

CONTRIBUTORIAL

SAMUEL BROWN, Jr., will accept our thanks for a number of the Metropolitan Record of a recent date.

TURNSIPS.

If any one wishes to see how large turnips can be made to grow in this latitude, he can be gratified by calling upon Mr. WILLIAM TELFORD and inspecting his crop. He planted the Globe seed. How long the tops are, and how large the roots are, we will not state, for fear some persons would dispute our word.

GENUINE MEDICINES.

Impure and Cheap Medicines are dear at any price, and it is well to know where pure and unadulterated articles can be found at the same prices that you would pay for impure ones. GOODRICH, WISNIAK & Co., at their old Southern Drug House, 755 Meeting-street, Charleston, keep a stock of genuine articles, many of them of their own direct importation, which they sell at moderate prices.

CONCERT.

On Thursday and Friday nights of last week, the ladies of our town gave a concert to raise funds in aid of the Bazaar to be held at Richmond, Va. By the ladies of that city, to gather in sufficient funds to fit up and appropriately mark the graves of the Confederate soldiers who are buried in the Richmond Cemeteries. The attendance during each night of the concert was good, and the ladies realized the sum of \$60.

STOLL, WEBB & CO.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our merchants and planters, to the advertisement of STOLL, WEBB & Co., who announce the arrival of New Fall and Winter Goods at the Charleston House, No. 287 King-street. Do not forget the name or name of the house, and be sure to give these clever gentlemen a call, for they "guarantee to sell goods at as low prices as they can be had in the city," and pack your bill "free of charge."

MARRIED.

By reference to an announcement which we clip from our Augusta exchanges, it will be seen that our quondam townsmen, Major JAMES H. WHITNEY, has been united to a fair daughter of the city of magnificent distances. We congratulate our gallant friend upon his initiation into the happy fragility, and invoke heaven's rich blessings upon the Union. Thus, one by one, our soldier friends are wheeling into line.

HAS THE LAW BEEN REPEALED?

Has the law prohibiting negroes to bear arms ever been repealed? If it has not, we would like to see the State authorities put the law in force, and disarm the negroes. A majority of them are armed, and what has been the result. During the last year many of our good citizens lost their lives, and now might be made hideous by the continual discharge of firearms. Our citizens, too, are losing their hogs and sheep in a mysterious manner.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The two Houses met in their respective halls at 7 P. M., on Monday evening, and organized for the transaction of business, and adjourned to meet again on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. In the Senate, Messrs. Brown and Foss, Senators elect, appeared and qualified. In the House, Messrs. CARSON, McLENNAN, DeSAUSSURE, WALKER, FISHBURN and McLENNAN, members elect, were present, sworn in and took their seats. We will give such portions of the Governor's Message, in our next issue, as we think of general interest. The session is important, and promises to be one of unusual interest, and we will endeavor to keep our readers posted.

GIN HOUSE BURNED.

We regret to learn that the Cotton Gin of our friend, Major ANDREW HAMILTON, was burned down at his residence near Williamston, on the 17th inst., causing the loss of some six bales of cotton. The loss is total, as there was no insurance upon the house or cotton. A negro boy was burned up with the house. It occurred early in the day, and seems to have resulted from the carelessness or imprudence of two negro boys, which cost the life of one of them. Major HAMILTON had occasion to leave the gin-house and go to his dwelling house, and ordered the negro boys to pack down the cotton in the lint-room during his absence. One of them is known to have had matches upon his person that morning, and as they were in the habit of playing hide-and-seek in the lint-room, it is supposed that one of them lighted a match to look for the other, and thus originated the fire.

HANGED.

