

American Prospects.

Among those who are born of women there beats not a bolder heart than that of Jefferson Davis. We are not ashamed to confess to a large amount of hero worship for the man for whom his Northern foes can find no better name than rebel slave owner.

Richmond, Jan. 30.—In the House today, Mr. DeJarnette, of Virginia, submitted the following, which he supported in an able and elaborate speech: Whereas all nations have ever witnessed with alarm the establishment of any formidable power in this vicinity; and whereas the people of the Confederate States, as well as the people of the United States, have ever cherished the resolve that any further acquisition of territory in North America by any foreign power would be inconsistent with their prosperity and development; and whereas the invasion of Mexico by France has resulted as illegal in establishing a government founded inconsistent with governments; nevertheless, we believe ulterior designs are entered against California and other Pacific States, which we do not regard as parties to the war now waged against us, as they have neither furnished men nor money for its prosecution; therefore, the Congress of the Confederate States do resolve, That the time may not be distant when we will be prepared, on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States, with those most interested in the reproduction of the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, to the exclusion of all foreign powers on the continent of North America.

Accordingly at that hour, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, proceeded out on the Baxter road, and under a flag of truce entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's Brigade of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's Division.

They were received by Col. Hancock of Gen. Grant's staff, and conducted to a special train of cars awaiting in the rear. The Commissioners will be entertained at Grant's headquarters and start for Washington to-morrow.

Mr. Stephens servant was permitted to accompany them. Col. Hatch, assistant agent of Exchange, accompanies the commissioners as secretary.

During the passage of the Commissioners the breastworks of the enemy as well as our own were crowded with soldiers witnessing the novel event.

It is stated that while passing through our lines the Commissioners were greeted with vociferous cheers by the troops, and that similar demonstrations were made by the Yankees on their arrival within the Yankee lines.

FROM THE FRONT.—An official dispatch from Gen. Hardee, dated Midway, 4th, was received yesterday by the Governor. From it we learn that the enemy on Friday crossed the Salkatchewan, between Broxton and Rivers' Bridge, and also at a point above Rivers' bridge, compelling Gen. McLaws to retire upon Branchville. The fighting at Rivers' Bridge was quite sharp and lasted several hours. Although Gen. Wheeler checked and damaged the enemy considerably, he is now with a portion of his force this side the Salkatchewan, no doubt threatening our communication with the Savannah and Ocala Railroads.

Rivers' Bridge is over the Big Salkatchewan in the southeastern part of Barnwell District. Broxton's Bridge is a few miles lower down on the same stream, near the boundary line of Barnwell and Beaufort Districts. From Rivers' Bridge to Midway is about 21 miles, to Branchville about 30 miles. Midway is the first station next to and west of Branchville in the direction of Aiken.—(Graphic 5th.)

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—All the movements of the enemy indicate Augusta and Branchville as the points of destination. The 17th army corps occupy Robertsville. A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry are reported encamped near the junction of the Salkatchewan and Old Union road. The force is believed to be the 15th and 17th army corps.

Yesterday morning the enemy advanced in considerable force, infantry and artillery, from White Point and drove in our skirmish line three miles to King's creek. Our infantry afterwards advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing our picket line. Since then all has been quiet on the Combahee at that point.

The enemy made a demonstration on our position at the pontoon bridge over the Salkatchewan this afternoon but without result. It is reported the enemy burnt McPhersonville last night.

CHARLESTON, February 2.—A despatch from Braxton's Bridge, at 7.40 o'clock last night, says the enemy advanced that day across Whippy Swamp, driving in our cavalry on our left six miles from this place. They are supposed to be in heavy force. There is a column of cavalry on the Augusta Road, moving rapidly for some unknown point.

The Anderson Intelligencer

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1865.

EDITED BY JAMES A. HOYT and W. W. HUMPHREYS.

