CARRIAGE MANUFACTO RY

SMITH & JONES EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce that they are now prepared to do all work in the COACH MAKING and REPAIRING BUSINESS that may be entrusted to them, in a workmanlike manner, and with neatness and dispatch We have on hand a few CARRIAGES and superior BUGGIES, of our own manufacture, which

All kinds of REPAIRING done promptly and warranted to give satisfaction. As we sell ONLY FOR CASH, our prices are unusually reasonable. All we ask is a trial.

SMITH & JONES.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES

AND CASKETS! THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of these beautiful Rosewood finish METALLIC BURIAL CASES and CASKETS— Air-tight and indestructible-for protecting and preserving the Dead-which he will sell at but a moderate advance on original cost and transportation. Wherever introduced these Cases have the
preference over all others.
Orders promptly filled. Terms, of course,
strictly Cash.
Edgesfield Mar 13

Edgefield, Mar 13

AND LIVERY STABLES I. N. TEAGUE, EDGEFIELD, S. C

HAS leased the Whitaker Stables for the pur-pose of conducting a general SALE AND LEVERY STABLE BUSINESS. HORSES left in his charge will receive the

best attention.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES and HACKS, and good gentle HORSES, to hire whenever called for.

DROVERS will find ample accommodation at

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY

GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA & REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Of New York,—the aggregate Cash Assetts of which is NEAR THREE MILLIONS OF DOL-LARS—is prepared to take risks against loss or damage by Fire on liberal terms.

Z. W. CARWILE, Agent.

Fresh Arrivals

WE HAVE LUCE BESSIVED FROM NEW YORK A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

DRUGS, MEDICINES, FANCY ARTICLES,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT The Very Lowest Living Prices ! any other man.' Physicians' bills filled at Augusta prices.

TEAGUE & CARWILE.

Spring and Summer

GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS direct from Charleston, consisting of CALICOES,

MUSLINS, -COTTONADES, STRIPES, BROWN AND PLANTER'S LINEN, SHIRTINGS,

SHEETINGS, LONG CLOTHS. BED TICK, &can

Ladies, Misses and Men's HATS AND BONNETS : Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, Plumes,

Gloves, Veils, Hosiery, LADIES, MISSES, MEN AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, GIRTHS, SURCIN-GLES, With many other articles too tedious to mention, which will be cold at the lowest market price for CASH ONLY. B. C. BRYAN, Agent.

B. SMITH & CO.

New Store

Mt. Vintage. JUST opened at MOUNT VINTAGE, (the late residence of Mr. F. O'Coxxon,) a varied as-Dry Goods & Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, AND ALL THE USUAL ARTICLES KEPT IN COUNTRY STORES.

Goods not on our shelves will be procured TERMS REASONABLE, and a fair share of

patronage solicited.

Mt. Vintage, Dec 11 . 6m50

SPECTACLES

For Old and Young HAVE on hand a large and choice variety of SPECTACLES, including Patent Perescopic LENS and genuine Scotch PEBBLES. Also, EYE GLASSES EYE PROTECTORS, &c. Give me a call. I can suit your Eyes. D. F. McEWEN.

To the Public. D. F. McEWEN, having received a COM-PLETE ASSORMENT OF WATCH

Waich Repairing Department.

MATERIALS, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to execute, with dispatch, all work in the

Roses and dimples are buried quite Under the snow of my bosom white, And over my heart creeps a ringlet bright-A beautiful golden one. Baby is king in our humble cot,

Enthroned in our hearts sits he; And never a king had merrier lot Than baby, it seems to me. For love in his presence waiting stands, With tremulous feet and willing hands, Ready to fly as each whim commands,

Cottage and Hall.

And with wee head pillowed upon my breast,

Baby has crept to his sheltering nest,

Has gone to sleep with the sun.

Now that the day is done,

And his humble slave to be. Baby is heir to no title old,

Nowhere hoared away Are deeds of acres and heaps of gold, Which are to be his one day, But his is a heritage better than fame, The well earned wealth of an honest name, Which never has known the brand of shame-

God grant it never may. So when my household tasks are o'er, And baby, tired is he,

I sit down here in the cottage door, In the shade of a giant tree, And watch where the broad road winds away Till somebody comes through the gloomy gray, And a loving hand in my own doth lay,

And kisses baby and me. There's a rich man's mansion over the way, And through the curtains of lace I saw, in the arms of its nurse to-day.

A babe with a wee pale face. And I saw through tears, what I saw beside For not all the trappings of wealth and price The little mishappen form could hide, Nor clothe it with simple grace.

And a lady oft at the window stands, I have dreamed of those as fair; But I wonder if ever the jeweled hands The gems of affection wear.

