

REVENUE TAXES.

Persons interested will bear in mind the fact that Deputy Collector Cobb will be here next Monday to receive taxes.

EQUITY COURT.

The June term of the Court of Equity for Anderson District will begin on Monday next, 22d inst. Chancellor Carroll will preside.

MISTAKEN.

The Greenville Mountaineer states that a "combination ticket" was run in Anderson, and seems to be under the impression that such a ticket was successful. This is a mistake, and we make the correction for several reasons, unnecessary to mention. The regular Democratic ticket was elected throughout, and there was no combination, except so far as the Radical party put out another ticket, composed entirely of Democrats, and got defeated by a "combination" of true, genuine Democracy.

RAYNE'S INDIA RUBBER SCRUBBER.

We are indebted to Messrs. SHARPE & FANT for a "sample copy" of this useful invention, which is intended to assist house-wives in these days of uncertain and unreliable labor. The scrubber is very cheap and quite simple in its construction, and possesses an additional merit of being a Southern invention, manufactured by JOHN ALEXANDER & Co., Columbia, S. C. Every household in the District should be supplied with one of these articles, and we are confident that SHARPE & FANT will take pleasure in keeping a full supply until this has been accomplished.

MASONIC CELEBRATION AT WALHALLA.

The Masonic fraternity at Walhalla have determined to observe St. John's Day, 24th of June, in an appropriate manner, and for this purpose have invited Grand Master Orr and others to deliver addresses on that occasion. The usual notice from the committee of arrangements will be found in our columns to-day. We are authorized to extend an invitation to members of Hiram Lodge, No. 68, and Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, to unite in the contemplated celebration. If application be made early enough, we have no doubt that President HARRIS would take pleasure in affording the Masons in this vicinity an accommodation train on the 24th, provided that a sufficient number of passengers be obtained. Business engagements will prevent us from attending, and we can only offer a heartfelt wish for much pleasure and enjoyment to those more favored, and that the occasion may redound to the honor and glory of Masonry, and to the credit of our Walhalla brethren.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We publish the proceedings in full of the Convention recently held in Columbia, and direct the attention of our readers to the first page of today's issue for complete information as to the action of that body. There were ten Districts represented, several of them by a single individual. The Charleston Mercury and Columbia Phoenix, representing the two wings of the Democracy in this State, have both announced in substance that the party is now united in policy and sentiment, although each of these papers take a different view of the substantial results produced. We are not disposed to utter one word tending to bring about division in our ranks, and will not, therefore, comment freely on the recent meeting in Columbia. If our friends in Edgefield and Charleston are satisfied, so are we of the up-country. They are now pledged to sustain the party, and we trust will work earnestly and persistently for a Democratic success in the Presidential contest—not merely success, but put into practical execution such measures as will show forcible, actual resistance at the ballot-box against Radicalism. Let us fight the Radicals, and keep peace among ourselves.

THE ANDERSON DEMOCRATIC CLUB—ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Now that the unity of the Democratic party in South Carolina has been accomplished, and our friends everywhere are preparing to make the most strenuous efforts to carry this State for the Democratic nominee for President—whoever that may be—we are admonished that the actual condition of affairs at home does not evince that degree of energy and activity necessary to a final triumph of our principles. We allude particularly to the organization known as the "Anderson Democratic Club," which was formed among the first in the State, and has undoubtedly rendered good service in its brief career. This club was originally intended as a forerunner and an example to our fellow-citizens throughout the District, and was not organized upon the basis of a Central Club, having power and authority to act for the people generally. Its suggestions, however, received a favorable consideration among all classes, and its action has been endorsed in every instance. Other clubs have organized in almost every section of the District, and in this way the original intention of the Anderson Club has been fully accomplished.