It is useless to disguise the lamentable fact, that too many of our people are given to despondency and dejection. They become depressed, dispirited and disheartened now, where they would have been ashamed to acknowledge two years ago. As yet, though, the croakers are in a minority. There are hundreds, aye thousands, of good and true men, all over the land, who see no just cause for this gloominess, and heartily despise its growth. But this infection is contagious, and a preventive must be applied to check it in the incipient stage of the disease. In no other way, can this be so effectually accomplished as for the newspaper press to unite in an earnest effort to enlighten the masses as to our real condition, future prospects and available resources. When the people come to understand what is required of them to secure independence and a lasting peace, there will be not even the shadow of a doubt as to the result. In our humble opinion, the virtue of endurance is to bring us forth from this conflict more securely than anything else. Far greater disasters than those which have in the past broken suddenly upon us, may in the future overshadow our cause; defeat may follow defeat, and reverses cling close upon the heels of others; but if we have the fortitude and spirit to endure, as our forefathers did, the very worst that may befall, there will surely come the glorious dawn of liberty and final success. If we cannot do this—if the struggle is to continue for a time, and then fall through because there is lacking determination and nerve to prosecute it further—then is the record of past sacrifices a hollow mockery, and the sooner we succumb and become degraded to the lowest level, the better it will be for us. But we anticipate no such alternative. There is an eternal hatred between the people now at war, excited over the dead bodies of the thousand slain in this strife for our subjugation, which will forever silence the thought of our submitting tamely to the yoke of tyranny which they hope to place upon our necks. This hate, upon our part, is baptized in the richest blood of the South, freely poured out on the battle-field to achieve an independence for posterity like unto that bequeathed to us from a patriotic necessity. When we cease to regard the great principles of justice and right which we entered the contest, and begin to seek an accommodation of these difficulties for the sake of a delusive and fatal peace; then we ignore the memories of our fallen heroes, and stamp their deeds of valor and love of liberty with an everlasting infamy. We have an abiding confidence in the sterling sense of duty which will animate the people of these Confederate States to brave all, endure everything necessary, and bear the ship of state to a port of safety.

The whole matter is summed up in the question, whether we are to submit abjectly and become the vassals of a despotic majority, or continue battling for freedom yet a little while longer. Independence will come, and though present negotiations fail to accomplish a recognition of our status in the family of nations, nevertheless the bright star of liberty will break through the horizon, if we remain true to our selves and firmly reliant upon Him who saith nations as well as individuals. Let every one, then, be of good cheer, and sustain the authorities in whatever conduces to promote the end which an active and zealous citizen should expend the last resource to obtain.

It has been announced that the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice President of the Confederate States, Don R. M. T. HENRY, Senator from Virginia, and Judge CAMPBELL, Assistant Secretary of War, have been appointed Commissioners on the part of the Government to meet a similar deputation on the part of the Yankee nation, and ascertain if there can be a peaceful solution at this time of the pending difficulties between the two powers. The gentlemen above named left Richmond ten days since for City Point, on the James River, the place designated for meeting. They are invested with no plenary power, and are not authorized to ratify a compact of any sort in regard to a settlement. It is simply a commission of our ablest statesmen, directed to meet the Yankee embassy and acquaint it with our desires and demands. This is the result of the mysterious visit of Mr. BLAIR to our President, and we suppose is the expressed wish of the Illinois rail-splitter, guided by the diplomatic SCRAWN. In this respect, we can hope for no beneficial results to arise, from this interview, to our cause. The Yankees have, time and again, read the messages of President DAVIS and the declarations of Congress, to say nothing of the numerous pronouncements of the State Legislatures, and are certainly informed by this hour of the nature of our demands. They are only too well advised as to what is required to bring about a cessation of hostilities; and having failed to induce submission by waging a relentless war, they now seek to compass our honor and safety by a pretence of offering to negotiate for peace. This is dangerous and illusory, and were it not that our interests are in the keeping of such men as those appointed, we should feel concerned as to the despatchment. As it is, we feel no absorbing curiosity to fathom the proceedings at City Point. It is directly contrary to the Yankee character to be magnanimous, and in this, their season of triumph and victory, to concede what they have, for more than four years, resisted by the sword. We cannot believe their expressions to this end are sincere, or that they have the remotest idea just now of granting an assent to our separation. It will require as much wrenching to force this acknowledgment as it does to get the truth from that nation of falsifiers.