Or the golden curls, over her brow which stray Are ever for kisses brushed away; Her husband has other loves they say, And his heart has a home elsewhere.

So I love to sit in the cottage door With baby upon my knee, And count to my heart the blessings o'er Which have gilded my life for me;

For there's many a heart which knoweth no The joys and loves of my humble lot, And would rather be queen of a simple cot, Than a lady of high degree.

THE INVESTMENT: OR THE TWO MERCHANTS.

'Can you loan me two thousand dollars to establish myself in a small retail business inquired a young man not out of his teens, of a middle-aged gentleman, who was over a pile of ledgers in the counting room of New York! one of the largest establishments in Boston. The person addressed turned toward the speaker, and regarding him for a moment with a book of surprise inquired: . What security can you give me, Mr. Stros-

'Nothing but my note,' replied the young

man promptly. 'Which I tear would be below par in the market,' replied the merchant smiling. 'Perhaps so,' the young man replied, 'but Mr. Barton, remember the boy is not the man; the time may come when Hiram Strosser's one will be as readily accepted as that of

'True, very true,' replied Mr. Barton, mildly but you know business men seldom lcan money without adequate security-otherwise they might soon be reduced to penury.'

At this romark the young man's countenance became deadly pale, and having obse-ved a silence of several moments, he inquired in a voice whose tones indicated keen disap-

poiutment: 'Then you cannot accommedate me, can

'Call upon me to morrow, and I will give you a reply,' said Mr. Barton, and the young

Mr. Barton resumed his labors at the desk, but his mind was so much upon the boy and his singular errand, that he could not pursue his task with any correctness, and after having made several sad blunders he closed the ledger, took his bat and went out upon the street. Arriving opposite the door of a and doubtles will decide many, whose misforwealthy merchant in Mill street, he entered tunes prompted them to think of emigrating,

'Good morning, Mr. Hawley,' said he, approaching the proprietor of the establishment, who was seated at his desk, counting over the profits of the weeck.

'Good morning,' replied the merchant, blandly, 'happy to see you; have a seat? Any news, how's trade?' Without noticing these interrogations, Mr.

Barton said: Young Strosser is degirous of establishing himself in a small retail business in Washington street, and called this morning to secure of me a loan of two thousand dollars for that

purpose. 'Indeed!' exclaimed Mr. Hawley, evidently surprised at this announcement; 'but you do not think of loaning that sum, do you?" 'I do not know,' replied Parton. 'Mr. Strosser is a young man of business talent and strict integrity, and will be likely to suc-

ceed in whatever he undertakes."

'Perhaps so,' said Mr. Hawley, coubtfully;
'but I am heartily tired of helping to re-establish these young, aspirants for commercial

'Have you ever suffered any from such a source?' inquired Mr. Barton, at the same time casting a roguish glauce at Mr. Hawley. 'No,' replied Mr. Hawley, 'for I never felt. nclined to make an investment of that kind.' Then there is a fine opportunity to do so. It may prove better than the stock in the As for myself, I have concluded that,

if you will advance one thousand dollars, I will contribute an equal sum.' 'Not a single farthing would I advance for such a purpose; and if you make an investment of that kind, I shall consider you very

Mr. Barton observed a silonce of several moments, and then arose to depart. 'If you do not feel disposed to share with

first introduced to the reader's attention. As page after page of his ponderous ledger was examined, his despair became deeper and deep who will allow such wretches to live among

Mr. Barton's remark.

Mr. Hennessey could not what course the troubles on the Northern frontier,) on so the failure has become general, and my creditors, panic stricken, are pressing in my paper to be eashed. The banks refuse me credit, and I have not the means to meet my liabilities. If I could pass this crisis, & Co., London, who are indebted to me in of justice falls upon the neck of some one of All styles of HAIR WORK and SOLID GOLD. lars. News of the failure has become general, will begin to rise over this darkened land. JEWELRY made to order.

TERMS CASH. No work will be allowed to in my paper to be eashed. The banks refuse me credit, and I have not the means to meet

perhaps I could rally again, but it is impossible; my creditors are importunate, and I cannot much longer keep above the tide,' re-'What is the extent of your liabilities?

'Seventy-five thousand dollars,' replied Mr. Would that sum be sufficient to relieve vou?'

