

An extra convocation of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., will be held this afternoon at three o'clock.

We regret to learn of the death of Judge WYNNER, which occurred at Camden on last Wednesday.

The press of advertising matter continues to crowd out the usual variety, while our supply of paper is not satisfactorily replenished.

Another new Store is open. Brick Range is looking up, and our fair readers may rest assured that they will find at W. D. WILLIAMS' establishment the best assortment of Fancy Dress Goods and Trimmings yet brought to this market.

We return thanks to our kind friend, W. D. WILLIAMS, for late copies of the Baltimore Gazette, an independent and excellent journal, which we take pleasure in recommending to this community.

Adjourned Monday last, to meet again on Saturday, 25th inst. Passed resolutions agreeing to the amendment of Congress to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, and prepared business for the next session.

THE LEGISLATURE. Adjourned Monday last, to meet again on Saturday, 25th inst. Passed resolutions agreeing to the amendment of Congress to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, and prepared business for the next session.

TO THE VOICES OF ANDERSON. The undersigned will address those who may favor him with their presence at the Court House in Anderson, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock.

MARRIED, on the 2d November, by Rev. B. F. Mauldin, Capt. NATHAN McALISTER and Mrs. SALLIE V. COOL, all of Anderson.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., by Rev. W. E. Walters, Mr. JAMES N. KAPRER and Miss EMMA T. EAST, all of the District.

On Thursday evening, 9th inst., by Rev. H. M. Barton, Mr. W. P. SHARPS of Tennessee, and Miss NANCY J. MARSH of Hart County, Ga.

For Congress. We are authorized to announce the Hon. J. P. REED as a candidate to represent, in the Congress of the United States, the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina.

For Sheriff. The many friends of WILLIAM M. GUKIN respectfully announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Anderson District at the ensuing election.

The friends of MANSEL S. JOLLY nominate him for Sheriff of Anderson District at the next election.

The friends of JOHN D. M. DOBBINS respectfully announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Anderson District at the next election.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the night of the 8th, a black and white Mare, with some white on the hind ends, with mark on front leg made by a halter.

Notice. ALL persons are hereby warned against trading for a Note given by the undersigned in December last to W. H. BROWN, for \$300, with some credits attached, as the consideration for which said Note was given has failed.

A Warning Notice. I hereby notify all persons from cutting wood off my land, on the Pendleton road, as wood has been cut off the place without our permission.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE. A TWO-HORSE GRIST MILL, with Belting Screen, for sale by the undersigned. It would be of great advantage to a farmer, as it grinds Meal and Flour, and is well adapted for cracking Corn or Peas.

SEE HERE! ALL Bills of the different Banks in the States of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, will be taken in trade, at the highest rates, at the Store of Anderson, C. H., Nov. 13, 1865.

CONFEDERATE BAPTIST. THE publication of this weekly RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER will be resumed in January next. The names of subscribers may be sent to the printer, at Columbia, S. C. Payment will not be required until after the issue of the first number.

JOHN KING & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Cigars.

SELECT SCHOOL. THE subscriber proposes to teach at Anderson C. H., commencing on the First Monday in January next. He would teach all that is necessary to prepare for College; also, the Hebrew, French and German languages, Mental Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric, with exercises in composition and speaking.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS. Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., No. 167, Meeting-street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

RETURNED!

AS the war is ended, and old things called by new names, I will take the liberty to call the attention of my old friends, and the public generally, to the fact that again I am at my old place of business, prepared as heretofore, with new Instruments of every kind, to repair or make new, old

WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL WORKS, JEWELRY, &c. Also, for sale, a lot of JEWELRY, to suit the times. CIGARS, fine MEERSCHAUM and other PIPES, VIOLIN and GUITAR STRINGS, SPECTACLES & CASES, to suit all ages.

PICTURES

from the Sky-light Gallery, in same building—entrance in the Jewelry Store—of all kinds AMBROTYPE, FERROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, from life size to the smallest miniature, CALEDS and other Pictures.

In cold weather, the green glass doors are closed, but do not think the Store is closed—push and they will yield.

