

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annex extracts comprise that portion of Gov. Gist's annual message touching upon Federal affairs:

In obedience to the Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of this State at the last regular Session, expressing the opinion that the slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action, and instructing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to Virginia, "to express to the authorities of that State the cordial sympathy of the people of South Carolina with the people of Virginia, and their earnest desire to unite with them in measures of common defence," and also to transmit to all the Southern States an invitation to meet in Convention, to consult and mature measures for the safety and security of the South and their institutions, I immediately appointed to that office the Hon. C. G. Memminger, the mover of the Resolutions, a gentleman not only of a high character and literary attainments, but who was generally regarded as the exponent of the opinions of the conservative portion of the people of this State. It was thought desirable to send a Commissioner who would not only have the ability to explain our position, and place us in a proper light before the Legislature and people of Virginia, but who would, by his antecedents, convince them that our great aim and object in asking for a conference with our Southern sisters, was not to plan a dissolution of the Union, but to save it, if possible, by insisting on satisfactory guarantees from the North, that we were in future to be unmolested in our persons and property, acknowledged as equals in carrying our slaves to any territory belonging to the United States, and having protection by the Federal Government against any attempt to interfere in any way with this property. Mr. Memminger was kindly received, hospitably entertained, and listened to with much attention, but his masterly and unanswerable argument before the Legislature and people of Virginia failed to convince them of the necessity of concerted action on the part of the Southern States in Convention. The State of Virginia thought proper to decline the proposed conference of the Southern States, as will be seen by the resolutions of her General Assembly, herewith transmitted, and only Mississippi and Alabama, of all the slaveholding States, acceded to the proposal.

No such meeting of the States has taken place, as it was thought the number agreeing to meet was too small to effect the desired object, by producing that moral effect which would unquestionably have resulted from a general meeting of the States interested. One of the Resolutions adopted by Virginia in response to the invitation of South Carolina and Mississippi to meet in conference, expresses the opinion that "Virginia does not yet distrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve the Federal Union," and for this purpose she desires the "concurrent action" of the Southern States; but she adds "that efficient co-operation will be more safely obtained by such direct legislative action of the several States as may be necessary and proper, than through the agency of an assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise."

Thus we see that although Virginia had strong hopes at that time of preserving the Federal Union, she was unwilling to resort to any other way of effecting the object than by the separate action of each State, which would have the effect of producing the concurrent action of all the States interested. If, therefore, Virginia is right as to the best mode of redressing wrongs and obtaining the concurrent action of other States, it follows that the separate action of each is the best method of getting co-operation or concerted action of the other States in any movement, and it would therefore be wise in South Carolina, in imitation of Virginia, to decline a representation in "any assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise;" and in no assemblage whatever until by the ordinance of her Convention she has succeeded from a Union she once acceded to, and which has proved a curse instead of a blessing.

The effort of South Carolina to assemble the Southern States, in the hope that the North might be induced to pause and retract their steps, by an earnest and unanimous protest against the course pursued by them, and a notification that unless a change of policy took place, the South would be compelled to take the redress of her grievances in her own hands, failed on account of the refusal of Virginia to join in the movement; although her borders had been recently invaded, and her citizens murdered in cold blood by a band of abolitionists, instigated to the deed by the teachings of men of controlling influence in the North. All hope, therefore, of concerted action by a Southern Convention being lost, there is but one course left for South Carolina to pursue, consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that is, to look neither to the right nor the left, but go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose.

It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference; and the State would be wanting in self-respect, after having deliberately decided on her course, to entertain any proposition looking to a continuance in the present Union. We can get no better or safer guarantee than the present Constitution, and that has proved impotent to protect us against the fanaticism of the North. The institution of slavery must be under the exclusive control of those directly interested in its preservation, and not left to the mercy of those that believe it to be their duty to destroy it.