But what are the facts now? The immediate, pressing necessity which stimulated action in the first instance has passed away, it is true, and yet there is greater need in the future for combined, earnest effort than at any period hitherto. The Anderson club, of course, expects to aid in the good work, but its present organization does not warrant the same exercise of authority as in the beginning of our triumphs, and every one must feel a delicacy in thrusting himself forward as the spokesman of an entire party when there are so many mediums all around to give expression to its sentiments. In other words, the club at this place, under present circumstances, cannot undertake to give direction to party measures, when there are fifteen clubs in the District, perhaps, organized on an equal footing, and as fully empowered to exercise authority. Further than this, the Presidential contest will soon begin, and it is important that every effort be made to obtain votes for the Democratic nominee. Advice and counsel from some quarter will become indispensable, and the various clubs are deeply interested in having a recognized head from whence to obtain this advice. This necessity becomes reciprocal, then, and the re-organization of the Anderson Democratic club, upon the basis of a central club for the District, is a matter of general importance.

If our friends agree with the views here presented to us, and recognize the necessity for united, diligent and concerted action, we sincerely trust that this agreement will be manifested in a practical manner; and in the event that our honored President does proper to call a meeting at an early day to re-organize the club upon a permanent footing, that there will be a full attendance of all men who feel an interest in the perpetuation of the Democratic party in this District. Let us now persevere, and success accomplish

this desirable result, and we want every man to appreciate the fact that his own efforts are absolutely necessary. The people generally have come up manfully to their duty heretofore, and we know that the future will require at their hands similar devotion. Are we prepared to render that devotion whenever called upon, and make every needful sacrifice for the general good?

For the Anderson Intelligence.

Mr. Editor: Your correspondent "M." has touched a chord that should vibrate to the heart of every person employing laborers on the farm or elsewhere, South of Mason & Dixon's line. But as we are not expected to provide for the political and domestic welfare of friends and fellow-sufferers abroad, we shall confine our remarks to the District alone.

We admit a "pressing"—yes, an irrepressible "necessity"—for the adoption of some means by which farmers may command a more reliable system of labor. No argument is needed to convince those who have tried cropping-freemen for the last three years, of the utter inefficiency and suicidal policy of that plan. If any were necessary, it might be found on the plantations pretended to be cultivated by the "so-called" best hands in the country. In the rotten fences and dilapidated farm-houses—in the neglected ditches and rich spots of ground and fence-corners overrun with briars—horses abused—defective cultivation—late rising and slow commencing work—keeping guns and hunting squirrels when the plow ought to run—in being insolent and unamiable in their intercourse with employers—in refusing to do anything outside of the growing crop, and many other like things which the experience of the farmer will readily supply. Farmers cannot afford to employ one set of hands to cultivate the soil, and another to repair the premises at the usual rates of this country. Three years is about as long as a small farmer can afford to experiment in this department. Hence, some of the more prudent farmers are already dropping the experiment in disgust—impatient, provoked and discouraged by the unsuccessful and futile effort. These failures are the legitimate effect of employing unreliable labor. To make farming pleasant and profitable, we must have a reform in this respect. Our system of labor must be reconstructed, not by military force, but by moral suasion, and the combined, reciprocating wisdom of employers, supported by the better classes of laborers. The native freedman is better adapted in all respects, except valiancy, to perform the labor of our country than any we can procure. He must work and live among us, for he can't get away, and we have no desire to go. Hence we are called upon by a pressing duty to ourselves, to the freedman and to society, to bring our minds together and devise some plan for the management of labor in the District. By organizing a Farmer's Association, and adopting rules and regulations, and adhering to them scrupulously, "every farmer will protect every other farmer, and by every other farmer be protected." This is one of the things every farmer feels that he needs in these times of uncertainty. But this is not the only good to be anticipated from such an organization. It must have a powerful influence in harmonizing, civilizing and moralizing the freedman. If the plan of requiring a certificate of industry and moral character should be adopted, the moral, industrious freedman suffers nothing, while the opposite class are forced by example and necessity to mend their ways in order to secure employment. This would be the commencement of making labor more reliable, and of course more remunerative. Employers can well afford to pay higher wages for reliable labor, and freedmen will make better crops for themselves and employers, always having in view the certificate which must accompany the next application for a place. This will produce harmony and a co-operative interest in the welfare of each other, and make farming a most delightful and self-sustaining business, even in this persecuted land of ours.

