. Most of these are now on our side, and we have, therefore, no reason to fear numbers.

The preponderance in war is never with the army having the greatest numerical force, but with that having the most skilful leader. The General is the brain, and the soldiers the mans, bota must act together with vigor, and separated must perish; but weak limbs. A train of cars came in this evening at 5 with a vigorous brain, may do much, whi e a less. "I had rather have," said an old Re-Capt. Ramsey, sometime since, distrusting man, "an army of sheep led by a lion, than Constitutionalist.

THE MURDER OF BOYD .- An account was given in a dispatch from Washington of the murder of a young man named B yd, in that city. It is now stated (says the Alexandria Gazelle,) that a squad of men from the Union A portion of the United States troops which | regiment were sent to his house, (he being are stationed at the northern end of the Lorg | c. arged with being a seces-ionist,) and knock-Bridge, crossed the bridge to-day and pro- ed and kicked at his door, (for the purpose of cecied some distance down the Washington breaking a open, doubtless,) when he fixed at and Alexandria Turopike. During their ex- them with a revolver, and they then fired at ursion they met two of the Virginia troops and killed him, he having closed the door afwho were guarding the entrance of the Colum- ter opening it to deliver his fire, and one of bian Turapake, and used towards them the the builets passing through the planks and most insulting and provoking language. One catering manacity. A coroner's jury bas renof the Virginians started to Alexa dria for dered a vertice according to this statement.

Gross.—All accounts from the growing gion to comprise in judicious proportions Cav-small grain crops, in every section of the airy, Artillery and Ridemen, or, if preferred State, indicate abundant promise. The stands Infantry. of corn and cotton are also universally fine. It is the opinion of the grain men that a sufpires to morrow, Sunday, May 5. Wonder if licient stock of grain is secured to prevent and the Legion will be independent, as far as pires be morrow, Sunday, May 5. Wonder if Licient stock of grain is secured to prevent and the Legion will be considered subject to know was irresistable, and yet, be now talks suffering, if the Western markets are cut off; the considered subject to know was irresistable, and yet, be now talks suffering, if the Western markets are cut off; the considered subject to know was irresistable, and yet, be now talks suffering to keep their surplus capital from Mr. Ingersoil, of Pennsylvania, has gone to obstructions on the track of the Illinois, Central and the Legion will be considered subject to know was irresistable, and yet, be now talks some few small buyers of the better description from Mr. Ingersoil, of Pennsylvania, has gone to obstructions on the track of the Illinois, Central and the Legion will be considered subject to know was irresistable, and yet, be now talks some few small buyers of the better description from Mr. Ingersoil, of Pennsylvania, has gone to obstructions on the track of the Illinois, Central and the Legion will be considered subject to know was irresistable, and yet, be now talks as the conflict which all honest men to conflict which all honest men

WASHINGTON, MAY 1 .- The New York Seventh Regiment has refused to take the oath of allegiance which Lincoln requires.

From Washington.

They refuse to fight against Virginia or Mary Lincoln's Proclamation of ' rtial Law was promulgated to-day. It divides Maryland into four military districts. The fifth military district embraces the District of Columbia, and includes Alexandria. Under this order, several inoffensive citizens were driven from their families and friends, and expelled at the bayonet's point. Respectable families have been grossly in-

suited by the volunteers. Washington, May 2 .- The Secretary the Treasury has advertised for proposals, until the 30th instant, for a loan of \$14,000,000, under the Act of June, 1860, unless the whole amount offered be taken at par beforehand. Troops continue to pour into Washington from all quarters of the North and Northwest, and rumors are rife of an attack on Alexan-

The bridges on the Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad, lately destroyed, are being re

Major Anderson arrived in Washington, this evening. It is rumored that a command has been given him there. The Governor of New York asks Seward

Will there not be a requisition for more troops from this State? Seward answers that forty thousand more volunteers will be required for three years service, or during the war. Gen. Scott says most emphatically that he

would not invade the seconded States, but that he would re-take Harper's Ferry and the forts at every cost. Lincoln is bard pushed for provisions for the large body of troops now in Washington, which is estimated at twenty to twenty five thou-and.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 2 .- In Congress, today, Mr. Wright, of Georgia, introduced a and lay your heads upon the bosom of this bill authorizing the President to accept volunteers without the formality of call on the States. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Bartow offered a series of resolutions. which were unanimously passed, expressing the thanks of the people of the Confederate States to General Beauregard and the forces of South Carolina for their gallant and successful services in the reduction of Fort

Sumter. A bill was also passed providing for the appointment of as many Chaplains in the Army as the President considers expedient, the salary to be eighty-five dollars a month without other allowances.

MONTGOMERY, May 3 .- A model for a seal of the Confederate States was offered to Congress to-day. Congress will hercafter meet in the Representative Hall.

The day was mostly occupied in secret session. Nothing of importance has been made

North Carolina Convention. RALEIGH, N. C., May 1 .- The Legislature

met at 11 A. M., and at 1 P. M. the House passed a bill for a Convention, unrestricted meet on the 20th instant. The bill passed unanimously, and will, no doubt, pass the Senate. The elections are ordered for the

Peace Committee.

