J. L. ADDISON. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICI-TOR IN EQUITY, EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.,

. M. L. BONHAM, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in

Equity, EDGEFIELD, S. C. Office formerly occupied by EMMET SEIBELS,

Professional Card. H. W. ADDISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR IN EQUITY for Edgeeld and adjacent Districts. Edgefield, S. C., May 22

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. PARKER respectfully announces that he is well prepared to execute in the best manner and promptly all work in the business, -and at greatly reduced figures.

Having acquainted himself with the late inestimable improvements in the profession, and secured a full stock of materials, &c., he warrants good and satisfactory work to all who may desire Edgefield, S. C., Aug. 1,

Dentristy.

DR. J. B. COURTNEY respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally that he is prepared to do til work in the DENTAL LINE, in the best manner, and on short notice. He will wait on parties at their residence when requested to do so. Letters ad-dressed him at Edgesield C. H., or at Graniteville, will receive prompt attention.
May 22 31m2

For Sheriff.

The Friends of Capt. A. P. WEST respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff of Elgefield at the next election.

We have been withorized by the Friends of Capt. H. BOULWARE to announce him a Candidate for Sheriff of Edgefield District at the

For Tax Collector. The Many Friends of D. A. J. BELL, Esq. respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

For Tax Collector. THE many Friends of Capt. JAMES MITCH-ELL respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR at the next election. SALUDA.

We have been authorized by the many friends of Capt. L. YANCEY DEAN to announce him a Candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District at the next election.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

SESSION FILMS

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce that they are now prepared to do all work in the COACH MAKING and REPAIRING BUSI-NESS that may be entrusted to them, in a work manlike manner, and with neatness and dispatch. We have on hand a few CARRIAGES and superior BUGGIES, of our own manufacture, which will sell low. 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 assort-ment 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 molerate advance on original cost and transporta-tion. Wherever introduced these Cases have the

proference overfall others.

Orders promptly filled. Terms, of course,
J. M. WITT. tf II

I. N. TEAGUE, EDGEFIELD, S. C

AS leased the Whitaker Stables for the pur-possoof conducting a general SALE, AND LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS. HORSES left in his charge will receive the

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

ny Stables.

Terms reasonable.

Feb 14

SPECTACLES

For Old and Young I HAVE on hand a large and choice variety of LENS and genuine Scotch PEBBLES. Also, ENE QLASSES, EYE PROTECTORS, &c. Give me a call. I can suit your Eyes.

D. F. McEWEN.

A Handsome Residence. attached, at Curryton, 10 mi'es from Angusta. A very desirable location for a physician or other. There are nine rooms in the House, well finished.—Good out buildings attached. One wishing more land can purchase it, as there

is a large body of fand around it for sale.

For further information address
Mrs. S. A. ROPER,

Edgefield, S. C.

Aug 1 512

No Excuse Now! POR I have NEW CASTINGS on my MILLS, from bottom to top, New Smut Machine and New Bolting Cloth. Therefore, breaking Own has played out, and as to the Flour I make, ask cottage. Let us, without an intrusion, take and accompanied his sister and Miss Brendan the family horse of the "late lamented," otherwise Abe Lincoln was sold at public those that have had Wheat ground lately at my a peep within. There, seated in the midst of those that have had Wheat ground lately at my Mills, and there will be no use in my saying any R. T PARKS. thing about it.

Public Notice,
THE Undersigned will continue to RUN
WAGONS from Edgefield to Augusta;
from one to three temps twice a week if desired.

Some days ago Mr. John F. Wilkins, a teacher of music in the city of Norfolk, was arrested by order of a Major Stanhope, and sent prisoner to Richmond, for having allowed his little daughter to recite, at a juvenile concert, a poem called the "Conquered Banner," another child slowly furled up a small flag of the Confederate pattern. Mr. Wilkins was at once released by Major-General Terry, and at the request of several readers we re-produce this literary gem which caused his

Our Conquered Banner.

DY MOINA. [The Rev. A. J. Ryan, Catholic Priest of Knox ville, Diocese of Nashville, Tenn.]. Furl that banner, for 'tis weary;

Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary ; ____ Furl it, fold it, it is best; For there's not a man to wave it. And there's not a sword to save it, And there's not one left to lave it In the blood which heroes gave it: And its foes now scorn and brave it;

Take that banner down, 'tis tattered ! Broken is its staff and shattered! And the valiant hosts are scattered, Over whom it floated high. Oh ! 'tis hard for us to fold it-Hard to think there's none to hold it;

Furl it, hide it-let it rest.