On last Friday, the 23d inst., the freedman, Henry CHEATHAM, suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of ALBERT GEESE, by being hanged by the neck until he was dead. At about 2 o'clock, a. m., the prisoner, accompanied by Sheriff McGEAR and his deputies, and the Rev. J. S. MURRAY, who administered the divine consolations of religion to the unfortunate man, left the jail and moved to the place of execution, escorted by a detachment of the 8th U. S. Regular Infantry, commanded by Lieut. C. F. Losh. Upon arriving at the gallows, which had been erected near the Turners road, one mile from the town, Lieut. Losh formed his detachment into a hollow square around the gallows, and permitted no one to enter, but the Sheriff and his deputies, Rev. Mr. MURRAY, and the attending Physicians, Surgeon PRINCE and Dr. P. A. WILKINS. The prisoner, dressed in a white shirt, looked haggard and humble, upon being asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say, arose to his feet and addressed a few words of admonition to the immense crowd of freedmen who were present; he warned them against following in his footsteps, expressed a hope of divine pardon, and wished to meet them all in heaven. He then stepped upon the drop, and upon the conclusion of a fervent prayer by the Rev. J. S. MURRAY, at a quarter of one o'clock, the drop fell, and the soul of Henry Cheatham was launched into eternity. After hanging thirty minutes, the physicians examined the body and pronounced it dead, when it was taken down for interment. Some fifteen hundred persons, mostly colored, witnessed the execution. Lieut. Losh deserves praise for the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties devolved upon him by the occasion.

The following item appears in some of the radical papers: Lands are said to be for sale in the rich farming districts of Missouri at very low rates; but an Eastern gentleman, just returned from that section, thinks it decidedly unsafe and unprofitable for a Union man to settle there.

KEYS, STOWERS AND BYRUM.

The many friends of J. C. and R. L. KEYS, F. G. STOWERS, and E. W. BYRUM, will be glad to hear that they arrived in our town on last Thursday evening, looking in much better health and spirits than was to have been expected, after undergoing so long and cruel an imprisonment. Our readers will remember, that these gentlemen were arrested by the Military authorities on the 11th day of October, 1865, on suspicion of murdering three United States soldiers, stationed as a guard at Brown's Ferry, on Savannah River. They were taken first to Columbia, and then to Charleston, where they were tried by a Military Commission, convicted of murder upon infamous testimony that would not have been received or accredited by any other Court in the world, and condemned to death. They were then transferred to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, and imprisoned after the manner of the most abandoned felons. Upon an attempt being made to bring them before Judge BYRAN, of the United States District Court, to secure their discharge upon a writ of habeas corpus, by their counsel, Messrs. CONNER and BURT, Gen. SICKLES refused to obey the writ, and in contempt of the Court, and, as we understand, without orders or authority to do so, had them put on board a vessel at night and spirited away to that modern hell—the Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. They fully confirm the statements given through the press, of the barbarous and inhuman treatment of prisoners at that place, and we can scarcely imagine the tortures of mind and body they endured. At length, upon being apprised of the unauthorized action of Gen. SICKLES, President JOHNSON had them transferred from Dry Tortugas to Fort Delaware, near the city of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware. Here, Major TOMPKINS, a prominent lawyer of Illinois and formerly an officer on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, who took a deep interest in their case, and of whose untiring efforts in their behalf, these gentlemen speak most gratefully, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and had them brought before Judge HALL, of the United States Court. After examining the cause of their detention, and hearing the argument of Major TOMPKINS, Judge HALL declared their trial and conviction by a Military Commission, unconstitutional and irregular, their imprisonment illegal, and ordered their immediate release. Upon their discharge, Judge HALL called them forward in open Court, shook hands with them, congratulated them upon the termination of their cruel persecution and imprisonment, and bid them a hearty God-speed to their homes and families. Although taken to Fort Delaware by order of the President, they were compelled to pay their passage home.

These gentlemen express themselves highly gratified with the kindness shown them by the citizens of Wilmington; their doors were thrown open, pressing invitations to spend some time with them were freely given, and everything that could supply their wants or contribute to their comfort, was pressed upon their acceptance. But they hastened away to sunnier skies, to make glad by their presence hearts that had long been bowed with sorrow, and to exchange happy greetings with their true and anxious friends. Thank God! their cruel persecution and infamous imprisonment is ended at last, and most gladly do we welcome them to their home and friends, and for all their days of bitter suffering, may a kind Providence grant them additional years of prosperity and happiness.