ALEXANDRIA, May 2 .- In the Legislature f Maryland, the Senate adopted a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and the President of the Southern Confederacy, and the Governor of Virginia, with a view to bringing about some under standing whereby civil war may be prevented.

One Hundred Federal Troops Captured. NEW ORLEANS, 3 .- Col. Van Dorn, with eight hundred Texans, captured one hundred Federal troops, under Major Sibley, at Indianola. Sibley surrendered. The officers are on parole. The arms were taken and the troops allowed to join the Confederate army, Charleston Courier. or to take oath not to serve against the Confederate States.

Gathering For Slaughter.

ALEXANDRIA, May 3 .- Troops are still ouring into Washington from the North and West and rumors are threatening of an attack on this place. The bridges on the Baltimore and Wilmington railroad, which have been destroyed,

are being replaced. Secession of Tennessee.

RICHMOND, May 2.—Dispatches received centre were accordingly detailed, to the cha-here state that the Legislature of Tennessee grin of the remainder, who were as confident has passed a Secession Ordinance by a large majority. Nine cheers for Tennessee. Maryland Legislature.

ALEXANDRIA, May 2 .- In the Legislature of Maryland the Senate adopted a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the i nited States and the President of the Confederate States, and the Governor of Virginia, with a view to bringing about some understanding whereby civil war may be prevented.

The President Determined To Push

NEW YORK, APRIL 29, 1861. To the Editors of the Eccuing Post: I am authorized by the President to say that he is determined to prosecute the war begun against the government of the United States, with all the energy necessary to bring it to a succe-sful termination. He will call for a large additional force, relying upon Providence and the loyalty of the people to the government they have established.

Washington, on Saturday evening, was considered by those most capable of judging to be entirely safe from attack. JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Col. Gregg's Regiment.

Extract of a letter received in this city says the Charleston Courier) dated Headuarters First Regiment South Carolina Volinteers, Camp Pickens, Virginia, April 28th,

Our passage here was like the march of a rictorious army after peace. We never have been treated before with such distinguished consideration. All along, from Charleston to this point, we received the plaudits of the people. We had no trouble in coming; our pathway was supplied with everything and without charge, and here the good people are killing us with kindness. We are encamped on the Central Fair Grounds, within the iimit of the city. Ladies are visiting the camp at all hours through the day, loading the men with kindness. They have even offered to make a new uniform for the whole command at their own expense. They supply the sol- the fire, we believe, is considered doubtful. diers with quite a sufficiency of eatables, independent of their rations, and are taking them up in their carriages as they walk about | estimated at sixteen thousand dollars. There the streets. They send us round their horses, and seem to think that they cannot do too tention of the stockholders to rebuild-we

much for us. We are now about five hundred and eighty strong, and recruits are coming in every day from South Carolina. In less tuan ten days, venture we will have from seven hundred to eight hundred men.

The DeKalb Guards, of Camden, eighty strong, under Captain Boykin, have joined our command, and mean to remain with us. I wish you would correct the mistake which appear d in the Courier of the 24th inst. which said that Captain Boykin's Company DeKalb Guards, had requested Col. Kershaw to allow them to join him-he came purposely to join us, and has done so, and will stick

AN INDEPENDENT LEGION .- Col. Wade ment, has received from Montgomery full autherity and a Commission for recraiting, en- favor of God, we may yet save the country culties as will allow of the resumption of trade listing and organizing an Independent Le- from atter, irretrievable, and topeless ruin.

The Companies of each arm will be received as Companies, under their own officers, prevent Maryland from arming and prepar-

To the Volunteer Regiments of the The Adbertiser STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

HEADQUARTERS, April 26, 1861.

I am informed from high authority that the

State of Virginia has adopted our Confederate

Constitution, and is virtually a member of our

Confederacy. I called for volunteers, because

I did not consider Virginia as under our Gov-

ernment. But when I am officially informed

that she has joined our Confederacy, I shall

consider her as part of our country, and to

defend her or Maryland is to defend South

Carolina. Whatever troops may be ordered

will be still considered as volunteers from

South Carolina, and there is no power to

lengthen or change their term of service;

they are still volunteers from South Carolina

for twelve months, and if they leave the State

will be under the command of a general in

the Provisional Army of the Confederate

States. If two or more regiments are marched

together out of this State, I will assign to

heir command one of our brigadier generals,

who will command until a general be appointed

or designated by the President of the Confed-

erate Government. One of our noble regi-

ments is now in Virginia, and the Palmetio

flag floats from the beautiful hills of Richmond.

Another of the same kind started last night.

