

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

A Democratic Journal, devoted to Southern Rights, News, Politics, General Intelligence, Literature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JUNE 12, 1851.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 21

W. F. DURISOE, Proprietor.

THE PRESS.

SUNG AT THE PAINTERS' FESTIVAL, BOSTON.

Let monarchs revel while they may,
And drain their goblets bright;
No heart so free, or gay as we,
On this our festive night.
We need no regal pageant here,
No banners wreathed with fame,
For brighter far our triumphs are,
Of history and name.

Each printer lives himself a king,
A monarch in his might,
And throne and crown must topple down
When he is in the right;
And o'er the world his banner waves
Where freedom's song is told,
The printed page—the truths of age,
And glorious songs of old.

High honor to the noble art—
By far the brightest gem
That ever shone its lustrous hue
From freedom's diadem.
E'en now its gleams the guiding star,
The watch-word of the brave,
Where millions fight to gain the right
Of freedom or a grave.

Then, brothers, let our daily toil
Be sung in festive strains,
While bands shall sing or weapons ring
On earth's wide battle plains.
For while one tyrant's throne is left
For truth to trample down,
Our mystic art will bear its part
Of glory and renown.

Truth.

The power of truth is irresistible. We may run from it, but we cannot fight successful against it. No one by resistance ever made the truth false. It is possible to resist the truth, or rather turn aside from its influence, but it ever remains the truth still. Like God, the truth is eternal and unchangeable. When truth is permitted to exert its hallowed power upon us, it is sure to benefit us, but when we strive to push it from us, we loose by the effort. Light is light; a man may close his eyes, or shut himself up in darkness, but all around him and in his hiding place, the light is still shining. Those who desire not to "walk in the light," are workers of evil; while those who wish to be governed by the truth seek it earnestly and continually, that they may be thus governed. It is a bad sign to see men striving to get away from the truth, from whatever motives; "honesty is the best policy;" and we love to have all come to the light that, "their deeds may be made manifest whether they are good or evil." Men who know they are doing wrong think to hide by feigning ignorance, or making apologies, or excuses themselves, or by other subterfuges of hypocrisy; but if they would let the truth have its way, they would soon be ashamed of themselves, and be led to abandon their evil way. The world is blessed with the word of truth, as with the light of the sun; but how are they wedded to error, and will cling to their idols! They seem to think the truth will suffer by their delinquency. Not so. It must increase, but they will be sure to decrease. However they may think on the subject, the friends, advocates, and lovers of truth will come off "more than conquerors" in the end. Truth must prevail.—Col. Fountain.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT THE FUTURE.—Who can fathom the depth of meaning these words convey? Through the varied and intricate walks of life, surrounded by temptations, rich in splendor and beautiful in form, yielding to the siren voice, allurements, we heed not the admonitions of the past, or apply the lessons they have taught to the dangers of the present. The past we look at only to remember what has been, contemplating pleasure enjoyed or sorrows endured, as something once ours, now lost to possession, gone forever, half forgotten, concealed by "oblivion's veil."

The present—headed not, "mid the hopes, the imaginings, the anticipations of the future, its value is not estimated, its worth remains unknown."

But the future may never come, it is a blank upon its page, the purity attached to the truth must stamp its seal, ere we can sully its virginity, or call it ours.

Oh, wherefore do we wish to live? What eludes our daily way to give, Probation's days are few in years. Mid suffering, trouble, pain and tears. The past has gone—the present comes, Our course through life is quickly run, Then freed from earth, in Heaven we find, Worthless was all we left behind.

REVENGE.—The noblest revenge we can take upon our enemies is to do them a kindness, for return malice for malice and injury for injury, would afford but a temporary gratification to our evil passions, and enemies would only be rendered the more bitter against us. But take the first opportunity of showing them how superior we are to them, by doing them a kindness, or by rendering them a service, the sting of reproach will enter deeply into their souls; and, while unto us it would be a noble retaliation, our triumph will not unfrequently be rendered complete, not only by blotting out the malice that otherwise stood against us, but by bringing repentant hearts to offer themselves at the shrine of friendship.

