

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Family Journal—Devoted to Politics, News, Literature, &c.

BY HOYT & HUMPHREYS.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1865.

VOLUME 1.—NUMBER 5.

**The Intelligencer**  
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
AT FIFTY CTS. FOR THREE MONTHS  
IN SPECIE OR PROVISIONS.

JAMES A. HOYT & W. W. HUMPHREYS,  
Proprietors.

## Our Provisional Governor.

We congratulate the State on the appointment of the Hon. B. F. Perry, as Provisional Governor. The people have everywhere manifested a renewed allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the country. President Johnson has responded to this sentiment, and has selected as the first civil officer under the new administration of affairs, a native of the State, whose private life is pure and unstained, and whose public career has been marked by devotion to the Union of these States, as a bond of common welfare.

Mr. Perry was born in Pickens District, South Carolina, on the 20th November, 1805, and is now consequently in the sixtieth year of his age. On his paternal side his ancestors were from Massachusetts; on the maternal from the mountainous districts of the State.

He graduated at the bar in 1827, and located at Greenville, which has ever since been his place of residence.

Almost from his entrance upon manhood he has served in the councils of the State in either branch of the General Assembly, where he established a reputation as a clear headed, solid thinker, firm in his convictions, and lucid in his utterance. He has been prominently connected with nearly every public movement in the State during the agitation of the past thirty years, and although in a minority, and at times when political excitement ran high, and party and personal feelings were invoked, he yet always maintained his principles and preserved his dignity of character. He has been the unwavering friend of all measures of internal improvement. It was principally through his exertions in the Legislature that the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road was constructed. Although he has never held any conspicuous national office, yet in the State his life has been devoted to the development of her resources and her improvement in arts, mechanics and manufactures.

Conservative in his habits and modes of thought, he has yet been the advocate of progress. In local politics, he has long been in favor of the establishment of a Penitentiary system, and of giving the election of Governor and of the Electors for President and Vice-President to the people. These subjects he has advocated with his voice and pen.

His first prominent appearance was in 1832, in opposition to Nullification. He had at that time the editorial charge of the *Greenville Mountaineer*, and boldly stood by the Union. He regarded the idea that a people could remain as members of a Government and yet nullify the laws, as utterly delusive and contrary to all principles of State or Federal Government. He took issue with the views of Mr. Calhoun and the then leading men of the State on this subject, and both through the press, and as a member of the Convention opposed the whole movement. Although he carried his district yet he found himself in a minority in the State, and although always supported by the people of his own section, has never held distinguished political position. He has been three times a candidate for Congress. In 1834 he was nominated by the Union party and was defeated on that issue by the Hon. Warren R. Davis by a small majority, and shortly after by General Waddy Thompson, formerly Minister to Mexico. He was again a candidate in 1844, at the period of the great political excitement for the Presidency between Generals Taylor and Cass. Mr. Perry advocated the claims of General Cass as a Democrat. Colonel J. L. Orr, his opponent, the election of General Taylor. Colonel Orr was elected, through the combined influence of the Whigs and a portion of the Democracy.

In the memorable struggle of 1850 Mr. Perry earnestly opposed disunion, and contributed greatly to the triumph of the Co-operation over the Secession party of the State. He has never acknowledged the right of Secession or of withdrawing from the Union as an inherent, organic right, but has always maintained that it was neither more nor less than the right of revolution. In one of his addresses he defines his position. "It should," says he, "never be a part of our political creed to despair of the Republic. We should look to the Union of the States, as it was originally formed under the Federal Constitution, not only as the greatest of all our political blessings, but in the language of Mr. Webster, illustrating the sentiments

and heart of Washington, as 'the great treasure-house which contains them all.'"

When the late ex-Governor Adams recommended, in one of his annual messages, the revival of the African slave trade, Mr. Perry took distinct ground against the measure, and with him concurred a large majority of the Legislature. He was in favor of South Carolina being represented in the Democratic National Convention, and was one of forty members of the General Assembly who signed an appeal to the people to that effect in 1850. He was a member of the Convention which met in Charleston in April, 1860; and when the various delegations seceded from that body, and even his own colleagues, he remained alone and continued with its deliberations until its adjournment.

We are not aware that Mr. Perry, during the troubles of the past four years, has taken any prominent part in affairs. On the election of Judge Magrath to the office of Governor last fall, we believe Mr. Perry was appointed Confederate Judge.

In his profession Mr. Perry has been eminently successful, and ranks among the ablest lawyers of the State. He is a man of study and reflection. Although differing from the State on most of the past political issues, he is yet animated by a warm love of her people, and an ardent desire for their welfare. Strong in his convictions of right, and earnest and immovable in their maintenance, he is at the same time without political vindictiveness or partizanship. In manners he is courteous and dignified in character without reproach or stain.—*Charleston Courier.*

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1865.