It is asserted that some late action of foreign governments has induced King ARNOLD the First to seek negotiation, and if possible a re-union of the States. This may be true, but he well knows that reconstruction of the old Union is beyond the question; and if a recognition of the Confederacy from abroad is intimated, this concession to treat with the rebels is intended to delude Europe into the belief that it is sheer obstinacy in the South not consenting to a compromise. The question of slavery will be agitated, and the Yankees hope that our position in regard to that institution will deter England and France from intervening in the premises. We think it quite probable that these two nations are meditating decisive action on American affairs, and Lincoln will be advised that, after the 4th of March next, he will be considered the ruler of such States only as participated in his last election. But this does not imply that we are to be recognized as a separate nation, but as States in revolt. However, England and France can ill afford to see reconstruction; and while they may witness the struggle even to the exhaustion of both sides, ultimately they are compelled to pronounce against the re-establishment of the former Union. In the mean time, let us watch our enemies and be prepared for the worst.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE. We are permitted, by a friend, to make the following extracts from a letter received by him, dated Jan. 14, 1865, from an officer in the Army lately commanded by Gen. HOOD. The history of an ill-fated campaign is contained in the following sentences: "The army started from Tuscumbia half-clad, wearied with the fatigue of an eight months' incessant campaign—had no railroad transportation, no rear, no flanks, and an army equal in numbers confronting it. We fought the battle of Franklin, hoping to prevent the concentration of the enemy's force in Nashville. That battle was barren of fruits to us. We lost six Generals killed, besides QUARLES, GORDON, JOHNSON, HILL, and perhaps other general officers, captured. QUARLES had his right arm shattered, and was left by us in a critical condition.

"Our army came out of Tennessee half-barefooted and foot-sore; discouraged. It is now encamped round Tupelo—the place from which BEAUREGARD projected his famous Kentucky campaign in '62—to which BEAUREGARD retreated from Corinth, and near which FOREMAN fought the enemy last summer. Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE is commanding. The country hereabouts is level and swampy. The water is excellent. Our army requires rest, clothing, furlough, re-organization. It is clamorous for the restoration of Gen. JOHNSON; officers of all grades share in the general demand. No one abuses Gen. HOOD—he has done all in his power. But he has not the requisite capability for the command of so large an army.

"We must have lost ten thousand men in the late fall and winter campaign. CLERMONT, STRAHL, GIST, GRANBERG, ADAMS and CARTER were killed."

The New Secretary of War. Gen. BACKENRIDGE has entered upon his new position. In a recent issue, the Richmond Examiner thus speaks of him: "Among all the officers of the army none enjoy more of the confidence of the troops and the people than Major General Backenridge. His lack has been the consequence of his good hard common sense, and he has never failed because his good sense always dominated his military experience. Such a man tries military suggestions, not by the rules and precepts of common sense, but by the homely standard of common sense. He is a man of brains, and his head works, and works most effectually, in all that he does. No teachings of West Pointism, no smattering of military science, no application of Napoleon's campaigns, no attempt to imitate the strategy of any great general, ever spoil the promptings of his good common sense; this has made him lucky; this has raised him from a civilian to a military chieftain of high order, and won for him the respect of his superiors, the confidence of his army, and the admiration of his countrymen."

The Weather. As it is customary for editors to record the varied aspects of this weather-beaten theme, we will pay our respects to the subject. In the past few days this vicinity has been visited with all the variety known in the catalogue, and the capricious elements have varied strongly in the effort to eclipse every performance hitherto given. Rain and sleet descended on Monday night, and Tuesday the earth was covered with snow. Yesterday, for a few hours only, the shining face of old Sol was visible, and his penetrating rays dissipated the white robe which Dame Nature had assumed. The trees and shrubbery, however, remained childless, and seemed intent on preserving an armed neutrality on the occasion.