Hard that those who once unrolled it Now must furl it with a sigh. Furl that Banner-furl it sadly-

Once ten thousands hailed it gladly, And ten thousands wildly, madly, Swore it should forever wave-Swore that foeman's sword would never Hearts like theirs entwined dissever. Till that flag should float forever O'er their freedom or their grave!

Furl it! for the hands that grasped it, And the hearts that fondly clasped it, Cold and dead are lying low : And that banner-it is trailing ! While around it sounds the wailing Of its people in their woe.

For, though conquered, they adore it! Love the cold dead hands that bore it! Weep for those who fell before it! Pardon those who trailed and tore it! But, oh! wildly they deplore it Now who furl and fold it so.

Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory, And 'twill live in song and story, Though its folds are in the dust; For its name on brightest pages, Penned by poets and by sages, Shall go sounding down the ages-Furl its folds though now we must.

Furl that banner! true 'tis gory

Furl that banner, softly, slowly, Treat it gently-it is holy-For it droops above the dead. Touch it not, unfold it never, Let it droop there furled forever, For its people's hopes are dead

A Reply to the Conquered Banner.

BY SIR HENRY HOUGHTON BART.

At the request of many readers we re-produce the following:

"Gallant nation; foiled by numbers. Say not that your hopes are fled, Keep that glorious flag, that slumbers, One day, to avenge your dead. Keep it, widowed, sonless mothers,

Keep it, sisters, mourning brothers, Furl it with an iron will, Furl it now, but keep it still; Think not that its work is done. Keep it, till your children toke it,

Once again to hail and make it, All their sires, have bled and fought for, All their noble hearts have sought for, Bled and fought for all alone, All alone! aye, shame the story,

Millions here deplore the stain, Shame alas! for England's glory, Freedom called, and called in vain. Furl that banner, sadly, slowly,

Treat it gently, for 'tis boly, Till that day-yes furl it sadly, Then once more unfurl it gladly ! Conquered Banner, keep it still!"

KATE DOUGLASS.

CHAPTER I. -

"She walks in beauty, like the night, Of cloudless climes and starry skies, And all that's good, and best, and bright, Meets in her aspect and her eyes."

Well might this have been said of Kate Douglass, for a more bewitching beauty was seldom if ever seen. Her coes were of the darkest hazel hue, whose every varying oxpression wore the impress of her soul. Her hair of the jettiest black, she wore it simply parted over her forehead, and tastefully arranged, displaying the finely moulded features

to the best advantage.

She was a tall, splendid figure, and moved with a queenly grace. She was the last of the noble and wealthy family of Douglasses, and the immense estates belonging to the DROVERS will find ample accommodation at different branches of the family were concentrated in her. At the time when our history commences she was but eighteen, had just completed her extensive education, and was one of the most accomplished ladies in London. As the sole heir of a wealthy family, she was had for many months. the most brilliant star in the large circle in which she moved, and as such was courted and flattered by all. But not the ardent vows and vehement expressions of her wealthy suitors could win the heart of our fair heroine -she, too, well knew that her wealth was

the greatest attraction, and deprived of that, she would be deprived of their adorations. Kate Douglass possessed, besides her many attractions, a heart of uncommon loveliness, TITH EIGHT OR TEN ACRES LAND and virtues of the rarest quality. Her warm piness which a child raised in the city knows little of, and where she would be loved for herself alone.

CHAPTER II.

But come with me, gentle reader, to the retired village of N—, about one hundred ration would be too much for the feeble state under such circu miles from London. Just in the outskirts of of Lucy's halth, and determined to spend to the invaders? a youthful group of happy faces, is a young lady whose face I think is somewhat familiar. Yes, this is Kate Douglass; when we last saw her, she was the belle of the highest circle in London, admired and flattered by all. She carried her determination into effect, and sought happiness in training the minds of a

this best of Heaven's gifts, by the deception | imagination. of some heartless fortune hunter, that she dcnatural gifts and graces of character to attract and secure the affections of one who

was destined to become her future husband.

Her praises, and the recounting of her theme of her loving and beloved pupils.

CHAPTER III.

In a splendid mansion in London, in a richly furnished apartment, sat a brother and sister, clad in the deepest mourning. Near them lay an open book, from which the young gentleman had been reading to his little sia ter, but seeing the tears stearing down her pale cheek, he had stopped reading to cheer her lonely heart with such words of tenderness and love as can only be spoken by an older brother to an only and orphan sister. Though few were the years that had passed over the heads of these young people, yet their path through life had been one of sorrow and bereavement. Scarcely had they followed to the graye one endeared parent when they were called upon to perform the same sad office for the other, which had left them alone in the world.