The tone of the Northern press has greatly changed since the unanimous and determined action of South Carolina. Heretofore, it was supposed by our enemies that we were divided and distracted at home, and that, in consequence of our divisions, the scenes of 1851 would be re-enacted, and the State would finally acquiesce in Black Republican rule, or at best, that something less than secession would be adopted, and our energies exhausted in fruitless expedients and unavailing threats. Now that the unwelcome conviction forces itself upon them that "we have counted the cost, and find nothing so intolerable as voluntary slavery," and that we are not to be deterred from the

assertion and maintenance of our rights by the threats of Federal bayonets, or the unmeaning and senseless display of Wide Awake processions, formidable only to the capitalists and conservatives of their own section, they begin to change their tone, and appeal to us, rather as supplicants than as conquerors, to save a Union from which they have reaped a rich harvest of profit and honor, and the South has only known by its exactions.

They have been deaf to the voice of reason and consanguinity; they have disregarded the counsels of their wisest and best citizens. Their Neros, in the persons of Seward, Sumner, and others, have been fiddling while the Constitution has been trampled under foot, and a higher law inaugurated in its stead; in accordance with their treasonable advice and teaching, and by the crowning act of electing a Black Republican President to carry out their long cherished designs against the peace and prosperity of the South, they have declared open war against us.

What course, then, is left for the Southern States to pursue for the maintenance of their rights and the security of their property, but a separation from such open and undisguised enemies, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with every element of greatness and every means of defence necessary to protect them from any enemy and command the respect and admiration of the world? It is gratifying to know that in the contemplated movement South Carolina has strong assurances that she will not stand alone; that if the lone star we must have, it will be but for a short season, when star after star will be added, and the Southern banner "present to the heavens the bright constellation that adorns it."

There is no reasonable doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas will immediately follow, and that the other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. It was not to be expected that they would move before South Carolina; not on account of any want of patriotism and determination to resist aggression and insult, not because they are less informed of their rights, or less prepared to defend them; but on account of the national parties, so lately striving for victory in the Presidential canvass; in which contest there would naturally arise distrust and jealousy of each other, and a scramble for the ascendancy. Now that the Presidential election is over, and an enemy of their section is chosen to rule over them, we find all parties becoming united against the common enemy, and prepared to forget their past divisions, and unite in defence of their altars and firesides.

There is no longer any jealousy on the part of other resistance States toward South Carolina; on the contrary, they all urge her by every consideration of duty and patriotism to lead the van in this noble struggle for our violated rights.—What a sublime moral spectacle is presented to the world by our beloved State; small in territory, with a comparatively sparse population, and without much military training, yet relying upon the justice of her cause and the approving smile of Heaven, she is first among the foremost to sever her connection with the Federal Government, and to accept the consequences that may follow her decision. I will not enter into an elaborate argument to prove the right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union. It will not be controverted that each State entered the Union as a State, and not as an unorganized mass of individuals, and that the action of each State was independent of the others, and if any proof of this fact be wanting, it may be found in the action of North Carolina, which State did not enter the Union until more than a year after it was formed by the admission of nine States, which number was required by the Convention that adopted the present Constitution of the United States.

It is true that no provision is made in the Constitution for dissolving the Union, and it is very probable that the patriots who framed the instrument had no idea that a loathsome fanaticism, pandering to Northern politicians, would ever make it necessary for the safety of the South, that they should dissolve the compact on account of its violation by the other section of the Confederacy, but it must be remembered as a rule of universal application, that a violation of a compact or agreement by one party releases the other party from its binding obligation, and the only question is, who is to judge of the infraction. From the very nature of the case, in a compact with sovereigns, there can be no umpire, unless one is provided by the instrument itself, and in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "each State must judge of the infraction and the mode and measure of redress." A compact between sovereign States, with the understanding that the majority should put their construction upon its provisions, would not be worth the paper upon which it was written. Majorities need no protection, for they can protect themselves, but minorities insist upon constitutions to restrain the majority, and to allow it to put its construction upon the compact, is equivalent to giving them the absolute power to govern the minority irrespective of any restraints.