From the Hamburg Republican.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of over four hundred citizens of Edgefield District for a public meeting, to take into consideration the alarming position which South Carolina is made to occupy by the recent Convention which assembled in Charleston, and to adopt such measures as, in our opinion, will relieve the State from the evils of secession.

A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Edgefield district was held in the town of Hamburg on Saturday the 31st of May.

The meeting was organized by calling Capt. Andrew J. Hammond to the Chair, and requesting C. W. Styles, Esq. to act as Secretary.

The Chair having in an impressive and appropriate manner stated the object of the meeting on motion, a Committee of thirty was appointed by the chair, consisting of the following gentlemen, to report business for the consideration of the meeting:

Willis G. Harris, Levi Hill,
D. J. Walker, W. Rountree,
Samuel Clark, C. McDonald,
Samuel Glover, H. L. Jeffers,
M. O'Keefe, James Purvis,
G. C. Cunningham, R. Cook,
C. P. Cassin, W. J. Wightman,
W. P. Delph, J. W. Stokes,
C. Williams, Charles Hammond,
Joseph Hightower, Dr. A. J. Creighton,
M. W. Coleman, Wm. Lanham,
W. C. Bowley, Joseph Morris,
E. Gallaher, A. Burnside,
H. A. Kenrick, M. Radie,
E. J. Buckmaster, Robert Anderson.

The committee having retired, the Hon. W. A. Owens of Barwell was invited to address the meeting, on the prominent question of the day, which he did for upwards of an hour in a strain of patriotic eloquence, and irresistible arguments in opposition to the policy of Separate secession on the part of South Carolina, and the action of the Southern rights convention held in Charleston in April last. The remarks of Colonel Owens were responded to in such a manner as to indicate very clearly that the people are not disposed to risk the dangerous consequences of separate State secession, under existing circumstances. We deem it unnecessary to comment further on this masterly effort of Col. Owens as we expect a copy for publication, suffice it to say, that in all respects he echoed the sentiments of the people. At the conclusion of Col. O's remarks, the committee of thirty retired, and through Mr. C. P. Cassin, submitted the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Preamble and Resolutions.

A crisis has arrived in our affairs in which it behooves every citizen of the State without concealment to discover his political sentiments. The action of the last Legislature convoking a Constitutional Convention of the people, the election of Delegates to that body, whose province it will be to decide finally on the action, which the State must take in removing, palliating or redressing the grievances imposed on the South by the Legislature of Congress in the passage of the so-called compromise measures and the contemplated assembling of that body early in the next year, presents issues of the gravest import for the contemplation of every citizen. We had hoped that no proceedings would be taken in our State to forestall or control the final determination of the Constitutional Convention and that the delegates elect would be left entirely free and untrammelled to act in accordance with the prospects and circumstances surrounding them when assembled. But the late convention of the Southern rights associations in Charleston, as also the tone of the public press seems to indicate extreme views, and a determination to proceed, through the State in favor of the Separate and early secession of South Carolina, either with or without co-operation, and as we are well satisfied that there is a serious division among the people upon this subject, we conceive it to be a sacred duty we owe to ourselves, our country and our posterity, to place our opinions upon record and if by our counsels or example we can aid in saving the State from entering upon the dangerous hazards of separate action, without any prospect of co-operation or sympathy from our Southern sisters, we shall feel that we have discharged a solemn duty and done the State some service. And we are the more solicitous that moderate and prudent counsels should prevail, because it is inevitable that the Southern States are destined at an early period to become one grand confederacy of independent States, without the necessity of forcing an issue upon them which they regard as premature and unwise at this particular juncture and calculated to defeat the great measure we seek to carry out.

We are not the supporters or apologists of the compromises, we think that the South has been deeply wronged by the adoption of these odious measures, we are not for acquiescing in them, nor do we oppose separate secession for any such end, we are for resisting them by any and every practical method which has been or may be devised, but we believe that no efficient redress can be obtained without the co-operation of other slave States, whose interests are now and whose destiny in every respect must ultimately be the same as ours. We expect most confidently to obtain co-operation, not only in consequence of the aggressions of the past, but from the emboldened spirit of fanaticism all over the North in the daily perpetration of new outrages. We have confidence in the patriotism of our brethren of the other Southern States, as they are a high minded spirited people, no reasonable fear need be entertained that they will sink down in time and willing acquiescence in the wrongs of the past or idle and indifferent spectators of the outrages of the present, and prospects of the future and humiliation in the future. We merely state our opinions without entering into a discussion fully of the reasons which bring us to the conclusion, that under existing circumstances South Carolina cannot with wisdom or prudence secede from the Federal Union. But when the prospects for co-operation brighten. When other Southern States will give assurance of their readiness to dissolve their union with the Northern

States, our hearts will leap and our voices join in a hearty amen to the joyful tidings.

