

PREBYTERY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

We are requested to state that this body will convene at Newberry C. H. on Thursday, 23th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

We are under special obligations to JOHN WILSON, Esq., delegate from this District, for late files of the Phoenix, containing the proceedings of the Convention for the first few days of its session. Without the reception of this courtesy, we would not have been able to present our readers with even the brief synopsis which is given elsewhere.

THE KEOWEE COURIER.

This old and popular journal has been revived recently under its former proprietors, and we are in receipt of the first number of the "new issue." The Courier is a handsome double sheet, of sufficient dimensions for the present times, and maintains the ancient aspect of interest and sterling worth.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor: As your design ought to be, and I hope is, to watch over the morals of the people, I hope you will publish this, as I am persuaded there is at the present time a very demoralizing sentiment prevailing among the people of the Confederate States, viz: That it would be right to repudiate indiscriminately all debts due in the South, for the relief of our suffering country. Now, I am persuaded that no honest man, unless blinded by self interest and lost to all sense of honor and justice, upon mature consideration, and prayer to a just and righteous God for direction, could for a moment sanction such a law. A few of my reasons for thinking so are—1st. Look at the many thousands of minors and orphan children it would rob of their all, not only those who have become so during the war, but whose estates have been in credits for many years. The Lord says, "Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger, fatherless and widow, and all the people shall say Amen."—Deut. 27—19. Again, "A great many good and honest citizens, to be freed from the trouble and cares of business, have years ago sunk their property into credits on good men, who now hold a good deal of real estate, purchased with the funds thus borrowed, and the creditor left destitute. Would a heathen sanction it? Again, Here is a man holding real estate to a considerable amount, and indebted to poor men, owning not a fourth or fifth part of what he owns. Would it be right to rob the poor creditor to save the property of the richer man? Who can say so and not blush? We might bring in cases innumerable to show the barefaced injustice of such an act, but we let the above suffice, only adding the saying of the wisest teacher, "HE THAT IS UNJUST IN THE LEAST, IS UNJUST ALSO IN MUCH." We will now notice some of the arguments in favor of the sentiment. One is, it would not injure more than one, to twenty it would benefit. This is just as good an argument as to say, it is right to rob a rich man, who by industry and economy has, through a long life, obtained his wealth, and give it to twenty who had no right to it. Suppose it would benefit one hundred, and only one suffer. Would that justify it? Again, It is said a great many men who were very rich, mostly in slaves, and in debt, it may be nearly to the amount of their real estate, it would be hard for them to have to pay their debts. Does any man, who has common honesty, say that it is right to rob the fatherless and widow to save his real estate? It is the Lord that maketh poor and maketh rich, and where does he sanction men to rob the innocent to save that to the rich, which in his providence he has taken away from them? Again, It is said every man ought to lose the same proportion of what he is worth. As this is an idea I have never heard advanced in any case of loss or misfortune, in my life, and as it would be perfectly impracticable to put in force, I leave it to stand for what it is worth.

And now, as we have as much sympathy for our soldiers who are in debt, and have had no opportunity to make money, and for all others who have lost all—make a bankrupt law for their benefit, and I think no feeling man would object for all such to take advantage of such a bankrupt law. For the relief of such as hold property, and are in debt, pass a law, giving debtors time to make the money, say 2, 5 or 10 years, if so long a time is necessary to keep him from having his property sacrificed to satisfy an unfeeling creditor, his paying a portion, with the interest yearly, &c., &c. I know that the recent war has had a demoralizing effect on almost all classes of men. This is too visible everywhere to be denied; but I do hope that we are not fallen so low in the scale of morality as to sanction or pass such a law as would indiscriminately repudiate all debts. Then we must say, as Josiah said of Israel in his day, "And judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off, for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter." Let Confederate debts be reduced to the value of the property at the time contracted in good money, or in its value in specie at the time.

A LOOKER ON.

EDUCATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE CHARACTER OF THE STATE.

