

FROM WASHINGTON.

The following is from the special Washington correspondent of the New York Times, dated 23d: Attorney General Speed has under consideration the matter of the trial of Jeff. Davis in the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, which meets on the first Monday in May, at Norfolk, unless Congress shall, in the meantime, pass a bill changing the place of holding the Court to Richmond. A proposition of this kind is now being urged in the House. It is not settled, however, where Davis will be tried, but whether or not he shall be tried in the State of Virginia will be determined upon the arrival of Chief Justice Chase, who is expected here this week. If Judge Chase interposed no objection a charge against Davis for treason will be submitted to the United States Grand Jury, to be convened in Norfolk and Richmond, as before suggested.

The Attorney General has also been in consultation with Judge Underwood with reference to the trials of Wise, Lee and some sixty others who were indicted for treason in the United States District Court at Norfolk last summer. It is not likely that the indictment against General Lee will be prosecuted at the May term, if, indeed, the trial shall ever take place. It is proposed to try first of the persons indicted at Norfolk, Henry A. Wise, and in all probability that will be the only case disposed of this season in Virginia, unless it be determined to try Davis, and in that event no effort will be made to try Wise during the May term.

The past few days have been very prolific in predictions of what the Reconstruction Committee were about to report, and many ridiculous statements have been put forth. Among others it is asserted that Robert Dale Owen has at last come to the rescue of the Committee, and furnished it with something which it could not furnish itself, viz: a plan upon which it could agree. That the Committee will shortly make their final report is true; but nothing is known of the character of that report, beyond the general features of a constitutional amendment on representation and the exclusion of rebels from Federal offices, which it is well understood, have been settled upon.

The New York World's special, dated 23d, says: It will be remembered that after the surrender of General Lee the military in Georgia captured \$100,000 in gold, which was claimed by the Farmers, the Exchange and the Bank of Virginia at Richmond. Recent investigations of the facts, however, show that a few weeks before the evacuation of Richmond the Legislature of Virginia passed a law authorizing the said banks to loan the Confederate Government, upon the faith of the State, \$300,000 of gold to purchase supplies for Lee's army. This sum was placed by the respective banks to the credit of the Confederate Government, and before the surrender of Lee \$60,000 was paid, leaving \$240,000 belonging to the Confederate Government with these banks at the time of the evacuation. The Government therefore claims not only the \$100,000 captured in Georgia, but also the \$240,000 additional in custody of the banks. This is the present condition of the question. The notes of these banks have been bought up with the expectation that the Government would relinquish its title to the \$240,000 of gold.

It is believed that the President will soon issue another proclamation in regard to the status of the Southern States, including Texas, and stating explicitly that martial law is at an end and the writ of habeas corpus restored.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1866. The Joint Committee on Reconstruction have agreed—twelve against three—to a report, proposing the following amendments to the Constitution:

First. No State shall make or enforce any law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of laws.

Second. Representatives shall be apportioned according to the respective numbers of the population of the State, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of the male citizens, not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Third. Until the Fourth of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and Electors for President and Vice-President.

Fourth. Neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the insurrection, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Fifth. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The Committee will also report a bill, providing that whenever the above amendment shall become a part of the Constitution, and any State shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

In addition, the Committee will also report a bill declaring ineligible to office, under the Government of the United States, the principle Confederate executive, legislative, foreign and judicial officers, together with General and Staff officers, and others.

Major-General John C. Breckinridge is still at Toronto. As all the rest of the Confederate Generals are permitted to go to their homes and wherever else they please, why, in the name of equal justice and Heaven, is he kept in banishment? What evil thing has he done that all other Confederate officers have not done? What officer ever carried on war in a loftier spirit of chivalry and courtesy than he, or treated prisoners of war more considerately and mercifully? Who is it that has poisoned the mind of the Administration against him? "An enemy hath done this!"—Louisville Journal.

The Rochester Union says: "There are millions of bushels of rotten wheat now lying in the store houses at Chicago to be shipped when navigation opens. This grain, in all stages of decomposition, will be put into vessels, sent to Buffalo, put into elevators, thence taken in canal boats to all points where these crafts go, chiefly to New York, and thence it will go to New England. This wheat is wholly unfit to be eaten, and will breed cholera wherever it is allowed to go.