1. Be it therefore Resolved, That whilst we are in favor of resistance to the late unjust and odious legislation of Congress, known as the compromise measure, in the most efficient form, we are opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina as being inefficient and utterly inadequate, as a remedy for past wrongs or a security against more threatening dangers in the future.

2. Resolved, That the co-operation of other States in the South, having with us a common origin, institutions and destiny is indispensable to the perpetration of African slavery, and that all honorable means should be used by South Carolina to induce unity, concert, and harmony, with other Southern States in any organized plan of resistance to the encroachments of the Federal Government.

3. Resolved, That the final determination of this question by the State Convention after its adjournment should be submitted to the people of this State for approval or disapproval at the ballot box.

4. Resolved, That the destiny of South Carolina is our destiny, and that we will use all the means placed in our power to avert the evil of separate secession at this time, and a reckless dissolution of the ties that unite us with our brethren of the South. Whose origin, interests and destiny are inseparably linked with ours.

The preamble and resolutions having been moved for adoption, W. W. Boyce Esq. of Fairfield district was called for, who arose, and at some length entertained the meeting with stirring eloquence, and sound argument in support of the resolutions. Mr. B. pointed out, in a vivid manner the evils consequent upon separate State action, and showing the impossibility of forcing the other States of the South into measures contrary to their judgment, by the mere act of our seceding alone, demonstrated the folly of such a move, as being no remedy for the wrongs we seek to redress, but fraught with mischief too painful to contemplate, he argued the impossibility of South Carolina maintaining her existence as an independent sovereignty among the nations of the earth, and adverted briefly to the vain hope of obtaining co-operation, after the act of secession.

M. B. gave ample evidence of his sincerity in the cause in which he is engaged, and of his determination to exert all the means in his power to shield the State from the dangers which threaten her. We forbear further comment upon so able an effort, as we expect a copy of it also for publication, and it must be read to be appreciated. Mr. B. having concluded his remarks, the following letter was received from his Honor, A. P. Butler responding to an invitation to attend and address the meeting on this occasion.

A Letter from Senator Butler.

Stoneland, near Edgefield Court House, May, 28th 1851.

To C. W. STYLES, LEVI HILL and A. WRAY, Esqs. Hamburg, S. C.
GENTLEMEN.—You did me the honor yesterday, to call on me in conformity with the following resolution, adopted by numerous subscribers for a call of a public meeting in Hamburg, on the 31st inst. to wit: "That, C. W. Styles, Levi Hill and A. Wray, Esqs. be appointed a committee to wait on Judge Butler, and deliver the public invitation to him to attend and address the people on the day named;"—the object of the meeting being to consider the question of separate secession of South Carolina from all the other States in the present Confederacy.

Allow me, gentlemen, to thank you personally, for the acceptable and polite manner in which you acquitted yourselves of the duty imposed upon you, and to return my cordial acknowledgments to my fellow-citizens for the flattering compliment implied in their call on me to address them on the occasion indicated.

From intimations which I have received, it is probable, I may be called on to address other meetings of a similar character, and the best way which I can take of my duty, having regard for my official relations to all the people of South Carolina, I have come to the conclusion that it would be better that I should not mingle in such public meetings just at this time.

The subject of your meeting is one of great magnitude; and one which will be discussed by the people. I sincerely hope that it may be so discussed and considered, as to lead to no intestine or party contentions in the State itself.

The crisis is one which gives to your meeting great dignity and solemnity. I have every reason to conclude that the result of your proceedings will justify a high opinion of your intelligence and patriotism.

I cannot conclude this communication without making a remark or two, on the great subject, which has occasioned your meeting. No one who looks at the certainties of the past, and the tendencies of the future, but must regard the crisis in which we are involved with anxious concern and solicitude.