'It would.' 'Then sir, you shall have it,' said Strosser,

across his troubled mind.

it my duty to come to the rescue.' At this and become furious, when treason and licensingular turn in the tide of fortune, Mr. Bar- tiousness are exposed and arraign d for trial

der the blow, and could not rally, among hundreds of moral monsters, and many milwhom was Mr. Hawley, alluded to at the commencement of this article. 'How did you manage to keep above the

one morning, several months after the events street, on his way to his place of business. 'Very easily, indeed, I assure you,' replied Mr. Barton. · Well, do tell me how?' continued Mr.

tide?' inquired Mr. Hawley of Mr. Barton,

Hawley, 'I claim to a good degree of shrewdness, but the strongest exercise of my wits did not save me; and yet, you whose liabilities are twice as heavy my own, have stood the shock, and have come off bettered by the 'The truth is, replied Mr. Barton, 'I cashed

my paper as soon as it was sent in. 'I suppose so;' said Mr. Hawley, regarding Mr. B, with a look of surprise, 'but how did you obtain the funds? As for my part I carnest sympathy and firm support of all the could not obtain a dollar credit; the banks officers of the law, not excepting the Presideserted me."

years ago,' replied Mr. Barton, smiling, 'has recently proved exceedingly profitable.'
'Investment!' echoed Mr. Hawley, 'what

'Why, do you not remember how I established young Strosser in business some ten years ago?'

'O. yes, yes,' replied Mr. Hawley, as a ray of suspicion lit up his countenance, 'but what of that?' 'He is one of the heaviest dry goods dealers in the city; and when this calamity came on, ne came forward and very generously advanced me seventy-five thousands dollars. You know I told you, on the morning I called to offer you an equal share in the stock, that it might prove better than an exestment in the

eyes were bent intently upon the ground, and drawing a deep sigh he moved on, dejected still sad, while Mr. Barton returned to his place of business with his mind elated and animated by thoughts of the singular invest-

Stick by the Old Land. We have, on several occasions, when the prospects for the people of the South were when Brazilian, Venezuelan and Mexican emthose countries, uttered our convictions that the better, and certainly the most patriotic course, was to stay at home and aid in the brought on the South. In this position we were sustained by General Hampton and oth-

er true Southerners.

We have now another evidence that we were right. The Hon. Pobert Toombs is now an exile in Havana, but Mrs. Toombs has recently visited Georgia, and says that her husband's advice to the young men of the South is, that they remain at home, as he considered the Southern States much preferable to Brazil, Mexico, or Cuba. He very truly says that their strength and energies are particularly needed at this time to rebuild the shattered fortunes of their section. This, added to the fact that their own country is just as good if not better than the countries named for making a livelihood or competency, ought

to stay at home Mr. Toombs is a wise, experienced and patriotic gentleman, and one baving the welfare of the South at heart. His words are those of wisdom, and should be heeded accordingly .- Columbia Phoenix.

Military Commissions. These monstrous appliances of despotism military commissions, have received another blow. Judge Nelson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has just rendered a decision on an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. John Fgan, of South Carolina, convicted by one of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles's drum head courts, of manslaughter, for killing a negro hoy, and sentenced for life to the Albany Penitentiary in this State. Judge Nelson has directed the discharge of the pris-oner, declaring that Mr. Sickles has no right. Nelson has directed the discharge of the prisoner, declaring that Mr. Sickles has no right or authority to overthrow the civil law in South Carolina which was ample to take cor. South Carolina, which was ample to take cog nizance of the case. Thus, this engine of tyranny totters to the ground; but why is not this man Sickles caught, caged and punished? Why should be be allowed to arrest and try men, and send them to prison illegally with impunity? Surely, there is nothing in his diotment against him.

character or antecedents to render him worthy

Is it to be ithdrawn? If character or antecedents to render him worthy of any lenity. It is here shown that he was of any lenity. It is here shown that he was guilty of overthrowing the laws and trampling upon the rights and liberty of the citizen. Why, then, should he not be taught a lesson. Why, then, should he not be taught a lesson, and made to feel that he cannot act the tyducts the public business herefour Honor and made to feel that he cannot act the tyrant without meeting a due punishment for his crime?

There have been some men executed in the South since the close of the war by these shoulder strap gentry. Whoever they are, they are guilty of murder, and no time should be lost in having them arrested and tried. be lost in having them arrested and tried.

We must make an example of some of these

Constitution of the United St s guarantees wretches, or else all our good decisions will to him not only an impartial ial (which I me in this enterprise, I shall advance the whole sum myself. Saying which, he left the store.

go for naught, Hang some one of these men who have thus set the laws at defiance, and it will do more to preserve the liberties of the come in all sincerity, we have come in all sincerity. people in the future than any and all other Ten years have passed away since the occurrence of the conversation recorded in the preceding dialogue, and Mr. Barton, pale and agitated, is standing at the same desk as when er, till at last he exclaimed:

'I am ruined—utterly ruined!'