Soldiers. There was a large attendance of citizens on Monday. Considerable money changed hands for property of all descriptions, principally horses and mules, and the auctioneers were busy for several hours. Almost everything ruled at high figures, notwithstanding Confederate Treasury Notes are said to be getting scarce.

To Soldiers on Furlough. The attention of soldiers arriving on furlough in this District is called to the important order, in another column, from Lieut. B. B. McENERY, Enrolling Officer, requiring them to report to his office. Those who have received orders to await transportation are also notified to go forward without delay.

Hot Supper. We are requested to give notice that there will be a "Hot Supper" given at Masonic Building to-night, for the benefit of the soldiers. There will also be a table of fancy articles on exhibition and sale. We bespeak a liberal attendance on the occasion.

Our Terms. The price of the Intelligencer is Five Dollars for six months. Subscriptions will not be received for longer period, and in no case will the paper be continued without payment in advance.

Subscribers in the village who are not supplied by the Carrier, and those living in the immediate neighborhood, will please call at the Printing Office for the Intelligencer in the future.

Obituary.

DIED, in this village, on the 9th of December, 1864, of Membrants Croup, EUGENE MAXWELL, infant son of Joseph B. and M. J. McGee, aged 1 year, two months and 12 days.

The flower is often blighted and destroyed ere the time for unfolding its beauty and perfection. The death of an innocent child only transmits its purity from this world of sorrow and suffering to the heavenly garden above, where the soul exults and grows perfect unto holiness. Then weep not, fond parents; EUGENE, your beloved and first-born, is gone before, to await re-union in Paradise. "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away."

HIDES! HIDES!! THE undersigned will receive HIDES, at his Tannery, near Anderson C. H., which will be tanned, if payment is made in Bark.

S. BROWN, Jr. Feb. 9, 1865

ENGLISH Cotton Cards.

FOR sale by W. S. KEESE. Feb. 9, 1865

Bi Carb. Soda and ENGLISH COPPERAS.

FOR sale by W. S. KEESE. Feb. 9, 1865

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

FOR sale by W. S. KEESE. Feb. 9, 1865

1000 Lbs. of Sugar.

TO Exchange for BACON and LARD, by W. S. KEESE. Feb. 9, 1865

SALT AND MOLASSES.

FOR sale by W. S. KEESE. Feb. 9, 1865

COMBS, NEEDLES AND PINS.

FOR sale by W. S. KEESE. Feb. 9, 1865

NAILS AND IRON.

FOR sale by W. S. KEESE. Feb. 9, 1865

\$50 REWARD.

LOST, near Anderson C. H., a large RED SHAWL. The above reward will be paid, if the Shawl is returned to the Editor of this paper.

Feb. 9, 1865

Stray Notice.

TOLDED before me, an estray grey MARE, mane, tail and legs rather black, nearly thirteen hands high, supposed to be nine or ten years old, slight marks of gear, and in very thin order; and appraised at One Hundred Dollars. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

Said estray was taken up by Mrs. E. E. Gaines, whose residence is on the Shallow Ford Road; five miles from Anderson C. H., where said estray may be found.

WM. RILEY, M. A. D. Feb. 9, 1865

TO FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS.

HEAD QUARTERS ENROLLING OFFICE, ANDERSON C. H., Feb. 7th, 1865.

THE attention of soldiers on furlough is directed to the following extracts from General Orders No. 141, series of 1863, and from General Orders No. 1, current series; Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office:

ADJT AND INSPECTOR-GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 141.

Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted and the time at which it expires.

ADJT AND INSPECTOR-GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., January 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

Soldiers furloughed, who fail on their return home to report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, as required by Paragraph 11, General Orders No. 141, 1863, will forfeit their furloughs, be arrested by Enrolling Officers and returned to their commands as absentees without leave. Commanding officers' files of all furloughs thus issued.