But we have already written more than many farmers will have time or inclination to read. In conclusion, allow me to insist on your immediate and thoughtful attention to this subject. Let us have a mass meeting and a serious talk together about the matter, and if we fail to devise means to regain our lost fortunes, we may lay the foundation of important results to posterity, and insure to ourselves more plentiful harvests in the future.

I respectfully suggest that this Mass Meeting of Farmers take place at Anderson Court House on the 18th of July next, and that "M." hold himself in position to discharge his lucubrations on the subject then and there. And to the end that this matter may be brought to the serious notice of farmers everywhere, let primary meetings be held in every neighborhood for deliberation and discussion, so that when we come together it may be for edification and hearty co-operation in the great desideratum of the times.

MURDER IN KERSHAW DISTRICT.

The following account of the recent murder in Kershaw District is copied from the Camden Journal:

Soloman C. W. Dill, Representative elect from this District, together with a negro man, named Nestor Ellison, who we understand, had been acting in the capacity of guardman for Dill, were killed at the house of the latter on Thursday night last about 8 o'clock, and Mrs. Dill seriously wounded at the same time. The particulars, far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows:

It appears that Dill, his wife, a white man by the name of Taylor and his wife and Ellison were in Dill's house. The first intimation that they had of the presence of any one else, was a shot, which took effect upon Ellison, who immediately got up to run when he was killed by another shot. Dill was next shot from behind, having two neck-shot through his neck, one of which struck just above the left ear coming out in the cheek. Mrs. Dill was shot in attempting to escape, her thigh broken. Taylor ran out of the house as soon as the firing commenced, badly frightened, so badly indeed, that although he was in a fence corner touching the road, and saw two men pass and even heard them whisper and noticed that they spoke rapidly, and although the moon was full and not a cloud in the sky, he could not tell whether they were white or colored.

So far as we are informed, there has been very little excitement among the negroes in relation to the murder. The general desire, expressed by them being that every effort should be made to detect the guilty, but that the innocent should not suffer.

On Tuesday an inquest was held over the dead bodies by J. K. Witherspoon, who rendered the following verdict: That the parties came to their death from gun shot wounds in the hands of persons to the jury unknown.

On Sunday the bodies of Dill and Ellison were brought over to Camden, and funeral services performed in the colored Methodist Church, after which they were interred, the former in the white, and the latter in the colored burial ground. The funeral procession was a very large one, composed exclusively of blacks.

On Monday afternoon, a detachment of U. S. Soldiers arrived, the object of whose visit we are informed is to detect, if possible, the perpetrators of the murder. Arrests have been made of several respectable negroes, merely upon suspicion. We do not know upon what grounds the suspicion is based, or what disposition is to be made of the parties arrested, but feel confident not a tittle of evidence can be produced to connect them with the perpetration of the deed.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

Mr. Editor: Some time since I saw in your paper the constitution of the Flat Rock Democratic Club. The sixth article reads as follows: "That we will not rent land, or employ any one to work the same, who takes a part of the crop as wages, unless they agree to pay their pro rata share of the taxes on said land, and thus make the land tax equitable on all who cultivate the same, or any part thereof."

I had hoped, sir, to see more on the same subject from other quarters, but so far we have been disappointed. It is undoubtedly suggestive of the wisest and most efficient plan for protection against Radical aggression and iniquitous legislation to legalize the confiscation of the lands of the South, but would produce, practically, the same result by a plan more insidious, and but little less effectual, which is to put a tax on real estate so burdensome that the owner would be compelled to sell at an enormous sacrifice, and thus not only support the party in most abominable and unprecedented extravagance, but also practically develop the "40 acre" idea, which no doubt has been a very effectual electioneering hobby in some sections.