'How so?' inquired Hiram Strosser, who entered the counting room in season to hear prove them to simply have the forms of men The last European steamer brought news without either the spirit or vigor which nator the failure of the house of Perleh, Jackson wrally belong to their race. When the axe

The Trial of Hon. Jefferson Davis. The following charge of Judge Underwood (the Monster of Judical iniquity who it is proposed shall conduct the trial of Ex-President Davis), to the Grand Jun at the session of his Court in Richmond, on the 5th, will be read with unexpressible contempt for the personal pique which it displays :

CHARGE OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD. Gentlemen of the Grand Jury :- I am hapas he stepped up to the desk and drew a check py to meet you again, and to know that you for twenty thousand dollars, 'Here, take this still live, notwithstanding the assaults that and when you reed more do not hesitate to have been made upon you. Little need be call upon me. Remember that it was from said in addition to the instructions given at you I received money to establish myself in Norfolk. Your last session has made you historical, and I trust the efforts which have But that debt was cancelled several years been made to intimidate you, and to impede ago,' replied Mr. Barton, as a ray of hope shot | the course of justice, will not render you less faithful and earnest in the discharge of your 'True,' replied Stosser, 'but the debt of public duties. We ought not to be surprised gratitude that I owe, has never been cancell- that the treasonable and licentious press of ed. and now that the scale is turned, I deem | this State and city should wines, and rage, ton fairly wept for joy.

And punishment; nor should we be surprised.

His paper was taken up as fast as it was at the enmity and desperation exhibited, when sent in, and in less than a month he had pas- we remember that this city has long been the sed the crisis, and stood perfectly safe and centre and seat of the greatest traffic in husecure; his credit increased and his business improved, while several other firms sunk under the control of the greatest traffic in husecure; his credit increased and his business improved, while several other firms sunk under the crisis, and stood perfectly safe and centre and seat of the greatest traffic in husecure; his credit increased and his business improved, while several other firms sunk under the crisis, and stood perfectly safe and centre and seat of the greatest traffic in husecure; his credit increased and his business improved, while several other firms sunk under the critical control of the greatest traffic in husecure; his credit increased and his business in the critical control of the greatest traffic in husecure; his credit increased and his business in the critical control of the critical control lions of capital, subsidizing the press, pulpit and politics of the State, rendering Richmond more infamous among men for its participation in this great crime than all the cities along the coasts of Senegambia, Upper and Lower last recorded, as he met the latter upon the Guinea, Congo, Lo n to, Angelo and Benguela combined. The wonder rather is that so many traces of kindness, humanity and christian civilization should have survived such debasing and brutalizing influences, and let us thank God and take courage that, more fortunate than the devoted cities of antiquity, we can count more than ten men who have stood

faithful among the faithless. The complaints of threatened violence and intimidation which have been forwarded to me MS., addressed the court as follows: by several of your numbers for your late heroic and patriotic action have been submitted to the highest legal and military authority of vis, propounded certain questions to the court the government, and I can assure you of the and to me, which, in the absence of Mr. refused to take my paper, and my friends even | dent, whom the treasonable now flatter and | to say, entirely prostrated by a recent severe fawn, but whom they will probably soon curse 'A little investment that I made some ten as heartily as they did two years ago. But, day proceed to reply to the questions of the gentlemen, I am glad to call your attention to a law of Congress which puts your vindica tion, as well as that of the country, into your own hands. In 1831 Congress enacted, as his client, Mr. Davis, and asks, "Is it to be you will find on page 488, IV volume of the tried? Is it to be dropped? or is it to be

statutes at large, as follows: if any person or persons shall corruptedly, or possible to do so at present, for a variety of and retired for consultation. by threats or fore, endeavour to influence, intimidate or impede any juror, witness or officer in any court of the United States in the discharge of his duty, or shall corruptedly, now, and never has been in the custody of to address the me ting. or by threats or force, obstruct or impede, or endeavour to obstruct or impede, the une administration of justice therein, every person or persons so off nding shall be liable to pros

During this announcement Mr. Hawley's ing five hundred dollars, or by ir risonment not be possible for the Attorney General, in ing and the sale of property would complete not exceeding three ing to the nature and aggravation of the of-

fence. [Approved March 2, 1833.] You will thus have it in your power to exercise a wholesome restraint upon licentious tongues and pens, and upon the press, which, as a blind leader of the blind, has been and still is one of the chief causes of past, present, i. would be nothing less than cruel at this and prospective calamity and misfortune. The murders, lusts, assassinations, violent and the unavoidable fatigues of a protracted trial. igration societies were urging the people of the South to seek to better their fortunes in any and degradation which have given this ny and degradation which have given this city-of almost unequaled natura capabilities noble work of retrieving the losses the war thing you can be able to contribute towards its reformation will, in the highet degree, be moderation and discrimination, for though a prostituted press is one of the gratest calamities, a free and virtuous press s one of the

greatest public blessings—the reatest ornament and support of public virty. Concluding, the Judge said tat in the ab sence of the regular foreman of he body, Mr. Harrison would act in that cpacity. The Grand Jury then rose and refred to their

REMARKS OF MR. RED.