The case of KEYS, STOWERS and BYRUM, will perpetually remind this community of the tyranny which they were compelled to pay their passage home. These gentlemen express themselves highly gratified with the kindness shown them by the citizens of Wilmington; their doors were thrown open, pressing invitations to spend some time with them were freely given, and everything that could supply their wants or contribute to their comfort, was pressed upon their acceptance. But they hastened away to sunnier skies, to make glad by their presence hearts that had long been bowed with sorrow, and to exchange happy greetings with their true and anxious friends. Thank God! their cruel persecution and infamous imprisonment is ended at last, and most gladly do we welcome them to their home and friends, and for all their days of bitter suffering, may a kind Providence grant them additional years of prosperity and happiness.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREEMASONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This body which met in the city of Charleston on the 20th inst., was largely attended, and held an interesting and harmonious session. The following is a full list of the officers elected and appointed for the ensuing year: Bro. James L. Orr, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. James Conner, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Bro. W. T. Walter, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; Bro. J. T. Robertson, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; Bro. H. W. Soderer, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Bro. R. S. Bruns, R. W. Grand Secretary; Bro. J. R. Pickett, R. W. Grand Chaplain; W. Bro. S. W. Maurice, W. and Bro. T. V. Allen, Senior Grand Deacons; W. Bro. T. V. Walsh, and W. Bro. P. S. Jacobs, Junior Grand Deacons; W. Bro. J. A. Hoyt, and W. Bro. F. Horsey, Grand Stewards; W. Bro. P. K. Coburn, Grand Marshal; W. Bro. John Corby, Grand Pursuivant; Bro. Sam. Burke, Grand Tyler. The report of Bro. James A. Hoyt, referring to the donation of \$1,000 to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina by the Lodge of Pennsylvania, and tendering thanks, was adopted. The M. W. Grand Master was authorized to appoint a Grand Lecturer. Full sized portraits of the present M. W. Grand Master, and of all living Past Grand Masters and future Grand Masters; and of ex-Grand Secretary R. W. Brother A. G. Mackey, were ordered to be taken. The opening address of M. W. Grand Master J. L. Orr, is most admirable, and we hope to be able to lay it before our readers.

SOUND VIEWS.

We do not pretend to be much of an agriculturalist, though our education commenced in the "old plantation," and we took lessons in ditching during the late war, under those grand masters BRADBERG, JOHNSTON, LEE and LONGSTREET. But we take the liberty to call the attention of our farmers to the following very sensible suggestions from the Montgomery Advertiser: Would not a given number of acres planted in wheat yield more profit to the planter than the same number in cotton considering the cost of the production of each. Wheat would only have to be planted, reaped and harvested; to accomplish all of which laborers could be called in at will, instead of hiring them all the year. Cotton has to be plowed, hoed and carefully watched from the time it is planted until ready for market, which involves the necessity of hiring regular laborers all the year round. Would it not be better economy to put in a good breadth of rye for feeding stock in the latter part of winter and early spring, than to half starve them, or buy so much western corn and hay? Would not a small number of acres planted in cotton, properly, thoroughly fertilized and cultivated yield more profit than double the number not artificially fertilized and thoroughly cultivated? We think it would, with the additional advantage of requiring but one-half the amount of labor. We think these plans are worthy of consideration. It would cost less to buy fertilizers than to hire a double force of labor in order to produce a given quantity, to say nothing of the surplus land upon which tax has to be paid, and which might be sold off to other farmers.

The Chambers (Ala.) Tribune says land sold at an administrator's sale in Lafayette last week at from eight to twelve dollars per acre. One half section (320 acres) brought \$14 10 per acre.

WHAT WILL SAVE THE NATION?