NEW GOODS

WHOLESALE

M. WINSTOCK

IMPORTERS city and country dealers that has just opened at his establishment, over J. G. Gibbs, near the Court House, a large and handsome stock of

DRY GOODS

FANCY ARTICLES

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Which he offers at wholesale at prices as low or lower, than they can be bought in Charleston or elsewhere—barely adding cost of transportation.

NORTH, STEEL & WARDELL

FANCY GOODS

Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., No. 167, Meeting-street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Ordinary's Sale

BY an order of H. Hammond, Esq., Ordinary of Anderson District, I will expose to sale on Saturday in December next, the Real Estate of Jas. W. Ellison, deceased, one Tract of Land, containing one hundred and forty-seven acres, more or less.

Ordinary's Sale. BY an order of H. Hammond, Esq., Ordinary of Anderson District, I will expose to sale on Saturday in December next, the Real Estate of W. H. Phillips, dec'd, consisting of one Tract of Land, containing 67 1/2 acres, more or less.

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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON DISTRICT

WHEREAS, A. Rice has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert Reason, deceased.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON DISTRICT. WHEREAS, Elizabeth Todd has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of William P. Todd, deceased.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Cigars, Crockery, Hollow Ware and Glass Ware, 2000 Sacks Liverpool Salt to arrive.

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Message of Gov. Perry.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1865. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor of receiving from the President of the United States, the following telegraphic despatch, on the 28th of October last: "To D. F. Perry, Provisional Governor: Your last two despatches have been received and the pardons suggested have been ordered."

"I hope your Legislature will have no hesitation in adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery. It will set an example which will, no doubt, be followed by the other States, and place South Carolina in a most favorable attitude before the nation. I trust in God that it will be done. The nation and State will then be left free and untrammelled to take that course which sound policy, wisdom and humanity may suggest."

"ANDREW JOHNSON, President U. S." Three days afterwards I received the following telegram from the President, dated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1865. "To B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor: There is a deep interest felt as to what course the Legislature will take in regard to the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, and the assumption of the debt created to aid in the rebellion against the Government of the United States."

"If the action of the Convention was in good faith, why hesitate in making it a part of the Constitution of the United States? I trust in God that the restoration of the Union will not be defeated, and all that has, so far, been well done, thrown away! I still have faith that all will come out right. This opportunity ought to be understood and appreciated by the people of the Southern States. If I know my own heart, and every passion which enters it, is to restore the blessings of the Union and tie-up and heal every bleeding wound which has been caused by this fratricidal war. Let us be guided by love and wisdom from on high, and union and peace will once more reign throughout the land."

"ANDREW JOHNSON." To these telegraphic despatches, I replied that the war debt of South Carolina was very inconsiderable; that our whole State debt, at this time, was only about 6,000,000; and this was mostly incurred, anterior to the war, in constructing railroads and building a new State house, with an old debt of long standing; that we had assumed no portion of the Confederate debt and were responsible in no way for it. The expenditures which the State had incurred up to a certain period had all been settled and refunded by the Confederate States.

I stated that South Carolina had abolished slavery in good faith, and never intended or wished to restore it; that the Legislature was then considering a wise, just and humane system of laws for the government and protection of the freedmen, in all their rights of person and property; and that there was no objection to the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, except an apprehension that Congress might, under the second section of that amendment, claim the right to legislate for the negro after slavery was abolished. I likewise stated, that no official notice had ever been received by the Legislature, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In reply to this despatch, I received, yesterday, the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1865. "To His Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor, South Carolina: Your despatch to the President, of November 4, has been received. He is not entirely satisfied with the explanation it contains. It does not seem necessary the passage of adequate ordinances, declaring that all insurrectionary proceedings in the State unlawful and void ab initio."

"Neither the Constitution nor the laws direct official information to the States of amendments to the Constitution submitted by Congress. Notice of the amendment, by Congress, abolishing slavery, was nevertheless sent by the Secretary of State, at the time, to the States which were then in communication with this Government. Formal notice will immediately be given to these States, which were then in insurrection."