Now, sir, the plan suggested in the above article, if generally adopted by all the landholders of the State, becomes a powerful argument to the mind of the voter; and not only so, but will produce a telling influence upon the action of the Legislature, which is, of course, but the exponent of the dominant party. This plan is not intended to relieve us of taxation, but to place it upon a just and equitable basis. Any system of taxation is not only wrong in principle, but most pernicious in its results, which seeks to oppress one portion of the community for the protection of another. Let any man who makes his living from the soil, whether owner or tenant, be made practically to feel his connection with the system of taxation, and you will thereby produce such a diversion from this favorite scheme of confiscation as will be decidedly beneficial to the country. It will not be denied that every man has a right to dictate the terms on which his own land shall be cultivated. If, then, all should unite upon this principle, it would become practically, to all intents and purposes, the law of the land. It becomes a bulwark to the landholder, who is otherwise defenseless. If an enormous tax should be levied on the merchant or manufacturer, he has the resource of defence within himself. He may place such a profit on his goods as will indemnify him against all losses, and thereby make the consumer share with him the burden of taxation.

But, sir, I have already extended this article beyond what I intended. I only desire to call the attention of the people to this Flat Rock article, and suggest that the various Democratic Clubs of the State give it a careful consideration.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

Mr. Editor: The citizens of Rock Mills met on the 20th of May, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club, and adopted the following named persons as their officers, and respectfully ask a place in your valuable paper to report their existence in the Democratic party.

CONSTITUTION.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, believing that a manly and vigorous effort should be made to rescue our beloved State from the degradation and shame with which she is threatened by the triumph of the Radical party, and that it is only in union and concert of action that we have any promise or hope of success, have agreed to unite in the formation of a Democratic Club, and have adopted the following constitution as the basis of our union:

- ARTICLE I. This Club shall be known as the Rock Mills Democratic Club, and shall be composed of citizens of Anderson District, without distinction of race or color.
2. Its object shall be the diffusion of Democratic principles, and the union of the people of the State in support of the National Democratic party.
3. Its officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of Five, all of whom shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the club.
4. It shall be the duty of the Executive committee to collect and disseminate information, and to advise the club with regard to such policy as in their judgment shall subserve and promote the public good, and to call meetings of the club whenever it may be necessary.
5. The club shall meet quarterly, or upon the call of the Executive committee. Ten members shall constitute a quorum at any regular or appointed or called meeting.
6. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

President—Capt. P. K. Norris.
Vice President—Wm. M. Buchanan, Esq.
Secretary—Dr. S. R. Haynie.
Treasurer—John H. McClinton.
Executive Committee—Rev. W. A. Hodges, Maj. G. W. Hammond, Col. J. W. Norris, Jr., Dr. Jas. A. Todd, Milton McLees, Esq.
At a meeting of the club on Saturday, the 6th inst., on motion of E. J. Earle, the editor of the Anderson Intelligence was requested to publish the constitution and names of officers of the club. The club having disposed of all business before it, then adjourned. P. K. NORRIS, Pres't. S. R. HAYNIE, Sec.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

BEAR CREEK DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A meeting of the citizens of the vicinity was held at Clinkscakes' Mills on Saturday, the 15th of June, for the purpose of forming a Democratic Club.

On motion of Mike McGee, the meeting was organized by calling Col. John Martin to the Chair, and C. C. Reed to act as Secretary.

An invitation, Col. W. D. Wilkes addressed the meeting, giving a short sketch of the history of the Democratic party, and showing the necessity of organization.

A Committee of Five was then appointed to nominate suitable persons for permanent officers of the club. The following being nominated, were unanimously elected: President—Col. John Martin. Vice-Presidents—Reuben Clinkscakes, James A. Drake and Mike McGee. Secretary—C. C. Reed. Treasurer—Thos. Hanks. Executive Committee—N. W. Parker, M. F. Freeman and J. P. Cowan.

A constitution similar to those of other clubs was adopted. On motion, it was Resolved, That the Bear Creek Democratic club hold its regular stated meetings at R. Clinkscakes' Mills on Saturday, before the 2d Sabbath in each month, at 3 o'clock, p. m. On motion of Mike McGee, the Editor of the Anderson Intelligence was requested to publish the proceedings of the Bear Creek club. The meeting then adjourned. JOHN MARTIN, President. C. C. REED, Sec.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, June 12, 1868. Editor Anderson Intelligence—DEAR SIR: The ladies in charge of "Home" for the widows, mothers and sisters of our Confederate dead, respectfully enclose a Circular, which contains a report of the condition of the "Home" for the past six months, and beg that you will give it an insertion in your journal—in order to inform the citizens of Anderson as to the success of an Institution in which all parts of the State are interested. Our work not being confined to the City, as inmates from other Districts have been received in the "Home." As you will see at present, the "Home" numbers 80 inmates, and is quite full.