The simple statement of the case is this: each State entered the Union under the Constitution; the Federal Government is the agent of the States, created for the special purposes, and circumscribed in its action by the articles of agreement, or in other words, the Constitution. Whenever the States having the power to control this agent, permit or command him to violate the compact, each State, not having surrendered its sovereignty, has a right to remonstrate or withdraw, as she may think proper, and no earthly power has the right to prevent her.

government, which has taken possession of the Northern mind, is as mischievous as it is fallacious, and is contradicted by all the analogies of a Republican government.—If a mere majority is to govern, why have two houses of Congress—a Senate and House of Representatives? Why give the President the veto power? Why submit the action of all three to a judicial tribunal? Why require juries to be unanimous in giving their verdict? The conclusion is irresistible that it is for protection of minorities and the safety of the citizen. I may be asked if a minority should govern. My answer is, No: but they should be able, by constitutional restrictions, to restrain the majority from acts of injustice and oppression. In the copartnerships formed by individuals, the majority is not permitted to construe the articles of agreement to the injury of the minority, but in this case there is a disinterested tribunal to decide the question. In a compact between States, from the nature of the case, there can be no tribunal to decide violations of it, and the remedy must be a dissolution of the agreement, without any right on the part of the majority of the States to prevent the withdrawal of any of the parties, otherwise might would make right, and a compact be an unmeaning and worthless piece of parchment.

It follows from the views presented, that the Federal Government cannot rightfully use force to prevent a State from seceding or force her back into the Union; but in the language of the late Judge Harper, "Men having arms in their hands may use them;" and I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the importance of arming the State at the earliest practicable period, and thus be prepared for the worst. It is gratifying to know that if we must resort to arms in defence of our rights, and a blow should be struck at South Carolina, before the other States move up in line, we have the tender of volunteers from all the Southern and some of the Northern States, to repair promptly to our standard and share our fortunes.

In urging the State to arm, it is not to be understood that we are defenceless; by examining the report of the Adjutant and Inspector general herewith transmitted, you will see that we have sufficient arms to supply the number of soldiers that will probably be necessary for some time to come, and many of our arms are of the most approved patterns; but no one can tell what a day may bring forth, and it is a wise precaution to prepare in time. I cannot permit myself to believe that in the madness of passion an attempt will be made by the present or next Administration to coerce South Carolina, after secession, by refusing to surrender to her the harbor defences, or by interfering with her imports or exports; but if I am mistaken in this, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who in all the calmness of determined resolution, infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace.

We cannot penetrate the dark future; it may be filled "with ashes, tears and blood," but let us go forward in the discharge of our duty, with an unwavering trust in God and a consciousness that anything is preferable to dishonor and degradation.

W. M. H. GIST.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC'R. 6, 1860.

JAMES A. HOYT, EDITOR.

Terms: One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00.

Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

The Riflemen

Will observe the order for parade on next Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

The Banks.

Nearly all the Banks of this State have suspended specie payment, and the other will doubtless follow in a short time.

Another Snow.

Monday morning this region was visited by the second snow of the season. It fell to the depth of an inch or two, but was immediately followed by rain, which caused a sudden disappearance of the pure ethereal visitor.

The Governor's Message.

We give to-day the concluding portion of Gov. Gist's late Message to the Legislature, wherein he discusses Federal policies. As this document will interest nearly every reader, we reluctantly forego the pleasure of giving the entire Message, which is certainly one of the ablest papers from the Executive chair for several years.

Col. Bilbo.

This distinguished citizen of Tennessee, who was in Anderson a few weeks since, made a stirring and patriotic speech in Columbia on last Thursday evening. The Hall of the House of Representatives was granted for the purpose, and was filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen who desired to hear the eloquent Tennesseean. We wish that his State was as fully up to the mark of resistance as the gentleman himself. It would secede from this Union in the least possible time.

The Anderson Gazette.

Of yesterday, contained the valedictory of JOHN PETER BROWN, Esq., who has retired from the control of that journal. We part with him from the editorial ranks, and as a neighbor, with unfeigned regret, as the intercourse between us has been of a most amicable and pleasant character. He has our best wishes for crowning success and prosperity in his profession of the law, to which he will now devote all his energies and ability. His successor in the Gazette has not yet been installed, but the paper is left for the present with one who will give unremitting attention.