Edward Lee had all the advantages of the est education which England could afford. He possessed all the noble qualities which make a gentleman both in heart and mind. All the finer sensibilities of his nature had been guarded and cherished by an ever watchful and affectionate mother, and when deprived of her guidance, he could not forget her kind counsels; they made a lasting impression on his memory. Such was the character of one in whose sole guidance was left his sister Lucy, now nine years old; and though surrounded by all that heart could wish, with respect to wealth and luxury, he still longed for one more capable than himself of instructing her young and tender mind. He did not wish her to be reared amidst all the temptations of a city life, as he too well knew the effect it would have upon her simple heart. He had heard of a school in the village of N—, not far distant from London, and it was spoken of in the highest terms, he thought that would be a suitable place for his sister, where she might have the dvantages not only of pursuing her studies, but of regaining her health which had been so much weakened by such trying circumstances. But leaving them to make all neces sary preparation, we will change the scene.

CHAPTER IV.

The arrival of a new scholar is always a theme of excitement, but especially would it be in such a school as the one of which we have spoken before.

Miss Brendan, or, in other words, Miss Kate Douglass, had finished her daily routine of school duties, and retired to her own room for the purpose of reading and spending a few hours alone. Her title hand of girls were playing on the lawn, when their attention was attracted by a large travelling car the true history of the lovely order of air. Lee; and the numerous balls and soirces were playing on the lawn, when their attention was attracted by a large travelling car Time passed rapidly away, when one eventure of the lovely order of air. riage which was coming up the avenue.

Miss Brendan had scarcely become interested in her book, when a bright eyed little girl, the pet of the circle, opened the door,

"Oh! Miss Kate, there is a traveling carriage before the door, containing a gentleman and little girl, both dressed in deep mourning. Oh! don't you think she is a new girl? But, perhaps, her mother is dead. Poor little creature. If she is, you will be a mother to her; won't you, Miss Kate? You are so kind laughing as sha only could laugh, said: and good to every one." One of Kate's sweetest smiles wreathed

her face, as she imprinted a kiss on the glowing cheek of the little pet, and sent her down stairs, where she soon followed, with her usual grace and dexterity of manners.

After the usual preliminaries, she consented to take the little Lucy as one of her pupils. Mr. Lee, charmed with Miss Brendan's manners, was satisfied that with her his little sister would find a friend, and be happily situated in her little circle, and bidding her good night, he promised to call soon again. When Mr. Lee left his sister, he thought that he had never seen a more bewitching | Evening Mail. face, combined with so much dignity of manners, as that presented by Miss Brendan.

She could not have been reared in this place alone fit her for a higher station in life than that of a schoolmistress in so secluded a spot as this, thought he to himself.

charms in such seclusion. The image of Miss Brendan could not be effaced from his mind; most of his school: and even, when sleep visited his pillow, her boat brought smiles to her face again; and, those around her, she soon became one of the | State?" and her cheeks wore a richer bue than they

Miss Brendan advised Lucy to rise early in the morning and take a walk, as she thought the fresh morning air would be beneficial to

the village you will see, balf hidden by the several weeks in the village. He became, foliage which surrounds it, a beautiful white therefore, a frequent visitor at the cottage, sions on horseback through the blooming

A contract of the company of the contract

isfied with true love. "Love is our beings our readers are doubtless familiar with such end and aim." So fearful was Kate of losing scenes, we will pass this over, leaving it to the

Suffice it to say, that Kate was happy to cided to lay aside all the advantages of for- find one who would love her for herself alone, tune and affluence, and depend alone on her and she determined to allow Mr. Lee to remain in ignorance of her real station in life. Before his return to the city, it was arranged that their marriage should take place Under a disfigured name, attired in the the following spring at the white cottage, simple dress suited to her situation—which where they had just known each other. Kate cannot, however, cenceal the surpsssing beau- informed her pupils that this was to be her ty and loveliness-she has won-the nearts of last session, as she intended to make a change all who knew her by her amiability and gen- in her course of living at the end of that time. They were all very much distressed at this intelligence. But she soon brought the smiles many and generous acts, is the unremitting to their faces again, by promising to visit theme of her loving and beloved pupils. ded giving a party at the cottage at the close

Little Lucy was almost beside herself with joy when she became acquainted with the fact that her dear Miss Kate was soon to be her own sister.