You will be enger to follow wherever that

Soldiers of South Carolina! Hold your-

selves in readiness to march at the word to

the tomb of Washington, and swear that no

Northern Goths and Vandals shall ever desc-

crate its sacred precincts, and that you will

make of it an American Mecca, to which the

votaries of freedom and independence, from

the South, shall make their pilgrimage

through all time to come. Let the sons of

South Carolina answer to the call from the

sons of Colonel Howard, who led the Mary

land Line in triumph over the bloody battle

field of our Cowpens. Let them know that

we will return that blood with full interest,

and let them feel that they are now, as they

were then, our brothers. March to Virginia

mother of States, and hear her great hear

beat with new impulses for a renewed and

Our glorious old sister, North Carolina, is

floats, there too is our country, now and forever.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN .- Parties who

have subscribed to the Confederate loan, and

who have paid five per cent. of the subscrip-

ion, will bear in mind that the balance of the

subscription was due on the first of May, and

hat the installment paid in will be forfeited,

f the whole amount be not paid in at once

BARBARISM IN NEW YORK .- G. B. Lamar

Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic

of New York, and for many years a resident

It was Mr. Lamar's desire and intention to

eave the city, and his resignation was with

reference to this, but the critical illness of his

wife-a fact that must have been known to

some of the mob-prevented an early re-

He informed the mob Committee that he

could not and would not leave at their orders.

and here the matter rested at our last accounts.

on the South by Pharisaic New York ?-

A FORMIDABLE COMPANY. -The Grayson

Dare Devils, says the Richmond Dispatch

number one hundred men, all six feet high,

and unfailing rifle shots. The company con-

struck the target nearest to or exactly in the

centre were accordingly detailed, to the cha-

as their comrades that they could send a ball

aggression shall be committed by one on the

other. We are informed on the most reliable

authority that Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, dis-

patched a member of the Obio Senate to con

fer with Gov. Maggotlin, of Kentucky. Both

gentlemen had an interview, we are informed,

greatest pleasure to give this information, as

we know the strong desire both sides of the

river have for the continuance of peace .-

AN ILLUSTRATED PAPER .- An illustrated

weekly paper will soon be established in this

city under able and sufficient auspices .-

W. Waud, a well known artist and gentleman,

is connected with the enterprise, which is in

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF A TENNES-

SEAN BY INDIANIANS .- Mr. J. E. Dromgoole,

Jr., of Rutherford county, in this State, was

in Martin county, Indiana, on the 27th ult.,

and for expressing himself in favor of the

South, he was set upon by a pack of Black

Republican bullies who beat him in a most

shameful manner tearing out one of his eyes.

It is barbarians like these who have taken

complete control of Lincoln and his govern-

ment, and if he does not move fast enough

they will send him "kiteing" from place and

BURNING OF THE PIONEER PAPER MILL.-

The paper mill three and a half miles from

this place, was totally consumed by fire on

Wednesday morning last, together with all

the paper and stock on hand. The origin of

It may have been accidental, or it may have

been the work of an incendiary. The loss is

was no insurance. We believe it is the in-

hope so, at all events, as it is a great conve-

nience to us to have our paper manufactured

Governor Maggoffin of Kentucky denies,

in a letter to the Louisville Journal, that any State arms were furnished by him to the re-

cruits for the Confederate Army enlisted in

Kentucky. In the conclusion of his letter the

In conclusion, I beg the people of those

States, (the border free States) and my own

glorious State, regardless of all partisan as-

saults on me, to rely that my most earnest,

faithful, and assiduous offorts have been and

shall be directed to these two objects: "Arm-

ing Kentucky so that she may maintain any

A TRAITOR.-Thes. II. Hicks, by the visi-

Governor of Maryland, has done his best to

at home .- Athens Watchman.

Governor sals:

power.-Nashville Union.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Charleston News.

and it is believed that matters were so ar-

the city by a specified short time.

-Charleston Mercury.

F. W. PICKENS.

glorious independence.

Washington.

banner waves.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1861.

Notice. There will be a meeting of The Edgefield Light Guards on Saturday next, at which time the Comoany will be organized and officers elected. A ctual attendance is requested.

The Seventh Regiment, S. C. V. This Regiment, Col. T. G. Bacon commanding. is now stationed at Camp Pickens, a beautiful and healthy site for a Camp, near Pole Cat Ponds about two miles from the S. C. Railroad, and five or six miles below Aiken. The Post Office address is " Woodscard's, Barnwell District, S. C. The Governor's Proclamation.

Attention is directed to the Governor's procla mation respecting troops that may hereafter be sent to Virginia. As to his right to send the regiments that have volunteered under the Military Bill of January, we presume he has not claimed it except after careful consultation.

Praiseworthy. A Southern teacher, well known in this District and in Augusta, proposes to be one of twenty ladies to make up one thousand (\$1000) dollars for the Southern cause. Will not this patriotic propositic meet a ready response? The name proposing will be given to person applying with the intention of uniting in the

A Melancholy Death.

Mr. GEORGE DELAUGHTER, a private in the Cherokee Ponds Volunteers, fell from the cars on is return home and was instantly killed. He ras about 28 years old, very robust, a good soldier, and a good fellow. His fate was indeed a melancholy one.

Delays in Mail Transportation.