A large proportion of Southern representatives—and several State Legislatures, by solemn Resolutions, have declared that Southern Institutions are not safe in the hands of the present Federal Government. They have received too many stains under the deceptive masks of Compromises and party organizations, to look for future security. Another question has presented itself for consideration,—would the non-slaveholding States by an adequate amendment of the constitution, give additional, or any guarantee, for the protection of Southern rights and sectional equality?—The manner in which Mr. Calhoun's intimations to prepare an amendment of the Constitution, was received in Congress, is a pregnant commentary on this new subject.

Mr. Calhoun commenced his last speech with the following passage:

"I have, senators, believed from the first that the agitation of the subject of slavery, would if not prevented by some timely and effective measure, end in dissolution. Entertaining this opinion, I have on all proper occasions, endeavored to call the attention of both of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to prevent so great a disaster, but without success.

The agitation has been permitted to proceed with almost no attempt to resist it, until it has reached a point when it can no longer be disguised or denied; that the Union is in danger. You have thus had forced upon you the greatest and gravest that can ever come under your consideration.—How can the Union be preserved?"

The mode of securing the Union as indicated by that experienced Statesman met with nothing but the denunciations of an imprudent majority.

What alternative then is left to the Southern States?—Nothing but the province of taking care of themselves,—how is that to be done?—I answer, the formation of an adequate Government, such a Government as could invest itself with the powers, and discharge the duties of a political sovereignty, among the nations of the Earth.—Boundless in resources, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing, with a numerous and intelligent population, with Statesman of wisdom and experience, and with a model of the best Constitution that ever was devised.—The Southern States have all the elements of a great Political Commonwealth,—some think that South Carolina, by separate secession, could exclusively assume the position of an ample government for all the purposes of national existence, there are comparatively very few who would act on such an opinion.

It would be to sever the State not alone, from the Northern States, but from Southern allies and associates, and in its operation, would certainly require great and destructive sacrifices. To speak of no other it would require the sacrifice of the only great Sea Port City of the State, what Statesman could give such advice under such a juncture of affairs as exists at the present time.

Those who are for South Carolina moving alone, have, I suppose, objects beyond her separate existence. How and when she is to move requires the profoundest judgment that ever has been exerted on her destinies.

As a distinguished Georgian has remarked "South Carolina has taken a proud position; but she should not occupy it as to exclude others from occupying it with her."—The Southern people are beginning to see their true condition. Issues have been made, and are now pending in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, that were never distinctly presented before, and as certainly as I am writing, these issues will come to judgment, they will be forced to judgment. The next Presidential contest will leave many of the great political aspirants of the South stranded. At the next session of Congress Southern Representatives who have been so hopeful, will have as much insult as their supporters can bear.

What was the state of public feeling among the people three years ago? what will it be three years hence under the certain tendency of events? under the divine right of usurpation and annexation of a blind majority, the conviction will be forced on the people of the South that they must take common councils to avert common dangers. The attempt to force other Southern States to follow our lead would be a dangerous experiment, and in my opinion would result in failure and in disaster. One move by South Carolina, is to bring about hopeless isolation in Hamburg, on the 31st inst. to wit: "That, C. W. Styles, Levi Hill and A. Wray, Esqs. be appointed a committee to wait on Judge Butler, and deliver the public invitation to him to attend and address the people on the day named;"—the object of the meeting being to consider the question of separate secession of South Carolina from all the other States in the present Confederacy.

I believe that the great State Rights cause and principles are stronger in the Southern States than they have ever been. There is less jealousy between neighboring States than formerly, when Federal preferences gave character to party. God hath joined South Carolina and Georgia together, and let no man or men put them asunder! Those who sow the seed of discord between them, have much to answer for before the tribunal of their common history. Georgia has had the best of the South in her hands—she will have Statesmen who will see her interests and will pursue them. There is a spirit in that State that would animate any Commonwealth on Earth. The River on which you deliberate, is a nominal boundary, but a real bond of Union between the States.

Gentlemen, in your Resolutions be calm and firm.

Yours, with true Respect,
A. P. BUTLER.

Letter from the Hon. A. Bart.
Orange Hill, May 29 1851.