Hon. William B. Read, of Philadelphia,

then addressed the court as follows: May it please your Honor, I kg to present myself, in conjunction with mysolleagues, as the counsel of Jefferson Davis, ow a prisoner of State at Fortress Monroe, an under indictment for high treason in your conor's court. We find in the records of your lower's court an indictment charging Mr. Ilvis with this high offence, and it has seemetto me due to the cause of justice, due to thi tribunal, due to the feeling of one sort or tother which may be described as crystalizing around the unfortunate man, that we shoul come at the very earliest day to this tribun and ask of your Honor, or more properly he gentlemen who represent the United Stat, the single question, What is proposed to be done with this indictment? Is it to bried? Is it (and this is a question, perna, that I have no right to ask) to be withdren, or is it to be suspended? If it is to be ried, may it ry to bring the prisoner to facene court, and to enable him, under the statutin such cases made and provided, to examine bill of injustice and

must understand us as entering nest protest. We ask a speed trial on any charge that may be brought suinst Mr. Davis here or in any other civil ibunal of the land. We may be now het representing, may it please the court, a dy man. For pect to your Honor, we have the with strong sympathies with our client, Bfessional and personal. We have come he imply to ask that question. I address it the District Attorney, I address it to you Ionor, as may be more appropriate: Whi disposition is proposed to be made with thoil of indictment against Jefferson Dawnow pending for high treason.

REPLY OF THE DISTRICT TORNEY. When Mr. Read had consied, Mr. J. T.

of Philadelphia, Thomas H. Edsall and Edwin A. Van Sickle, junior counsel for Mr.

After some other unimportant business the Court adjounrned until Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The court re-opened at 11 o'clock. A great throng of spectators already filled the seats and stood upon the floor, the public an-

nouncement of the court being in session bav-ing excited universal curiosity in the public mind to witness the spectacle, and observe the court and counsel, as well as to s e and hear whatever might be said and done in the world-absorbing business of the trial of Jelferson Davis, President of the lare Confederate States of America.

Mr. Davis' counsel-Messrs. Brady, 'Read and Brown, with the junior counsel, Mesers. Shea, Gross, Edsall and Van Sickle-were already inside the bar-Brady ranging round the enclosure like a lion, the" observed of all observers," tweaking his tufted Forrestian chin and holding conversation here and there. Read in his seat, contemplative and-deep or looking up to reply to a word from some member of the bar, and answering with a deliberate inclination of the head, which is a peculiarity with him. Brown, kid gloved and making a pendulum of his eye-glass, smiling and talking as he always does. The junior counsel were variously engaged-or entertained by the younger members of the Richmond bar.

ntered, and the Court proceeded to business. The Judge signified that the Court was ready to hear Mr. Hennessey, the District Attorney, in reply to the question by Mr. Davis' Counsel "Is Jefferson Davis to be tried, and if so, when?"

Shortly after 11 o'clock Judge Underwood

Mr. Hennessey arose, and, reading from the May it please your honor, yesterday Mr. W. domestic calamity; and, as I promised, I to

learned gentleman. That gentleman correctly says that an indictment has been found in this court against suspended?" So far as I am instructed, I Section 2. And be it further enacted, That | believe it is to be tried, but it will not be

reasons, some of which I proceed to give. In the first place, Mr. Davis, although indicted in this court for high treason, is not this court, but is held by the United States Government as a State prisoner at Fort Monroe, under an order of the President of the the meeting at length. He adverted icelingly United States, signed by the Secretary of War. | to our condition, and recounted the proceed

near the close of the session of Congress, to come here now and try this case, which, as a case of great national importance, he would In the third place, if Mr. Davis is in the delicate state of nealth suggested by Mr. Read,

very dark after the close of the war, and ungoverned passions, ending in self-conflagra- which appears to be inevitable, from the artion and self-immolation unparalled in any ray of counsel, present and prospective, engaged for his defense. Neither this court nor any of its officers have any present control over the person of its bad eminence, are the legtimate fruit Mr. Davis, and therefore, it becomes impos-of the teachings of its public pres, and anyhe will be tried; but this I assure the gentle men who represent him here, that the hou serviceable to the cause of the cuntry and of Mr. Davis comes into the custody of this humanity. But, gentlemen, let us act with court they shall have full and prompt notice when it is intended to try him, and, so for as the District Attorney and his associates arconcerned, they may be assured their clien will have a just and speedy trial, without