It is supposed that the Convention will have important functions to discharge, and will, in a measure, determine the future destiny of the State. In theory a Convention is indeed absolute, as expressing the will of the people; but in the case of the present Convention its powers will be found to be practically limited by circumstances, and it will have a prescribed work to perform, where a foregone conclusion will not be much affected by any freedom of debate. Besides, in the unforeseen events of time, a future Convention may again modify the Constitution, so that only in a limited degree can the destiny of the State be said to be in the hands of that body. It is the people ultimately who must determine the character of the State, and in them lies its destiny for weal or woe. This is a power, the effect of which cannot be prevented from without, and the responsibility of which cannot be avoided or thrown off from within. For, such as is the citizen, so will be the State; and whether designedly or not, each one is necessarily giving that impress to society and circumstances under which his children will grow up and be moulded. Constitutions, liberty itself, are valueless to a people whose character they do not express, and who are too ignorant and uncultivated to appreciate their import. There is, therefore, one respect, in which the destiny of the State really lies in the hands of the people; and this is; the character, the civilization and the enlightenment which by their conduct they are about to impress, and leave as the inheritance of their children. It must be obvious to every one, that things cannot now flow back into their old channels; a new state of political and social life has begun, and the most serious question for every citizen is—what shall be the character of our society and institutions? In emerging out of the present unsettled and dislocated condition of things, two alternatives are within the choice of the people. One is, to provide for the future that the State be intelligent and fit to be a State of freemen; or, if this be neglected, the other alternative is inevitable, viz:—to sink to the level of a half-informed people, unable to hold their own against superior intelligence, and the prey of any flood of immigration which may happen to overrun them. In despotic countries, it is the policy of the rulers to keep the mass of the people as intellectually undeveloped as possible, in order that they may be, like children, dependent for everything upon the ruling power. This power, it is true, protects, for its own interests, as well as enslaves its subjects. But what is to be thought of a free people—it such a people can be found—who voluntarily reduce themselves to the ignorant, unenlightened condition of a despot's subjects, while they have no despot's power to protect them against those of superior enlightenment to themselves? Such a people could not continue free; they would be, and deserve to be, the inferiors they would have made themselves. It is by intelligence and enlightenment alone that the State can maintain any position or respect among the members of the United States. Her history demonstrates this. The smallness of her territory and population render her but a cypher in political respects; but it was by such citizens as Calhoun, Lowndes and Cheves, that she was felt in the national councils. Besides, however, a sense of respect for her past character, there is another consideration, which ought to be a most powerful incentive to every citizen to provide, as far as lies in his power, for the intelligence and enlightenment of the State. There is no longer a politically privileged class. There is no slaveholder who, however dull and uncultivated, yet holds a superior position and influence by virtue of his large possessions. There is no constitutional distinction of class which placed the poor non-slaveholder, however ignorant and stupid, in a privileged rank above the slave. There is no slave; and it must depend upon the superior culture and intelligence of the white men, whether he shall maintain the rank he has hitherto held. Enlightenment, intelligence and culture will always maintain a superiority in every community where civilization and law rule instead of brute force. We find them instinctively respected and acknowledged, even by those of a community who may envy or not possess them; and until we sink into barbarism and the rule of brute force, those qualities will always make the possessors of them, the leading portion of society. Some may smile incredulously at the notion that his fellow black freedman could ever encroach upon his superiority of white race. But let him reflect that a generation will effect many changes; that there is now no legal barrier between races, but that the difference must be maintained by intellectual and moral superiority; and finally, that it is not so much the question how high to the white man's capacities the negro may be developed, as it is, how low the white man may sink by the neglect of what lies at the basis, and is the indispensable condition of all superiority of civilization. If this be neglected, there is no guarantee under heaven that we may not sink into a Mexican semi-barbarism. Natural ad-

vantages of race, no more than natural advantages of soil, cannot be preserved without the requisite culture, and to cherish and develop these, lies in the power of no Convention or Constitution, but must depend upon the people themselves. In this respect, then, the future of the State, and the condition of our children, lie in our own hands. What, then, is this necessary basis of all superiority of civilization? What it has been in every age—Education. Broken up and thrown back as everything has been by four years war, and with a new order of things introduced, it is most incumbent upon us to lay hold of this subject at once, and to take care that the rising generation enter not upon the duties of life, uncultured, untaught, and behind the world in even the elements of knowledge. It would be a singular spectacle at a future day, to see two grandchildren, one of a former master, the other of a former slave, when the latter was the better educated of the two, not from natural capacity, but because the ancestors of the former took no care to secure for him that upon which every freeman's superiority and dignity must in a great degree depend. Education cannot be forced upon a free people, and must be voluntarily sustained by them. If, then, the people will now determine to have education for their children—education befitting freemen—and such as they can have, if they are determined to support competent institutions—then the future of the State may be worthy her olden position and renown.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of Gov. Perry, providing for the calling of a Convention of the people of this State, the delegates from the several Districts met in the Baptist Church of Columbia on last Wednesday, 13th instant, at twelve o'clock, M.

Mr. F. J. Moses, of Sumter, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. J. H. Norwood, of Darlington, and F. W. McMaster, of Richland, appointed temporary Secretaries.

