

General News.

Reliable information from East Tennessee proves that the young man Baker, who was hung by the mob of citizens and soldiers, was first assailed by Hall, whom he killed. The mob was the logical consequence of the evil teachings of Governor Brownlow. A spirit of lawlessness and cruelty prevails in that section, and Gen. Stoneham declares that he cannot suppress it so long as it is encouraged by the Executive of the State. The negro soldiers have been killing white persons, and have become so insolent in their bearing that even Governor Brownlow calls for their removal.

The life of ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, was threatened on his arrival at Knoxville, Tennessee, one day last week, by some railroad employees, who charged that he had issued an order last year for the hanging of every railroad person found in the employment of the United States. A similar scene, in a more violent form, was enacted on the arrival of Gov. Brown at Chattanooga. The military interfered, protected the Governor, and quelled the disturbance.

The court martial in the case of Lieut. Col. A. L. Thomas, late Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Corps, has concluded their labors, but the decision has not been promulgated. The specifications allege that Col. Thomas, during the month of May, of the present year, while acting as a disbursing officer of the United States, frequented a gambling house on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington city, and played faro, and lost the sum of about seventeen hundred dollars Government funds in his hands, and for which he was accountable as such disbursing officer; and further, that having been lawfully commanded by his superior officer, Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, to transfer without delay all the public funds in his hands to Captain H. B. Lacy, A. Q. M., he disobeyed the order and neglected to comply with it.

President Johnson has granted a full pardon to the Rev. H. E. Johnson of Chesterfield, who, upon trial before a military court for taking the life of a United States soldier, was sentenced, some two or three months ago, to imprisonment for life: which sentence was modified by General Devens to imprisonment for a term of five years. It will be remembered that Mr. Johnson, having reason to believe that his premises were invaded and his garden being robbed, at night, went out and fired his gun in the dark, the shot from which took effect upon the body of a robber, and cost him his life. This was the offense.

The Cincinnati Gazette learns, on the most reliable authority, that the reports circulated by the Eastern press relative to the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis, and Chief Justice Chase's connection with it, are unfounded. It says the Chief Justice has very properly declined all conference on the subject, and it is not at all likely that he will hold any Court in Virginia or North Carolina, until after Congress shall have had an opportunity of legislating in regard to the Circuits in the rebel States.

Miss Ann Farrell, a young lady of Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, was riding in a buggy with a gentleman, on Saturday last, when the horse ran away. The young lady tried to jump out, but her hoops caught on the buggy and she was dragged about half a mile. The horse then ran into a mill race and the young lady was drowned.

John P. Heiss, formerly of the New Orleans Delta died recently in Nicaragua. He was a partner of Thomas Ritchie in the Washington Union, and some years later owned that famous steamer, the Pampero, which he sold to the friends of General Lopez for service in the so-called Cuban expedition.

The Illinois papers abound in accounts of murders and outrages of the most flagrant nature, quite equal in atrocity and as numerous as the accounts we have from any of the Northern or Southwestern States. Most of them appear to have been perpetrated by returned soldiers, or by the foreign immigrant population.

The Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, one of the diplomatic agents of Jefferson Davis, has returned to his home at Jackson, Mississippi. Until he broke out he represented the first, or Abbeville District of Mississippi, in Congress, where he was recognized as a rising man.

A great conflagration occurred in Augusta, Maine, recently, destroying the business portion of the city, including the banks, post office, and other public buildings. The banks saved their treasure. The loss will exceed a half million dollars.

The Memphis Commercial states that W. P. Mitchell, W. T. Avery and W. R. Hunt have had their property in that city restored to them upon their acceptance of the President's pardon.

P. H. Smith, of Birmingham, Connecticut, lately coughed up an ounce ball which went nearly through his head at the battle of Averysboro, N. C., and could not be previously extracted.

John Jenkins, an ex-Deputy United States Marshal, found guilty in Philadelphia of concealing R. M. Lee, a captured prisoner, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Trial of Wirz.