We are, however, sadly in need of funds to carry on our noble work; we would, therefore, feel much indebted would you make an appeal for us through your valuable journal. Hoping that we do not ask more at your hands than you are at leisure to bestow, I am, Sir, Respectfully, Mrs. A. SNOWDEN, President Widows' "Home," Charleston, S. C.

REPORT.

The ladies in charge of the "Home," believing the public to be interested in their mission of love and mercy, would by before those who have so kindly aided in this charity a brief statement of what has been accomplished for the welfare of its inmates.

The "Home" has been in operation for six months, and numbers over eighty occupants. Here these destitute ladies and children, some of whom have been reduced from affluence to poverty, by the misfortunes of war, find a comfortable shelter, and a pleasant home. In the seclusion of her apartment each mother can carry on the work of training her children with the same privacy and care that she could in her own home; and the children can still enjoy the privileges and pleasures of the domestic circle.

Three times a week soup is supplied in the Institution; and from time to time such provisions as have been sent by friends have been distributed among the inmates, and most gratefully received. A school, numbering over fifty children—and certainly increasing, gathered from the families in the "Home," and from those unable to secure education elsewhere—has been organized, and is regularly and gratuitously taught by young ladies of refinement and culture. The progress of the children in acquiring knowledge has already been such as to reward and stimulate their disinterested teachers.

The large and commodious building rented by the Board of Control, affording the facilities, it is proposed, as speedily possible, to admit a limited number of girls—daughters of Confederate Soldiers, who have been orphaned by the War, and to afford them, a home, in order to secure them the means of thorough education. They will be placed under the supervision of a discreet and experienced lady, as Matron. For the means of their education and board, however, the Board of Control makes earnest appeal to the liberal and benevolent. Tuition for them can be obtained, at some of the best schools in the city of Charleston, at one-half the usual rates; and the zeal and determination of the young ladies to secure the means of self-support will, doubtless, ensure double the ordinary progress to that coveted result.

Fortunately, also, the spacious premises occupied by the "Home" has afforded shelter to persons in need who do not come within the exact letter of the purpose of the Institution, but who have gladly availed themselves of the privilege of occupying rooms in the building which were not immediately required by those for whom they were originally designed. The eagerness with which ladies have availed themselves of even a temporary shelter, which they covanted cheerfully to resign so soon as it should be needed by those having a prior claim, does but too nobly and magnanimously witness its liberality, and the kindness, of even the least able and prayer for its relief.

While thinking most gratefully all who have assisted us in this undertaking, we earnestly entreat them not to relax their generous endeavors on behalf of the "Home."

There are many wants of its inmates which we are unable to relieve; and we feel that our work is incomplete until we pour out the full measure of comfort upon those whose protectors have failed in their lives in defence of their homes and their country. We fully realize the vast importance of our undertaking—its grave responsibility. We know our work to be a noble one—to comfort the widow and the fatherless, and to shelter the homeless. Therefore, with an abiding faith in the kindness of our people, and a confident trust in the benevolent promptings of humanity, we earnestly entreat the "Home" to the liberal and the philanthropic everywhere.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

JOIN THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

If you belong to that party manifest it in every way you can, by attaching yourselves to a Democratic club. Let your light shine that others may see your good works, and be benefited by them."

A goodly number of the citizens around Bushy Creek Precinct met on Tuesday, 2d inst., to cast their ballots for District officers; but owing to some misunderstanding amongst the officials or some other cause, probably not being able to obtain managers, that could or would take the iron clad, we were disappointed. It was then suggested by some of the citizens to organize a Democratic club to be known as the Brushy Creek Democratic club, which was agreed to by nearly all present. Wm. D. Sitton, Esq., was called to the Chair, and read the Constitution, which had been previously prepared. Col. Wm. S. Pickens was then called upon to address the citizens upon their duty, and the importance of organizing and attaching themselves to such a club.