The court martial in session at New Orleans, of which Colonel Blackington is President, has been directed to adjourn sine die upon the completion of the case on trial, and all untried cases in the hands of the Judge Advocate are to be forwarded to department headquarters.

MY MISSION.

Messrs. Editors: I have just read a paragraph, clipped from the Anderson Intelligencer, calling attention to the remarks of the Sumter Watchman on an editorial of the Columbia Phoenix, concerning "the mission of the Rev. W. T. Capers in the North, for the purpose of soliciting aid for rebuilding the Washington Street Church" of this city.

Newspapers sometimes make mistakes, and all that appears in their columns is not exactly correct. Permit me to explain: At the request of the trustees of the burnt Church, I left Columbia to appeal to the Christian generosity of more fortunate communities, to aid us in our effort to construct a place of worship for our houseless, impoverished congregation. I hoped to collect funds from our friends of Baltimore. When I met the prominent members of my denomination there, whose sympathies were Southern, I learned that a legion of clerical beggars had been before me—that the appeals from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and other States of the South, had been so frequent and urgent, and the collections had been so numerous, that the good people who loved us had nothing left to give—the home demands calling for all that they could then raise. The people generally were then doing what they could for the success of the Southern Relief Fair. So I was disappointed in Baltimore, although I must not fail to acknowledge the receipt of \$172 from friends who had repeatedly, and some of them largely, contributed to the relief of our suffering soldiers and farmers.

Introduced to a noble-hearted Marylander, residing at Newark, N. J., Rev. R. L. Dashiell, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, a gentleman of liberal views, generous impulses and catholic spirit, I accepted his invitation to visit Newark, a city enriched by Southern trade, and containing a strong conservative element. I declined to preach to his people until the pastor's request was seconded by the leading members of the church, from whom I received a cordial greeting and every assurance of Christian love. Accompanying Mr. Dashiell to a meeting of ministers in the Central Church, I was recognized as a brother and welcomed as a worthy associate. Called on to address them, after a most touching prayer from a reverend doctor of the conference, I expressed my pleasure of meeting them on the broad platform of Christian charity; hoped the time would soon come when the churches would be one in the spirit of the blessed Saviour, who, among his last words on earth, prayed the Father, in behalf of his people: "That they all may be one—that the world may believe that thou hast sent me;" declared my conviction that the only way to secure harmony and promote fellowship was to take the Bible for our guide, meet at the Cross of our adorable Redeemer and get our inspiration there. When I proached to the congregation of St. Paul's, and when I addressed the meeting of the ministers, I did not utter a single word of "fawning" significance, nor did I ask for a cent for my Church in Columbia. And let me add, I did not ask a single individual North of Baltimore to help rebuild our Church. Mr. Dashiell volunteered his services to collect something from those who feel kindly towards us, and send it after me. I went to the North to find friends, and approached friends only.

With the editor of the Sumter Watchman, your correspondent would rather worship under a tree, or in a temple of unpeeled pine poles, than "kneel amidst crimson, and purple, and stately architecture, obtained by fawning on the charity of those who depise, persecute and abuse us, and who would utterly degrade and destroy us."

WM. T. CAPERS. COLUMBIA, S. C. April 28, 1866.

STATE NEWS.

The Abbeville Banner has a communication, endorsed editorially, urging the establishment of the District Agricultural Fair, once so popular and attractive. The farmers of Anderson might improve the moment by the formation of an Agricultural Society, and hold a Fair next fall.

The Columbia Phoenix urges the proposition that a telegraph line be established along the route of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. This enterprise was mooted several years ago, and most heartily do we endorse the plan. It would be of vast importance to citizens of both upper and lower country, and would pay handsomely.

The Spartanburg Express chronicles the death of three children of Mrs. Wyatt, of that District, on Saturday, 21st ult. They were instantly killed by lightning. The Express says that Chancellor Lesene recently granted a writ of habeas corpus to Messrs. Albert and Oscar P. Ballenger, William and Thomas Richardson, John and Lewis Gaston, charged with the murder of one Guilford Smith. These young men were acting under the warrant of a magistrate, and doubtless did not exceed their duty.

The Spartanburg Express has been informed that Thomas B. Jeter, Esq., President of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad met with a serious accident a short time ago. He was thrown from a hand car, which dragged him six or eight feet, and then ran off the track, one of the wheels passing over his body, fracturing the left arm above the elbow and severely bruising his right thigh.