Thousands of patriot tongues, North and South, have asked and are still asking this question, and wearily await an answer as the watchman longeth for the first appearance of the dawn. For near five weary years the American people were tossed in war's crimson whirlpool; with the cessation of hostilities it was hoped and believed that partisan feeling would be assuaged, old animosities die out, and the era of good feeling and brotherly love would be gradually inaugurated. The South was told by the Executive—the lawful representative of the nation—to conform to certain conditions—to undergo a prescribed process of purification, and her sin of attempted secession should be pronounced forgiven, and her delegates admitted to worship in the national temple, albeit THAD. STEVENS should minister at the altar as High Priest. No Priest, or pilgrim to the tomb of the Prophet, ever done penance more faithfully than have the people of the South. They have exercised their ablest and truest men, carefully guarded their utterances, conformed to all the suggestions of the Executive, and yet they are declared, by a dominant party, unrepentant sinners and denied admission to the national Sanhedrim. The governing party, during the late political contest at the North, betrayed an increased spirit of malice and rage towards them—declaring in words that outraged all decency, that they were only worthy to be exterminated, have their dwellings burned, their lands surveyed, and resettled. Thus contemptuously spurned and insulted, the people of the South, drawing around them the mantle of a spotless honor, have no further concessions to make—no further conditions that they can or will accept; nor will their fixed determination not to voluntarily degrade themselves further, be shaken by the brutal threats of cowardly heroes, who exemplified in the late war the old maxim:

"He who fights and runs away, May live to fight another day."

France trembled when ROBESPIERRE, DEMOLINE, MARAT and DANTON, ruled in her Convention, and the American people may well tremble at the thought, that BINGHAM, BUTLER, STEVENS and STUMPER, are to rule in the American Congress, during the succeeding years. Are the "scenes of the hundred days" in Paris, to be re-enacted in America? Under the rule of such men, are we as a nation to be scourged for our infidelity, as were the French under the Jacobin rule? Time alone can answer.

A foreign war would have saved the French people the sufferings and humiliations, the divisions and cruelties, which they endured under the Jacobin dispensation; as a foreign war would have prevented secession among the American States, healed their dissensions, and averted the horrors of the civil war. We verily believe that some signal dispensation of Providence, such as a financial crash, or foreign war, can alone check that bitter party spirit, which threatens us with a horrible domestic war. National as well as individual reformation result more frequently from the pressure of adverse circumstances, acute pain or affliction, than from any other cause. The North came out of the war arrogant in the pride of success, revengeful in the exercise of undisputed power, and idolatrous worshippers of ill-gotten wealth,—the South came out of it ruined by defeat, helpless and mortified. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind; we have endured the sharp pang of poverty and distress—but the North has in no wise paid the penalty of pride and mammon worship. God may draw us together on a common platform of sympathy. He may still the political tempest at home, through the intervention of a foreign war, or, as seems more probable, He may soften the hard hearts of the North—disarm their bitterness and hate, by commercial ruin, and so humble, chasten and refine them, as to incline them to treat us as brethren.

MEXICO.

The press informs us that Maximilian, the first and the last, has cast off the imperial purple, abdicated the throne and quitted the halls of the Montezumas, and has taken passage for Europe. So ends another episode in the eventful history of that Eden-like but unfortunate country; and so fades upon the public vision, the spectacle of an imperial establishment on this continent. That Maximilian had qualities of head and heart which entitled him to succeed in his kingly projects, we verily believe, nor do we doubt, that his peaceful reign would have been fraught with the happiest consequences to the Mexican nation. But a peaceful rule was an impossibility to him, as it has been and will be to any man, who aspires to rule in Mexico. Her people have been born and cradled in revolution, reared in revolution, are fond of revolution, and devoutly wish to die amid revolution. Whoever attempts to rule them, whatever title he may assume—be it Emperor, King, Dictator, or President—has to encounter this inherent tendency to revolution and anarchy and risk the result. Maximilian's government was based upon the idea, that the people of Mexico were incompetent to govern themselves, and should therefore be governed by some one sufficiently powerful to repress lawlessness, tranquilize and harmonize the conflicting classes and interests of society, and by a stern but enlightened policy conduct them in the path to prosperity, happiness and greatness. The idea was correctly drawn, and failed of success, because no man however great or worthy, could command success under the circumstances. Betrayed by Spain and England, shamelessly deserted by Napoleon, and pressed upon by the Monroe doctrine, Maximilian has been compelled to withdraw from the imperial list, and forego the cherished hope of founding a new dynasty.