After the delegates present were enrolled, the Convention proceeded to ballot for permanent President, and upon the second ballot, the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, of Abbeville, was elected.

Resolutions were then introduced to perfect the organization of the Convention. Mr. F. W. Pickens, of Edgefield, introduced an Ordinance repealing the Ordinance of Secession, and declaring that the State acquiesce in the purpose of the proclamation abolishing slavery, and expressing implicit obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Convention then adjourned. SECOND DAY.—The Message of his Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor, was received by the Convention. No further report of the proceedings that day or the next, has reached us.

FOURTH DAY.—Mr. Edward. Frost, of Charleston, introduced a resolution, which was referred to the regular Committee, authorizing and requesting the Provisional Governor to appoint an agent to proceed to Washington, whose duty it shall be to represent the interests of the State, and give aid to the citizens thereof in seeking relief, &c.

Mr. Macbeth, of Charleston, introduced a resolution permitting colored persons and negroes to testify in all the Courts of this State in all cases where the rights of persons, or of property of such persons, are concerned. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Various resolutions, respecting the results of the war, the changes thereby effected, were introduced, several Bills of Rights and amendments to the Constitution, all of which were referred to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Orr, of Anderson, introduced an Ordinance to divide Pickens District into two Election and Judicial Districts. Referred.

Hymenial.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, 7th instant, by Rev. H. M. Barton, Dr. John N. Doyle and Miss Lou M. Straling, all of Pickens District. ** Printer's fee received.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, an active, intelligent youth, from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the Printing business. None need apply unless they can come well recommended, and can read and write. Sept. 21, 1865. 14

FOR THE LOW COUNTRY.

FAMILIES intending to remove to Charleston, or other points on the coast, can have their transportation arranged by the undersigned, who dispatch a spring wagon, (8 seats), for passengers, and road wagons for baggage, about 1st, 10th and 20th of each month. COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Newberry, S. C. Sept. 21 1865 14 3

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, Aris Cox, Jr., has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of John M. Cox, deceased: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on Friday the 29th day of September, 1865, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted. HERBERT HAMMOND, o. a. d. Sept. 15, 1865 14 2

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, J. E. Hagood has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Dr. Wm. Robinson, deceased: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on Friday the 29th day of September, 1865, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted. HERBERT HAMMOND, o. a. d. Sept. 15, 1865 14 2

T. TUPPER & SONS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHARLESTON, S. C. WILL give prompt attention to consignments of COTTON, to be sold in Charleston or forwarded to other markets. Offer for sale, Groceries, Tin and Roofing, Plate and Block Tin. References—S. HYDE and Gen. J. W. HARRISON, Anderson, S. C. Sept. 21, 1865 14 5

HANDSOME PIANO FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME GRAND PIANO FORTE, selected and brought over from Europe by a celebrated Professor of Music. Also, a splendid MIRROR, six or eight feet by four. Will be sold in consequence of the inability of the owners to take them away. On reasonable terms, by applying at the Intelligencer Office, Anderson, S. C. Sept. 21, 1865 14 3

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, Aris Cox, Jr., has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Aris Cox, Sr., deceased: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on Friday the 29th day of September, 1865, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted. HERBERT HAMMOND, o. a. d. Sept. 15, 1865 14 2

WILLIS & CHISOLM,

FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Office, Mills House, CHARLESTON, S. C. E. WILLIS. A. B. CHISOLM. WILL attend to the purchase, sale and shipment—(to Foreign and Domestic Ports)—of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES; to the Collection of Drafts, Purchase and Sale of all Securities. Consignment of Vessels solicited. REFERS TO: Messrs. John Fraser & Co., of Charleston, S. C. Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co., of Charleston, S. C. Geo. Schley, Esq., Augusta, Ga. T. S. Metcalf, Augusta, Ga. Messrs. Pendergast Bros. & Co., New York. Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., New York. Messrs. Murray & Nephew, New York. Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, Penn. Messrs. Pendergast, Fenwick & Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Messrs. Sam'l Harris & Sons, Baltimore, Md. Sept. 14, 1865. 15 1m

INDIGO, COPPERAS, MADDER AND BLUE STONE.

ALSO, A General Assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. For sale by C. MATHEWES. Sept. 14, 1865. 13 1f

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COTTON!

WANTED to purchase, COTTON, for Specie and Goods. C. C. MILLER. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

Cotton for Liverpool!

Will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped either to New York or Liverpool. C. C. MILLER. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

SALT!

25 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by C. C. MILLER. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

GROCERIES.