President Johnson has appointed Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, Provisional Governor of that State, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of that State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantees of the United States, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for electing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter, qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

The President's proclamation is in the same form as those already issued appointing Provisional Governors for the late rebellious States.

Governors have now been appointed for all the late rebel States with the exception of Florida.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA R. R.—The Columbia Phoenix, of July 4th, says:

On and after the 2d, trains will run as follows: Leave Alston on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M.; leaving Greenville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Alston same days. The traveller will note these regulations. A private letter to the Phoenix, from Mr. J. B. LaSalle, the excellent superintendent, advises us of the commendable progress which is being made in the reconstruction of the work. We trust that the day of disaster has fully passed—that there will be neither freshets nor foes to tear up and destroy during the next three generations. We give an extract from the encouraging letter of Mr. LaSalle:

"We are making rapid progress with the completion towards Columbia. We have a corps of engineers on the line being located or completed or experimented.—The location is far advanced, and we expect in a very short time to put a building force upon it, though a portion of the work will be somewhat troublesome. We expect in the course of a few months to have the sound of the whistle telling of our speedy approach. Our motive power and rolling stock has been very much reduced, which compels us to run only the three trains per week."

## Speech of Gov. Johnson, of Geo.

The following is a synopsis of the speech recently made in Augusta by the Hon. James Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia:

Governor Johnson stated that he had been commissioned by the President of the United States Provisional Governor of Georgia, and that by the terms of his commission his chief, he might say his only business was to provide for the re-organization of civil Government, and the restoration of Georgia to her proper relations to the Union.

That all might understand how this desirable object might be effected, he proposed as briefly as possible to explain the process, according to his own comprehension of it. The first and most important step was for the people, one and all who were entitled to amnesty, to qualify themselves as voters in the approaching election. The oath to be taken and subscribed, was that prescribed in President Johnson's proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865. The fact that a citizen has taken the oath under the proclamation of President Lincoln, will not avail for the protection of his personal and property rights. He would not undertake to state even the reasons of this policy. Let it suffice that it had been so ordered by the Executive of the United States, who had Constitutional control of the matter. To enable the citizens to take this oath, the Secretary of State had declared that any commissioned officer of the United States, civil, military or naval, might administer it to proper applicants. Before taking the oath, however, the applicant was required to make affidavit that he did not belong to any of the excepted classes. Having done this, he was then allowed the oath of amnesty, which operated as a pardon for all past political offences, and restored him fully to the rights of citizenship. The original oath was retained by the officer and transmitted to Washington for registry, and a certified copy was furnished the citizen, which was in all cases proof of his right to the elective franchise and his eligibility to office. In case the applicant belonged to the excepted classes, he still took the oath. But instead of receiving a certified copy, he was furnished with the original affidavit, and if he desired special pardon, he forwarded to the President a written statement of the facts and to that statement attached the original oath. If pardoned by the President, of course all his disabilities will be removed.

The distinguished speaker stated, in this connection, that for the present he had no power himself to entertain applications for pardon, but that it was probable these applications would be, after a little, referred to the Provisional Governor. In that event, he would do everything consistent with the public interest to relieve his fellow citizens of pains and penalties. He knew, likewise, that the Government did not seek to inflict suffering or impose hardships on the people, it only insisted on a sufficient guaranty for future good conduct.

Nor was it the design of the Government to humiliate the people by this exaction of an oath, but it simply exercised its rights to prevent any but its friends from using political power. Some objected to taking the oath because it pledged the citizen to support the proclamations touching slavery. This had ceased to be a practical question. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery only lacked two States for its adoption, and it was morally certain that Kentucky, New Jersey, Delaware and probably Virginia, would adopt it. Furthermore said Governor Johnson, I venture the legal opinion that slavery is dead, by virtue of the war power of the United States. His argument on this point was profoundly logical, and carried conviction to every mind. Nor did he believe that the work of emancipation would stop with the Southern States. It would extend to Cuba, Brazil, and even the slaveholding districts of Africa, and that they would enjoy a higher prosperity under the new system of labor.

Others objected to the oath because it required the citizen to swear to the support of the Union. Our views upon this question must be materially modified. The South has made a gigantic and a gallant effort for independence, and has failed. She must live in the Union, or not live at all. And why, said Gov. Johnson, should we not support and cherish the Union? Were we not born and reared in it? Have we not prospered under it? When God in ancient times would divide the people, he did it not with sword and spear, but by the confusion of tongues. But we are, said he, of one speech and of one origin. We have the same mountain chains and mighty rivers, and the same broad lakes. We are one in all respects, and I think will be one in destiny.