Neither Juarez nor Ortega, or any one else who may succeed in grasping the reins of government, can pacify the country and found a permanent administration. The history of that people will but repeat itself, and pronunciamentos and revolutions will follow in rapid succession. What action the United States government feel called upon to take in the premises, will be seen from the following extract, taken from the Washington Republican of the 9th instant:

With the authority of the Government, we take great pleasure in announcing that Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, accompanied by L. L. Plump, Secretary of Legation, and Lieutenant General William T. Sherman and his Chief-of-Staff, will positively leave the port of New York to-morrow, on board the United States steam frigate Susquehanna. This war ship will be commanded by Captain Alfred Taylor, a distinguished officer of the Navy. Our Minister to the Mexican Republic will, therefore, be flanked by renowned officers of the American army and navy. The Susquehanna will proceed without delay to a point designated in Mr. Campbell's instructions, and will there meet the representative designated for that purpose by the President of the Mexican Republic. The probability now is, that this extraordinary diplomatic, military and naval commission of this government, will be joined by the United States Gulf fleet, and a demonstration will be made in assertion of the American doctrine, known as Monroe's, that will prove highly satisfactory to the American people, and show the nations of the earth, that, notwithstanding all their efforts to prove to the contrary, we really have a government.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

In alluding to the re-opening of the regular Courts, the New Orleans Times says: "We are surprised to learn that litigation is not so promising as was expected. People do not appear as litigious as the recent disasters and troubles led many to imagine would be the case. Compromises and friendly agreements appear to be the order of the day, and 'bear and forbear' to be the general rule of creditors." The creditors of New Orleans have set an example, which we hope creditors will everywhere emulate. While we have deprecated the interposition of the law between the creditor and debtor, we have equally deprecated the attempt, at this time, to collect debts by process of law. We do not believe that creditors are disposed to force collections—we are all brothers in misfortune; and we believe that creditors here, as in New Orleans, sympathize with their unfortunate brethren, and are disposed to bear and forbear. We saw this beautifully illustrated at Anderson the other day. A farmer, who had just sold a load of cotton, stepped into the store of a merchant whom he owed a large account of long standing, and laying down a ten dollar bill, asked the merchant, "Will that do?" "Yes sir, it is a plenty," replied the merchant, "just pay me that sum every year until your account is settled, and I will be perfectly satisfied." We trust that this same spirit will pervade every class of the community. It has been a bad crop year and people are not able to pay much, but let the debtor pay a little, and the creditor receive a little, both in the spirit of kindness, and the old feeling of confidence and neighborly accommodation will soon be revived. Hope, Faith and Charity, the greatest of these is charity.

HEARD FROM.

Through a private letter to the Contributing Editor written by B. F. CARPENTER from Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 16th day of November, we are enabled to announce to their many friends in this District, the safe arrival at that point of HAMPTON STONE, and the large party of emigrants that accompanied him. Mr. CARPENTER writes: "Cousin HAMPTON STONE and party left here on Wednesday noon—180 miles from here to Jasper, Texas.—They will arrive home next Monday. Have had the best of luck since we left Anderson—but three showers fell on us during the whole journey. Our progress through the Mississippi swamp was equal to the Pike road—some difficulty in getting water—fodder and provisions easily procured at reasonable prices—average price of corn 1.30 per bushel." We are obliged to our friend for his letter, and a copy of the Alexandria Democrat; and wish him and the entire party health, prosperity and contentment, in their Western home.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH.