The military court in Washington engaged in trying the Andersonville prison keeper, resumed proceedings in the case on the 19th inst., after an unavoidable vacation, owing to the illness of the accused, of an entire week. After concurrence between the Judge Advocate and Wirz's counsel and a secret deliberation of the court, in regard to the Government furnishing time and means to summon additional witnesses for the defence from the Southern States, it was decided, that subpoenas for the desired persons should be issued and sent to the military commanders in whose departments they are supposed to reside. The taking of evidence was then continued, and a number of witnesses, including both those who had been in the national and rebel service, were examined, adding to the testimony heretofore elicited regarding the cruelty and inhumanity of Wirz, the sufferings and tortures of the prison pen, the hunting and tearing of fugitives by hounds, the starvation, the punishments of the chain gang and the shooting of men at the dead line. Major Noyes, who arrested Wirz at his home in Georgia, testified that he was not authorized by General Wilson to give the prisoner any promise that he should not be prosecuted for his conduct at the prison, and he did not think that he gave any such promise. Captain Moore, who superintended the fitting up of the grave-yard at Andersonville recently, and marking the graves of the national soldiers who died in the prison, testified that the number of burials was twelve thousand nine hundred and twelve, and that the dead bodies were placed closely together in trenches from one hundred to two hundred yards long.

The most important testimony adduced before the Wirz court martial yesterday, says the New York Herald of the 23rd, was that of Drs. F. S. Hopkins and G. L. Rice, two of the rebel medical men who were on duty at the Andersonville prison hospital. Dr. Hopkins read a report on the condition of the prison and hospital, which he had prepared and submitted to General Winder, after receiving instructions to make a complete inspection. He found the causes of the great mortality and the alarming prevalence of disease to be the crowded state of the pen, the absence of proper or sufficient food and medicine and all facilities for cleanliness, want of wood, water and clothing and of shelter from heat and cold, and the filthy and poisonous condition of the prison. Dr. Hopkins suggested remedies for all these evils, but no attention was ever given to his report. An order of General Winder to Dr. H. was submitted, showing that the Richmond authorities were cognizant of the evils, and that Winder had authority to abate them. The Doctor said it was the implicit confidence Winder had in Wirz which caused the horrible state of things to exist. Dr. Rice gave evidence in regard to the terrible condition of the prison pen, and the dying of men from starvation, cold, hunger and other causes. The testimony of other witnesses to the same effect was also taken.

The proceedings were closed yesterday amidst a somewhat exciting scene. Wirz, who, owing to his weak condition, has for some days past reclined on a couch while in the court room, was requested to rise for the purpose of being identified by a witness who had been testifying to cases of murder and brutality on his part. When the witness said "That is the man," Wirz glared at him fiercely and made efforts to contradict him, being silenced with difficulty, and was so overcome by his excitement and passion that he sank exhausted and almost lifeless. Measures were immediately taken to resuscitate him, the court adjourned, and the room was cleared of spectators. It is thought that the accused cannot live to see the conclusion of the trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Wirz military commission re-assembled this morning. Capt. Wirz immediately after being brought in the room laid down on a sofa, still too weak to sit up.

Geo. W. Gray, whose testimony towards the close of the proceedings yesterday caused the prisoner so much distress, was cross-examined to-day in reply to a question by Mr. Shobe. He believed in punishment after death. When he arrived at Andersonville a prisoner, his pocket book and cavalry coat were taken from him, his boots had been removed from his feet at the time of capture. The witness gave an affecting account of the suffering of the prisoners.

Owing to the financial straits to which a majority of the Southern people have found themselves reduced now that the war is ended, to their want of information in regard to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Laws, and for other reasons, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that all articles in the lately rebellious States which can be shown to have been manufactured before the establishment of the collection district in which they are found, shall be free from the present assessment or collection of tax, unless transported beyond the State limits.

Major General Kautz was married to a daughter of ex-Governor Tod, at Cleveland, Thursday.