The Yorkville Enquirer says it is rumored that a company of Regulars will arrive there soon to garrison the town. The same paper says that Mr. A. S. Wallace, recently arraigned before a Military Commission in Columbia, charged with killing a negro boy Henry, sometime last fall, has been acquitted, and is now at his home in that District. Mr. J. M. Smarr, tried for shooting another negro, at the same time, has also been acquitted.

The Abbeville Press announces the death of John Spear, Esq., a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Lowndesville. In attempting to cross Rocky River, a portion of his buggy harness gave way, and while attempting to adjust the same, he was thrown into the stream, carried down by the current, and soon drowned. Relief reached him too late—life was extinct.

The Laurensville Herald has an account of a fire upon the square of that town, which came near playing sad havoc with old Laurens. It was the work of an incendiary, but was extinguished by prompt and vigorous efforts before becoming unmanageable. The Herald, in complimenting citizens who were mainly instrumental in subduing the flames, pays a tribute to the freedmen who were zealous and active on the occasion, and says that "too much praise cannot be given for their good behavior during and after the fire."

The Sumter Watchman has closed its sixteenth volume, and in a review of its history, announces that it now enjoys a greater degree of prosperity than ever before. May this deserved success ever attend it.

Louisa Knapp, an Indian girl, committed suicide at Rockland, Wisconsin, on the 10th inst., by taking strychnine. She had been taken from a wigwam when only five years old, and brought up by a white family as their daughter. Although exceedingly intelligent, she was very sensitive on account of the color of her skin. This so preyed upon her mind that she finally sought death as an escape from her sufferings.

The Intelligencer.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Thursday Morning, May 3rd, 1866.

JAMES A. HOYT, Editor.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

The Proprietor of the Anderson Intelligencer announces to the citizens of this and adjoining Districts that he has determined to furnish subscribers with his paper at the extreme low price of TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM, IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Notwithstanding the fact that the price of printing material continues unaltered, from this date forward the Intelligencer will be supplied at the above low rates.

Determined to furnish a first-class paper, the Proprietor deems it unnecessary to make any appeal to the citizens of Anderson and adjacent country. Their generous support has induced this reduction in terms, and it will be his constant aim to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Liberal deductions made to clubs of ten or more.

The Charleston South Carolinian persists in crediting the "Andersonville Intelligencer" with items of news, notwithstanding our remonstrance with that journal for carelessness and improper credits.

STRAWBERRIES. Of course, by this time many of our readers are enjoying this delicious fruit, but we are under obligations for a plate of "strawberries and cream" sometime last week. Guess who sent it?

It is gratifying to know that the break on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, except the bridge over Broad River, will be completed in a few days. The mail trains will then arrive at this place daily, Sundays excepted, about 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. S. HYDE, corner Benson House, sends us a paper of choice Smoking Tobacco, the favorite and genuine brand of Scarfaletti. Smokers will give him a call. The advertisement of Mr. H. announces positive bargains to be secured at his store, and we will vouch for the statement. Call and examine the stock, and we are sure the investigation will reward you for time and trouble.

THE COTTON MARKET. The recent news from Europe, indicating a probable war between Austria and Prussia, and a heavy decline in foreign markets in consequence, has caused a similar depression in the cotton markets on this side of the Atlantic. The new tax bill now before Congress imposes a tax of five cents per pound on cotton, payable by the holder, and this will likewise affect the prices paid by speculators for the article. We refer to the regular market head for latest quotations.

FROM FLORIDA. Our fellow-citizen, Gen. J. W. HARRISON, has recently returned from Florida, and represents that country as being in the enjoyment of almost former prosperity. The freedmen are all at work, and the great demand is for more labor. Civilization is in the ascendant, and the military only an assistance to the civil officers in the execution of the law. We are gratified that some people are reconstructed, and patiently hope that our time is coming.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL. An advertisement elsewhere informs the public that this favorite and popular resort is now open for the reception of travelers, under the superintendence of Mr. W. WHITE, so long connected with that establishment. His experience is a guarantee that the "Charleston" will rival the best hotels in the country, as it did in other days. Our friend, GEORGE G. MIXER, is again at his post, as of yore, and CHARLIE MILLER presides over the financial department. These familiar names and faces will attract old customers, while the recherche entertainment of the house will secure fresh patronage.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS, &c. A few evenings ago, while reveling in a moonlit scene, fragrant flowers emitting delicate perfume on the balmy air, the soft, sweet strains of the guitar came floating by, accompanied with gentle, silvery voices in a song of beauty and tender pathos. The truth flashed upon our prosaic mind that lovely maidens had honored the domicile of an editor with an old-time serenade! Memories of "lang syc" came from the rusty deep of hearts' treasures, and tenderly, lovingly did those enchanting echoes cling around. Music, flowers and beauty's charms commingled! May the fair serenaders bloom in perennial Spring!