We will not trouble you, Mr. Editor, with the entire speech, which was very lengthy, but suffice it to say the arguments produced were able, eloquent, and to the point, which caused a very enthusiastic meeting. All seemed well pleased with the able discourse. I think he done himself quite an honor upon the occasion. Even the opposite party appreciated his remarks—though there seemed to be scarcely any opposite parties present. When the Constitution was submitted to the people, it was signed by nearly all, white and colored.

After the Colonel had closed his remarks, the Chairman again read the Constitution, which is similar to all other Democratic Constitutions.

The Constitution was then submitted to the people, which was unanimously adopted and signed (as I said before) by nearly all present, with few exceptions. Only two (colored) I think refused to sign it.

The club at the first meeting numbered over forty, and a fair prospect to swell it to over a hundred in a short time.

After the Constitution was signed, some one moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to nominate suitable officers to govern the club, which is to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and an Executive Committee, consisting of Three.

Abraham Riley, Chairman of the Committee to nominate officers, reported the following nomination, viz: President—W. D. Sitton, Esq. Vice-Presidents—J. P. Sitton and Wm. M. Orr. Secretary—John F. Stone. Executive Committee—John Richardson, J. W. B. Orr, Maj. John Long.

On motion, the above nominations for officers were confirmed. Adjourned to meet on Saturday, 20th June, at 3 o'clock. JOHN F. STONE, Secretary

For the Anderson Intelligence.

PIERCE TOWN DEMOCRATIC CLUB. According to previous arrangement, the Pierce town Democratic Club met at Wilson's Tanyard on Saturday, 6th inst. After appropriate remarks from Dr. Gaillard and Col. W. S. Pickens, the constitution was read, and an opportunity offered for enrolment, when twenty-four enrolled their names.

The Club then appointed a committee for the purpose of nominating permanent officers, which committee reported as follows: President—Dr. C. L. Gaillard. Vice Presidents—W. Duckworth and J. Jamison. Secretary—F. G. Carpenter. Executive Committee—Dr. John Hopkins, R. H. Anderson, John Harper, Elijah Owen, and M. B. Williams.

The above nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Club. On motion, Resolved, That this Club adjourn to meet at Pierce town on the first Saturday in July next, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Anderson Intelligence. C. L. GAILLARD, Pres't. F. G. CARPENTER, Sec.

ADMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. The bill for the admission of six Southern States has passed both houses of Congress, in the amended form, which includes the several amendments, we believe. The bill for the admission of Arkansas had been previously passed, and both bills are now in the hands of the President: Resolved, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the Legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, as follows: Article—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized to the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge 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 the jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to the respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pension and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress of the United States shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Also upon the following fundamental conditions: That there never shall be in such State any denial or abridgement of the elective franchise to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed.

Section 6. The Congress of the United States shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Also upon the following fundamental conditions: That there never shall be in such State any denial or abridgement of the elective franchise to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed.

Section 7. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 8. The Congress of the United States shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Also upon the following fundamental conditions: That there never shall be in such State any denial or abridgement of the elective franchise to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed.

Section 9. The Congress of the United States shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Also upon the following fundamental conditions: That there never shall be in such State any denial or abridgement of the elective franchise to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed.

THE MILITARY VS. THE PRESS.

On the 5th of June a paper in this city contained the following paragraph: "We are grieved by soldiers on duty at this place to state, that at the bigger carpet-bag and seal-wag meeting, held at the capitol on Saturday night, the soldiers gave three cheers for Grant, three cheers for McClellan and three cheers for Andrew Johnson, they were given up by the soldiers with a hearty good will, and rolled from the capitol to the arctic plain. We are also requested by the soldiers to state, that any assertion contrary to this is a base falsehood. Those soldiers say they are white men and have no love for carpet-baggers and seal-wags."