Anderson Troop of Cavalry

This spirited corps holds an election this day for officers. The members are fully awake to the stern duties that await, in all probability, the Palmetto boys, and they are determined to seek an honorable position in the great future of our beloved State. They remember the prestige of their corps, which was organized and equipped, we believe, in '32, and prepared then to resist the aggressions of the Federal Government. Now, in case U. S. troops invade their native soil, they will promptly march to assist in quelling the marauders. Success to the Troop—their gallant bearing and unconquerable spirit would win unfading laurels on any field!

Death of a Respected Citizen.

It is with feelings of sincere sadness that we announce the demise of an esteemed and useful citizen of this village, Capt. ARCHIBALD TODD, who breathed his last on Sunday evening, in the 50th year of his age. His illness was of but few days' duration, having been struck down with apoplexy on Wednesday, 28th ult.

Capt. Todd was one of the original founders of the Anderson Gazette, with which paper he was connected for several years. For the last few years, he has occupied the position of Mail Agent on the G. & C. R. R. In all relations he has sustained to society, and this community especially, he has been highly esteemed, and ever regarded as an upright, worthy and respected man. He was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church for more than thirty years. His loss is keenly felt by the numerous family and endeared relatives and friends he leaves behind.

The remains of Capt. Todd were deposited in the Presbyterian churchyard on Tuesday, by the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, both of which Orders recognized him as a worthy member. In the language of the text, from which the funeral discourse was preached, we may be impressed by this dispensation of Providence with the sacred truth, that man "cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

The Mass Meeting.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was at least three or four hundred staunch, reliable and intelligent citizens of the District assembled in the Court House on Monday last, in response to the call made through our columns last week. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. SIMPSON, WILKES, MAULDEN, OBE, REED and WHITNEY, candidates for the Convention, in the order named. Great enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed, and the resistance feeling was distinct and decided. The people flocked in from all sides of the District, and though the day was exceedingly cold and disagreeable, we found them generally warm for secession prompt and forever. Our friends in the middle and lower sections of the State may rest assured that this region is overwhelmingly for resistance, and that by South Carolina taking the lead in forming a Southern Confederacy, and severing at once her ties with this Union. This is no bombast nor vain calculation, but a deliberate conviction on our mind after close observation. The people have been informed—they are ripe for the work, and this day they will decide, with the utmost good feeling and strong determination, that they never will submit to sectional, abolition rule.

The Slabtown Volunteers.

At the meeting held at Greenwood, in this District, on last Thursday, (which receives appropriate notice from an esteemed friend and correspondent,) a company of minute men or volunteers was formed, numbering on that day fifty-seven. A meeting of the corps was held on Saturday, we learn, and with cheering results. Other names were added, until now the roll numbers upwards of seventy men, with flattering prospect of a further increase. The company, on Saturday, elected officers, ordered the uniforms, and organized under the name which heads this article. This indicates work in earnest, and testifies strongly for the energy, spirit and patriotism of that section. We wave our hat, and shout, "Huzza!" for the Slabtown boys!" When the day for action comes, they will be formed in the van for the defence of our homes and firesides. We have been kindly furnished with the list of officers, as follows:

JAMES LONG, Captain.
T. H. RUSSELL, 1st Lieutenant.
W. A. CASON, 2d "
W. F. MCLIMKIN, Ensign.
DR. G. W. EARLE, Surgeon.

Patriotic Souvenir.

We received through the mail, a few days since, an elegantly embellished card, which bore the impress of emanating from the hands of a fair Carolinian. The card contained a representation of the Palmetto Tree, a blue rose and gilt button, and lone star. Also, the words, "An echo from the Mountains," and the first portion of our State motto, *Animus obsequio parati*. In the right hand corner, "Pickens."

The unknown donor will accept our warmest thanks for this evidence of esteem; and if meant as an endorsement of our humble services in the glorious cause of deliverance from the thralldom, oppression and insult of a tyrannical sectional majority, words fail to indicate the deep emotions that agitate us at the expression of such commendation. Should this, our adopted State, need the services of her sons and call upon them to defend her, none will rally beneath the Palmetto folds with quicker tread than the writer; and carrying with him the anonymous souvenir, he may well exclaim, *Dux femina facti*.

The Cosmopolitan Art Association.