The South needs the assistance of Northern capital, muscle, energy and enterprise, to assist in her rejuvenation, and we are satisfied that Northern immigration would have poured in upon her inviting fields, but for the persistent manner in which the feelings of her people towards those of the North, have been misrepresented. It has been represented that it was dangerous for a Northern man to settle south of the Potomac. To people who are governed by the maxim "enemies in war, in peace friends," this assertion seems ridiculous. The following from the Richmond Times faithfully portrays the feeling of our people upon this subject:

So we say that there are at the North hundreds and thousands of good, sensible men, whom we at the South would be glad to welcome amongst us. We want their industry, their thrift, their capital. They would find no prejudice existing against them, and business and social relations they could easily at once establish with our people. We want them to come among us and ensure them a hearty welcome. For they would come to aid us in building up and fostering the country, and not for the purpose of creating trouble and fomenting dissensions amongst us. As for the canting, Puritanical Yankee, with his negro affiliations, his "Plymouth Rock," his codfish, etc., we want none of that article, for we detest them almost as much as the freedmen do.

EXPECTED METEORIC SHOWER.

Astronomers having announced that a rehearsal of the great meteoric shower of 1833, might be expected to come off between the 13th and 16th of November, there were a number of anxious stargazers in this community for several nights. But they gazed to no purpose, as the shower predicted by astronomers did not appear to the "unreconstructed;" only a stray auricle, of such size and lustre as may be seen on any clear night, were observed. Northern papers, however, state the universal Yankee nation have been more fortunate.—At New Haven, Connecticut, Professor Newton, counted six hundred and ninety-six shooting stars in five hours and twenty minutes, on the night of the 13th instant. The average for the whole time was one hundred and thirty to the hour. On the same night at Chicago, the shower was a disappointment to the scientific and to the curious; Professor STAFFORD counted only one hundred and fifty.

At Boston large numbers of meteors were observed at 2.30, on the 14th instant, supposed to be the precursor of the shower. In New York, on the night of the 13th, only two or three greeted the vision of the expectant Gothamites, till about three in the morning. From that hour until the early dawn, the meteors increased in numbers and brilliancy.

At Troy, New York there was a brilliant display of meteors on the morning of the 14th. From the observations made at the United States National Observatory, Washington city, we publish the following interesting account:

The regular observations commenced at 11 P. M., and continued until 4 1/2 o'clock this morning. At first the meteors were small and very few in number; but as the night progressed they gradually increased, and by 3 o'clock quite a shower had set in, the meteors coming at the rate of about three in 'one minute, and, as the average fall is about 80 per hour, it will be seen that this was more than an ordinary shower. At first, contrary to the prediction, the meteors radiated from the constellation Orion, but as they got more numerous, by far the greater number radiated from Leo, which was according to previous calculation.—Several large meteors were observed, and the time of their appearance carefully recorded by Professor Ferguson and Professor Eastman, who had charge of the chronometer, which was kept in the dome. The division of the heavens was such that there was no chance of duplication in the meteors observed, and it is far more likely that the number is underestimated than otherwise. The number of meteors observed was 407, being at the rate of 80 per hour, which is ten times the number seen on an ordinary night.

The revenue commissioners estimate that 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 186,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons imported liquors are annually consumed in this country, costing \$500,000,000. The Government revenue derived from the liquor business is estimated at \$47,727,276 annually.

MASONIC.

At a regular Communication of the Williamston Lodge, No. 24, A. F. M., held on the 22d inst., the following named brethren were elected officers for the ensuing year:

- JOHN D. KING, W. M.
STON T. RICHARDSON, S. W.
DAVID H. DRENNAN, J. W.
WILLIAM M. COOLEY, T.
WARREN D. WILKES, S.
R. V. ACKER, Tyler.

These officers will be publicly installed into their offices, in the Methodist Church at Williamston, on Saturday the 22d day of December. Governor ORR and Rev. W. E. WALTERS, are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion; and the brethren of other Lodges, and the public generally are invited to be present.

For the Intelligencer.

WALHALLA, Nov. 25, 1866.

Mr. Editor: Whilst we of the Southern States have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the kindness and magnanimity of the Federal Government in extending to us the rights and privileges accorded to us by our own State laws, and while, at the same time, in all due humility, we are endeavoring to submit ourselves to the exigencies of the times, we think it but right to place on record every instance of the kind assistance which is afforded to us by Federal authority to sustain our State laws and the decrees of our conquerors.