GENTLEMEN.—I greatly regret that I shall be unable to attend the meeting in your Town on the 31st of this month, to which you did me honor to invite me. My regret, however, is diminished by the fact, that I have recently remonstrated, in the most resolute and emphatic manner, against the seceding measure, to which the most reckless and desperate efforts are making, to drive the people of this State. I heartily concur with you, that the people who are to bear the burthens and fight the battles that must result from such madness, should rebuke the headlong indiscretion of those who would precipitate such evils upon them.

Incontestable as I hold the right of secession to be, those who urge the State to resort to it, at the present juncture, do not pretend to deny that its exercise would, probably, involve the State in a hostile collision with the Federal Government. This concession, is abundantly made, in the address of the meeting, which was lately held in Charleston. I have never doubted that such a conflict would take place if but one State seceded, and the assertion that I have modified, my opinion is wholly destitute of foundation. I do not perceive how any rational man can doubt it. Those who urge us to secession, regardless of the other States, with but few exceptions, admit, that without the aid of some of those States, defeat would be the probable result of such an unequal struggle. I presume no sane man, of respectable intelligence, could come to any other conclusion. Indeed, it is so obvious, that unsparing efforts are made to assure us, that the other slaveholding States named, necessarily, be involved with us—either by having their courage excited by our example, or by being dragged into it against their will. Again, we are told that

it is one mission to save the South from the doom that impends, and that our first gain will rally the slave holding States, under our banner. I tell you, gentlemen, we can drag no State into our difficulties. It is preposterous to think of it. Would it be manly to do it, if we could? We must concede to the other States, what we claim for ourselves, intelligence to understand their rights, and courage to defend them. Yes, we must take for granted that they also have some self-respect, and that they are not cowards and cravens. I am proud of the valor and heroism of South Carolina, but I am of opinion, that other people have these qualities, also. And it is, in my judgment, bad policy, as it is bad taste, to assume that South Carolina, alone, has the spirit and the intelligence to defend and preserve the common rights of all the Southern States.

I believe I have the means of knowing the public opinion of the slave holding States, and I declare, with sincere sorrow, that not one of them, nor any considerable minority in any one of them, is prepared to advise or justify the secession of South Carolina. As to public sentiment in the other States, I take issue, and demand the proof. I know, personally and well, the gallant and distinguished and true men, that represent some of them in Congress, but I know no man amongst them that would not stay us from the madness of secession. Let those who affirm the contrary, name the man.

No, gentlemen, we have no hope, that we can coax or coerce any other State into secession, at the present moment.

I think we should deceive ourselves if we suppose we should excite the gratitude of the Southern States, or even their admiration, by secession. They will let us understand, it is not their battles that we shall fight, or their cause that we shall uphold. They will not hail us as the champion of the South. But if the secession of this State—its political separation from the other slave-holding States, could be effected as peacefully and quietly as some have tried to make us believe—if it could be done without the use of a musket or a dollar, my conviction is, that it would be a dreadful calamity to ourselves. We should be the victims of the most extraordinary delusion that ever ruined a country, or a people. And in my deliberate judgment all good men—all patriotic men—should strive, without ceasing, to avert a disaster so utter, and so irreparable.

I should have been most happy, if I could have concurred in what seems the unalterable determination of the States. I know the consequences of daring to dissent from those who have lead us to the brink of the precipice, and I am prepared to meet them all.—Let them strike, I crave not their forbearance or their forgiveness.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

ARMSTEAD BURT.

The vote was then taken on the preamble and resolutions, which resulted in their adoption without a dissenting voice.

Mr. C. P. Cassin offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting requests the people of South Carolina, who entertain similar opinions, to assemble, in all parts of the State, and respond to our resolutions.

On motion, Messrs. Boyce and Owens, the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, were requested to furnish the Secretary of this meeting with copies of their remarks for publication.

Mr. Wm. Gregg, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hamburg Republican, the Charleston daily papers, the Columbia daily papers and the Edgefield Advertiser.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Messrs. Boyce and Owens for their kindness and patriotism in attending and addressing the meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that the names of the subscribers to the call for this meeting be published with the proceedings.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ANDREW HAMMOND, Pres.
C. W. STYLES, Secretary.