General Wade Hampton had been nominated through the press for Governor.

Southerners in Washington.

The general department of Southerners in Washington is thus set forth in a letter to the New York World. It will be seen their bearing is such as characterises a high-toned, chivalrous people:

Serious, with an air of resignation, in their faces which does not exclude vivacity, dignified without haughtiness, reserved but not taciturn, the prodigal children of the Union come back home, if not entirely converted, with the best intention at least to be faithful to their pledge, and to live in peace with the government. The hotel at which I put up was filled with families from the South, coming here with the avowed intention of obtaining their pardon from the President. The men looked grave, the women sad; the children surprised and almost bewildered to see themselves in such a place. Most of those I saw were in mourning. At breakfast or dinner they ate solemnly and almost without exchanging a word. It was evident from their manners that they belonged to what was formerly called the aristocracy of the South. Their manners were easy and simple, without any mixture of stiffness and constraint which you meet with so frequently among upstarts. Cool, reserved and modest, they speak very little, go straight-forward to their business without looking either to the right or to the left, like people who are in haste to leave the city, or go home. In the President's ante-room, where I met several, and among them a few members of the Confederate Congress, they stood in corners or out of doors, with a newspaper in their hands, communicating with no one, and acting pretty nearly as if they were prisoners of war, and had lost the right of speaking their minds. The ladies copy and even exaggerate the reserve of the men. They remain most of the time confined to their rooms, never go down to the parlor, and when they leave the hotel, which is very rare, it is for a visit to some friends, or to exchange civilities with Southern families in some other hotel. The only time I saw Southern ladies depart from their silent and reserved attitude was when they addressed the President in behalf of their sons and husbands. On that occasion their timidity vanished; they became bold, and, with true eloquence, tried to awaken the sympathies of the Chief Magistrate. The impassibility of the President and his apparent coolness did not seem to make them flinch; they renewed their entreaties with greater spirit and force, and did not leave the ground until they had either carried their point or hoped to carry it.

Southern Railroads.

The following comprehensive schedule of railroad routes in the Southern States, on which postal service has been restored, is obtained from the official record of the Post Office. But with a railroad map the reader can easily and accurately ascertain, not only to what routes and offices postal service has been restored, but also what Southern railroads are again in regular operation, as the restoration of postal service speedily follows the resumption of railroad facilities.

Virginia.—Washington to Richmond, via Richmond, Fredericksburg, Potomac and Orange and Alexandria railroad; Richmond to Danville, Gordonsville to Selma, Va., by Virginia Central railroad; Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tenn., railroad, Charlottesville, Lynchburg; Richmond to Weldon, N. C., Petersburg to Lynchburg by South Side railroad; Iron River to Warrenton branch railroad. Total 11 routes.

North Carolina.—Goldsboro to Charlotte, Raleigh to Weldon, Salisbury to Morgantown, Weldon to Wilmington. Total 4 routes.

Tennessee.—Nashville to Chattanooga, Knoxville to Dalton, Ga., Nashville to Decatur, Ala., Nashville to Johnsonville, Memphis to Paris, Memphis to Decatur, Ala. Total 7 routes.

South Carolina.—Knoxville to Wilmington, N. C., Kingsville to Augusta, Ga., Kingsville to Camden, Kingsville to Columbia, Branchville and Charleston, Florence to Cheraw, Charleston to Florence, Columbia to Charlotte, N. C., Columbia to Greenville Court House, Chester to Yorkville, Alston to Spartanburg, Newberry to Havens, Charleston to Savannah. Total 13 routes.

Georgia.—Macon to Columbus, Macon to Atlanta, Ft. Valley to Albany, Milledgeville to Gordon, Milledgeville to Eatonton, Augusta to Atlanta, Branchville to Warrenton, Double Wells to Washington, Union Point to Athens, Atlanta to West Point, Atlanta to Chattanooga, Kingston to Rome. Total 12 routes.

