

# INTELLIGENCER.

Anderson, S. C.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., July 3, 1865.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Anderson District was held in the Court House this day, in pursuance of a notice in last week's *Intelligencer*, to devise means looking to an early restoration of civil government in this State, under the authorities of the United States.

Hon. James L. Orr was called to the chair, and briefly explained the objects of the meeting. James A. Hoyt was, on motion, requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Hon. J. P. Reed, a committee of sixteen, consisting of one from each beat in the District, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen: J. P. Reed, H. R. Vandiver, J. W. Norris, Jr., Wm. Simpson, Nathan McAlister, J. C. Keys, Jere. Brown, J. C. Williams, J. Y. Fretwell, T. H. Russell, Maj. Geo. Seaborn, Dr. C. L. Gaillard, John B. Watson, and D. T. Rainwaters.

In the absence of the Committee, Col. Orr engaged the attention of the audience with a clear and graphic statement of the condition of our public affairs, and impressed upon all what he believed to be our duty in the present momentous era of our history, namely, the restoration, if possible, of civil rule and government, and an acquiescence in good faith in the support of the Government now over us.—His remarks were listened to attentively, and convinced his hearers of the absolutely necessity for the enforcement of his convictions.

Upon the conclusion of Col. Orr's speech, the Committee appointed to prepare business, for the meeting, reported through their Chairman the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the citizens of Anderson District respectfully request his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to take such measures as will lead to the early restoration of the State of South Carolina to her former relations with her sister States of the Federal Republic, and as will restore the people to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights in the Union and under the Constitution and laws thereof, and remit them at an early day to the prosecution of their wonted pursuits.

*Resolved*, That we will, in good faith, uphold and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to President Johnson, for appointment as civil Governor of this State, our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of Fairfield.

*Resolved*, That James L. Orr, B. F. Perry and Armistead Burt be appointed Special Commissioners to communicate the foregoing application to the President of the United States, and to represent the views, feelings and interests of the people of this District.

Upon motion of J. W. Harrison, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the *Intelligencer* for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES A. HOYT,  
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

There will probably be some considerable delay in the appointment of a Provisional Governor for South Carolina. The delegation here do not at all represent the Unionists of the State, the few there are to represent. One, who seeks to be the giver of advice to President Johnson, once said in Charleston that he "wished the Yankees had but one throat that he might cut it." Another declared that he "would burn his house rather than that a damned Yankee should pollute it with his presence;" and so on through the entire list. It is likely, therefore, that South Carolina will be suffered to lie out in the cold for the present.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, the newly appointed Collector at Charleston, has returned to the city after his visit to West Point, and is showing up this pseudo South Carolina delegation in vivid colors. He charges that the men composing the delegation now here were original secessionists.—They admit it to be true, and attempt no concealment. Colonel Yates, of the delegation, entered Fort Sumter immediately after its evacuation by Major Anderson, and remained in the rebel military service until the surrender of Joe Johnston.—Others of the delegation voted and acted as consistent secessionists throughout.—They are now here acknowledging themselves defeated and subjugated. They ask nothing but pardon and early action in appointing civil officers. The State is at present without law, its citizens are completely humbled, a fearful proportion of them are literally destitute of all means of support and starving, all manner of lawlessness and crime is alarmingly on the increase, and only hope for the public or private virtue is admitted to lie in the protection of federal law. The names of ex-Congressman William W. Boyce and Mr. McIlhenny, are among those submitted by the delegation as certain to give entire satisfaction to the State, although they disclaim all desire to influence the President's appointment. It can be said in Mr. Boyce's favor that he disagreed with a majority of South Carolinians, and declared for peace a year ago. Mr. McIlhenny voted against secession in the outset, and, like Governor Aiken, held aloof throughout the war. There is evidently very little sympathy between these delegates and Mr. Mackey, whose loyalty is accepted by the North without question. The delegation is to have another hearing on Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19, 1865.

It is reported that General Beauregard has been arrested and taken to Washington.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night, welcoming home and endorsing Governor Child's action regarding the removal of the State and city officials.

All branches of trade have been active since the restrictions on products have been removed.

Great destitution prevails in the interior of the Southern States where there are no communications by water or rail.

The rebel General Albert Pike has arrived here.

Judge Kellog, the newly appointed Collector of this port, has arrived.

Gen. Herron, commanding at Shreveport, has issued important orders to return freemen to their former masters until the growing crops are gathered, which will prevent the destitution and suffering of both classes. Definite contracts for pay and support are required for the balance of the season.

No private steamers have left yet for Texas. The transports are crowded with returning soldiers.

At the session of the Virginia Legislature in Richmond, on Tuesday last, the message of Governor Pierpont was received and read. After referring to the fact that the status of the African race, State sovereignty and armed resistance to the national government are disposed of by the war, and recommending the avoidance of any legislation calculated unnecessarily to irritate the people of the State, the Governor announces his conviction that the Alexandria constitution is entirely too restricted in its provisions regarding the elective franchise, and recommends the extension of that privilege to classes of white citizens now deprived of it. He is in favor of the substitution of some such oath of allegiance as that contained in President Johnson's amnesty proclamation for the more exclusive one of the State constitution as it now stands. Regarding negro suffrage the Governor says: "As neither you nor I have control over that matter, it will of course not be a subject of your deliberations." He recommends that the State tax be increased from ten to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, and the legal rate of interest to seven and three-tenths per cent. A joint committee of the two houses was appointed to prepare a bill extending the elective franchise.—*N. Y. Herald*, 23d.

It is said that about fifty thousand additional troops, to be taken from the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee and General Hancock's command, are to be mustered out of service, and that the preparations for the work have already been commenced.

Governor Holden has invited the leading Union men of the State to meet him in council at Raleigh, prior to the appearance of his proclamation, which is daily expected.