In consequence of the above the following order, which appeared yesterday, has been issued by Gen. Shappard, commanding the sub-district of Alabama:

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DIST. OF ALABAMA, } MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 6, 1868. } General Order No. 22.

The issue of the Montgomery Advertiser, of yesterday, contains a statement which, if in the slightest degree true, deserves the reprobation of every right-minded soldier in this sub-district. The statement alluded to, incites and stimulates soldiers to insubordination and disgrace, by the publication that some have uttered ground against the General of our army, to whom the country has awarded such a commission for his pre-eminent service in suppressing a rebellion, aimed at the destruction of our Republic and freedom as a people. The soldiers in this sub-district are therefore assured that it is a plain duty to rebuke, in a becoming manner, every effort made by the publishers of newspapers, or by other individuals tending to incite disgraceful acts and insubordination, and also to abstain from any expression of political opinion as to persons or parties. Thus may soldiers make manifest that they are meritorious and incapable of being led astray by the evil mind, and last of all by those who have caused the pain of death to cover a million of soldiers.

By order of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General G. L. SHEPPERD.

W. T. HARTZ, Brevet Major General U.S.A., A.G.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT ANTIETAM. We find the following resolution, passed at a recent meeting of the trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery, in several of our exchanges, and take pleasure in presenting the same before our people:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take such steps as may be deemed necessary for the purchase and inclosing of additional ground for the interment of our army, and for the purpose of adjoining the present cemetery for the purpose of interring the Confederate dead therein, in accordance with the letter of the law of Maryland, incorporating the Antietam National Cemetery, and the Southern States are hereby invited to make the necessary appropriations in aid of the proposed object, with the view that all Confederate dead buried upon the soil of Maryland may be removed to said ground for interment. The foregoing is offered and has been adopted in the spirit of comity of States.

CORRECTION. An error occurred last week in changing the date for the next regular meeting of Belton Lodge, which will be held on Thursday, the 2d of July, instead of the 4th, as erroneously printed.

In this connection, we will state that the time of meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 68, has again been changed, and that regular meetings will hereafter take place on the second Monday night in every month.

WHAT IS A CARPET BAGGER?

Although this section of the State has never been overrun with carpet-bag politicians, our readers are familiar with their customs and habits, and will doubtless appreciate the following picture from the Planter's Danner, published in Louisiana: Before the devil in his malignity ever invented a carpet-bagger, he first invented snakes, fleas, scorpions, tarantulas, centipedes, mosquitoes, guats, hyenas, owls, buzzards, hawks, vultures, Alligators, stingarees, gars, sharks, chigres, and vampires; and to concentrate all the meanness and devilry in creation, he puts these in a carpet-bag, and boiled them down and produced, a carpet bagger, as the grand masterpiece of Satanic hate. And Satan smiled when his eyes first rested on his last born and favorite hantling.

Special Notices.

Masonic Celebration.

The Members of the Walhalla Chapter and Blue Ridge Lodge will have a CELEBRATION on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of June, instant, St. John's Day. Grand Master Orr is expected to be present on that day, with other distinguished gentlemen of the Fraternity, who will deliver Addresses. Companions and Brethren are invited to be present and participate in the festivities of the day. The public are also invited. A sumptuous DINNER will be prepared for the occasion by the Ladies, the proceeds of which will be applied to the Methodist E. Church, South, at this place. C. C. LANGSTON, Chm'n Committee of Arrangements. Walhalla, June 10, 1868 52-2

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, July 13, 1868, at eight o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. GEORGE W. FANT, Sec. June 10, 1868 51-4

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, July 6, 1868, at seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice. By order of the M. E. H. P. GEORGE MUNRO, Sec. June 10, 1868 51 4

Belton Lodge, No. ---, A. F. M., U. D. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF BELTON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room at Belton, S. C. on THURSDAY, July 2d, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. WARREN D. WILKES, Sec. June 10, 1868 51 4

Information. Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHATMAN, CHEMIST, 822 Broadway, New York. Sept. 18, 1867. 14-

To Consumptives. The Rev. Edward A. Wilson, M.D. (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second St., Williamsburg, N. Y. Sept. 18