"The objection which you mention, to last clause of the Constitutional amendment, is regarded as frivolous and unreasonable, because that clause is really restraining in its effects, instead of enlarging the power of Congress. The President considers the acceptance of the amendment, by South Carolina, as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union."

"WM. H. SEWARD." This formal notice of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States has not yet been received. When it is, I will communicate the same to you. The amendment may be seen in the Acts of the last Congress, and is in these words:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the limits of the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. "Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."—Approved Feb. 1, 1865.

A few days since, I addressed a communication to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, by mail, in which I repeated and enlarged on the views previously expressed to the President, in reference to the objections which were entertained in South Carolina to the proposed Constitutional amendment. I am happy to find that the Secretary of State does not regard those objections as well founded, but considers them "querulous and unreasonable." It is true, that a plain, honest construction of the language of the amendment would be that slavery was abolished in the United States, and that Congress should simply enforce it. When this was done, their legislation would be ended. They could not attempt, under the authority given by this amendment, to pass laws for the government of the "freedmen," in their free state. The At-

torney-General of the United States and the President have both been understood as concurring in this opinion. It would, therefore, be well, in adopting the proposed amendment, to place on record the construction which had been given to it by the Executive Department of the Federal Government.

It is manifest, from the earnest, eloquent and patriotic terms in which the President has urged the adoption of this amendment, that he regards, as he says, "all that South Carolina has done—and so well done—as thrown away, unless the amendment is accepted by the Legislature. The Secretary of State is still more explicit in his language. He says "the President considers the acceptance of the amendment by South Carolina as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union."

The reason why this exacting is made of the Southern States, after they have abolished slavery, is that they might otherwise, at some future day, change their Constitutions and restore slavery, in defiance of the Federal Government.

You, gentlemen, have, at this time, the destiny of the State in your hands, and I feel assured that you will act calmly and dispassionately, with the view to the peace, happiness and well-being of South Carolina. I addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, a few days since, urging that, in case the Legislature should assume the payment of that portion of the direct tax for which South Carolina is liable, that the Federal Government should receive her bonds for the same, or suspend the collection of the tax for the present year. I would advise the immediate assumption, by the State, of her portion of the direct tax, which is about \$306,000. This will relieve the people from the immediate payment of it to the Federal Tax Collectors, and enable the State to make some arrangements in reference to it with the Treasury Department or Congress.

In my communication to the Secretary of State, I urged the propriety of withdrawing the colored troops from the interior of the State to the forts or sea-coast, and requested that white troops might, for the present, be retained in Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort.

I have forwarded the resolution you sent me the other day, in reference to the school in Charleston, to Gen. Howard, and asked that they should be restored to the proper authorities. I made the same request in regard to the Military Hall in Charleston. B. F. PERRY.

Another Letter from Bill Arp.

"Bill Arp," who lately made a very happy hit in a letter to Artemus Ward, has written the following in the same strain on the state of the country:

"From the Rome Courier. BILL ARP ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. "Street land of Liberty, of the I sing."

Not much I don't, not at this time. If there's anything sweet about liberty in this part of the vineyard, I can't see it. The land's good enuf, and I wouldn't mind hearin' a hyme or two about the dirt I live on, but as for findin' sugar and liberty in Georgy soil, its all a mistake. Howsumever, I'm hopeful. I'm much calmer and serene'r than I was a few months ago. I begin to feel kindly towards all people, except some. I'm now endeavorin' to be a great national man. I've taken up a motto—of no North, no South, no East, no West; but let me tell you, my friend, I'll bet on Dixie as long as I've got a dollar. Its no harm to run both skedules. In fact its highly harmonious to do so. I'm a good Union reb, and my battle cry are Dixie and the Union.

But you see, my friend, we are gettin' restless about some things. The war had bekum mity heavy on us, and after the big tomboise we thought it was over for good. We had killed folks and killed folks until the novelty of the thing had wore off, and we were mity high played out all over. Children were increasin' and vittels diminishin'. By a close calculashun it was purposed that we didn't kill our enemies as fast as they were imported, and about those times I thought it was a pity that some mirakle of grace hadn't cut off the bread of fogginess some eighteen or twenty years ago. Then you would have seed a fair fight. General Sherman wouldn't have walked over the track, and Ulysses would have killed more men than he did—of his own side. I have always thot that a General ought to be pertikler which side he was satisfis.