The following is a list of a portion of the names of the persons who subscribed to the call for the meeting of which the above are the proceedings:

James Purvis, W. W. Guyton,
W. H. Weatherbue, J. R. Cook,
S. Selaverts, J. W. Legare,
Thos. McMillan, D. Toole,
G. P. Toole, H. D. Bryant,
F. Selaverts, Henry Ford,
James McLaren, Benjamin Barton,
W. A. Merritt, Andrew Barton,
J. M. Hendrix, Daniel Turner,
D. M. McCall, Charles W. Hunter,
W. Hamilton, T. H. Marshall,
J. P. Marshall, F. W. Clark,
Michel Howard, Joseph A. Thompson,
H. Gulligan, Asa J. Reardon,
John V. Pelt, James Walker,
George Henderson, Daniel Walker,
Albert L. Holley, W. H. Good,
Michael A. Brien, H. Jordan,
B. T. Tyler, Michel Dunkle,
J. Jennings, W. Monday,
W. Freeman, James Coten,
A. G. Roundtree, Samuel Cook,
N. Gullidge, Kindred Founting,
Ker Boyce, George W. Morris,
Jacob Wise, Smith Radford,
J. P. Polatty, W. D. Green,
John Coursey, W. F. Lupo,
B. T. Reardon, John Jennings,
John A. Cannon, John B. Carter,
Z. P. Claxton, Amasse May,
William Quinn, Richard North,
John Cook, T. W. Johnson,
John Adams, Luella Stevens,
Cyrus Vaughn, Samuel Cook,
John R. Walls, William Sang,
J. Wisk, Benjamin Burton,
S. Kirkland, Dos. Jordan,
H. Scarborough, Patrick McEvoy,
H. W. Rodgers, Samuel B. Coom,
Miles Busbee, Samuel A. Russ,
Wm. Linceaster, J. J. Gentoll,
W. F. Sneed, Westley Merchant,
Charles Shining, Ansl. Devore,
James Merchant,

John B. Walls, John Bushy,
Wm. Dicken, George P. West,
W. R. Gunter, John Pond,
John Pilken, William Walls,
Bennet Day, C. B. Gable,
R. W. Gable, M. M. DeMedicis,
Elias S. T. Kreps, Levi Hill,
Wm. Gregg, John Wise,
A. M. Benson, A. C. DeCotte,
H. A. Kenrick, John Shinnal,
John Shinnal, William Lanham,
James Reynolds, A. J. Hammond,
Joseph Morris, John M. Oliver,
Willis G. Harris, Geo. S. Lamar,
J. M. Hill, Thomas H. Smith,
E. M. Pitts, Stephen Faughnan,
A. Faughnan, James Kimbrell,
M. Salat, Lucius L. Hall,
Daniel Prescott, T. Burkhalter,
K. Weidner, Patrick Smith,
R. Brighten, J. P. Stokes,
C. P. Cassin, Thomas Kernighan,
C. W. Styles, Charles Hammond,
R. Campbell, B. Mims,
Thomas S. Roach, W. S. Smith,
John Bull, J. J. Howard,
W. P. Delph, J. Rosemon,
T. M. Brindly, W. M. Coleman,
James Matheny, W. Miller,
T. D. Cobb, J. H. Richardson,
A. Wray, J. A. Gurley,
J. M. Robinson, C. H. Casleberry,
J. G. Steedman, Z. Turnon,
Henry Smith, I. Quin,
W. Turner, D. Turner,
Joseph Turner, Willey Pardee,
Jesse Barbee, G. Robinson,
Wm. Gregg, J. G. O. Wilkinson,
J. D. Whitsett, C. H. Plunkett,
Henry Day, Allen Franklin,
Charles Carter, M. D. William Atkinson,
Martin Walker, D. Sigler,
O. H. P. Cunningham, John Seigler,
Joshua Seigler, W. John Turner,
James H. Marritt, Philip Brogden,
D. L. Adams, E. Adams,
H. L. Jeffers, A. Burnside,
Henry Pond, R. G. Gurfin,
S. G. Babersham,

