

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1865.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at the rates of One Dollar per square of twelve lines for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries and Marriage Notices charged for at these rates.

OUR TERMS.

In order to place the *Intelligencer* within the reach of all, at this time, we have determined upon receiving subscriptions FOR THREE MONTHS ONLY, at the low price of Fifty cents in Specie or its equivalent in Provisions. The following schedule will be the governing rates at which provisions will be received at present:

Corn, 3 pecks,	6 dozen Eggs,
Wheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	5 lbs. of Butter,
20 lbs. of Flour,	5 lbs. of Bacon,
6 Chickens,	5 lbs. of Lard.

Mr. W. S. KEESE is appointed our Agent to receive subscriptions, and is authorized to receipt for provisions or money.

Any of our friends receiving late papers will confer a great favor upon us by sending the same to this office. In all cases they will be carefully preserved and returned, when desired.

Single copies of the *Intelligencer* can be procured at the Printing Office or at Mr. KEESE'S Store, at five cents.

THE MEETING NEXT MONDAY.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that a meeting of the citizens of this District is called to take place on Monday next, for the purpose of considering the proper means of restoring civil government in this State through the agency of the authorities of the United States. The meeting is projected by gentlemen in whom the people place confidence, and we hope to see a full attendance upon that occasion.

Similar meetings are being held in various portions of the State, and we have noticed that a delegation from Charleston is in waiting to proceed to Washington for the purpose indicated above. Already we have delayed this action too long to keep pace with our sister States, and before we shall have the smallest portion of the machinery of our State government in operation, these States will have passed from under military rule and be in the enjoyment of civil protection and rights. There is no wisdom in keeping aloof from this demonstration of a desire to restore civil authority. We are a vanquished people, however nobly the struggle against this fate was maintained by a

meagre proportion of our population. It is folly to pine in vain regrets, and we should unite as a whole people in the effort to ameliorate our unfortunate condition by all the means within reach. Other Southern States have been prompt in action, and have been met with a conciliatory spirit many did not expect. Why should South Carolina remain so far behind? It is Pharisaical to pretend that we are better than our sisters. Their destiny is now, and always has been, so closely linked with our own that we should be content to place the State in a position which they have assumed. Delay, too, is dangerous, and the sooner South Carolina takes some action relative to this matter the better it will be for all within her borders.

EXTORTION.

We have been under the impression that the baneful influence exercised on society by the spirit of extortion so prevalent during the war, might be dissipated upon the return of Peace. But it seems that in this expectation we were to be disappointed, for certainly there never were such exorbitant prices concocted than are asked by some for articles which are comparatively plenty. We can understand how merchandize, which has to be imported, should command a higher price than usual in our markets. The difficulty, almost the absence entirely, of transportation explains this satisfactorily.—But commodities produced in our very midst, and by the labor which has always provided them, are held for speculation, to the detriment of those who are fortunate in having a little specie to buy with and equally unfortunate in being compelled to buy. This state of things is ruinous to the country, and shows plainly that the bad spirit of overreaching, which has been so rife for the last few years, is far from being eradicated from the public mind.

This sort of remark applies to more than one class in the community, and we would be distinctly understood as not having indulged in it because of personal inconvenience thereby. The most casual observer can perceive that there is plenty of foundation for the hints thrown out, and we trust that those who have given cause for the same, will, upon reflection and sober thoughtfulness, become impressed with the conviction that they are adding to the heavy weight of trial and sacrifice now being endured in our section, and that a sin so heinous will not go unpunished.

Gen. Beauregard arrived in New Orleans on the 21st.

Those of our friends who intend to subscribe for the *Intelligencer* should do so at once, as we cannot afford to publish gratis. The amount is so very small that almost every one can pay it immediately. Our terms are strictly in advance, and we hope all will save us the necessity of reminding them again on the subject.

We return our thanks to Mr. HENRY SCHREINER, recently from Charleston, for the privilege and use of late files of New York and Charleston papers.

COTTON.—Mr. T. P. Robb, the U. S. Purchasing Agent, is now in Augusta, and will remain for a few days to consult with owners relative to their cotton.—He says:

By the new regulations, all restrictions relative to cotton have been removed, except the payment to Government of one-fourth in kind. This is imperative, and is required to be done as soon as practicable.

The one-fourth in kind being paid, the balance is returned to the owner "free" from all other fees and internal taxes.—The utmost good faith on our part may be relied on, and a prompt compliance and payment of the tax demanded.

The Government thinks that its regulations relative to the marketing of cotton in the insurrectionary States are extremely liberal, and it is expected in return that no unnecessary delay will be had in meeting its requirements.

I have no authority to appoint sub-agents in the interior, and can only receive cotton at Savannah. I shall be glad to facilitate in every way in my power the efforts of owners to move their cotton, and to that end shall be pleased to advise with them in regard to it.

A. H. STEPHENS.—Speaking of this gentleman's arrest, a correspondent of the New York Herald remarks:

Stephens was arrested on his plantation, only a short distance from Atlanta, by a squad of Gen. Upton's men, under a Captain and staff Officer whose name I have forgotten. Stephens made no effort to escape, but was found at his home, quietly smoking his meerschaum. He had no companions, except two niggers and a dog, and lived almost entirely in solitude. Stephens said to me that when he went to Hampton Roads, in company with Judge Campbell and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. He was not however clothed with proper official authority, and hence his mission failed.

All trade restrictions are removed.—The merchants of New York are anxious to accommodate their old customers in the South. It is said a large number of vessels are making ready to sail for Southern ports, heavily laden with assorted cargoes, which will be delivered on consignment, and until the roads are completed, and the crops brought forward to enable payment to be made.