A rigid compliance with the above orders will be enforced.

No fee is also hereby given to all officers and soldiers who have overstaid their furloughs on account of damage done to the Government by the late furlough, that they may return to their commands as absentees, as the result is now sufficiently repaired from Dalton to enable them to go through by walking only a few miles, and failing to go forward as above indicated, they will lay themselves liable to arrest, and to be sent under guard.

B. B. McENERY, Lt. & Enrolling Officer, Anderson Dist. Feb. 4, 1865

Interest on State Stocks & Bonds.

STATE TREASURY, LOWER DIVISION, LOAN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C.

INTEREST due 1st January, 1865, and arrears of interest now remaining undrawn, on the STOCKS and BONDS hereinafter mentioned, issued by the State of South Carolina, will be paid at this Office, in Columbia, on and after Monday next, 2d January, 1865, viz: on 3 per cent. State Stock, 6 per cent. Stock, Act 1838, "for rebuilding city of Charleston"; 6 per cent. Stock, (New State House), Acts 1856, '57, '58, '59, '61 and '63; 6 per cent. Bonds, (New State House), Acts 1853 and 1855; 6 per cent. Bonds, Act 1859, "to grant aid to Blue Ridge Railroad"; 6 per cent. Bonds, (Military Defence), Act 1860; 7 per cent. Bonds, (Military Defence), Act January, 1861, "to raise supplies"; 7 per cent. Stock, Act December, 1862, amending Act January, 1861, "to raise supplies"; 7 per cent. Stock, (Military Defence), Act December, 1861, "to raise supplies."

By J. B. LAVAL, Treasurer Lower Division. Feb. 2, 1865.

WALHALLA HOTEL.

A. W. THOMPSON & CO., Proprietors.

THIS House is open for the accommodation of the traveling public. The table is supplied with the best market affords, and attentive servants are employed to render visitors comfortable. Prices are as reasonable as the times will admit.

Feb. 2, 1865

Factory Yarn.

TO Exchange for Country Produce or will be sold for Confederate money.

Feb. 2, 1865

BLACK WRITING INK.

STEEL PENS, Pen Holders, Pencils, Needles, Thread, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Pins, Buttons, and in fact a general variety of FANCY GOODS, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at A. P. HUBBARD'S.

Feb. 2, 1865

TOILET SOAP.

AN extensive assortment of TOILET SOAP, at A. P. HUBBARD'S.

Feb. 2, 1865

SALT! SALT!!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at A. P. HUBBARD'S.

Feb. 2, 1865

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

FOR sale at A. P. HUBBARD'S.

Feb. 2, 1865

FOR SALE.

A FINE MULE, well-broke and in good order. Apply to the undersigned, ten miles South of Anderson C. H.

B. A. McALLISTER. Feb. 2, 1865

State Record of the Names of ceased Soldiers.

SOUTH CAROLINA CO. Columbia, January 16,

UNDER appointment by the Legislature to this Record, I earnestly appeal to our friends of our deceased soldiers to send their names, &c., while there is an opportunity to secure accurate information. Hospital and reports of casualties from the Army and reports of the information required; if not obtained at home.

The Record will date back to the beginning of the war, and include all who have been battle or died of wounds received in battle or disease or accident. If you have been as not to lose friend or relative, yet you it is noble to rescue from oblivion the name of a friendless youth who had gone from your home to die in our cause.

Give—1. Name in full. 2. From what Regt. 3. Rank. 4. Company. 5. Regiment or service. 6. Died, year, month, day. 7. Death, and remarks (as where he died, &c.) 8. Cause of death.