Messrs. KEYS, STOWERS AND BYRUM. The findings of the Court and the order suspending the sentence, together with interesting comments from exchanges, will be found upon our first page. We have heard nothing later than this indefinite respite for our fellow-citizens, but feel sanguine that the President, in reviewing the testimony, will at once decide to grant either an unconditional release of the prisoners or the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus. The citizens of Charleston acted promptly and unanimously in petitioning the Executive for the privilege of the writ, while similar petitions have been generally circulated in this District and Hart County, Georgia. Parties who may have these papers for signature in this District are requested to hand them in at once to this office.

EXCHANGES. The Baptist Church and Sunday School Messenger is the title of a new periodical under the editorial guidance of Rev. TILMAN R. GAINES, who is favorably and acceptably known to many of our readers. It is published monthly at Yorkville, S. C., and the number before us evidences typographical skill in its execution. The contents are highly interesting, and augurs well for its future conduct. We wish it unbounded success, and will take pleasure in forwarding subscriptions. Terms, Two Dollars per annum.

The May number of Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine and Gazette of Fashion is upon our table. This is one of the most elaborate publications of the kind in this country; indeed, for extensive scope and variety, it is not equalled. The fashion plates are almost innumerable, and an elegant colored plate, beautiful in design and superb in execution, is a charming feature of this number. Stories, historical and romantic, are an attraction of each issue, while the varied miscellany is unique and interesting. Subscriptions received at this office. Terms, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum. Persons wishing to subscribe can also address the Publisher, FRANK LESLIE, No. 537 Pearl Street, New York.

WHAT IS OUR DUTY?

The citizens of Anderson District, beyond peradventure, have had more to encounter during the past twelve months than those of any other District in the upper part of the State, and during that eventful period they have acquired a reputation for disloyalty and reprehensible action which is far from being justified by the facts and circumstances. We make this declaration calmly, and with a full knowledge of all the statements which have been brought to bear on public and official opinion elsewhere to fix the stigma upon us. It is unnecessary for our present purpose, to recount either the evils under which we have existed or the array of evidence produced to affirm the conclusion that we are a set of cormorants and man-eaters, reveling in blood and delighting in heinous crimes. We have taken up the pen to impress our fellow-citizens with the glaring and disreputable character we have abroad, and to point out a course of action which will, in the progress of time, nail this enormous falsity to the counter.

Anderson District, and some of her inhabitants, we undertake to say, have been discussed oftener in official and private circles throughout this and adjoining States than any other of the South. The majority of our citizens are unaware of the distinction which has been achieved by this unpretending locality, and are totally ignorant of the causes which have produced this extraordinary commotion. Neither will they ever know fully the manner in which this opinion has been manufactured, nor be apprized of the particular occurrences upon which such opinion is predicated. The atrocious murder at Brown's Ferry was a single fatal instance, in which six or eight men were engaged; but this was perpetrated, as we firmly believe, by strangers in this section, and should not have entailed suffering upon an entire community, even though this belief is erroneous. Outrages of a lesser magnitude were not more frequent than in other localities, and it was hardly expected by sensible people that the country could emerge from a state of civil war, minus the attendant evils of bad passions fully aroused and desperate men intent on mischief. Especially was such to be expected in this instance, when the ardent hopes and dearest plans of men were dashed to the ground so rudely. But such things had their brief career, and were it not for the constant oppression and vigorous prosecution of offences committed while the country was in a transition state, the disloyalty and disrepute of Anderson would long since have been consigned to oblivion—and with fairer name and brighter crest, the good old District would have pursued the rugged path to peace and prosperity. Yet, we are pained to admit, her escutcheon is tarnished by evil reports and her good name maligned in every quarter. This devalues high and solemn duties upon each and every one of her sons and daughters, in order that the foul aspersions may be refuted and these slanders forever silenced.