Surely the good and the virtuous of the There is general complaint on this subject over the country. Among others, we are obliged to Northern States cannot sanction the lawless bear with much of it. Our readers are not more and brutal despotism now inaugurated at incommoded by the matter than are we. Com-Be ready! Stand by your arms-mark time plaints come especially from Ivy Island, Colliers' to the tap of independence, and at the word, Poverty Hill, Cold Spring and Rehoboth in this march forward and onward t the borders. District. These mails go cia Hamburg. May we ask the good post-master at that place please with you, and her freemen are in arms. Join to have an eye to these offices. We are sure, i then in the struggle for defence; and let he will consider how earnestly all our people are tyrants know that there are men who can awaiting the news, that he will do all he can to nake them hear the ring and feel the weight of Southern steel. I shall endeavor not to forward these mails with regularity and dispatch And this we say to all post-masters at distributing expose our own State, and shall only march you beyond our borders under pressing emersency; but wherever the Confederate tlag

It is probable that Secretary REAGAN, of the Confederate Post Office Department, will soon take this business in hand, and then it may be expected that all will too the mark.

Dancing.

Participators in this graceful art now have an excellent opportunity of perfecting their accomplishments in that particular. Mr. H. J. BRIS-SENDEN, from Charleston, as will be seen from his advertisement, designs opening a Dancing Academy again in our town in a few days. Many of our citizens no doubt recollect Mr. BRISSEN-DEN'S efficiency as a teacher and his deportment of that city, lately resigned that office. Soon as a gentleman, in his former visit to this place after resignation he was waited on by a Com- last fall. His great success in Charleston as a mittee of the citizens, and ordered to leave teacher of Music and Dancing, drawing forth encomiums from many of the leading Societies and citizens of that City, are also known to many in this vicinity, rendering it unnecessary that we should say more in his favour.

The Georgia Troops.

A number of companies of Georgia Troops have been mustered into service recently at Augus ta. We had the pleasure of seeing them in en-What a commentary on free speech, free campment on the Commons last week. They are tion and the abuse which has been lavished uncommonly good soldiers in point of phisique, and seem to be rapidly progressing in the school of the soldier. Several of the companies are al ready regal to regulars in that regard.

Georgia bas now sent about twenty-three hundred men to Virginia, besides a regiment or two to Pensacola. Of this number, the city of Augussisted of one hundred and thirty-five, but it ta has sent eight companies,-all of them well is said their commander informed them that appointed and the greater number remarkably only one hundred would be allowed to come well drilled. Georgia is enacting her great part to Richmond; and to decide which of them in the drama as was expected; And Augusta is should enjoy that desired privilege, they fired by no means behindany other southern city either at a mark running, and the hundred who

Our Volunteers in Richmond. A most pleasing experience of Richmond, i that now enjoyed by the gallant Carolinians who at every crack through the vitals of a Linhave gone to the rescue of the common cause in Virginia. As a letter-writer from that point says KENTUCAY AND OHIO .- It is pretty certain to a friend in this place, they have been honored now that Ohio and Kentucky have a full un- with "one universal evation." Not only have the authorities and citizens given them wholederstanding with one another that no act of hearted welcome and opened wide to them their noble hospitalities; but the fairer, the softer and the better sex have cheered them with smiles and cherished them with those smaller but dearer kindnesses which only weman knows how to be stow. Truly, it will be the brightest enisode of ranged as to obviate the possibility of any the war to these brave men, and one which they aggressive acts by either. It affords us the will recall in after days (if spared through the conflict of arms) with feelings of equal pride and pleasure. Thus received and thus honored by the sons and daughters of the Old Dominion, it is impossible that they can fail to prove by deeds of valorous daring that they are the worthy recipients of this enthusiastic hospitality. There was never a doubt that they would march on to victory or death at the command of duty. But they are now nerved anew, to the high task they have taken in hopeful progress. Citizens desiring to aid or hand, by those strongest incentives to heroic exertion: the confident expectation of their country contribute in any way can communicate with Woodward, of the Adams' Express office. and the undoubting applause of "dear woman," -yes, of "dear woman," that toast which so many of them have sung with zest in the piping times of peace, but which is doubly inspiring now that her safety is threatened by a ruthless foe. Thanks, thanks to Virginia's fair patriots! They will find unyielding defenders in the soldiers of Carolina.

The Times. As going to illustrate the times, we copy a paralatter portion of it would seem to refute the argupresent depreciation of Southern stocks in the tors, as his maturing notes come due, "I cannot pay." Public sentiment, which is the essence of law, sustains and justifies the act, and for the forcement of payment as if statute law was on

ting friendly relations with the border free legal machinery for the collection of debts, and "The liberal soul shall be wase fat." Our chicharacter needs no additional title or endorse- States, and maintaining the peace between most of the courts have dismissed their jurors zens will bear in remembrance this evidence of them and ourselves," in the hope that by the and officers, to await such adjustment of war diffithrough the usual channels. In the stock and money markets we have little to report, and no changes of any moment. The operations in the tation of Providence and popular suffrages, former afford no evidence of the value of stock securities any more than the rate of paper tests

Home Again.