KITTS NO. 1 MACKEREL, ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, CLARIFIED SUGAR, A and C COFFEE, SPANISH INDIGO, PEARL STARCH, PRIME RIO COFFEE, GREEN TEA, BLACK SOAPS, BLUE STONE, COPPERAS, SODA, MADDER, COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, BLACK PEPPER, SPICE. And every variety of Family Groceries. C. C. MILLER. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

Crockery!

A Well Assorted Stock. Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes. DRY GOODS. Bagging and Rope Large supply—very low. All of which I offer to the country trade at greatly reduced prices. C. C. MILLER, No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson C. H., S. C. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JESSE R. SMITH RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers that he has resumed work in the Tailoring line, and will be happy to supply the wants of the community. His Shop may be found on Granite Row, up stairs, over E. W. Brown's old store. Don't forget the place—entrance between Silcox and Hyde's Store. JESSIE R. SMITH. Sept. 14, 1865. 13 8c

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Just Received AT NO. 9 GRANITE ROW. THE subscriber announces to the community that there is now open, at the old store of M. Lesser, an excellent and varied ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Comprising in part the following articles: CALICOES, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, BLEACHED GOODS, ALPACCA, BRILLIANTES, LINENS, CASSIMERES, SHIRTING AND SHEETING, HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES & GENTS SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, COTTON YARN AND COTTON CARDS, COMBS, BRUSHES, NEEDLES, PINS, BUTTONS, THREAD, HOOKS & EYES. COFFEE, SUGAR, &c. And in fact a general assortment, equal to any that may be found in this market. A call is respectfully invited. MARTHA LESSER. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Comprising in part the following articles: CALICOES, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, BLEACHED GOODS, ALPACCA, BRILLIANTES, LINENS, CASSIMERES, SHIRTING AND SHEETING, HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES & GENTS SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, COTTON YARN AND COTTON CARDS, COMBS, BRUSHES, NEEDLES, PINS, BUTTONS, THREAD, HOOKS & EYES. COFFEE, SUGAR, &c. And in fact a general assortment, equal to any that may be found in this market. A call is respectfully invited. MARTHA LESSER. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT S. C. SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

WHEREAS a seeming conflict of jurisdiction having arisen between the civil and military authorities of South Carolina, under the Provisional Government of the State; and whereas Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, having sought an interview with me, as Provisional Governor, in the presence of Major-General Meade, commanding the Atlantic States; and whereas all matters giving rise to the seeming conflict were adjusted and arranged with the consent and approval of Major-General Meade; Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRAMPTON PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim and make known, that the terms of this arrangement are as follows: "That in all cases where freedmen or persons of color are concerned, the Courts of the Provisional Government shall have exclusive cognizance to try and adjust them, for the present; and that all other cases shall be heard and adjudicated by the civil courts, municipal authorities and civil officers, under and according to the laws of South Carolina. That the civil courts shall be opened under the Provisional Government, and all civil and municipal officers be allowed to resume their official duties and discharge them freely without interruption on the part of the military authorities. That it is further understood General Gillmore will issue a military order and Governor Perry will in like manner issue his proclamation, making known this arrangement, which is to continue till civil authority is entirely restored in this State and the Government reconstructed." And I do hereby call upon all persons and order them to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrangement. Done in the city of Columbia, the day and year above stated. B. F. PERRY. By order of the Provisional Governor. W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary. Sept. 14, 1865. 13 3

The Christian Index.

BY the First of October, or as soon as the mails are established, I will renew the publication of the "CHRISTIAN INDEX" and the "CHILD'S INDEX." I have been publishing: Price of "Index," per annum, \$3 00 Price of "Child's Index," " " " " 50 Money may be remitted at once, as my determination is to publish the same as early as possible, and to begin, and I issue this prospectus, as it may have time to forward them to the subscribers. It is my intention to publish the same papers, and no pains or expense will be spared to secure that end. The best of the new and old papers will be secured, and the best of the new and old papers will be secured, and the best of the new and old papers will be secured. The Child's Paper will be published, and will, in every respect, be equal to its new title, and will, in every respect, be equal to its new title, and will, in every respect, be equal to its new title.

The Child's Delight.

Money may be remitted at once, as my determination is to publish the same as early as possible, and to begin, and I issue this prospectus, as it may have time to forward them to the subscribers. It is my intention to publish the same papers, and no pains or expense will be spared to secure that end. The best of the new and old papers will be secured, and the best of the new and old papers will be secured, and the best of the new and old papers will be secured. The Child's Paper will be published, and will, in every respect, be equal to its new title, and will, in every respect, be equal to its new title, and will, in every respect, be equal to its new title.