A few days since our peaceful town was visited by a detachment of United States Cavalry. Of course we were all anxious to learn the object of their visit. Nothing official, however, transpired, but we have every reason to believe that their object was the arrest of one of the most prominent citizens of South Carolina, for the expression of seditious and rebel sentiments, uttered by him in a speech delivered some three months since, at a public meeting at this place, which was largely attended by citizens of this District. The movements of this gentleman have been by no means kept secret, and should the authorities be desirous of finding him, we should think they would have no difficulty in doing so. They may also find hundreds in this District who sympathize in every word which he spoke on that occasion.

During the stay of this gallant band in Walhalla, some of their number (we know not whether officers or privates) committed a wanton and unprovoked attack upon two young girls, of a most respectable family. We would be glad to be informed if this detachment are a part of the troops formerly commanded by the distinguished General, B. F. Butler, whose boast it was to bring women to their knees. If so, we would like to be notified of any further visits from them, that we may keep our females at home, and hide our "spoons." A SUBJUGATED REBEL.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Legislature of Texas adjourned sine die on the 13th inst. Mr. Speaker Buford in his farewell remarks said he was now and forever opposed to negro suffrage. He could make no distinction as to qualification. If it were granted to Fred. Douglas he would favor the same privilege for the dullest Cuffee in the cotton field. He said the Legislature had done everything that justice required for the negro.

John Surratt, an alleged accomplice in the murder of President Lincoln, was discovered serving in the Papal service under the name of John Watson. He was arrested upon demand of General King, but afterwards escaped into Italian territory. The Italian authorities are endeavoring to recapture him.

The Cincinnati Commercial, the leading Republican journal of the West, and of almost unlimited influence with its party, in a carefully considered and well-digested article in reference to the approaching session of Congress, says: "If Congress, in place of opening old wounds and irritating old sores, will pursue a conciliatory course, and seek to come to an understanding with the administration, upon some proposition that will receive its assent, we shall get on in the work of reconstruction famously, have a united people, and be ready for a general Congress of all the States by the time the Fortieth Congress opens its first session."

A letter from Secretary McCullough to L. P. Morton & Co., of New York, just published, affirming it to be the policy of the Government to redeem all its bonds in gold, has had an assuring effect among foreign dealers in bonds, and a sympathetic improvement abroad is anticipated. The announcement of the fact will no doubt materially affect the price of gold as well as of Government bonds, and ought to have a wholesome influence on our national finances.

Many of the Washington correspondents are speculating as to what will be the contents of the President's forthcoming annual message, and some of them broadly assert that he will make terms with Congress on the restoration policy, in view of the result of the recent State elections. This, too, is mere speculation, and it were therefore better to wait for positive information, for the message itself, it will be remembered that in the many speeches of the President in his late trip North and West, he said he had no new policy to announce, and that his future would be best indicated by his past course.

A new fatal disease is killing the hogs in Fleming county, Kentucky. Mr. D. Johnson lost one hundred and forty-eight hogs by what he calls diptheria. He says he examined them very closely, and found a yellow, thick substance around the windpipe, and nothing wrong with their entrails. They run a bloody substance from their ears and nose. He foots up his loss in hogs at over one thousand dollars.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent says that last week one thousand stand of arms were abstracted from the armory in that city, and are now concealed near by. This was done while guards were on duty around it. The United States Marshal and Captain Shiffington are hunting up the parties.

Those keeping horses should, twice a week, throw in a handful to each of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this, and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, &c. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes and given once in two or three weeks, is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefited.

The New York World says: "It is consoling in view of the possible elevation of Mr. Horace Greely to the United States Senate, to be assured that the Secretary of State does not think him a dangerous person. According to a late visitor to the Secretary, 'Horace Greely,' Mr. Seward said, 'is a great man—a man so full of genius and of such power, that if he had a particle of common sense we should have to hang him. But he is a d—d fool, and therefore harmless.'"