Well, if the war is over, what's the use of fillin' up our towns and cities with soldiers any longer. Where's your rekonstruktion that the papers say is goin' on so rapidly? Where's the liberty and freedom? The fact is, General Sherman and his caterpillers made sich a clean sweep of everythin', I don't see much to rekonstrukt. They took so many liberties around here that there's nary liberty left. I could have rekonstrukt a thousand sich States before this. Anybody could. There wasn't nuthin' to do but jest to go off and let us alone. We've got plenty of statesmen—plenty of men for Governor.

Joe Brown ain't dead—he's a waitin'—standin' at the door with his hat off. Then what's the soldiers here for—what good are they doin'—who wants to see 'em any longer. Everybody is tired of the war and we don't want to see any more signs of it. The niggers don't want 'em, and the white folks don't want 'em, and as for the wimmen—whoopee! I golly! Well, there's no use talkin'—when the stars fall agin maybe the wimmen will be harmonized. That mail business—that oath about gittin' letters! Gee-tigger! They always was jealous about the males anyhow, and that order jest broke the camel's back. Well, I must confess that it was a powerful small consarn. I would try to sorter smooth it over if I knowed what to say, but I don't. If they was afeard of the wimmen why didn't they say so? If they wasn't what do they make 'em swear for? Jest to aggravate 'em? Didn't they know that the best way to harmonize a man, was to harmonize his wife first? What harm can the wimmen do by receivein' their letters oath free? They can't vote, nor they can't preach, nor hold office, nor play soldier, nor muster, nor wear breeches, nor ride straddle, nor chaw tobacco, nor do nuthin' hardly but talk and rite letters.

I learn that a valant kernel made a wimmen put up her fan because it had a piker of Borygard pon it. Well, she's harmonized, I reckon. Now the trouble of all sich is, that after these bayonets leave here and go home these pettycott tyrants cant come back any more. Some Georgy foil will smash the juice out of 'em, sartin, and that won't be neither harmonious or healthy. Better let the wimmen alone.

Then there is another thing I'm waitin' for. Why don't they rekonstrukt the niggers if they are ever goin' to? They've giv' 'em a powerful site of freedom, and very little else. Here's the big freedmen's buro, and the little buros—all over the country, and the papers are full of grand orders and special orders, and paragraphs, but I'll bet a possum some of 'em steals my wood this winter or freezes to death. Freedmen's buro! freedmen's humbug, I say. Just when the corn needed plowin' the worst, the buro rung the bell and tolled all the niggers to town, and the farmers lost the crops; and now the freedman is gettin' cold and hungry, and wants to go back, and there ain't nuthin' for 'em to go to. But freedom is a big thing. Hurra for freedom's buro! Sweet land of liberty, of the I don't sing! But it's all right. I'm for freedom myself. Nobody wants any more slavery.

If the Abolitionists had let us alone we would have fixed it up right a long time ago, and we can fix it up now. The buro ain't fixed it, and it ain't goin' to. It don't know anything about it. Our people have got a heap more feelin' for the poor nigger than any abolitionist. We are as poor as Job, but I'll bet a dollar we can raise more money in Rome to build a nigger church than they did in Boston. The papers say that after goin' in round for 3 weeks, the Boston christians raised thirty-seven dollars to build a nigger church in Savannah. They are powerful on theory but mity scarce in practice.