Thomas Gennings, John D. West,
Noah Platt, Valentine Welcker,
William D. Netts, E. C. Plumer,
Shanby Oak, Richard Burny,
Thomas Price, Simon Radford,
W. J. Price, J. Wise,
Wm. Gregg, John Wise,
A. M. Benson, A. C. DeCotte,
H. A. Kenrick, John Shinnal,
John Shinnal, William Lanham,
James Reynolds, A. J. Hammond,
Joseph Morris, John M. Oliver,
Willis G. Harris, Geo. S. Lamar,
J. M. Hill, Thomas H. Smith,
E. M. Pitts, Stephen Faughnan,
A. Faughnan, James Kimbrell,
M. Salat, Lucius L. Hall,
Daniel Prescott, T. Burkhalter,
K. Weidner, Patrick Smith,
R. Brighten, J. P. Stokes,
C. P. Cassin, Thomas Kernighan,
C. W. Styles, Charles Hammond,
R. Campbell, B. Mims,
Thomas S. Roach, W. S. Smith,
John Bull, J. J. Howard,
W. P. Delph, J. Rosemon,
T. M. Brindly, W. M. Coleman,
James Matheny, W. Miller,
T. D. Cobb, J. H. Richardson,
A. Wray, J. A. Gurley,
J. M. Robinson, C. H. Casleberry,
J. G. Steedman, Z. Turnon,
Henry Smith, I. Quin,
W. Turner, D. Turner,
Joseph Turner, Willey Pardee,
Jesse Barbee, G. Robinson,
Wm. Gregg, J. G. O. Wilkinson,
J. D. Whitsett, C. H. Plunkett,
Henry Day, Allen Franklin,
Charles Carter, M. D. William Atkinson,
Martin Walker, D. Sigler,
O. H. P. Cunningham, John Seigler,
Joshua Seigler, W. John Turner,
James H. Marritt, Philip Brogden,
D. L. Adams, E. Adams,
H. L. Jeffers, A. Burnside,
Henry Pond, R. G. Gurfin,
S. G. Babersham,

Thomas Gennings, John D. West,
Noah Platt, Valentine Welcker,
William D. Netts, E. C. Plumer,
Shanby Oak, Richard Burny,
Thomas Price, Simon Radford,
W. J. Price, J. Wise,
Wm. Gregg, John Wise,
A. M. Benson, A. C. DeCotte,
H. A. Kenrick, John Shinnal,
John Shinnal, William Lanham,
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J. M. Hill, Thomas H. Smith,
E. M. Pitts, Stephen Faughnan,
A. Faughnan, James Kimbrell,
M. Salat, Lucius L. Hall,
Daniel Prescott, T. Burkhalter,
K. Weidner, Patrick Smith,
R. Brighten, J. P. Stokes,
C. P. Cassin, Thomas Kernighan,
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Thomas S. Roach, W. S. Smith,
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W. P. Delph, J. Rosemon,
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James Matheny, W. Miller,
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A. Wray, J. A. Gurley,
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J. G. Steedman, Z. Turnon,
Henry Smith, I. Quin,
W. Turner, D. Turner,
Joseph Turner, Willey Pardee,
Jesse Barbee, G. Robinson,
Wm. Gregg, J. G. O. Wilkinson,
J. D. Whitsett, C. H. Plunkett,
Henry Day, Allen Franklin,
Charles Carter, M. D. William Atkinson,
Martin Walker, D. Sigler,
O. H. P. Cunningham, John Seigler,
Joshua Seigler, W. John Turner,
James H. Marritt, Philip Brogden,
D. L. Adams, E. Adams,
H. L. Jeffers, A. Burnside,
Henry Pond, R. G. Gurfin,
S. G. Babersham,

Thomas Gennings, John D. West,
Noah Platt, Valentine Welcker,
William D. Netts, E. C. Plumer,
Shanby Oak, Richard Burny,
Thomas Price, Simon Radford,
W. J. Price, J. Wise,
Wm. Gregg, John Wise,
A. M. Benson, A. C. DeCotte,
H. A. Kenrick, John Shinnal,
John Shinnal, William Lanham,
James Reynolds, A. J. Hammond,
Joseph Morris, John M. Oliver,
Willis G. Harris, Geo. S. Lamar,
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E. M. Pitts, Stephen Faughnan,
A. Faughnan, James Kimbrell,
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