Individual conduct must be, in the first instance, made to conform strictly to our fallen and helpless condition. Many, we are fully aware, have not yet realized that the South was subdued by the sword and that she is now under military rule. The exercise of that authority, arbitrary and uncompromising, must be submitted to, not abjectly and with the subserviency of the spaniel, but in a manner becoming manhood deprived of power. Unnecessary criticisms of government officials are not proper, and it will neither bring redress nor weaken authority. In dealing with freedmen, firmness tempered by kindness and due allowance for their ignorance should characterize the conduct of every one. Let them know and be made to feel that their best friends, now or hereafter, are the former masters and employers, and that confidence and good behavior on their part will insure lasting friendship between the races. Teach them the right and to forsake the wrong. In a word, deal honestly and candidly with the fact that they are no longer slaves, and are entitled to the consideration of freedmen occupying inferior caste in society; and above all, repress any feeling of resentment toward these unfortunate beings because fanaticism has endowed them with greater blessings than they are competent to enjoy. All these things are our people to ponder over anew, that they may be relieved of the odium which now attaches to the inhabitants of the District.

Finally, let us counsel together. There is no more fitting occasion than next Monday to hold a public meeting and openly declare the sentiment of Anderson towards the United States Government. If it be disloyal, make it known. If these accusations be truly founded, then let us fall under the ban of displeasure and receive our punishment accordingly. But a generous and noble yeomanry, having never yet failed in the path of duty, can send forth to the world a proud defiance in their honest, manly sentiments; and declare that, having acquiesced in the results of the war, they will abide by their plighted faith, and stand ready to vindicate that pledge on any and every occasion. We make the suggestion, therefore, that on Monday next the citizens of this District assemble in the Court House, and adopt such resolutions as will convince the doubting and uninformed that we have been misrepresented. The people owe this much to themselves, and we trust they will act promptly and harmoniously.

MAY-DAY FESTIVITIES. The ceremonies usually attendant upon the inauguration of this quarterly month have been appropriately observed in Anderson. On Monday night the pupils of Gen. ELLISON CAPERS' School, having previously invited the attendance of a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the village, went through the Coronation of the May Queen, at the Masonic Lodge Room. The hall was decorated becomingly, and the assembled "fair and brave" looked with joyous eyes upon the happy scene. At an early hour the ceremonies began, and it is simple truth to declare that each fair damsel rendered her part in graceful style. Afterwards, with music and dancing the hours flew swiftly away, and the festive throng was not dispersed until midnight.

Tuesday evening the villagers were summoned to the residence of Rev. J. SCOTT MURRAY, there to witness similar ceremonies by the pupils of Mrs. MURRAY'S flourishing School. Unfortunately we arrived too late to hear most of the speeches, but learned from others they were delivered gracefully, and in an appropriate manner. Certainly the address of the lovely maiden who was chosen Queen, we have never heard excelled on like occasion—most fitting, most appropriate, and rendered artistically. The Coronation took place in the open air, upon a platform erected for the purpose, and the scene was brilliantly illuminated by lamps "which shone on fair women and brave men." All were pleased and gratified, and many lingered around the scene.

"With loving hearts and hands entwined." Wednesday morning the pupils of Miss HARRIS' School, marching in procession through the square, wended their way to the banks of an enchanting stream hard by the village, and we doubt not that they are, at this writing, in the enjoyment of a gala day. May future years bring no less joy to the hearts of these young people!

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1866.