Circulars and blanks to be filled with such as desire them, may be procured by any one, for having the record. The State is endeavoring to fulfill a sacred duty in securing now, and recording for the names of all her sons who have fallen in 1862. The Convention unanimously resolved that this should be done, "as a respect to their memories, and a valuable memorial value to their friends;" and this was sent forth, by their order, to be re-regimented, battalions and companies or many a brave soldier may have died in the rush upon the foe. With the thought in mind that his name would be honorably on record, and that his name would be on record, WM. J. TIPPER, Auditor.

Feb. 2, 1864.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, Columbia, December 24, 1864.

THE following regulations have been for the presentation and payment, the office of requisitions and claims upon the Department of this State:

1. Whenever practicable, all requisitions and claims for military services of the State, and all claims against the Department of the State, shall be transmitted to this office for examination and audit before the first day of each month, and claims approved by the Governor shall be paid between the 5th and 10th of each month, succeeding the one in which they were submitted for audit.

2. Except under special circumstances will not be remitted by mail. Parties who to receive amount through agents, will procure the following form of power of attorney, to be duly appointed and lawful attorney to sign receipts for and receive payment of all moneys which are due or coming to me from the Executive Department of the State of South Carolina. Witness my hand and seal, at Columbia, S. C., this 24th day of December, 1864.

3. No bill will be paid unless sworn to, and no requisition will be allowed prepared as near as may be, according to forms prescribed by the army regulations of the Confederate States, and certified in due proper office of the department or of which the requisition is made.

4. All requisitions and claims of the herein referred to, that were rendered by the date of this notice, and which have been approved, will be paid as soon upon application to this office.

JAMES TIPPER, Auditor. Approved: A. G. GARLINGTON, Adj. Gen. Feb. 2, 1864.

Soldiers' Boards of Relief.

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR, Columbia, S. C.

THE following order is published for the information of all concerned:

The General Assembly upon the petition of the Relief are the sole ground upon which an application in this order have been allowed by the Governor. In view of the exemption from military service, the should engage the exclusive attention of the Board of Relief, and they cannot be discharged without prompt and energetic action is earnestly invoked in view of the consequences which, in the present emergency, must ensue from delay or inaction in carrying out the provisions of the Act of the families of our soldiers for year.

Feb. 2, 1865.—1

State of South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, S. C.

GENERAL ORDERS.

I. The members of the various "Boards of Relief" in the State, appointed under the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of the families of the soldiers and marines in the service of the Confederate States," passed December 1864, and their respective Secretaries and Clerks who are liable to militia service, are detailed for the special duties to which they have been appointed, and will not be required for militia service, either within or without the Districts until further orders.

By the Governor: A. G. GARLINGTON, Adj. Gen. Feb. 2, 1865.

Head-Quarter.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE VA. December 23,

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —

I. All officers and men absent from serving in this Military Division, without a furlough from their Department or Corps Commanding Officer, to report to their commands at once.

II. All non-commissioned officers, or men belonging to the Cavalry service, who may be sent, will be dispatched and forwarded to their commands—their horses and equipments turned in to the nearest Post-Quartermaster as disposed of as authorized in Act 25, public General Orders No. 63, Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, 1864.

III. Departments, District and Post Commanders, Provost Marshals and Officers of the Col. Bureau, are specially required to give attention to these orders, and will take immediate steps to collect and forward to their proper authorities all absentees.

IV. Department and Army Commands are directed to transfer to Infantry commands Cavalrymen so collected, reporting each to the nearest Post-Quartermaster. By command of Gen. BRAXTON. JNO. M. OTBY, A. Feb. 2, 1864.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJT AND INSPECTOR-GEN'S OFFICE, Columbia, S. C., Jan. 26, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 20.

EXTRACT.

CAPT. WM. F. NANCE, A. A. Genl. P. having been assigned for temporary service to these Headquarters, will be obeyed and accordingly until otherwise directed.

By order of the Governor: A. C. GARLINGTON, Adj't and Insp'r Genl. G. A. FOLLIN, A. A. Genl. Feb. 2, 1865.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

AN assortment of LETTER PAPER and ENVELOPES, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at A. P. HUBBARD'S.

Feb. 2, 1865