The Edgefield Riflemen, or those of them who among the very first to respond to the high call of topic, the Augusta Constitutionalist says: nonorable discharge they have done all that galant soldiers could do to advance the triumah of

As a deserved compliment to an officer who has mmanded their entire confidence, the Riflemen resented to LIEUTENANT E. S. MIRS, on Saturday ast, a handsome sword. Senggast J. A. C. JONES delivered it to its honored recipient in a very near address, which was appropriately reponded to by the brave LIEUTENANT. Below is a copy of the Adjutant General's letter

discharge, and a list of the returned members. ADJ'T AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE.) Charleston, S. C., April 25th, 1861. LIEUT, E. S. MINS: Sir, You are hereby orlered to conduct the Company under your comand to Edgefield C. H., and there be honorably scharged from the service of the State of South

er command of Colonel M. Gnegg.

The Quarter Master General is horewith directed o furnish you the necessary transportation for he execution of this order. By order of Commander-in-Chief, S. R. GIST, A Gutant General. A list of the members of the Edgefield Ridemen

on the 4th of May. Officers. Second Lieut .- E. S. MIMS. Second Sergeant-J. A. C. Jones,

LEWIS COLEMAN. Fourth Fifth " T. A. JOSE. First Corporal-J. B. WALLACE, Second " A. P. BUTLER, Third " C. L. Millis, Fifth N. L. GRIFFIN

Prientes. B. F. Banks, T. C. Banks, John Bartley, John Bridwell, J. F. Bryant, W. D. Bryan, Henry Cooke, Jas. Colgan, C. S. Corley, C. D. Covar, L. Covar, J. L. Covar, W. S. Covar, H D. rooker, P. DeLoach, C. L. Durisse, W. F. Durisse. . J. Eidson, M. B. Eidson, C. H. Goodwin, John Gray, Wm. Jordan, A. Moyers, M. A. Markert, D. F. McEwen, Chesly McGee, F. A. Murrell, James Paul, W. D. Ramey, James Ramsey, E. Randell, J. Randell, S. L. Ready, E. Ripley, J. D. Roper, P. B. Ryan, J. A. Spase, G. J. Toney, H. R. Turner, S. E. Watson, T. Watson jr., C. W.

Troops! Troops!!

Vinn. II. Winn.

Two thousand three hundred Southern troops eft our city this morning for the scat of war .-Kentucky sends a gallant band. These troops will give a good account of themse'ves in the day of battle. "No Hessian bands and drunken rowlies," but the flower of Southern chivalry. They fight for liberty, and not as mercenarice. Four thousand more, we understand, will pass through the city to-night .- Chattanooga (Tenn.) Adver i

The Hampton Legion. It is with real pride that we it wo of the preble entrance of that noble corns, the " Ed mield Jussurs," into the legion about to be formed in his State. They could not take the held under we more high-toned gentlemen then Water HAMPTON and B. J. Johnson. The former was our class-mate in College, and we of course know im, as the old saying is, "like a book." Let us add that his character is a ... a without what of blemish. The latter was the Languette construit or of our present Governor for the Chief Maris tracy of the State. Perhaps no higher compliment could be paid him, than to state that at the end of that contest he commanded the admiration and warm regard of all the friends of his successil opponent. We predict for this Legion, under such leaders, an honorable and (as far as it can be such) a delightful carrer.

Capture of Federal Troops. It appears from late dispatches that four bun dred and fifty Federal troops were captured is Texas, by Col. Van Dern, instead of one hundre. as previously reported.

Liberality.

Instances are frequent in the cities and town of the South, and throughout the country in ome of the States, of liberal donations by man o means to the support of the Confederate Government. Citizens who thus act are deserving a commendation,-even of appiause. Yet it is certainly true, that they do no more than it is their duty to do,-and, still further, no more than an ordinary care of their own individual interests ought to prompt them to do. Let men of pro, erty every where bear in n ind, that judging iy present appearances, either our Government must triumph, or all may be irretrievably lest;-nor only that greatest and most important all of civi liberty in which the very poorest man is equally interested with the most wealthy, -last that individual ait (to every citizen) of bonce and possessions. In defence of our liberties the whole country is awaking to arms, trusting to no fancied security of right; and so too in defence of our property, every man should come with his means to the support of the Government which is set for the protection of that property against all assailants. A war not only of subjurgation but of extermination against the South, is ueged on by the mad party which now leads the North with irresistible power. We cannot say that it will not come. To do so, would be to act the part of the fool who will not see danger until he is in the midst of it. To avert this danger completely it is important that the armies of the South be promptly raised. It is equally important that our tiev