We publish the advertisement of the above association, and would call general attention to the advantages therein offered to the public. For several years we have been familiar with their workings, and can confidently recommend the Art Association to all lovers and admirers of the beautiful in modern art. The magnificent engraving which is furnished to subscribers is the most perfect yet presented, in our judgment. Its subject is from the celebrated painting by Schroeder, the great Dusseldorf painter, and is pronounced to be the best First-class delineation ever placed on canvas. This work has been reproduced, after three years' labor, by an eminent engraver. The picture can be seen by calling on Maj. BORSTEL, of this place, who is Honorary Secretary for the Association, and who will take pleasure in forwarding subscriptions.

We have one, also, in our sanctum, which has been handsomely framed by Mr. G. F. TOLLY, of this village, on whom we would advise subscribers for the picture to call, if they desire neat, elegant frames at a moderate cost.

For any further particulars regarding the Cosmopolitan Art Association, we would refer the reader to the advertisement headed "Seven Years," in another column.

Grand Division.

The Grand Division, S. of T., of South Carolina, held its fourteenth annual session last week in Columbia. The meeting was numerously attended and harmonious. The following officers were elected and installed:

F. F. Warley, G. W. P.; J. W. Owens, G. W. A.; W. D. Cook, G. Scribe; G. S. Bower, G. Treasurer; G. W. King, G. Conductor; A. DeLora, G. Sentinel; Rev. L. A. Johnson, G. Chaplain; P. G. W. P., G. C. Secretary.

We heartily congratulate our friend and brother of the Darlington Southern upon his elevation to the first office in our beloved order, and would give him the right *huzz!* in Love, Purity and Fidelity.

The meetings of the Grand Division for the ensuing year will be held at Sumter in April, Feasterville in July, and Columbia in November.

Cockades are now worn in the streets of St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Anderson Military and Classical Academy.

The students of this popular institution declaimed before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, in the Court House, on Friday evening last. Their subjects were well chosen, adapted to the occasion, and a few of them original and appropriate to the times. The young gentlemen are evidently progressing with rapid strides in the art of elocution.

At the close of the regular programme of speeches by the students, J. C. C. FEATHERSTON, Esq., who had been invited to address the "Association of Cadets," was introduced to the audience. Mr. F. then proceeded to deliver an eloquent, chaste and elaborate address suitable to the occasion, and which met warm commendation from all quarters. We congratulate our former *confreres* upon this successful effort.

When Mr. F. concluded his address, repeated eulgs were made for Capt. ADAMS and Mr. PRESSLEY, the associate teachers of the Academy. They both responded in fitting language, and offered reasonable advice and counsel to those who had been under their discipline and instruction during the past year. The remarks of Mr. P. were indeed feeling and impressive, and especially so when he breathed a touching farewell to the students, his connection with the institution having ceased with the day's exercises.

The military corps, we forgot to say, paraded in the afternoon, Capt. ADAMS commanding. They performed various difficult evolutions from Hardee's tactics, and were greatly admired by the numerous bright faces which surrounded the square upon their appearance. Success to the gallant Captain and his spirited corps of student-soldiers!

For the Intelligencer.

The Mass Meeting at Greenwood.

Mr. Editor: Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was not as large an attendance as might have been reasonably expected under more favorable circumstances. Several hundred citizens, including some of the oldest and most reliable of the country, turned out and evinced a determination and unanimity of purpose which must have been gratifying to the heart of every patriot. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Maulden, after which able addresses were delivered by our candidates for the State Convention successively. All the candidates avowed themselves in favor of the prompt secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, and some of them reviewed with convincing effect the chances of co-operation on the part of our sister Southern States. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, will undoubtedly rally to the side of the Palmetto State, followed in quick succession by Louisiana, Alabama and Texas. The glorious old Commonwealth of Virginia would never permit a Federal soldier to cross her territory for the subjugation of a seceding Southern State, and with the other border slave States, would constitute a wall of fire for the protection of the Southern Confederacy. North Carolina and Tennessee were linked to us by ten thousand ties, and would unquestionably cast their lot with us, either for weal or woe.

After the candidates for the State Convention had all spoken, Col. Wilkes was called for and responded in a few pointed, pithy remarks. His witty allusion to the *over act* man in comparing him to the boy who wanted to know "who struck daddy," and who threatened how terribly he would fight if the blow was repeated, brought down the audience in uproarious applause.