further "barrier, let or hindrance." This I say for the special department of the court which I represent, but what the intentions of the Government are with regard

to the disposition of Mr. Davis, I am no further instructed than I have said. I now move, may it please your Honor, that this court, as soon as the business before it is disposed of, adjourn until the first Tues day in October next. By that time I trust the heats of summer will have passed away, the weather will be cool and pleasant; and should we have the pleasure of seeing these stay law, would unquestion only revolutioniz geatlemen here again, they will be more fitted for the arduous labors which their profession certainly imposes on thom. In the meantime the "chrystalizing process" referred to by the learned gentleman yesterday will be going on, and his client will be enjoying the cobreezes of the sea at Fort Monroe instead of inhaling the heated and fetid atmosphere of a crowded court room,

REMARKS OF MR. BRADY.

James T. Brady, of New York, one of Mr. Davis' counsel, arose and said—If your Honor please, I did not expect to say one word this morning in reference to the care of Mr. Davis. but some of the suggestions contained in what my learned friend has just read make i proper for me state that if Mr. Davis be not technically subject to your Honor's jurisdiction, it is only because no copy of this ic dictment, so far as I am advised, has ever ness, that we come here prepal instantly to been served upon him, nor any list of wittry that cause; and we shall k no delay at nesses, nor any other act done of those which are required to be done by the statute. It may be true that in this technical sense he is not now, and never has been, amenable to your authority; but my brother colleague, Mr. Read, stated that Mr. Davis was not claiming the benefit of any of these want of forms, but that, on the contrary, he was here to express from his own lips, speaking through us, his ardem desire for an immediate trial. And although it may be very hot in Richmond. [laughter,] it is infinitely worse where he is; and, so far as the convenience of counsel is concerned, they care nothing for the convenience, impelied as they are by a sense of duty. From my own gaperience in the city of Richmond, whose hospitality I have enjoyed, certainly I would be happy to remain here either through the heats of summer or the

frosts of winter. We can only say that we cannot control the action of the District Attorney. We thank him for his polite response to our questions, and of course we leave the question for such action as the Government may hereafter think proper to take. REPLY AND DECISION OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

Judge Underwood, in response, said: It only remains for the court to say that the District Attorney has correctly represented the view of the Government upon this matter. The Chief Justice, who is expected to preside on the trial, has named the first Tuesday in October as the time that will be most convenient for him; and the Attorney General (Speed) has indicated that it would be utter-When Mr. Read had colled, Mr. J. T.

Hennessey, Assistant District torney, arose to reply, in the absence of H. L. H. Chandler, District Attorney of the nrt.

Mr. Hennessey could not what course

When Mr. Read had colled, Mr. J. T.

(Speed) has indicated that it would be utterly impossible for him, under the pressure of his many duties (now greatly increased by the troubles on the Northern frontier,) on so

answer to the interrogatory of the counsel to- | time be brought before the court, unless his morrow (this) morning.

Mr. J. H. Gilmer, Jr., of the Richmond case shall in the meantime be disposed of by the Government, which is altogether possible. bar, arose and read a paper containing the It is within the power of the President of the names of Messrs. George Shea, Charles Gross, United States to do what he pleases in these matters, and I presume that the counsel for Mr. Davis would probably find it for the in terest of their client to make application directly to the Government at Washington; but this court would not feel justified in denying, at this time, this application of the Chief

Justice and of the Attorney General. When this court adjourns, it will adjourn not until the next term, (which is in Novem: ber.) but until the first Tuesday in October next. As it is supposed, from the array of counsel on both sides that have been named, it will be a long trial, in which great political and constitutional questions are to be discussed and settled, probably taking two months. t would undoubtedly be much more comfor table for coupsel, as well as Mr. Davis himself, to have those months in the fall rather than in the summer, because it is in every way more constortable in Richmond at that time than now, in the heat of summer. I think the counsel is mistiken in suppo-

ble a place in summer as Richmond. When have been there in the summer I have found the sea breezes very refreshing. Mr. Brady-(to the Judge)-But very imited society, your Honor. [Laughter.] Judge Underwood-(continuing)-The so ciety is limited. However, the Government s disposed to extend every reasonable privi-

ege. And I am happy to know that the

sing that Fortress Monroe is not as comforta-

wife of the prisoner is permitted to be with him, and that his friends are permitted to v : it him. The motion of the District Attorney is therefore granted. This Court will adjourn not until November, but until the first Tueslay in October next, to meet at this place. It would be September, but September is a hot month; and, on the whole, the Chief Justice and the Attorney General prefer it should be October, when, I presume, if not

before, this case will be disposed of. The People Moving.