ernment be not crippled in the least by a want of the means to earry out its plans however extensive. So pressing are the emergencies that thicken around us, that opportunities will in all probability condinue to occur daily where men of property can render efficient aid to the public authorities. Even in the absence of actual moneyed resources much could be done towards festering our armies by liberal help in the way of supplies to the famigraph attributed to the Philadelphia Ledger. The lies of those who go to fight our battles. Whole companies could be equipped upon the credit of ment of certain New York papers, based upon the planters or other men of substantial means; the actual labor of hands could be afforded, as was Northern market. It is no indication of the real | done at Charleston; and thus by timely aid whervalue of such investments, as there is literally ever an occasion can be found, the Governmen "no market for stocks just now." Says the Ledger: | could be tremendously backed by property men, There have been several failures among our mer- even without the necessity of cash. But this too chants within the last two or three days, in con- should be unstintingly offered wherever it can be sequence of the derangement of business and ut- done. We repeat that this is, in all probability, ter inability to make collections. Two or three a terrible war that is upon us. S me chance may of the houses that have been compelled to suspend, turn the tide; but if not done speedily, the counwe understand, show large excess of means over try will be convulsed in a stronge the result of all their respective liabilities-in one instance the | which will be the life or the death of the interests means are set down as three to one of liabilities. of the present generation of southerners. In will not take possession of those heights, because Business of every description, except such as is view of the bare possibility of the ag crushed, on immediately connected with war preparations, is we await in apathy the personle prowess of our just now exceedingly limited, but the want of buy- arms? can we depend upon the recessities of ers for present stocks of goods would not cause Great Brittain and France? ... a not rather upon much difficulty if the ordinary efforts at collection one common, overflowing, united of ring of our could be made. Travel, however, being much ob- means as well as our strengen ages: the ager of structed in various directions, not only cuts off our common hopes? It is no such now to weigh mail facilities, but narrows individual efforts at the almighty dollar against the interests,-not of collections. There is, then, no alternative for the a distant and undefined future, -hat of the stern, merchant, shut in as he is, but to say to his credi- actual, iron-fronted Present. We learn (says the Auguste Disputes) that present as fully protects him from the usual en- Messrs. Baun & Kauffen contributed \$100 to his side. No man thinks of calling to his aid federate Light Guards," before their departure,

the "Blodget Volunteers" and \$100 to the "Con . ..

20 Gentlemen desiring to go into immediate military service have now a fine opportunity either as Infantry in the "26 Ridleman," or Cavalry in the " Edgefield Hussars." See nivertisements in

the abundance or searcity of money. There are | 13" A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says that

"The Conflict at Hand."

The impression seems to be a general one, that emained on duty at Charleston, returned home "the conflict is at hand." Any and every day is through Augusta Friday night, on his way to ast week to receive the welcome and congratula- fraught with tremendous consequences. There is tions of their many friends. They have done bard a seeming stillness now, but it is probably the and honorable service in the cause of South Caro- stillness that immediately precedes the storm. It ling and the South. Having cone out to action | may burst upon us to-morrow. It may have done when the earliest summons to arms sounded in the so vesterday. Let us be prepared to hear it any ars of our people, they deserve the praise of being moment. Remarking upon this all-absorbing

atriotic duty. And from that time until their "If our telegraphic news is to be trusted, we are on the eve of startling events. Lincoln's "twenty days" having expired, he is about to take our cause. Honor to the brave, and a hearty welarms must inevitably result. It may be delayed for a few days until more Southern troops are concentrated, but it is none the less certain to ome. The invasion once commenced, will be rapidly followed un.

Our Generals.

ready to look with faith to two: BEAUREGARD, of Louisians, and LEE, of Virginia. The qualifications of both these generals are attested by actual service and by the common verdict of all the military men of the Confederate and the United States. President Davis, whose neumen in this as in other matters is almost unerring, has placed the stamp of his approbation upon the Carolina, as Volunteers in the 1st Regiment, unformer of these officers by his prompt appointment to the first position of active leadership in the Southern army. WINFIELD Scott did the same by an act of marked confidence in the Mexican war, and has given an equally emphatic youcher of the military abilities of General LEE by advising President Lincoln to call him, before who returned to Edgefield, and were discharged all others, into the war council at Washington. While it is true that the times may give birth to generals of high merit in every Souther . State, it is yot cause of congratulation that we have these two chiefs to begin with, -both of them soldiers by education as well as by nature,-either of them the equal, if not the superior, of any man in the ranks of the enemy, whether in point of scientific skill, of experience, or personal abilities. There are others who have had equal experience and are equally brave and trustworthy. We only speak of BEAUREGARD and LEE as at present the most prominent exponents of Southern generalship. That their chosen vocation has been that of arms, and this too from early youth, is a superadded cause for looking to them with hope and trust.

> his country's army, if no more inviting field presents itself. It was scarcely ever otherwise in the history of the really great captains of any age. The common impression that Washington was raised from the plow to the command of the armies of his country, has begotten an idea that in great emergencies we are to look for our leader where perhaps least expected. There never was a more erroneous conclusion. It was far from being true even of WASHINGTON. In the service of Virginia he began to display his military bent long before maturity. From that time until the opening of the revolutionary war he was always in actual service when opportunity offered; And to his in ressant and laborious experience in the French and Indian war, not forgetting his participation in such scenes as the terrible field of Braddock'. defeat, may be traced the real clue to that generalship which saved the colonies from British subinvation. The chief additional requisite to the truly military man who knows what actual service is by participation and by hard blows, is that his onergies be comparatively young and unexhausted It is also necessary that his whole soul go with the cause for which he fights ;-and to this end i is well that his cause, as was that of WASHINGTON be the cause of truth and justice against assaul and oppression. It is in these points of view that Generale Scott and Woot, whatever their science and experience, will be but as men of s raw before the onward march of a BEAUREGARD or a LEE at the head of our Southern armies.