CHAPTER V

Winter passed away without any material change to the inhabitants of the cottage, but they all looked forward with anxious hearts

to spring. At length the close of the scason drew near, and the girls eagerly anticipated the long promised party. Their relations were arriving from all parts of the country to take them.home; and they, too, were to share in

the festivities of the occasion. The eventful evening came, and Miss Brendan, taking several of the largest girls to her own room, dressed them all alike in white suited to the scene in which they were to act as bridesmaids. She, too, was dressed in the greatest simplicity; but in addition, a snowy veil fell in graceful folds, over her beautiful shoulders. The girls were all curious enough to know what was to be done, but Kate looked very wise and said nothing. Little Lucy could with difficulty keep the secret with which she had been entrusted, until they proceeded down stairs, where they were met by Mr. Lee and several gentlemen, who had accompanied him from the city, who, taking Miss Kate, and leaving the gentlemen to se lect a lady from the group of astonished girls, entered the parlor, where a minister was waiting to perform the ceremony, and before the amazed company half understood the joke, Miss Kate was Mrs. Lee. Again we will let the curtain fall, as it would not be very pleasant to see the parting of Kate with her scholars.

CHAPTER VI.

Come with us now to the same house in London where first introduced Mr. Lee and

his sister. The house of mourning is now turned into the house of rejoicing—the splendid saloons are brilliantly i luminated, and the wealth and beauty of the city are collected there. But the brightest of the gay throng is Kate. Though her lovely face seemed somewhat familiar to some, yet none dreamed of her being the beautiful Kate Douglass whose presence had added such charms to their society and whose strange absence had been so unaccountable. All were anxious to know the true history of the lovely bride of Mr. Lee; and the numerous balls and soirces

ning, in the third week of their married life, Mrs. Lee asked her husband's company in a ride to visit the Douglass Park. The evening was a beautiful one, and Mr. Lee enter-tained his wife, and the joyous little Lucy with an account of the sudden and strange desertion of the beautiful heiress of the immense estate. He had scarcely finished, when they arrived at the splendid mansion, and "And how would you like to see this same

heiress, Mr. Lee ?" "Extremely, but I had not heard of her

return-" "She is here to my certain knowledge," said Kate; and making a polite courtesy to Mr. Lee, said, "Allow me to introduce you to Miss Douglass now Mrs. Lee. You have brought me to your city home, permit me now to present you mine.'

Before Mr. Lee cor ! reply. Kale continued: Douglass : 1 Miss Brendan, and anticipate a happly con sion as Mrs. Lee."-Saturday

Fidelity to One's State.

In a letter to the New York Evening Post, so far from the world. Her beauty and grace Montgomery Blair relates the following. The preliminary remarks show that he is still ignorant of the true character of the secession movement in its commencement; but It is a pity that one so well fitted to grace his letter manifests a common sense and a the highest circles in society should waste her practical philosophy as to the nature of the issue afterwards, that we look for in vain in

* * But when the war came, in spite graceful form still hovered near him. But to of all appeals to sober-minded patriots to return to little Lucy. When her brother left stay its fury, when the thunder of cannon her, a feeling of her, loneliness so overcome had begun, what could the lovers of peace i.. her that she could not restrain her tears. either section do but submit to the forces Kate, thinking it best to allow her to give with which they were surrounded, in the full vent to her feelings, left her alone for a States to which they belonged? Gen. Lee few moments, and then returning, with her said to my father, when sounded by him, at usual kindness, told her not to feel lonely, as the request of President Lincoln, about taking she would find a friend in her, and loving the command of our army against the rebelcompanions in her pupils. She soon became lion, then hanging upon the decision of the calm, and taking the hand of her teacher, ac Virginia Convention: "Mr. Blair, I look upon companied by the pupils, they went to a lake secession as anarchy. If I owned the four near the house, where a delightful sail in the millions of slaves in the South, I would sacrifice them all to the Union; but how can I as if catching the infection of happiness from draw my sword upon Virginia, my native He could not determine then ; said merriest of the party; and when they re he would consult with his friend, Gen. Scott, turned to the house, her eye sparkled brighter, and went on the same day to Richmond, probably to arbitrate difficulties, and we see the result. It is hard for a noble mind to tear itself from home, kindred, friends and native soil, and go into opposite ranks to crush

them all. her, promising to be her companion; and, in . This was the case of Stephens as well as compliance with her promise she tapped light-ly at the door of her little charge, and before ted soul in the South. * * As the the sun had shed its first bright rays upon the South grew weaker and began to stagger earth, they were prepared for their walk; under the heavy blows of the gigantic North Lucy enjoyed it very much, as everything was all her brave spirits rallied to a man in her new to her. They had not gone far when they met Mr. Lee. Lucy was delighted to see her brother, and in compliance who Miss Brendan's polite invitation, he accompanied women and children, to be protected and fed them to the cot age and breakfasted with by their superior strength, they would not them. Kate presided at the table with so much ease and cordiality of manners, that through the shrinking South, but fled with she completely won the admiration of Mr. the panic stricken families and gave them aid Lee, and he thought how happy it would make him to raise her to her true sphere insociety.

