

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

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

BY HOYT & HUMPHREYS.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1865.

VOLUME 1.—NUMBER 15.

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

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Advertisements inserted at the rate 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.

**Extracts from Gov. Perry's Message.**

The President of the United States has manifested a generous and patriotic solicitude for the restoration of the Southern States to all their civil and political rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States. He desires to see the Federal Union reconstructed as it was before the secession of those States; and he will oppose the centralization of power in Congress, and the infringement of the constitutional rights of the States, with the same zeal, energy and power with which he resisted the assumed right of secession on the part of the States. In order to accomplish this re-union of the States, the President desires that South Carolina, as well as all the other States in rebellion, should accept as inevitable and unavoidable the great final results of the war.

African slavery, which was a cherished institution of South Carolina from her earliest colonial history, patriarchal in its character, under which the negro has multiplied and increased with a rapidity proving that he has been kindly cared for and protected, is gone, dead forever, never to be revived or hoped for in the future of this State. Under the war-making power, the military authorities of the United States have abolished slavery in all the seceding States. The oath you have solemnly taken to "abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves," requires you, in good faith, to abolish slavery in your new or amended Constitution. The express terms on which pardons have been issued, stipulate that you shall never again own or employ slave labor. It is likewise altogether probable that the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, abolishing slavery, will be adopted by three fourths of the States and become a part of the Constitution. Moreover, it is impossible for South Carolina ever to regain her civil rights and be restored to the Union till she voluntarily abolishes slavery; and declares, by an organic law, that neither "slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," shall ever again exist within the limits of the State. Until this is done, we shall be kept under military rule, and the negroes will be protected as "freedmen" by the whole military force of the United States. But I know that you are all honorable men, as well as patriotic men, and will do your duty faithfully to yourselves and your country, however painful it may be.

In making this unavoidable change in your Constitution, abolishing slavery, and which will require the substitution of hired labor for that of slave labor, it is to be hoped that none of those evils will be experienced which some have anticipated. By a wise, just and humane treatment of your "freedmen" and women, you may attach them to you as strongly in their new condition as they were whilst your slaves. They will soon learn to see and feel their dependence on you, and know that their interests require them to be true and faithful to you. It is to be expected that so great and sudden a change as this in the condition of the negro will produce at first, confusion, idleness and dissatisfaction. This, however, will only be temporary. Time and experience must bring order and system. The "freedman" will soon find out that he must either work or perish. Legislation will necessarily be required to regulate the relative duties of the employer and employee.

The question of suffrage, and who shall exercise the right of voting in South Carolina, is one of grave importance, and must be settled by you in your new Constitution. In 1790, the State Constitution declared that no one should be allowed to vote unless he was a freholder or taxpayer and a free white man of the age of twenty-one years. In 1810, the right of suffrage was extended to all free white men of the age of twenty-one, who were residents of the State two years and of the Election District six months previous to voting. The qualification of a freholder or the payment of a tax was no longer required. It was thought proper

at that period that a free white man who had to serve in the militia, do patrol duty, work on the roads, and defend his country in time of war, should be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature and other officers of the State, without the ownership of a freehold or the payment of taxes. To extend this universal suffrage to the "freedmen" in their present ignorant and degraded condition, would be little less than folly and madness. It would be giving to the man of wealth and huge landed possessions in the State a most undue influence in all elections. He would be enabled to march to the polls, with his two or three hundred "freedmen" as employees, voting as he directed, and control all elections. The poor white men in the Election Districts would have no influence, or their influence would be overpowered by one man of large landed estate. In Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and several other non-slaveholding States, at the North, free negroes and colored persons are entirely excluded from voting. In most of the Northern States there is a property qualification required of all voters, which excludes them. If the New York qualification of a freehold for a person of color or voting were adopted in South Carolina, very few of the "freedmen" in this State would ever be able to exercise the right of suffrage. In North Carolina, Tennessee, and perhaps other slaveholding States, free negroes formerly were entitled to vote, but it is understood that they seldom saw proper to exercise this franchise.

The Radical Republican party North are looking with great interest to the action of the Southern States in reference to negro suffrage, and whilst they admit that a man should be able to read and write and have a property qualification in order to vote, yet they contend that there should be no distinction between voters on account of color. They forget that this is a white man's government, and intended for white men only; and that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the negro is not an American citizen under the Federal Constitution. That each and every State of the Union has the unquestioned right of deciding for herself who shall exercise the right of suffrage, is beyond all dispute. You will settle this grave question as the interest and honor of the State demand.