But its no use talkin'. Everybody will know by waitin' who's been fooled. Mr. Johnson says he's gwine to experiment, that's all he can do now—its all anybody can do. Mr. Johnson's head level. I'm for him, and everybody ought to be for him—only he's powerful slow about some things. I ain't a worshippin' him. He never made me. I hear folks hollerin' hurraw for Andy Johnson, and the papers say, oh! he's for us, he's all right, he's our friend. Well, spose he is, hadn't he ought to be? Did you expect him to be a dog? Because he ain't a hangin' of us, its unnecessary to be playin' hypocrit around the footstool of power and makin' out like he was the greatest man in the world and we was the greatest sinners? Who's sorry? Who's repentin'? Who ain't proud of our people? Who loxes our enemies? Nobody but a durned sneak. I say let 'em hang and be hanged to 'em, before I'd beg 'em for grace. Whar's Socrates, whar's Cato? But if Andy holds his own, the country's safe, provided these general assemblies and synods and bishops' conventions will keep the devil and Brownlow tied. Here's a passel of sink-hearted fellers who played tojy jest to dog bullets or save property, now howlin' about for offis—want everythin' because they was for Union. They was for themselves, that's all they was for, and they ain't a goin' to get the offis neither. Mr. Johnson ain't got no more respect for 'em than I have. We want to trade 'em off. By hokey, we'll give two of 'em for one copperhead, and ax nothin' to boot. Let 'em shinny on their own side, and get over among the folks who don't want us rekonstrukt. There's them newspaper scribbles who slip down to the edge of Dixey every 24 hours, and peep over at us on tip toe. Then they run back a puffin and blowin' with a straight coat tail, and holler out, "He ain't dead—he ain't dead—look out everybody. I'm jest from thar—seed his toe move—heard him grunt; he's goin' to rise agin. Don't withdraw the sojers, but send 'em more immedgetely." And here's your Harper's Weekly a heading all sich—a gassin lites and slanders in every issue—makin' insul'n piktors in every sheet—breedin' everlastin' discord, and clawin' bigger than ever, since we got licked. Wish old Stonewall had cotched these Harpers at their Ferry, and we boys had know'd they was going to keep up this devilment so long. We'd a made baptists of them, sartin, payroll or no payroll. Hurraw for a brave soldier, I say, reb or no reb, yank or no yank; hurraw for a manly foe and a generous victor—hurraw for our side too, I golly, excuse me, but sich expressions will work their way out sometimes, brakes or no brakes.

But I'm for Mr. Johnson. I'm for all the Johnson's—its a bully name. There's our Governor, who aint a goin' at discount, and there's Andy, who is doin' powerful well considerin', and there's the hero of Shiloh—peace to his noble ashes. And there's Joe—my bully Joe—wouldn't I walk ten miles of rainy night to see them hazel eyes and feel the grip of his soldier hand. Didn't my rooster always clap his wings and crow whenever he passed our quarters? "Instinct told him that he was the true pricee," and it would make anybody brave to be nigh him. Hurraw for the Johnsons.

Well, on the whole, there's a heap of things to be thankful for. I'm thankful the war is over—that's the big thing. Then I'm thankful I aint a Black Republican, I'm thankful that Thad. Stevess and Sumner and Phillips, nor none of their kin ain't no kin to me. I'm thankful for the high privilege of hatin' all sich; I'm thankful that I live in Dixie in the State of Georgy; and our Governor's name aint Brownlow. Poor Tennessee! I golly, didn't she catch it. Andy Johnson's pardons won't do rebs much good there. They better git one from the devil if they expect it to pass. Wonder what made Providence adikt 'em with such a cuss. But I can't dwell on sich a subjekt. Its highly demoralizin' and unprofitable.

"Sweet land of liberty, of thee" I could not sing in Tennessee. But then we've had a circus once more, and seen the clown play round, and that makes up for a heap of trouble. In fact, its the best sign of rekonstruktion I have yet observed. Yours, hopin', BILL ARP.

P. S.—And they hawled Grant's cabin a thousand miles. Well, Sherman's war horse stayed in my stable one night. I want to sell the stall to some Yankee

State Fair. As our people ain't the sort that runs after big folk's things, the stall ain't no more than any other stall to me. State Fairs, its for sale. I suppose that Harper's Weekly or Frank Legly will paint a piker of it soon, by drawin on their imagination. B. A.

Wade Hampton.