The crowning speech of the day was a short one from a gallant young Tennesseean, Mr. Sims. During the holy contested Presidential struggle last summer in his own State between Bell and Breckinridge, Mr. Sims had occupied a prominent position as one of the Bell Electors, and when it was announced that the audience was to be favored with a response from the great State of Tennessee in reference to her probable co-operation with the other Southern States in their struggle for independence, all manifested the deepest interest. And as Mr. S. proceeded in his pointed, thrilling appeal to the South, the people were carried to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. When he concluded by a beautiful peroration to the fair daughters of Carolina, the applause was loud and long.

It is but just to say that the introduction and welcome to the able array of speakers who were presented, by Mr. D. H. Russell, elicited many commendations for its appropriateness, beauty and pathos.

One or two incidents and we close. During the delivery of Judge Whitner's speech, (which, by-the-by, was one of his best,) in alluding to the gloom which had hitherto enveloped the Southern mind, but which was now being rapidly dispelled by the glorious light of a Southern Confederacy beaming upon our vision, it was remarkable that the natural sun, which had been for the most part obscured during the day, about that time shone forth in a calm, mellow, benignant light.

The flag which had been gotten up for the occasion by some spirited gentlemen in the neighborhood, was admired by everybody. In the centre was a large Palmetto tree, with a huge rattlesnake twined around it in an attitude of defence, with the significant motto, "sempar paratus," (always ready) inscribed upon its folds. On the right of the Palmetto was the lone star, surrounded with seven other stars, representing in all the eight cotton States.

After the speaking had been concluded, a call was made for Minute Men, when a rush was made for the stand, and grey-headed fathers and the younger men all pressing forward to have their names enrolled. One old man as he directed his name to be enrolled, said he was 76 years old, but he was still ready and willing to rally to the defence of his country. Upwards of fifty names were enrolled, and we hope soon to be fully organized. Say to the other portions of our District—say to the middle Districts—say to our brethren on the seaboard, that no where in all of gullant Carolina will there be found any truer, braver soldiers than under the mountains of the Blue Ridge.

Many of the fairest of the fair graced the occasion, and lent their charms to the holy cause of liberty.

The thanks of the community are justly due to the Band of Music for their spirit stirring strains. The following resolutions were proposed by Maj. T. H. McCann, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the principles of the Black Republican party are utterly subversive of the rights and domestic peace of the entire Southern country, and that we cannot submit to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President over this State.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the State Convention, soon to assemble in Columbia, for the purpose of preserving untarnished the honor and interests of South Carolina, we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to the maintenance of the action of that body.

Resolved, That inasmuch as our Legislature at its extra session provided for the relief of the Banks, in case of suspension, we would recommend to them the propriety of availing themselves of said provision, and thereby affording some relief to the monetary pressure of the country.

A VOICE FROM SLABTOWN.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Jockass Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., held on the 4th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an All-wise God, this Lodge is called upon to mourn the death of an useful and beloved Odd Fellow—one whose walk through life adorned the cherished principles of our Order, and in whose demise we sustain an irreparable loss. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Archibald Todd, this Lodge is deprived of an honored and useful member.

Resolved, That this Lodge tenders its sincere sympathies to the family of our deceased Brother, in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions be transcribed in our Minute Book, and a page therein be dedicated to the memory of our late Brother.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a token of respect to the deceased.

Resolved, That this Preamble and Resolutions be published in the District papers.

H. B. ARNOLD, N. G.

JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Anderson Division, No. 20, S. of T., held on Tuesday evening, 4th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted unanimously, viz:

WHEREAS, In the unsearchable wisdom of Almighty God, Brother ARCHIBALD TODD, a member of this Division, has been called from the scene of his earthly labors; AND WHEREAS, it is becoming in mankind to bow reverently and submissively to the decrees of Providence. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Todd this Division has lost a useful and beloved member, and one whose life accorded with the principles of this Order.

Resolved, That, with feelings of sincere condolence, this Division tenders its sympathies to the bereaved family of our late Brother, in this hour of heavy affliction.