Mississippi.—Canton to Jackson, Columbus to Artesia, Mobile to Columbus, Ky., via Mobile & O. R. R., Meridian to Jackson. Total 4 routes.

Louisiana.—New Orleans to Canton.

THE WEBSTER FAMILY.—Daniel Webster, the grandson and namesake of the American statesman, Webster, and son of Col. Fletcher Webster, died at Marshfield, on the 2d instant, aged twenty-five years. But one of the family is now left to perpetuate the name—Ashburton, the brother of the deceased, and the inheritor of the Marshfield estate, as soon as he comes of age; a very promising young man, now in the American navy. Fletcher Webster left these two sons and a daughter, the

last still living, Edward Webster, the Major, who died in Mexico, left no children. There are four other grand-children by his much loved Julia, bearing the name of Appleton. This is all the family of Daniel Webster. The stay of the house, or of its name, is Ashburton. Whether he, with his limited resources, will be able to keep the Marshfield estate in a condition worthy the fame of his grandfather is doubtful. That remains much as the great statesman left it. The library contains four thousand volumes; and is full in English history and literature, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and all reference and miscellaneous works. The parlors abound in curiosities that were presented to Mr. Webster. The house is a spacious one of wood, painted white, with grey blinds. It is in the style of an English gentleman's home, and has that magnificent old English elm beside it, which shaded the immortal Daniel.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1865.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HON. JAMES L. ORR, of Anderson.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
HON. W. D. PORTER, of Charleston.

STATE SENATOR.

We are requested to state that Gen. J. W. HANCOCK is not a candidate for the position of State Senator.

CORRECTION.

An error occurred in the paragraph last week regarding the general election, which takes place on the third Wednesday of this month, instead of Monday, as heretofore printed. Managers and voters will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The advertisement of ROGERS & HENE announces to the public generally that they have opened a varied assortment of Goods, suited to the wants of this section. We can recommend these gentlemen to favorable consideration, and have no doubt that they are amply prepared to accommodate customers both in styles and prices.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

The card of BROWN & SCHMIDT informs merchants and others interested that they are established at Orangeburg and Charleston, for the purpose of carrying on the above named business. From a personal acquaintance with Mr. BROWN, we can safely recommend the firm, and take pleasure in introducing them to the public.

OUR FOURTH PAGE.

We invite special attention to the contents of the fourth page of this issue, where will be found an important Ordinance of the Convention regulating the approaching elections. Managers of elections should carefully note the provisions by which they are to be governed in the conduct of said election. The correspondence between Col. Orr and members of the Convention respecting the Governorship will also attract attention.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In order to present our readers with the Constitution adopted by the Convention lately in session, and a sufficient variety of other matters, we have this week issued a double sheet. Whenever we can make suitable arrangements for a constant supply of paper, it is our intention to continue the publication of the Intelligencer in this form. At present, however, the amount on hand will not justify the change.

SALE DAY.

The village was alive with people on Monday, and candidates were prompt in availing themselves of the harvest presented. The action of the Convention and the approaching elections were thoroughly canvassed, and we doubt not that much was accomplished, pro and con. General good feeling prevailed, and we are rejoiced to see that the gloomy aspect of three months ago is fast wearing into cheerfulness and hope.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Post Master General has invited proposals for the entire mail service of the Southern States, from January 1st, 1866, to June 30th, 1867—the latter date being the time when the regular letting takes place, and the time when contracts would have expired had there been no interruption by the war. Proposals will be received by the Second Assistant Postmaster General until the 31st of October, and decisions rendered by the 15th of November.

HON. J. L. ORR.

This distinguished gentleman, lately a delegate from this District to the State Convention, addressed the citizens on Monday last, giving a succinct and accurate statement of the action of that body. It would be an injustice to attempt a synopsis of his remarks, as they covered a large area of thought and information. Suffice it that our honored townsman rendered a satisfactory account to his constituents, and will receive their approval on the ballot for Governor a fortnight hence.