We find an article in the New York News, of the 31st ult., on the reported election of Gen. Wade Hampton as Governor of this State, from which we extract the following tribute to this gentleman's gallantry in the past, and to his sincerity and loyalty to the Government and to the restoration policy of President Johnson at the present time:

"For State officers, the South ought not, for one moment, to listen to 'policy.' As a sovereign, every State of this Union must be mistress of her own affairs. And South Carolina, like Mississippi, does herself honor in asserting her truth by placing at the head of her civil government one of her most distinguished sons, even though he has been eminent as a 'rebel' soldier. A private citizen of her days of prosperity, General Wade Hampton was an ornament to the society of South Carolina. Within all her borders, his name has been known for many years as a synonym of truth and honor. The political convictions which he held in private having been subjected to an arbitration, which demanded his life as a test of their sincerity, he accepted the demand sword in hand; and, call him what radicalism will, a rebel, a traitor, a villain, the great majority of mankind will hold him made of the stuff that constitutes patriots. And his faith to his conviction is proof as true as Holy Writ of his faith to his solemn oath. The allegiance which he has shown to his own conscience at the risk of quiet, property, life, the world will accept as undeniable evidence of the truth of the allegiance which he stands ready to pledge to the policy of restoration. Unsatisfied formally he may be, by the express granting of Presidential 'pardon,' but the proof which he has put in before all men of his profound good faith, declares that Wade Hampton's acquiescence in the surrender of the Confederate armies is a demonstration of his loyalty to the Union beyond all supposition of official formulary. Her foremost citizen, the flower of her chivalry, the savior of her honor, a man infinitely truer than some of the mouthing 'loyalists' to the Union, to which he has submitted, South Carolina has done herself high credit by placing in the highest position within her borders her favorite son—Wade Hampton."

AN OLD STORY.—The worshippers of Mammon, says a Constantinople correspondent, have discovered that there is another power beside that of gold, and another God who is above the idol of worldly wealth. During the time the cholera lasted, it was pitiable to see the fright of all those who used to boast that they had no religion and no creed save that of Nature. The "young Turkish" school of Moslems, who had many of them thrown off even the semblance of a belief in the Koran, were in a greater fright of death than any man I ever saw. The Christians were bad enough, at least such among them—not a few—who had led lives not exactly in accordance with their creed. The Armenian, Latin, Greek, and other churches, were crowded every day with men and women hearing mass and going to confession; who for months, perhaps years, previously had never put foot inside a sacred edifice. Many of the priests were actually prevented going to administer to the dying, by the impertinence of the living for the consolation of religion. Now that all fear of the cholera passed, every one has returned to his old ways.

REMARKABLE CASE OF TRANCE.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Crowder, a young gentleman residing on High street, died, to all appearances. The corpse was laid out, and the grief and lamentation was such as is usual in such cases. His brother was to have been married last night, but all preparation for the happy event was stopped by this sad and solemn one. On yesterday morning, the supposed dead man got up and dressed himself, and is now enjoying as much vitality as could be expected of a corpse. The marriage came off last night, and we suppose "the resurrected" attended.—Petersburg Express.

Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear and sparkled in the sun; but if the water is but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. Every thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will always be wretchedness.

Old stories of the war are constantly coming to light. It is stated that when Gen. Bragg was in command at Augusta, Ga., last winter, Jeff. Davis telegraphed to him "to hold the State at all hazards, step up the roads, destroy the supplies, and crush Sherman." At the close of the dispatch the Rebel President inquired "What is your available force for this purpose?" Gen. Bragg promptly replied, "Five proclamations and one brigade."

A steambot passenger, missing his hankerchief, asked an Irishman if he had seen it, and insinuated a charge of theft. But, afterwards finding his pocket-companion in his hat, he began to apologize. "O! dont be arter making any apology; it was a mere mistake on both sides, too. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

The War Department has decided, with the approval of Gen. Grant, not to restore the property of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. Gen. Terry's action in refusing to give up the estate is fully sustained. Wise's house is still used as a school for the children of freedmen, and John Brown's daughters are the teachers.

The Episcopal Convention, before adjournment, passed a resolution recommending that the pay of clergymen should be increased at least half.