Mr. Lee was fearful that the pain of sepa
white man have proved himself a recreant, if, ration would be too much for the feeble state under such circumstances, he had gone over names.

LINCOLN'S "OLD Hoss."-On the 22d ult, country, being every day more entangled in by the crowd for the equine of the dead-andthe net spread for him by Cupid. But their bappiness could not stay the reality of time; calculated to make a good thing out of public 2. That each soldier present desirous of bearing Mr. Lee corn baren to reality of time; and Mr. Lee soon began to realize that the sympathy with the "animile," bid it in for time was rapidly approaching when he must 365. This little incident illustrates the estireturn to the city, and not until then was he mation in which the defunct Abraham is now aware that the presence of Miss Kate was es- held by his admirers. Two days after his from one to three teams twice a week if desired,—
and using or carry freight at 75 cts. per hundred,
payable on July 18 ct death, any Lincoln mourner would have given

Anderson Soldier's Aid Association. "An immense meeting of the Soldiers of the late Confederate States, of Anderson District, assembled at Anderson C. H., according to previous notice, on the 18th Aug., and pro ceeded to business by calling Lieut. Jas. A. Hoyt to the Chair, and the appointment of Messrs. W. W. Humphries and Jno. B. Moore

Lieut. Hoyt, upon taking the Chair, explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate and well-timed remarks.

A resolution was then adopted for the ap pointment of a Committee of twelve to prepare business for the meeting. The Chair made the appointments, and the Committee It having been ascertained that Gen. Wade

Hampton was in the village, upon motion, a Committee of three consisting of Maj. Jno. B. Moore, Col. Sam. Pickens and D. K Breazeale were appointed to wait upon and invite him to attend and participate in the

After an absence of a few moments, the Committee returned, escorting the General, who was received with enthusiastic applause. The Chairman having introduced him to the assembly, before taking his seat, Gen. Hampton delivered a most appropriate and beautiful speech. He said :

Brother Soldiers of Anderson : I deem my elf fortunate that accident has given me the pleasure of meeting with you to-day, and of participating in the laudable objects contemplated by your meeting; and that pleasure is reatly enhanced by seeing around me many of the brave men whom it was my good for une to command during the war. These mountain regions gave to the armies of the South some of our best soldiers, and it is due o them that I should declare, what I do here with infinite gratification, that I had in my ranks none better, braver or more devoted than the men of this and the adjoining Dis tricts. In your presence I desire to tender to them my heartfelt thanks for their conduct as soldiers. They have the proud consciousness of having performed their duty to the State, and this will be some compensation to them for the result of the war. And, brother soldiers, whilst we acquiesce in the result, let us not admit that the cause of it was unjustifiable or wrong. I accept the terms upon which we laid down our arms, in good faith, and it is our duty to observe these terms faithfully; but whilst I do this, I shall never say hat we had not right on our side-I shall never hold my State as guilty or her sons as traitors. The cause is not to be judged by success or failure. Success does not inevitably make right or truth or justice, nor does failure always imply cvil, wrong or falsehood. If the justice of a cause always insures success, Poland, Hungary and Ireland would not now groan under the heel of the oppressor, nor would the South be reduced to the sad condition in which she finds herself to-day. But sad as is the condition of our beloved land, we must not forsake it. She has need of ail your duty to stand by your State. Her colors are nailed to the mast, and let us stand or fall with her. Give her all the aid you

by the war, and to endeavor to raise our prostrate and bleeding country. We may not be able to do much towards alleviating the suffering and sorrows of our people, but we can at least take our share of then, and thus lighen the general burden by distributing it amongst us all. To the accomplishment of these objects-the highest that patriotismcan inspire-I invoke your carnest co-operation. It will require all your energy, all your strength, all your eadurance, to restore

hope to our people or vitality to our State. We can expect nothing from the Govern ment of the United States, whatever party may be in power. The Convention at Phila delphia-where the North and South, burying the past, were to re-establish liberty, equality, fraternity-has declared the plat is a settled principle, that in construing a form upon which the conservatives propose Constitution or law, words shall be under-to enter the next canvass. In the declaration stood in their ordinary acceptation. Has the of principles which compose that platform, I see it announced that the brave soldiers and sailors who suppressed the rebellion are en-"I have had my day of happiness as Miss titled to the tLanks of the nation; that the debt incurred in that holy crusade is to be sacred, and that all Confederate debts are South-men with empty sleeves or on crutches such as are seen around mo now-are to be branded as outlaws, rebels and traitors. No fostering hand of a paternal Government soothes or eares for their widows and or-