In the simple annals of our village life, the day indicated in the heading of this article will occupy the most prominent niche of all other days in the calendar, up to the present writing. Its anniversary will ever be recognized, and in vivid recollections will the inhabitants recount the sad story of its wrongs, outrages and oppressions. The war had ceased East of the Mississippi—returned veterans had met the warm, loving embrace of kindred and friends—the tears of welcome had scarcely dried up, nor the traces of sadness been relieved from the countenances of the noble few who surrendered at Appomattox—ere the dawn of that bright and beautiful May morn in 1866. Brave youths and tender maidens repaired to the silver brooks and murmuring streams, where wild flowers grow and the music of birds make the air enchanting, there to talk over the long absence and its dire results, and anon to join in revelry and mirth. The day was far spent in youthful and innocent pleasure, when the harsh and unwelcome news spread far and near that the Yankees were in close proximity to the village! Then came the hurrying to and fro, the rattling of carriages and wagons, and the clatter of horses' hoofs on the solid earth, and the frightened screams of women and children at the evil tidings. Before picnic parties had reached their respective homes, the wild yell of infuriated men, maddened by liquor and ravenous for plunder, was heard in the upper part of town, and the cloud of dust on Main street indicated the rapid approach of the cavalcade of STONEMAN'S raiders, preceded by reckless horsemen who were firing repeaters right and left. In five minutes' time the shooting and yelling was in every quarter of the town, and supplications were going forth to the Throne of Mercy to preserve our people from ruin and dread disaster. It was a moment never to be forgotten by those who shared in its anxiety and agonizing suspense. Bronzed veterans, whose courage had been proven on an hundred enangined fields, involuntarily shuddered at the dismal prospect, while the tears and cries of women were heard on every side. It is needless to dwell upon the awful scene—its memories are folded away in horror and can never be erased. In an hour the entire command had fled into the public square and streets adjacent; citizens retired to their homes, and the developments of time calmly awaited by some and nervously by many others. The night wore along wearily; the morning broke upon a drunken soldiery, sleeping after hideous orgies and rapacious plunderings, while the citizens remained in-doors to protect and save the small remnant which had escaped the clutches of these men the evening previous. In the meantime the soldiers were becoming aware of certain valuables within store-rooms, and door after door was broken open, the contents of the house scattered, and what could not be made useful to them was ruthlessly destroyed. Iron safes offered no impediment, doors bolted and barred were not regarded in the slightest, and there was a general distribution of other men's goods to whoever might receive them. Thus the day wore on, with now and then painful rumors that this and that esteemed citizen had been ignominiously hanged because he would not disgorge supposed hidden treasure, and so forth. For reasons which may never come fairly to light, the commanding officer, Brev't Brig. Gen. Brown, ordered the command to take up the line of march towards the Savannah River; and shortly after dusk the troopers, loaded with ill-gotten gain and stupefied with wine, mounted their fresh steeds obtained in the neighborhood, and followed their doughty leader to other fields of plunder and rapine. The next morning only a provost guard remained, and by early breakfast these had departed. Despoiled and desolated, the village of Anderson wore a sombre and sad appearance on the morning of the 3d of May last. Her people gathered in knots over the ruins and wreck, and each one in saddened tones related an experience of the dread occasion. This concludes a brief account of the frightful occurrences of those memorable days, and which will always be denominated "BROWN'S RAID." At the time there was no publication of his horrors and atrocities—the types of our office had shared the common fate of the village, and were scattered promiscuously over the floor. We have, therefore, at this late day, briefly alluded to the events of which to-day is the first anniversary. May Heaven grant that no similar calamity ever descend upon the inhabitants of Anderson!

OUTRAGES BY THE MILITARY. The arrival of a cavalry detachment in this vicinity was chronicled in our last issue, and it is with pain and sorrow that we have now to record unprovoked and gross outrages committed by members of that detachment during their first week's sojourn amongst us. The victims, too, to these unnecessary and causeless assaults are unoffending women and innocent children. On Wednesday night last, shortly after ten o'clock, two cavalry soldiers entered the house of Mr. H. A. VANDIVER, on Main street, and under the influence of liquor, insulted and annoyed the inmates of the residence, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of Mr. VANDIVER against their unauthorized conduct. Not content with frightening the ladies by words, so as to drive them from the house, these infuriated men had the brutality and fendishness to discharge their pistols at the timid females who were thus placed at the mercy of men who recognized no principles of honor or manhood. Mr. V. was also fired upon. He was unarmed, and sought assistance from his neighbors. During his absence, the soldiers had full sway of the house, and before he returned they had made their exit. We are pleased to state that Maj. STONE, when informed of the occurrence, went immediately to the scene, and following the soldiers, identified them sufficiently to cause their arrest next morning by the officers of their command. So far as we know, they are yet in duance for their shameful and outrageous conduct. The second instance of reckless behavior, we learn, occurred at the house of Mrs. JOLLY, five or six miles north of the village, on Thursday night, we believe. A squad of men was sent there to arrest M. S. JOLLY, who, as is well known, stands in an unenviable light with the military. Upon demanding admittance, the house was opened, as had been done a score or more times on similar occasions. Immediately search commenced for Mr. JOLLY, but failing to find him, articles of value belonging to his sister and mother were taken, among which are included a gold watch and small pocket pistol. Both Mrs. JOLLY and her daughter were treated in a rough manner by the soldiers, the former declaring that, out of the numerous detachments which have searched for her son, this has behaved the most indecorous, to speak mildly. We have not heard, at this writing, that any notice has been taken of this affair by the officers, nor do we know that the matter has been reported to them directly.