I appeal to you as Georgians, said the Governor, in conclusion, to assist me in this good work of reconstruction. Don't despair of the fortunes of your State. True your sufferings have been fearful; but nations, like individuals, are perfected through much tribulation. Although our territory has been wasted by fire and sword, and our fairest and most flourishing cities have been destroyed, yet, with proper thrift and manful energy, we can rebuild these waste places and repair the desolations of war. Let us be instructed by the past, that war is a dreadful evil, and when undertaken without just cause, a crime against God and humanity. Let us cultivate kindly feelings towards all men, and cherish the spirit of an enlarged philanthropy in our intercourse with other nations. Happy, he exclaimed, is the people who profess such a spirit, and thrice happy is the people whose God is THE LORD.

## The Oath of Office.

Under the Government of the United States, by an Act of Congress passed in 1862, no man can hold office save he take the following oath:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority, in armed hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimicable thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to other penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States. Approved July 2, 1862.

HORACE GREELY'S ADVICE TO THE NEGRO.—We hear that many of the blacks, thoroughly distrusting their old masters, place all confidence in the Yankees who have recently come among them on almost any terms. We regret this; for while many of these Yankees will justify that confidence, others will grossly abuse it. New England produces many of the best specimens of the human race, and along with these, some of the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a pig with a borrowed knife and make (for others) a sloop out of the peeling. This class soon becomes too well known at home—run out,—as the phrase is—when they wander all over the earth shuffling and swindling, to the injury and shame of the land that bore them and cast them out. Now let it be generally presumed by the ignorant blacks of the South that a Yankee, because a Yankee, is necessarily their friend, and this "unclean brood will overspread the South like locusts, starting schools and prayer meetings at every cross roads, getting hold of abandoned or confiscated plantations and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day and run away with the proceeds, leaving the negroes in rags and foodless, with the winter just coming on. The cup is full—we have no more to say!

THE LABOR QUESTION.—The New York Herald has the following summary at the close of an editorial upon the labor question at the South:

"The labor question, which is also included in reconstruction, admits of a very simple solution. Those Southerners, white or black, who will not work, must starve. This is the invariable rule throughout the United States, and we see no reason to make a special exception in favor of either the recent rebels or the recent slaves. We will have no appendix to the abolition agitation. The negro ought to be let alone severely for a year or two, and he will then manage to take care of himself. We pursue this policy with our white population. Why should we adopt a different policy towards the blacks?"

## Selected Poetry.

### Antony and Cleopatra.

The following exquisite poem was written by Brig. Gen. W. H. LYTTLE, of the Federal Army, who was killed at Chicamauga. He was no less a poet than a soldier, and the following lines entitle him to rank among the foremost:

I am dying, Egypt, dying,  
Ebbes the crimson life tide fast,  
And the dark Plutonian shadows,  
Gather on the evening blast;  
Let thine arm, O Queen, support me,  
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear,  
Hearken to the great heart secret,  
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions,  
Bear their eagles high no more,  
And my wrecked and scattered galleys,  
Strew dark Actium's fringed shore,  
Thought's glittering guards surround me,  
Prompt to do their master's will,  
I must perish like a Roman,  
Die the great Triumvir still.

Let not Caesar's servile minions,  
Mock the lion thus laid low,  
'Twas no foeman's hand that slew him,  
'Twas his own that struck the blow,  
Hear, then, pillowed on thy bosom,  
Ere his star fades quite away,  
Him, who drunk with my caresses,  
Madly threw a world away.

And then, star eyed Egyptian,  
Glorious sorcerer of the Nile,  
Light the path to Stygian horrors,  
With the splendors of thy smile,  
Give this Caesar crowns and arches,  
Let his brow with laurel twine,  
I can scorn the Senate's triumph,  
Triumphing in love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,  
Hark the insulting foeman's cry,  
They're coming—quick, my falchion!  
Let me face them ere I die—  
Oh! no more amid the battle,  
Will my voice exulting swell,  
Isis and Osiris guard thee,  
Cleopatra! Rome! Farewell!

THE SITUATION.—General Terry, commanding in Virginia, received orders from Washington on the 3d inst. to muster out all troops in his department whose services are no longer needed. The matter of the mustering out is left to General Terry's discretion, and, as a large number of troops are still needed in the State, it is thought that this force will not immediately be materially reduced. Governor Pierpont has abolished the old Virginia Court of Appeals. Mr. Pierpont expects to have civil government in the State in good running order by the 1st of August.

A Louisville despatch states that General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, has issued an order for the immediate mustering out of service of his entire force.

Three different columns of troops are now en route for the Powder river country from Columbus, Nebraska, and Fort Laramie, to operate against the hostile tribes of our far western Plains.