The country and the government for which they fought, like their liopes, are dead, and they are thrown on the cold charity of the world. It is our duty to open our hearts and our hands to our brave disabled soldiers, and care for the families of those who fell in our defense. Whatever nfay have been the result of the cause in which they fell, remember that they died for us, fighting, as they hon estly believed, to make us free. They offered up their lives a willing sacrifice for their country, and shame upon the man who would not help those who have lost their all in our behalf. I shall never turn my back upon any brave soldier, who stood by his banner to the last, though that glorious banner may be for-

ever furled; though now "There's not a man to wave it, And there's not a soul to save it. And there's not one le't to lave it In the blood which heroes gave it," Tis true that we have but little left to us: that we are impoverished; but we can at

least share our pittance with those who have · To record the names of those who fought for us; to perpetuate the history of the gallant troops given by our State to the common cause; to extend aid to those who are disabled, and to those whose protectors fell in posed Association. I wish you God-speed in not also enact that they be held every two or this good work. I congratulate myself that three years?

Another reason for ching the Convention, holy objects, and I pray that God may bless is to reduce the number and salaries of public have extended to me, and for the kindness

with which you have received me. - Upon the conclusion of this speech, present, who had served in the Confederate States armies from Anderson District, were requested to enroll their names, rank, Com. and Regt., with the Secretary. More than two

The committee appointed to prepare business, through their chairman, submitted the following resolutions, 1. Resolved, That it is the sense of this

meeting that we organize ourselves forthwith into a permanent society to be known by the name of the "Anderson Soldiers Aid Assocoming a member of the Association be requested to enroll his name and rank, with

the company and regt. to which he belonged.

3. That we elect at once after enrollment, the officers of this Association for the ensuing year, to consist of one President, five vice-Presidents, one Seerclary and one Treasurer. 4. That all soldiers, who have been unable in a fit of anger, set the house on fire, which was pecting. Young gentlemen need have no fears as to attend this meeting, he requested to enroll entirely destroyed, an infant perishing in the regards the ladies in this section—they are all their names as opportunity offers.

Marine States

5. That a committee of seven be appointed by this meeting, to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of this Associaion, to report at some future meeting. Col. Wilkes in support of the resolutions and the object of the meeting, delivered a

most characteristic eloquent speech. Upon motion, the Resolutions were then

The following gentlemen were then elected ermanent Officers of the Association, viz: For President-Gen. Ellison Capers. For Vice Presidents-Col. Samuel Pickens Col. W. D. Wilkes, Lt. J. A. Gray, Col. F.

E. Harrison, Dr. T. A. Evans. For Treasurer-Col. J. N. Brown. For Secretary-Lt. J. A. Hoyt. The following Resolution was next offered and adopted:

Resolved, That Captains, of the different ompanies from Anderson District, be rejuested to furnish the secretary with a complete Roll of their companies from the begin

upon motion, it was ordered that when this meeting adjourn, it stand adjourned to meet on Tuesday after the second Monday in October next.

Upon motion, the meeting then adjourned.

From the Southern Enterprise. Messrs. Editors :- There is no doubt that a large majority of our people—a majority ap-proaching unanimity—desire the adoption of some measure for the relief of those in debt-If something is not done, there will, inevitably, result a wide-spread ruin and suffering, such as no people have ever been subjected to. It is absurd to apply general maxims. just, and right in ordinary times, to such a universal and crushing convulsion as that which has passed over our country. The peo ple of the South, of all classes and interests were in favor of secession. It is, therefore only just and fair, that all should suffer in the lisastrous consequences of failure, and not that the debtor class should be sacrificed, and the creditor class benefitted. If the collection of debts is enforced, the creditor, will ourchase twenty times as much property, (i nis debtor has it.) as he could have done be fore the war. A man worth lifty thousand dollars, twenty thousand of it real estate, and owing two thousand, his lands will not pay his debt. But, as I have said, our people are nearly unanimous that something must be done, if practicable. What can be done? A present and effectual measure will be for the

be held for two years; make all cases of tort indictable, with power to avoid restitution or indemnity. A more radical and better course, would be to call a Convention; let that Convention scale all debts contracted before the close of the war-say one half or three fourths. These debts were based mainly on negro property that has been swept away, and the value o the lands impaired, together to at least three her sons. You know that in years that are fourths. The property of the State was just passed, you regarded it as your highest worth, at the beginning, of the war, five hundry to stand by your colors. So now it is dred millions. It is not now worth one hundred dred millions. It is not now worth one hundred millions. Has a Convention power to do this? The Convention has done this very thing, as to all debts contracted during the war. Why may not the same thing be done as to all debts? Let the distinction be pointed can, and if she sinks, at least let us go down | war. For these reasons, I have discouraged em- out. It was as much "impairing" the obliigration. I believe it is our highest duty to gation of contracts in the one case as in the peace; to help the widows and or pounds more other. The words used in the Constitution, peace; to help the widows and or pounds more of the obligation of contracts."