Resolved, That a blank page in the Recording Scribe's book be dedicated to his memory, and that the members of this Division wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this Preamble and Resolution be published in the newspapers of this District, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

JAMES A. HOYT, W. P.

J. C. C. FEATHERSTON, R. S.

For the Intelligencer.

Christians, Subdivide!

Mr. Editor: Did it ever occur to your mind that there was a great many kinds of Christians in this world of ours? I mean by the term Christians, the members of the different Christian Churches. In using the term primarily, there would be but one class of persons designated, but in these days of improvement, all who belong to a church are denominated Christians, and may be numerous and classified. In making the classification, we shall endeavor to be guided by facts as they now exist in almost every community. Proceeding, then, to make our sub-divisions, we shall first take up the self-righteous Christian. He has joined the Church because he thought it was respectable, and because thereby he might quiet his conscience, to some extent. He knows that he has never experienced the pardoning love of God shed abroad in his heart, but then he hopes that through an exceeding stretch of God's mercy, the prayers of the Church, and his obedience thus far, to get to Heaven. Inside of the Church, he is all humility—extols the grace that has enabled him to triumph—makes much show of his contributions for charity and the support of the Gospel, and feels perfectly satisfied with keeping up the appearance of a Christian. Outside of the Church, he is supercilious to his fellow men—cheats them if he can in all his dealings, and says by his conduct generally, that "I am holier than thou, stand thou there." No man is more attentive to his religious duties, none more rigid in all that pertains to the Church, and perhaps I may with propriety add, that none are more reckless of their Christian character in private.

Our next character is the wicked Christian. The terms may appear anomalous, but as they exist, we may as well make up our minds to use them. This character has joined the Church that he may be enabled to carry on his deceptions against society with more certainty of success, and is in no wise altered from what he was before, only that he has become a more consummate villain; and if not found out and exposed, will make an exemplary Christian until his object is attained, when he becomes ten times more the child of the devil than he was at first, as though he would make up to his satanic majesty for lost time while belonging to the Church. Hoping that there are but few such, we forbear to comment further.

Our next subject is the complacent Christian. He has joined the Church because he thought it his duty—he takes good care of the preachers and their horses—keeps open house generally for his brethren—contributes freely to all the calls of charity or duty—never meddles with Church matters—is excessively good natured, and feels perfectly at ease with all the world "and the rest of mankind." If any trouble springs up in the Church of which he is a member, he feels very sorry, but somebody else must attend to it; he hopes they will settle it amicably, but as 'tis none of his business, he will wash his hands of it, and suppose that he has done all that a good Christian should do. This brings us to the timid Christian.

He has mastered sufficient courage to give his name to the Church, but having no ideas of what are the duties of a Christian, he never does anything more for fear he will do wrong, and passes through life, sustaining merely a negative character, both as a man and a Christian; doing little or no harm to others, and but little or no good for himself. May God be merciful to the timid Christian.

Then comes the lazy Christian. It took a great deal of excitement to get him into the Church, and once there, he never for a moment supposes that there is anything else to do; he never goes to Church because he does not feel very well—never attends class or prayer meetings—never goes to Sabbath School, and would be too lazy to breathe could he find a machine to perform that operation for him. Whenever obliged to do something to sustain the character he has assumed, it comes like pulling teeth, makes wry faces, and gets rid of the job as soon as possible. The greatest hardship he meets with in this world is in trying to sustain the character of a Christian.

But of all the Christians that we meet with, may the good Lord deliver me from the dirty Christian. He is nuisance to his family, a nuisance to society, a nuisance to the Church, and a nuisance wherever he goes. He is a disgrace to himself, a burlesque upon mankind, and a stench in the sight of Heaven. May kind Heaven deliver me from contact with the dirty Christian.

Of all the characters that attempt to ape the Christian, that of the stingy Christian makes out the worst. In all Church gatherings he is foremost in talk, most conspicuous in Church trials, ahead of everybody with his advice, but when money is wanted, he gives his purse strings an extra pull, and in a loud voice, blesses God for a free Gospel. An old father George Houston once said, "God bless your poor stingy soul!"

But amid all the caricatures of Christian char-