It is announced that General Hooker will shortly supersede General Dix in the command of the Department of the East, the headquarters of which are in this city.

General Ord yesterday assumed command of the Northern Military Department, with headquarters at Detroit.

General Gordon Granger, commanding in Texas, in a recently issued order gives the people of that State distinctly to understand that slavery has ceased to exist there, and that this result involves an equality of personal rights and rights of property between the negroes and their former masters. At the same time he counsels the coloured people to remain on the plantations and continue work, and warns them against idleness.

[New York Herald, 7th.

THE FOURTH IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald of the 5th says:

The eighty-sixth anniversary of our independence was observed in this city yesterday with all the eclat New Yorkers could give to the occasion. The military display consisted of twenty-five regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, accompanied by thirteen bands, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm along the line of march. The returned veterans had a perfect ovation; a dinner was given to the Irish Brigade at Irving Hall, and the wounded and sick and well soldiers were entertained at the State Soldiers' Depot, the City Assembly Rooms, regimental armories and other places.—The shipping in the harbor was finely decorated, public and private buildings were hung with flags and streamers, the parks and streets were full of fair women and brave men, and in the evening the fireworks in the various squares and other localities closed the day in a blaze of glory. There were less casualties than usual, but eleven having been reported as occurring during yesterday and Monday evening nine of which were inflicted by pistols most of them exploding in the hands of the victims.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1865.

The Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish government proposes issuing orders to the Captain General of Cuba to deliver to the United States government the insurgent ram Stonewall, now at Havana.

The health of the President continues to improve, and a Cabinet meeting was held to-day, for the first time in two weeks. He expects to be able to resume his receptions, to a limited extent, next week.

The President has appointed John Hardy, Esq., late editor of the *Selma (Ala.) Sentinel*, United States Marshal for the Southern district of that State. Mr. Hardy is one of the faithful who adhered to the Union, and is now indicted in no less than five counties in Alabama by the late William L. Yancy, for denouncing his treason in attempting to precipitate the cotton States into revolution.

The trial of Miss Mary Harris, for the murder of Andrew J. Barron, clerk in the Treasury Department, on the 30th of last January, after several postponements, commenced before the District Supreme Court to-day. The evidence so far has disclosed no new facts in the case. The prisoners' counsel to-day developed their line of defence, which will be temporary insanity, arising from jealousy at Barron's marriage with another lady.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 8, 1865.

Governor Holden has appointed a commission consisting of Colonel J. M. Heck, Kemp P. Battle and others, to proceed to Washington to confer with the authorities on the subject of confiscation. The tide of emigration from the free States having already set in, and as many important sales of real estate are pending the settlement of this question, the best interests of the State require that an understanding should be reached as soon as possible. Hence the departure of the commission. It is, however, believed that there will be no confiscation in North Carolina.

Negroes are making two or three dollars per day at re-washing the dirt in the North Carolina gold mines from which gold has been once extracted.

The negro who was hung up by his thumbs for forty hours near the railroad depot in Raleigh, on Friday last, died soon after he was taken down.

Newbern now contains a large Northern element in its population, and has become the business centre of the State. Cotton and other products from all parts of the State are daily arriving here in large quantities for shipment north, which gives the port a very lively appearance.

END OF THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.—The conspiracy trial has at last been concluded, the decision of the Court has been rendered, and the result will probably be promulgated very soon. If anybody regrets that this most remarkable case has been disposed of it certainly must be the culprits, for the public, and, no doubt, the military commission which examined it, are glad that the long trial has ended.—Whatever the verdict may be, it cannot be denied that every facility, so far as appears to the public, has been extended to the accused for the purpose of making good their defence. They have had eminent counsel to defend them, have been accorded every assistance for the procurement of witnesses, have been treated respectfully during the trial, and have no cause of complaint against the Commission. The question of jurisdiction is one which the officers of the Government have, doubtless, considered carefully, and while it is open to discussion, the objection to it is purely technical, and not calculated to effect the result of the trial.

[New York Sun.

THE EXECUTION.—In accordance with the finding and sentence of the military court by which they were tried, and the approval of its decision by President Johnson, David E. Harvild, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt were yesterday hanged by the neck until dead, in the yard of the Penitentiary in Washington, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for assisting in the conspiracy by which President Lincoln was assassinated and the attempt was made to assassinate Vice President Johnson, General Grant, Secretary Seward and other members of the government.

[New York Herald, 8th.

Lynchburg must be a cheap place to live at in these times. We learn from a gentleman just from there that beef and mutton are selling at 10@12 cents, butter 25@30 cents, potatoes 10@12 cents, cabbage 14 cents per head, with a great profusion of cucumbers, snags, cymbalings, beets, and all kinds of berries.