We are authorized to say that Col. THOS. J. PICKENS will not be a candidate for Senator at the ensuing election. Also, that Col. C. S. MARRISON respectfully declines the nomination for Representative. The ticket in another column, announcing these gentlemen, with others, for the Legislature, comes to us from a distance, and we have not felt at liberty to withhold it from publication. But, in justice to COLS. PICKENS and MARRISON, their intentions and wishes are made known thus early by authorized friends.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

As the mails have been re-established, affording greater facilities for obtaining the latest news from all quarters, we think it an opportune moment to urge the claims of the Intelligencer upon the people of this District. In almost every neighborhood there is a package of some size being received regularly, and most certainly the intelligent community in which we live are desirous of being posted on the current news of the day. Subscriptions received for any length of time.

TO MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS.

We are requested to state that where a vacancy exists in the Managers of any box throughout the District, upon application to either of the delegates to the Convention the vacancy can be supplied. In case there be no Managers at any precinct, the members are fully empowered to appoint the same, where application is made by citizens of the neighborhood. It is important that the vacancies, if any exist, should be filled, and we trust that sufficient interest will be manifested to secure the desideratum.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

The Northern press and people have scarcely limited the magnanimity and generous action of President JOHNSON. With few exceptions, so far as we have seen, the expression of conciliation is not prevalent. It seems to be quite popular to complain loudly of a want of Union sentiment in this region, and declare that the fires of rebellion are not extinguished, but only reposing in slumbering embers, ready to break forth with renewed fury when it reaches anything combustible. In justice, however, to the men who met the Confederate armies in battle, we must place them among that class who are not clamorous on this subject. They know full well the honest tenacity of purpose which actuated the rank and file in defending to the last extremity those principles in which we had been tutored and reared from earliest infancy; and having this knowledge, gained by intercourse with Southern soldiers, they are far from being vituperative or imbued with undue hatred and revenge. Yet we must remember that the large majority of the Northern masses kept out of harm's way, and especially those who mould public sentiment—the editors, politicians and preachers—and it is to these leading classes of the community and their satellites that we refer. Neither do we think it strange that those in the North who were less belligerent in action during the war should now become intensified with the spirit of oppression and radical hatred. As they escaped the perils of the battle-field, because of timidity in that particular line of duty, they feel it incumbent upon themselves to relieve the fighting population from any further trouble and assume the task of driving the people of the South to the wall. This is the virtuous share of the work in crushing out the spirit of rebellion, which they declare to be yet in existence.

The President, on the other hand, has firmly adhered to the principles enunciated in the earliest days of his administration. He knows the people South—was raised among them, and by a respectable portion of that people was elevated to position and power and influence. Imbued with a sense of justice, he has accepted the profession of loyalty and submission made by the newspapers and public men, who are best acquainted with the real intentions and purposes of their constituency. He has strenuously opposed the wrong and upheld the right. His face is set against the machinations and threats of the fire-eating radicals and the severe tests to which they would subject Southern sentiment. It is equally true that the President has rigidly required the adherence of the States lately in revolt to the furtherance of those measures which he deems of vital importance to their restoration as co-equals in the Union. Of this we cannot complain. The overthrow of slavery was decreed by the failure of the Confederacy, and the South has accepted it as the leading penalty of its action. Further than this, President JOHNSON has not exacted of the South, save in South Carolina, whose peculiar State Government has always been discussed even within her own borders. Negro suffrage, and other questions of domestic policy, are not matters for dictation, as the President thinks. Only so much is required as will bring back the States on the same footing as those which have never recognized involuntary servitude. For his consistency and firmness, the President deserves remembrance and gratitude, when it is recollected that there are hundreds of influential men and prominent journals daily pleading in behalf of extreme measures, and loudly demanding that the South should be dealt with in a more summary and vicious manner.