AUCTION

AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE subscriber will attend to the purchase and sale of PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, FACTORY THREAD, TOBACCO, and goods of every description. He will also auction Furniture, Goods, &c., and make prompt returns. Charges moderate. JOHN D. M. DOBBINS. Anderson, Sept. 14, 1865. 13 1m

JUST RECEIVED.

COFFEE, SUGAR, ADAMANTINE CANDLES, BEST ENGLISH SODA, YOUNG HYSON TEA, INDIGO, COPPERAS, BLUE STONE, FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH BY S. HYDE, No. 8 Granite Row. Aug. 31, 1865. 11 4

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE subscribers are prepared to make and repair Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, &c. And all other work in our line done at the shortest notice and best style. Provisions taken at market rates. Give us a call. No. 1 Granite Row, up stairs. W. C. McFALL. JOS. E. MARTIN. Aug. 24, 1865. 10 3m

S. H. OWEN

INFORMS his old friends and the public generally that he has returned to Anderson, and is prepared to do all work in his line, such as Repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. Provisions will be taken in exchange for work. Shop in Masonic Building, at the Post Office. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

SALT! SALT!!

A LOT of Extra fine Salt, for sale cheap by W. H. GATE, No. 3 Brick Range. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, LOOKING GLASSES, KITCHEN UTENSILS. ROCKAWAY, TWO HERRING'S SAFES, FOUR-HORSE WAGON, ONE-HORSE WAGON, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c.

To Rent,

A FARM on Generostee Creek, 4 miles from Anderson C. H. Apply to J. MATTHIESSEN, Aug. 31 11 4

EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

Internal Revenue Guide.

BEING an Abstract of the Internal Revenue and Direct (or Land) Tax Laws of the United States, with SCHEDULES OF TAXATION, LICENSES, STAMP DUTIES, EXEMPTIONS, showing the Rates under the various Tax Law since July 1, 1862, and intended for the general information of the Tax-Payer; to which is added an Abstract of the Acts of Congress passed during the War, relative to Abandoned Lands and to other matters of general interest. By C. J. ERFORD, Attorney at Law, Greenville, S. C.; Assessor of the Internal Revenue Tax for the Third Collection District in South Carolina. The Book will contain about 72 pages, and will be issued in a few weeks. Price 50 cents per copy, with a liberal discount to the trade. Orders must be accompanied with the cash to secure attention. Address: G. E. ELFORD, Publisher, Greenville, S. C. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID assortment of second-hand Furniture, at private sale, consisting of Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Mahogany Tables, Dining Tables, Marble Top Side Board, Walnut Cook Case, Large Study Chair, Rocking Chair, Bedsteads, Wash-drobes, Marble Top Bureaus, &c. &c. and a general variety of Household Furniture. Apply at the University Building to Rev. A. T. PORTER. Money or Cotton will be received in payment. Aug. 10, 1865. 8 2m

NEW GOODS

BEWLEY, KEESE & CO.

HAVE just received the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce: Soda, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Copperas, Pepper, Sweet and Soda Crackers, Sardines, Mackerel, Herring, Porter, Ale, &c. ALSO, Calico, Linen, Long Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and a general assortment of Dry Goods. BEWLEY, KEESE & CO., At old stand of England & Bewley. Sept. 7, 1865. 12

Lost or Stolen,

ABOUT the 24th of May, 1865, at Anderson C. H., FOURTEEN GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD BONDS, the property of the undersigned, but in the charge of Daniel Brown at that time. Nos. as follows: 2706, 2652, 1656, 1657, 1615, 1616, 1866, 1868, 2009, 2646, 2647, 2704, 2705 and 1424. Coupons are attached to the March and September Bonds since September, 1862, and to the January and July Bonds since January, 1863. Notice is hereby given that, after thirty days notice, I will make application for Duplicates of the above Bonds, with the Coupons attached to them. All parties will take notice accordingly and are warned not to trade for either the BONDS or Coupons. B. F. BROWN. Aug. 17, 1865. 9 5

JEFFERS & CO.,

(Formerly Cottrhan, Jeffers & Co., Charleston,) GENERAL COMMISSION And Receiving and Forwarding Agents, Orangeburg, S. C. Office Main street, near the Railroad. ATTENTION given to receiving and forwarding COTTON and MERCHANDISE, or to any business entrusted to our care. On completion of the Railroad to Columbia we will continue business at that place. Sept. 7, 1865. 12 3

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Dr. W. H. NARDIN

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine. Office over E. W. Brown's old store. Anderson, June 22, 1865. 1 3m