We repeat an unfeigned regret that these things should have occurred, but it is our duty to declare the facts, as we have heard them stated by the parties upon whom these indignities were placed, and leave their adjudication to competent authority.

—Ex-President Fillmore endorses the present Executive.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF GARRISON.

The detachment under Lieut. J. C. LIVENSPARGER, of the 26th Ohio Regiment, on duty here for the past four weeks, has been relieved. The exemplary conduct of this detachment deserves unqualified commendation, and wherever they may be ordered for duty, the citizens may feel assured that Lieut. LIVENSPARGER and his command will maintain a scrupulous regard for kindly bearing towards the people of this section. We wish them health and happiness.

The separate Districts are again consolidated, and the Judicial Districts of Greenville, Pickens, Anderson and Abbeville heretofore comprise a Military Post, with headquarters at this place. Lieut. Col. B. B. MURRAY, of the 15th Maine, assumes command of the Post, with six companies of his own regiment, and Co. "L," 5th Regular Cavalry, as the troops comprising the garrison.

REV. WILLIAM T. CAPERS. Under the head of "State News" in our last issue, an item from the Sumter Watchman was embodied, which reflected upon this reverend gentleman and his mission to the North for procuring subscriptions to rebuild the Washington Street Methodist Church in Columbia. In the Columbia papers of Monday, Mr. CAPERS publishes a card relative to the matter, and explains to what extent he solicited aid from "our Northern brethren." We take pleasure in re-producing his card, that our readers may not be prejudiced against so good a man, whose fealty and conduct are *sans peur et sans reproche*. We refer to his card in another column.

—It is said that General Braxton Bragg is living on a farm in Alabama, acting as agent for another person.

—The new tax bill increases the tax on cotton from two to five cents per pound, payable by holders.

—The New York Tribune proposes, in future, to try white people in the South before black juries, on the ground that that is the only way to secure their conviction.

—Pardons have been granted in the cases of Mayor Monroe and Alderman Nixon, of New Orleans—the charges brought against these gentlemen having been refuted to the satisfaction of the President.

—A gentleman in Omaha advertises for a "first rate, tip-top, A. No. 1, housemaid," and adds the suggestive statement that "all the piano playing, fine needle work, visiting and entertaining company, will be done by the lady of the house."

—The Masonic fraternity of St. Louis, Missouri, have resolved to commence the work of erecting a grand temple in that city, at a cost of not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

—The Editor of the Georgetown, (S. C.) Times says that from the conversations had with many planters in that District, he does not think that Georgetown will make over one-eighth of a crop of rice this year.

Announcements.

FOR ORDINARY. Capt. ROBERT JUNKINS is respectfully nominated as a Candidate for Ordinary of Anderson District, at the next ensuing election.

FOR ORDINARY. Col. WARREN D. WILKES is respectfully nominated as a candidate for Ordinary of Anderson District at the ensuing election.

AUCTION SALES.

By Dobbins & McGee. WILL be sold on MONDAY NEXT (Saturday) the following: Three or Four Good Horses, all young and well broke. Terms Cash, in currency. May 3, 1866 46

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons that I will not pay, (or be under any obligation,) to any claim or note, without a sign my name myself. N. MCALISTER. May 3, 1866 46

CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

THIS popular and well known HOTEL, has been newly furnished throughout by the present proprietor, who has been sixteen years connected with the establishment. W. WHITE, Proprietor. GEORGE G. MIXER, Superintendent. CHARLES A. MILLER, Cashier. May 3, 1866 46 3m

BARGAINS!!

THE undersigned is now offering his Stock of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!! PARTIES IN WANT OF CHEAP GOODS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

- On hand—Spring Calicoes, Dress Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Cambrics, Alpaccas, Brown Shirtings, Long Cloths, Spool Thread, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ladies' Hats, late style, Mens' Hats, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Mens' and Boys Boots and Shoes.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

- Scarfaletti Smoking Tobacco, Fine Chewing Tobacco, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Planters Hoos, Trace Chains, Sifters, Hollow Ware, Buckets, Pots, Brooms, &c., &c.

S. HYDE, Corner Benson House. May 3, 1866 46 2