With the action of each State, by a Convention of her people, declaring slavery forever abolished and making a Constitution in accordance therewith, the President will have a substantial basis upon which to meet this sentiment in the North, which has threatened so largely to interfere with his power and privileges. The conservative party will be built up on the downfall of the radical extremists, and the American people will become more united. The wisdom, firmness and unconquerable resolution of ASHURTON JOHNSON, in connection with the good sense and judgment of the Southern people in accepting with dignity and good faith their position, will have accomplished the result.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.

Almost every day, beneath our office, there is a hubbub and noise calculated to awaken fears of a riot and consequent disturbance of the peace. And when quietly endeavoring to prepare food for the intellectual appetite of the public, we are frequently interrupted in our thoughts and mental employment by this undue excitement of the people. What is the name of common sense in the matter? Is the public mind diseased, disordered, and ready to rush headlong to fanaticism and anarchy? "ROBERT," (that's our *dear*), "go immediately down stairs and ascertain what all this row's about!" It is impossible to hear one's ears, while such an infernal jargon is kept up below. But hark! there comes the malicious sounds of female voices—perhaps our "MALINDA JANE," the dear adorable, is amongst the many who are seeking to be heard. But here comes the "devil," and we'll hear his report. "It's only the people going into Mr. SHARPE'S store, sir, to see his new goods!" What! that man SHARPE has come back from New York and set up under our very nose. He'll be the death of us—all the folks rushing to see what he bought in Yankee land, asking a thousand questions in every style of voice, from the soft soprano to the deep-toned bass. We protest against the innovation upon our peace and quietude. SHARPE must move his attractive stock of goods and take himself away from our vicinity, also we shall be compelled to abandon the sanctum and beat an inglorious retreat. But, in the meantime, we shall inspect the stock ourselves, and try to find something to give the aforesaid MALINDA on her approaching birth-day.

P. S.—Since writing the above, SHARPE has sent us an advertisement, as if he is not satisfied with the already crowded condition of his establishment. Of course, everybody knows the fact now that he has goods, and everybody will come to town and bring all their cousins, uncles, aunts, and kinsfolk generally.

A GOOD SIGN.

We are not alluding to any auspicious political or astronomical sign, by this caption, but simply to the enormous Watch suspended over the window of Mr. W. K. HARRIS, and which first attracts one's attention on approaching the Masonic building, in the S. E. corner of the square. And the idea suggested is, that Mr. HARRIS is still on hand, prepared to do any work in his line of business; and also that the artist, Mr. JOHN L. ARNOLD, who painted the sign, knows equally well what he is about, and can furnish additional proof of his taste and ingenuity whenever called upon. *Verb. sup.*

BEWLEY, KEES & CO.

This well-known firm has just received fresh additions to their general assortment of Goods, and appreciating the virtue of advertising, make use of our columns to acquaint their customers with the facts of the case. Give them a call, at the old stand of ENGLAND & BEWLEY, North side of the public square.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANDERSON DISTRICT.

Having accepted a nomination for the Legislature at the ensuing election, it is proper that I should say that I will be necessarily absent from the District during the canvass. The Convention at its late session authorized the Governor to send to Washington an agent to represent directly the interests of the State in reference to abandoned lands, gardens, &c., and he has been pleased to confide that duty to me. It would not be proper that I should delay the discharge of that duty simply for the purpose of securing votes for myself. But at the last election, with a kindness I can never forget, you honored me, then almost a stranger, with the representation of this District. My responsibility was soon ended, for directly after the close of the first session of the Legislature the military occupier of the State destroyed all civil government. I trust, however, that nothing occurred in the short term of our political connection to diminish the confidence and the kindness you then manifested. Between that period and this time when we hope to resume the privileges of our citizenship, great changes have taken place. We have failed in an attempt which we may regret, but which we cannot disown. However bitter has been our experience it is not without its worth—however enormous the treasure we have expended, let us hope that it will bear interest in the future, and rich and copious as was the precious blood we have shed, it has dyed the record of our contest with a crimson glory that time cannot darken. Our children will read the story with sadness but not with shame. But if we have met our defeat like brave men, let us use it as wise ones. The State itself which separated us from the Union has replaced us under the authority of the old government. If we were bound to obey then, so are we bound to obey now. The State has recognized the emancipation of the negro, and if we discharged our duty to the slave then, so should we discharge our duty to the freedman now. In adjusting the legislation of the State to the new condition of things there will be much difficulty. I can only say, that, if elected, I will endeavor to discharge my duty upon these principles:

1. That the State must expect to achieve its future prosperity by harmonizing its interests with those of the whole Union, and placing her in cordial relation with the sentiment of what is again a common country.
2. That our system of slave labor is abolished forever, but that it is our duty as the superior race to maintain that superiority, to legislate firmly, but kindly and justly, in reference to the new relations which this change has established, and for the interest both of the freedman and the State to re-establish as soon as possible the systematic development of free labor.
3. That where it is the duty of the Legislature to maintain with the most scrupulous care the public and private credit of the State, and to impress upon our people the vital necessity to their existence as a society of a sacred respect for the obligation of contracts, yet it is equally the duty of the Legislature in the present impoverished and distressed condition of the people to take care that justice is not abused in oppression, and to provide that the collection of debts shall be made gradually, and with due regard both to the claim of the creditor and the condition and necessity of the debtor.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANDERSON DISTRICT.

In accepting the nomination as a candidate to represent the people of Anderson District in the next Legislature, I deem it a fit occasion to address a few words to those who have heretofore so generously sustained me in every undertaking of my life. Coming amongst you an entire stranger and quite youthful in age and experience, I was taken cordially by the hand and met warm, substantial friends everywhere. Five years ago some were partial enough to present my name for the position of Legislator; I then declined the intended honor because of the belief that my extreme youth did not warrant the partiality. Eighteen months since I was again strongly solicited to become a candidate. At that time I was in the service of our country, and felt unwilling to devote even a portion of my time to other duties than those of a soldier, striving in an humble capacity to effect the object we all desired to obtain, to wit, our political independence. And now the favor and friendship of those who have been associated with me in the trying scenes of the past few years, endorsed by older and more mature persons, again urges an acceptance of the nomination. Under these circumstances, I have not allowed myself to hesitate in the conclusion to give the use of my name for that purpose. If elected, it shall be the earnest effort of all the ability I possess to represent the interests of the people among whom my lot has been cast; and should failure attend the consummation of that desire, most assuredly the result will not proceed from any neglect or indifference to the welfare of our section and State. The next Legislature will undoubtedly prove of vast importance in its deliberations. Serious changes are to be inaugurated and perfected, through the wisdom of that body, in the domestic policy of our commonwealth. And while it should be the unremitting care of the Representative to shape that policy in accordance with our new relations to the General Government, I would strenuously oppose whatever may tend to radicalism and unbridled democracy, and seek to advance the prosperity and happiness of a people who have proven themselves, in an eminent degree, brave, devoted and steadfast to principle and honor.

With these brief and general remarks, I submit the decision upon my merits to the intelligent constituency of Anderson District.

JAMES A. HOYT.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor: The election for Senator and members to the Legislature is ordered on the third Wednesday in October, and it is time that the people were seriously considering whom they will elect. It will be the most important Legislature that has ever assembled in the State; the gravest questions will come before it, and the people should be fully alive to the importance of selecting pure, wise and experienced men. Our District has been as well represented as any in the State, and the people should have it so again. A number of us suggest, for the consideration of our fellow-citizens, the following ticket:

For the Senate,
THOMAS J. PICKENS.

For the House,
JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
W. H. TRESQOT,
DR. W. B. MILLWEE,
COL. C. S. MATTISON.

MANY VOTERS.

Hympnetical.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Fletcher Smith, Mr. A. EVANS BROWNE, of Anderson District, and Miss JULIA M. MILLER, of Pickens.