egislature to enact that no Court, for the

trial of cases arising out of contracts, shall

The words used in our State Constitution are, "The Legislature shall pass no law im pairing the obligation of contracts," a It is clear that there is nothing in our State Constitution to restrain a Convention. It might well have been considered that it would not have been safe to trust such a power in the aands of a State Legislature to be exercised as a matter of ordinary legislation, but that it did abide in the people in their original elementary character. The words of the Con-stitution of the United States are: "No State shall pass any law impairing," &c. " Is the act of a Convention a law? Has it ever been so called? The terms used as to acts of a Con vention are "ordinance," " constitution." It term " law" ever been applied to the act of a Convention? The Convention, which is the people assembled in council, can do anything. It did the most important act which a people can do-changed the Government. It could have established a monarchy or abrogated null and void. We pension the men who one and all of our inst tutions, as it did abroforged our fetters; but the soldiers of the gate the most important of them. If it could deprive one man of his negroes, why not de prive another of the debts due him? The thereby impaired the ability of debtors to pay their liabilities. Has a Convention not, thereore, the power to reduce commensurately those liabilities? Mr. Lincoln's proclamation he so thought himself, and expressed the opinion that the proclamation would be declared void and ineffectual. The Convention therefore impaired the ability of debtors to pay, and a Convention has the right, and it is

right, to reduce those liabilities. It has been decided that a public officer elected for life, holds his office under a con-tract with the State, and therefore that contract cannot be violated or impaired by an contract in this case, why not in other cases? But a Convention of the people is not a State. If ten thousand men, assembled on a desert island, were living in a state of nature, without a Constitution, laws or government of any kind, would they constitute a State? The people of a Territory are not called a State: out they are the elements out of which a State may be formed.

In conclusion: If these views are correct. such an ordinance would not be the act of a State, and therefore not forbidden. . It would the President declaring the termination of the not be a law, and therefore not forbidden. The State Legislature may provide that the the war, are the noble purposes of your pro-

them to the fullest extent of your wishes. I officers. We are all reduced to extreme penthank you, gentlemen, for the courtesy you ury, even to actual want. Why should the salaries of public officers remain as large as they ever were, and much larger than in other States, except two?

These views are brie! - thrown out, having neither time nor room to elaborate them. SENEX.

ABOLISHING THE BUREAU.-Referring to Gen. Howard's recent order stopping the delivery of rations from the Bureau, Forney's Chronicle says:

"It will be seen, from the order of Gen. Howard, that the President has determined to abelish the Freedmen's Bureau. This is, no doubt, the first step in that coup d'etat which is to result in the establishment of a dictatorship.' Possibly, the President only intends to starve out the ' mean whites' of the September 3."

A colored man and his wife, a white wolight, and need no artificial fixing. flames.

critic man ha Schmad up to 1

A Horrible Crime. Correspondence of Detroit Advertiser.

KALAMAZOO, Aug. 13, 1866. During the late hours of Sunday evening and the early hours of Monday morning, a. Mrs. Reckard, of the town of Oshtemo, in this county, committed a most horrible murder, and ended the drama by self-destruction. She got up in the night, telling her husband she was nervous and could not sleep, and that she would sit up for awhile in an adjoining room. She proceded to write some letters, and her husband waking up about an hour afterwards, inquired how soon she was coming to bed, to which she replied, "in a short time," and he again went to sleep.

It seems soon after she went to an adjoining room, where two of her children were sleeping-Willie a boy of six, and Etta a girl eight—and with a razor cut their throats. With such a horrid desperation was the deed done, that only the bone prevented the severing of their heads from their bodies. The struggles and the hard breathing of the poor children, unable to make a loud noise, awakened a brother of fifteen who was sleeping up stars, who inquired what was the matter, and was told by his mother "nothing," and was bid to go to sleep. She seems then to have gone back and forth between the bed-room of the children and her sitting room several

imes, and then cut her own throat. Her struggles again awakened the lad up stairs who, becoming alarmed, aroused his father, who got up and went into the sitting room where be found the kerosene lamp turned down low. Turning it up, tracks and smears of blood were discovered all around, and a suspicion of the terrible deed flashed across his mind. Going to the children's bed room the most ghastly sight met his eyes, his two children lying side by side, weltering in their blood and his wife lying across the foot of the bed with her throat cut from ear to ear. The bed was flooded with blood, and it was running upon the floor in a