True Patriotism.

We find the following paragraphs going the ounds and most carnestly commend the action of the Baltimore merchants to those of our own

CREDITABLE MOVEMENT .- We learn, with great gratification, that the largest holders of salt proorices in consequence of the disturbed condition faffairs in the city and State. The great bulk f the stock is in few hands, and it is very gratifyng to be able to record this instance of prope

ing on the part of our business community .altimore American.
The action of the holders of provisions in Bultimore is in most admirable contrast with the sordid selfishness, not to say heartless meanness, of those who take advantage of the calamitous times to extort large profits from their fellow-citizens for the seessaries of life. We have heard of some small ouled transactions which, if true, are disgraceful

the parties concerned. The man who will speculate upon the necessity of his fellow-citizens, at a time like the present by demanding exorbitant and unreasonable prices r provisions of which he and a few others may atentionally, or even by chance, enjoy a monhi be regarded as an unworthy citizen. er-land fair profits are due to enterprise and iness forecast, but he that exects more is a schish extertioner, and deserves the of all true men .- Sac. News, 30th.

15 We heartily endorse the sentiments contained in the above. The great bue and cry of blockede, war, etc., has prompted many dealers to raise the price of provisions. This is only to rol the people, whom they suppose know no better. Let all who are thus disposed to speculate upon the necessities of their fellow-citizens be marked. -Ed. Georgian.

It was said a week or two ago that such a course was held by some of the Augusta merchants. Mr. Sinky flatly denies it so far as he is concerned, and we trust it is totally un'tue of the rest. We have heard no names; but should there be any of whom such a charge is true, we repeat the language of the Central Georgian, "let them be

News Items of General Interest.

ZET Mr. Watson, who was some days ago apinted Superintendent and Supervisor of the Washington telegraph office, has been, by order of President Lincoln, removed. The office is now occupied by soldiers, and no dispatches, except those sent by the administration, or received from its agents, are permitted to go over t'e wires. 23 The Washington Star says: The President has directed the curolment of forty thousand volunteers for three years service, and the enrolment

of twenty-five thousand regular troops for five years. He has also directed the enrolment of eighteen thousand sailors for the navy for five Zer Gen. Beauregard has visited Alexandria (says the Baltimore Sun.) and has examined the Arlington heights, which with the Alexandria canal, form a key point, either for offence or defence. It is said, however, that the Federal Government

it would be an act of aggression, which it disclaims, but that means are devised whereby a hestile force may be disledged from that point. AP The Toronto (Ca .) Leader, the Government organ, fears that Canada may become involved in the United States difficulties, and advocates an armed neutrality, and suggests to the Caundian Government to the Imperial authorities the expediency of sending six or eight regiments

of the line for the protection of the frontier. The New York Herald of the 29th quotes often in that market at fourteen to nincteen ets. Morthern States, cities, towns, &c., cluding private subscriptions, the sum of eleven million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand

So they say. 237 The citizens of Petersburg, Va., have presented Major-General Gwyns, with a splendid

dollars has been contributed for war purposes .-

For Two sisters of President Lincoln, residents gone to the seat of war. of Selma, Als., presented a Confederate flag to

A man was taken and hung recently by

mer Gen. Beauregard, accompanied by his Aids, Cols, J. L. Manning and A. G. Rise, passed

29 The British consul in New York announces

without his knowledge or consent.

hat the formation of a British regiment in that city, to fight against the South, has been done The Merency says that from the statistical

report it appears that there were 2361 shot and 980 shell thrown from the different batteries during the bombardment of Sumter.

A young lady, formerly of Georgia, was xpelled from the Grove street Baptist Church, in Jersey City, last Sunday, for playfully displaying a secession badge.

A day or two since it was discovered that a large quantity of bomb-shells, which the Ordnance Department at Washington has been engaged in manufacturing for some time past, had Among the Generals of the South, while expec tation embraces a goodly number, men begin albeen filled with a mixture of sand and sawdnet It is supposed to have been done by William Thompsen, a pyrotechnist, who left the Yard a few days since and enlisted in the Southern army. AST Kershaw District, with a voting population of 1000 has already in the field four full Companies of Volunteers. Three of these Companies are already upon the soil of the "old Do-

> old Kershaw! BE A majority of the New York Seventh Regiment say they did not leave their homes for the purpose of invading the soil of the Soth, or coercing its people; they simply came to defend the Capital; and because of this expression of oninion, their lovalty to Lincoln's Government is sue picioned, and it has been suggested to the President that he had better keep an eye on their movements, lest they may, in case of an attack on Washington, unite with the South, and turn their guns upon the North.

> The National Intelligencer, of the 29th. says it is understood that the force now in Wast ington is fully eighteen thousand men. The entire force to be kept in the city proper will be forty thousand men; but there will be large camps formed at convenient distances, each perhaps equally large.