Andrew McCollum, a sugar planter of Louisiana, who went to Brazil in view of emigration, has returned, and pronounced against it as unstable and less favorable to the Southerner than his own country.

The Legislature of Georgia proposes to secure native teachers; by providing that every Georgia soldier, under thirty years of age, maimed in the service, may be educated at the State University at the public expense for such length of time as he will give his obligation to teach after leaving the University.

A New York Herald's Washington special says there are fifteen or twenty thousand troops concentrated in Washington, and between that city and Baltimore. Various speculations are abroad as to the intention in concentrating so large a force at the present time.

Information has been received that General Sheridan has ordered additional troops to the Rio Grande, but whether with a view to Mexican complications or not is unknown.

Humphrey Marshall, in a card to a Louisville paper, declines being a candidate for Governor of Kentucky. He says he has no political aspirations.

Three ministers, Rev. Drs. Duncan, Edwards and Burrows, visited Mr. Davis recently, and breakfasted with him. Since the recent changes made in his quarters, and since Mrs. Davis and her sister have been removed into the rooms prepared for them, Mr. Davis has become more cheerful. His health has become very much improved of late, and he speaks very confidently of being released.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: "Our business men are looking for a panic soon. Several large dry goods houses are reported just hanging by the eyelids. The decline in the price of imported goods and provisions continues, and threatens disastrous effects to the speculators."

The largest dispatch transmitted over the Atlantic cable, was sent yesterday by a Government official of the United States, to one of the ministers of this country on the continent of Europe. It contained 5,000 words.

The Revenue from imports during the past year, foot up two hundred millions of dollars. It is estimated the amount this year will be one hundred and seventy-five millions; but that reports of goods will fall short.

It is not true, as stated in Northern papers, that Jacob Thompson has obtained from President Johnson permission to return home.

The President is closely applying himself to his forthcoming message. It is no secret that he will adhere to his former position respecting the full restoration of the Southern States.

In Mexico the overthrow of the Spanish authority in Since—not quite a half century ago—but three Presidents, it is stated, have served the full term of office for which they were elected. During the same period there have been more than three hundred revolutions in the country. Their constitution and laws have at no time received greater respect than is now shown by the radicals to ours, while their appreciation of the principles of representative democratic government has been as low and imperfect, as that displayed by Wendell Phillips or Thad. Stevens. Under such circumstances, how could poor Mexico be other than what she is?

Seven deaths from starvation was reported in New York last week.

MARRIED, in Augusta, Georgia, on the evening of the 20th inst., by the Rev. Joseph S. Key, JAMES H. WHITNEY, Esq., of Anderson, S. C., to MISS ELLEN M., daughter of the late Pleasant Stovall, Esq., of Augusta.

The Markets.

ANDERSON, Nov. 21. The following prices were obtained in the Anderson market this week: Cotton active at from 28 to 29 cents; Corn, \$1.35 to \$1.50 per bushel; Peas, 1.25 to 1.50 per bushel; Bacon, 22 to 25 per lb.; Beef, 4 1/2 to 6 cts. per lb.; Pork, 10 to 12 cts. Bagging, 45c. per lb.; Rope, 25c. per lb.; Butter, 25c. per lb.; Eggs, 20c. per dozen. Gold, 168.

Augusta, November 28. Cotton market firm, and has advanced 3/4 to 1 cent, with sales of 391 bales at 81 cents.

CHARLESTON, November 26. Cotton market has advanced 1/4 to 1 cent. Sales to-day 290 bales middling at 84 1/2.

New York, Nov. 26. Corn dull and easier; Cotton, 34 1/2 cents; Pork heavy. Gold, 40 1/2.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, December 3rd, 1866, at half-past 7 o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The annual election of officers will take place at this Communication.

By order of the W. M.: JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary. Nov. 15, 1866 22

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 10th, 1866, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.

The annual election of officers is held at this Convocation.

By order of the M. E. H. P.: JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary. Nov. 15, 1866 22

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note given by me to J. M. Elgin for two hundred and twenty dollars, dated November 26, 1866, and due sixty days after date, as it was given for two