We learn through the Keowee Courier hat a meeting of the citizens of Fickens District was held at Pickens Court House on sale-day last, to take into consideration the "Condition of the country,-Its indebtedness, and the remedy therefor."

Gen. F. N. Garvin was called to the Chair. and R. A. Thompson, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

A Committee of Seven was, on motion, appointed to prepare business for the meeting. On motion of Maj. J. M. Adams, Gen. W. K. Fasley, one of our Representatives in the Legislature who was present, was requested

Gen. Easley, in that chaste and impressive style for which he is distinguished, addressed ings of the Legislature in enecting the Legislature should be called together, and provide some ramedy for the threatened evil. He said that debtors should be lenient, and hat creditors should proceed without delay

otherwise, for the settlement of their debts without resorting to the Courts, with their expense, for that purpose.
On motion of Col. Burnett, Rev. S. S. Gaillard was called upon to address the meeting; which he did in an appropriate

to make arrangements, by compromise of

The Committee of Seven then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion, were unanimou v

Whereas the melancholy and most unforunate result of our late belligerency has lehe people of our State in a conditio of a precedented prostration and robe; and where s, Southern property, which formed the basof Southern credit, has been rade v and rail essly toru from our possessi a, and hereby forever rendered anasailable for the povince thereof, insolvency almost a mer al with sil its direful and beart-reming serroundings, pervades our land; and whereas, the quest in of Southern indebtoduess is one of vest an most absorbing interest, frought with Bear ings and results more momentons than an collection of death, as firest-should by he late decision of the Court of Errors, on the our population, and sink on people to a denmhereus, by reason of the great secrety of money and the immense amount which would be thrown into market, property sold by Sheriffs would change owners at nominal prices, not reaching in thousands of cases the dents for which sold, and thereby blasting the hebes of both creditor and debtor; and rehereas, it is the manifest obligation and policy of our government to maintain the general welfare of the people, and its especial daty at this crisis to preseve the integrity of Southern citizenship. Therefore, be it

convened at the entless day tracticable.

Resolved, That disclaiming every feeling and principle of dictation, we nevertheless most earnestly entreat our fellow citizens throughout the State, to co-operate with us promptly in our efforts to rescue our people from the depth of degradation and utter ruin

so imminent and now impending. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to debtors the importance of proceeding at once to make arrangements with creditors to settle or arrange in some amicable way, withou suit, their indebtedness; and that we regard it the duty and obligation of creditors to be as lenient as possible, and, if in their power enable our citizens to discharge their indebtedness and retain their position as citizens.

rier," and that the papers of the State be requested to copy.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare and forward to His Excellency the Governor, a copy of our proceedings.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this

meeting be published in the "Keowee Cou-

TIRED OF PROCLAMATIONS .- The Shelbyville Union is growing weary of the President's

proelamations. It remarks: It is said that the President is preparing another "peace" proclamation. We are get-ting tired of the "proclamation" business, and unless the President stops it, his reputation will suffer, as did a certain Major General John Pope's up in Virginia some years ago. If the President really intends to restore civil law, let him do so, in so many words and are thrown by the Chinese Government in then stop. If he does not so intend we can see no use in talking about it. When he issues his proclamation let it be in plain English, and susceptible of but one construction.

The Radicals are frank as to their policy, and there is no chance to misunderstand what they mean. In this respect the President sending them abroad against their will. might well imitate them. In times like these, rulers should be as frank as they are

Never Give Up.

Never give up! it is wiser and better' Always to hope than once to despair;

Fling off, the load of Doubt's cankering fetter, And break the spell of tyrannical care: Nover give up! or the burthen may sink you-Providence kindly has mingled the cup, And in all trials or troubles bethink you.

The watto word of life must be, Never give up! Never give up! there are chances and changes Heiping the hopeful a hundred to one, And, through the chaos, High Wiedom arranges; .

Ever success-if you'll only hope on : Never give up ! for the wisest is boldest, Knowing that Providence mingles the cup And of all maxims the best, as the oldest, Is the true watchword of Never give up.

Never give up! though the grape-shot may rattle Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst, Stand like a rock, and the storm or the battle Little shall harm you, though doing their wors

Naver give up if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup, And the best counsel, in all your distresses, Is the stout watchword of Never give up.

Memorial Day in Richmond.

The Editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) Demorat, noticing the floral decoration by the laties of Richmond, on the 31st uff. of the six thousand graves of the gallant Confederate dead buried in that city, comments as

follows on the event: How touchingly beautiful must have been he sight of thirty thousand southern women and children in Richmond strewing the graves of their fallen dead on Memorial Day! Truly it is sweet for one's country to die, when the hand of beauty, the tear of sorrow are the sweets of the floral kingdom and brought to the last resting places of the loved who died in defence of their land, their loved ones and their liberties.

The women may weep-The mothers may pray— The heroes may sleep There cometh a day,

when history will do full justice to those who went forth to do or to die for their country, North or South.

Who is there with a heart in him that would not rather be a dead soldier in that sacred cemetery, watched by beauty, covered with tear-wet flowers, and shrined in memory as they are by those who admire bravery, than to be one of our nor hern vandelic generals like Butler, Bants, Curtis, Washburn, Prentiss, Schurz, Burnside, Hurlburt and others of that class of patrio's who fought for spoils and not for principles, and who were most active when the enemy were in

h ir rear?

There is not a soldier grave in all the South filled with him who wore the faded gray, but is before God and the true world more of a man and a patriot than the political tool of tyranny who used his official position to win wealth instead of honor, and whose most successful warfare was carried on against who will strew flowers over the grave of thief with roses, perfume the air over the grave of mule loving Curtis or piano loving Prentiss? Who will shed tears over the graves of hun-ireds of northern officers, who robbed, burned and pillaged the homes of innocent parties? Angels may weep over their sins, but mortals never will over their virtues! And who will men over the graves of the tyranis, cown ds ad tools of tyrants who went about the co-ne ry mabbing men for an opinion, imprisor ng men for their belief, and beating their bracks out with clubs for not shouting a lie in place of teranny, cowardice, wrong and neurpain ?? God bless the good women of our land; he they North or South. God bless those woo are true to themselves, and who honor the heart which alone makes woman lovely. Wo ea of the North, as you read of the sorrow those of your nex of the South, those you we been taught to hate, those who have if en beyond their strength, as you read their love for those who fought for them, t your hearts warm and soften for the o the next warm and sorten for the ob-he never wronged you. As you sit down to reasyour jewelled fugers over planes, herps of guitars, if these instruments be the ones ur sons or husbands stole from southern mes and sent North, as trophies of their avery (!), let your fingers dra 7 forth as east one strain of sadness and sorrowful melly in remembrance of the ones your suden usical instruments rightfully belong to. nd is your eyes rest on rings, pine and ther jewelry stolen from southern women, to our hearts go down to the laud of colors no graves, and ruined homes, and see from whence came these mementoes you so glav

And when you sweeten your tea from silver ings, or sip it from silver spoons sent to you rom southern homes, think for one momen of the bitter tears shed on Memorial D v by the ones whose initials are on those things, or were on before you had them made over to

hide the ugly marks. Thank God, the vandals who disgraced the name of American soldiers, and who plutidered defenseless southern homes under tho sauction of Lincoln and Stanton, had not the power to beat it back, the God-given right to shed tears, and to hold sacred in memory the nes who were to them dear and worthy. They have lost their homes—they have lost their loved ones-they have taken the rose and the magnolia to deck the graves of their loved ones—they have pillowed their heads on tear-wet graves, and given us renewed faith in the purity and goodness of woma. And then was it not kind in our gor rament to send but two regiments of treers to guard against any "rebellion" on the part of these thirty thousand weeping women and

children? We do not know whether they

were colored or not, but it seems they were

CHINA AND THE COOLIE TRADE.-A convention has been entered into at Pekin between the British and French Ministers and the Chinese Government, whereby it will new be permitted, under certain restraint and regulations, for any person residing in one of the open ports of Chiva to obtain from his consul. license to open a coolie emigration ofil .. Previous to granting a license the consul w 1 have to assure himself of the solvency and respectability of the applicant, but when the icense has been granted it cannot be withdrawn except upon sufficient grounds, and t en only with the consent of the consul. The Chinese employed by the emigration agent to find him emigrants will be provided with a special license, and will be alone responsible for any actions he may commit in contravention of the laws of the Empire. Rules are laid down to secure the Chinese coolie from ill treatment, or from the chance of not being able return to his country. No obstacles the way of their subjects emberking for foreign countries of their own free will; but any attempt to induce them to do so other ise

NEGRO MUTINEERS .- The Fifty-seventthree iment negro troops mutined lately at Fort.
Smith Arkansas, and refused to start for New Mexico. They were surrounded and disarm-man is in the wrong until she cries—and then ed by the Third (white) cavalry, and sixty of the rugleavers put under guard for trial.