Latter-Day Wailings.

All generals have exhibited 'their military ten-JOHN M. BOTTS, dolorous as the cry of the screechdencies in this way wherever they could. The owl at midnight. Poor old Borrs! he considers man endowed with the elements of military sucall gone,-gone,-gone. One last effort he will cess will be sure to seek actual service wherever make; and it comes in the shape of a letter to he can find it,-in the ordinary peace service of the Lincoln Cabinent, praying that a truce be proposed to the South until a Convention of the Northern States can be held to permit Secession, But the Intelligencer says, no,-they will not do it unless the South will meet the Lincoln Government balf way. Poor old Botts!

The Intelligencer itself stands a "Niobe in tears," with its proposition, to recognise secession, rejected, and nothing now left but to wipe its old eyes and count the gathering myrmidons of Black poor old Intelligencer!

And there are the old soldiers of 1812, of whom the Intelligencer mournfully says that they have formed a company to aid in defending the city of Washington. Weli, it has been a home of charity o them, if to no one else, and who can wonder that they should betake themselves sadly and slowly to its battlements. No one blames them oor old soldiers! Truly, it is saddening to mark the whole color-

ing of affairs in Washington. The unlucky people are leaving in crowds. Citizens comfortable vesterday are houseless to-day. Old ties are sevcred every hour. Hotels are closed where late the money-drawers clinked to the tune of hundreds per diem. The exodus of the old regime has made place for the curse and the blight of vandaiism; and even that noble structure, once the honored capital of a great Confederacy, is desecrated and disgraced to the purpose of sheltering the disty tools of an insune Power. Every thing proclaims that the last days of Washington are come. It may not fall between the clash of hostile armies. But its press and its people fool that it must give up the ghost forever with the consumnation of disunion; and they mourn as those without hope, for the Government that was .- noor

At a meeting of the citizens at Allen's, held on the 29th April, on motion Dr. O. W. ALLEN was

called to the Chair, and T. B. Chooken requested

After some discussion a number present enalled their names for the above named purpose. The Company then elected its Officers, as follows: Joseph Bolton, Captain; GEO. J. STROTH-ER. 1st Lieut.: H. B. RABORN, 2nd Licut., and

field Advertiser be requested to publish the proecclings of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the

wives to visit them with passes. We cordially invite the co-operation of the neighborhood to assist us in carrying out our Resolution, and hope that none will give their negroes passes contrary to the expressed desire of

be of any avail (only in the excepted cases) of nights, upon their own premises. The next meeting will be held at the Ridgeway Academy on Friday 10th inst., at So'clock, A. M .. and then regularly every two weeks. The whole

and all that can do so, who have not hitherto, to Published by order of the Association. JOHN HUIET, Chairman

For the Advertiser.

Resideed, That we, the undersigned, bind ourselves together as a Vigilance Committee, and we furthermore agree to sustain the action of this Committee in any measures it may adopt for the good of the community.

Resolved, That this Society be divided into Committees of five each, and that each Committee

business of importance. weeks to hear reports from the Committee and determine what course they may think proper to dispose with any case that may come before Resolved. That this Society look after the welfare of the families of the Volunteers who have

to look after all suspicious characters and bring them before this Society for trial. Resolved, That in a case of emergency the

Chair call this Society together at any time. · Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Adrertiser.

W. A. STROTHER, Chair. J. H. Godnan, See'ry.

minion." And the fourth (Cavalry,) are ready to march wherever duty calls. Well done, gullant

The National Intelligencer contains a letter from

Republican rule with constrained energy,-but there is no genuine energy in all it can say,-

old wreck!" The people of the South could lament too when hey remember "the light of other days," were it not for the treachery and wrong which have extinguished their once-strong attachment to the Jovernmental city on the old Potomac. The ghost of the Past will have gorgon terrors for those whose avarice and fanaticism have done this deed of ruin. But the South will return its gaze calmly, with some tears of sympathy it may

be, as she exclaims: " Thou can'st not say I did it; never shake Thy gory locks at me." For the Advertiser.

The Chairm n stated the object of the meeting to be to organize a Military Company composed of the old men and all those not subject to military duty, to be styled the Home Guard.

T. B. CROOKER, 3d Licut. It was then moved and carried that the Edge-

2nd Saturday of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. O. W. ALLEN, Chair'n.

T. B. Chooker, See'ry.

For the Advertiser. Mr. Epiton:-At the last meeting of the Ridgeway Vigilant Association, it was determined to fully enforce a previous Resolution of this body to the effect that we will neither give our Negroes passes, nor allow others to visit our premises of nights. This Resolution does not extend to the exclusion of any who have husbands or

th: Association. The Association is pledged that no pass shall

neighborhood is carnestly requested to attend,

At a meeting held at Coleman's X Roads, the 18th April, for the purpose of forming ourselves into a Vigilance Company, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :

report to this body before acting on any or all Resolved, That this Society meet every two

Resolved, That each community be privileged