It would seem that she did not cut ber own throat at the children's bed-side, but after she had murdered them, walked into a bedroom adjoining. After turning down the lamp n still another room-for tracks of blood were seen all over the floor-and taking the razor which she had used upon her children, she drew it heavily across her own throat, laid the bloody weapon upon the pillow, and with a coolness; deliberation and fortitude which it is almost impossible to comprehend, while the blood was rushing in torrents from the wound, made her way out of this room into that of her children, and laid herself carelessly down upon the same gory bed, as it to sicep. Both children lay with their faces to the wall. One of them had evidently struggled while the knife was in its vitals, for the blood was spattered over the clothes, and the mother's hand and arm were ensanguined with the precious life current.

This sad occurrence took place at the Oshtemo side track, about six miles west of this place, on the M. C. R. R. The unfortunate woman was the wife of Alexander Reckard, a

well-to do farmer. A coroner's inquest was held this afternoon, and the verdict given was in accordance with the above facts. She was undoubtedly nsane. -She appeared well and cheerful on Sunday afternoon, and was out walking with her husband and two children. But there is reason to believe that she had aneditated the act for some time. On the evening before the commission of this terrible deed, she gave away to different members of her family curious enough, no susmeron, &c., though, The letters found on the stand are well writter, both as regards penmanship and lauguage. She directs how her two eldest children shall be brought up, confiding them to the care of a relative. "Etta and Willie," she says, "I shall take with me."

Negro Vagabondage in New York. The Southern press could do no better work in behalf of the unfortunate negroesthe victims of Abolitionism and emancipation-than to warn them of the folly of coming North to seek a hvelihood. Whatever the negroes' capacity for work in a condition of slavery, the sense of "fresdom" makes them lazy and indolent and degraded. Here in this city they are idlers and eyesores, doing nothing, friendless, and without a future. At first, when the services of a "contraband" seemed to be a sort of providential dispensation sent to do away with the labor of Irish servant girls, the negroes were taken into families in the city to perform the work of the household. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they have been found wanting, and have been turned adrift by their employers, and are now leading vagabond lives, with no one to direct them and no one to take interest in their welfare. Experience has proved that the industry of one Irish servant girl is worth that of a dozen negroes, and in cousequence, the latter, notwithstanding the loud ciamor, in their behalf by interested politiof emancipation did not abolish slavery, and cians and hypocritical people generally, are out of employment everywhere, and homes, in rare cases, where Southern families, for the sake of old memories, rescue them from their squalor and give them work for their hands. The negro's habits of insubordination, unless controlled by a master, his insolence, and his general worthlessness, arising from his cruel gift of "freedom," have made him an Ishmael to-day in the North. And if any of our Abolition friends would wish to test this, let them advertise for the tenure may be changed by a Convention. If a Convention can impair the obligation of the in a week to resort to their life of vegaboadage, which seems the chief "right" which the negro, left to himself, appears to care to enjoy .- New York News.

THE PAY OF WAR SOLDIERS REDUCED .-The law under which the pay of the enlisted men in the army and the marine corps was increased to \$16 per month, provided that such increase should be paid during the continuance of the war. The proclamation of rebellion nullified this law, and reduces the pay to its former rate of \$11 per month.

GROWTH OF CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES .- At the laying of the corner stone of a new Catholic Church in Detroit, Michigan, or the 22d inst., it was stated by Rev. Mr. Kilroy in his sermon, that eighty years ago there were but sixty thousand Catholics and twenty-five priests in the United States, while now there are four million four hundred thousand members of the church, and two thousand five hundred priests, and that the present bishop has founded no less than six churches, and has added forty priests during

his ministration. A Mississippi paper has the following: "The false calves are rendered necessary by the new style of 'tilting hoops' which go very far toward exposing what was before only dreamed of, or existed only in imagination. In the lan-

guage of an exchange : "These calves are not a fleeting show, For man's illusion given, They're filled with bran or stuffed with tow, And swell about a foot or so,

And look first-rate, by heaven." The false bosoms are made of fine wire, in the South, so as to prevent their attendance at the convention which meets in Philadelphia, shape of a bird's nest, with a small spring to them, and really look and feel quite natural.

The plumpers are fastened to the teeth in such a manner as to make the face look round and man, had a quarrel at Chicago, and the woman, plump, and are calculated to deceive the unsus-

stry presents

Aug 25 Cappered no figure