Gloomy as the present may seem, the future will be bright and glorious. Nothing is ever likely to occur again to mar the harmony of the Union. The great cause of dissension between the two sections has been removed. There are no rival interests. The North and the South are mutually necessary to each other, and all the pursuits of the one are dependent on those of the other. The United States, as a whole, combine all the elements of national prosperity and greatness, in a higher degree than any other people on the face of the earth. No empire in the world ever united in so eminent a degree the three great sources of independence, power and wealth—agriculture, commerce and manufactures. As long as civilization continues, this great Republic will flourish and increase in numbers, wealth and grandeur. It can only crumble and break into fragments when ignorance and darkness shall have pervaded the land.

South Carolina, as an integral part of this great power, must partake of its richness and prosperity. The abolition of slavery will give new energy and self-reliance to our people, stimulate industry and promote economy in all the vocations of life. In less than ten years we shall realize in the loss of slavery a blessing in disguise, to ourselves and our children.

In resuming her allegiance to the United States, I know that South Carolina does so in good faith, and with perfect sincerity to her plighted honor. As she was the first to lead off in this great and most unfortunate secession movement, it now becomes her duty to set a bright example of loyalty to the other Southern States, in returning to the Union, and cheerfully performing all the obligations to the Federal Government. She will receive, in return, from that Government, a restoration of all her civil and political rights as a sovereign State, with a general amnesty for the past.

Gen. Marmaduke, known as a prominent officer in the late rebellion, is the first one to avail himself of the privilege to go abroad, and remain without the United States during the pleasure of the Government, and has received a passport accordingly.

Official documents at Raleigh show that North Carolina furnished 118,160 troops for the rebel army.

*From the Boston Courier.*

**Sympathy with the South.**

It is still a reproach in certain circles to be called a sympathizer with the South. An American may sympathize with Mexico or Brazil, Russia, India or China, without any imputation upon his patriotism or morals, but to have a kindly feeling toward his own flesh and blood, his countrymen of the South, is in those circles still discreditable, still "disloyal." To speak well of the Southern people in any respect; commend their courage, advert to the sudden and wonderful development of mechanical skill and industry among them during the war; to their perseverance and endurance; or to praise the good faith and good spirit in which the war over, they have submitted to its award and gone to work to reinstate themselves as faithful citizens, all this exposes one to malevolent imputations. With the people to which we allude nothing upon the subject is acceptable that is not depreciatory, condemnatory, defaming, insulting. A fallen foe excites no pity in their hearts; the gospel of hate which has fed them for so many years has eradicated the very germ of all gentle sentiments toward the objects of their hostile passion.

And yet to an unwarped nature nothing would seem more deserving of pity and sympathy than these eight millions of our fellow citizens. It is true their leaders led some and forced more of them into rebellion, but how have they suffered for their fault! War never more thoroughly scourged, impoverished, ruined any country in four short years than that. All the accumulated capital, the result of decades of prosperous agriculture, is swept away. This may be replaced, it is true, but it will never be replaced by those who have lost it, and but in a small degree even by their descendants, for they are dead. Over two-thirds of all the men enlisted in many of the States have disappeared. Another generation of another people must replace them, and inherit the poor remains of what was theirs. Thousands upon thousands of families, once comfortable and happy in their homes as any that the world has ever seen, are now destitute, suffering, deprived of all stay and support, and dependent upon charity and the scanty returns of their own labor for a bare subsistence. It would seem that any degree of enmity might be satisfied with this—even that of a philanthropist.

But the temper to which we allude, though it exists, is not the dominant temper of the people. They do sympathize with their lately rebellious countrymen, and none more warmly than those whose hands have chastised them for their treason. A brave foe, bravely vanquished and now submissive, excites in the soldiers of our armies no feeling but a desire to aid him in restoring the prosperity of the past, and rebuilding the Republic in woe than its pristine grandeur and glory. And indeed this is in a great degree the actual work awaiting our disbanded heroes. After a brief visit to their old homes, multitudes of them will return to the South, and find there better opportunities for their energies than the North can afford them. They will go to assist in building up a free South, carrying with them Northern thrifts and Northern methods of labor, and by their assistance and example firing the Southern heart with friendly emulation in the work of renewing the old and opening new ways of prosperous enterprise. Settling in the South, they will feel its interests to be their own, and will heartily join the native people in resisting tyranny, claiming and asserting the same liberties for their new home that was theirs by right in the old. There is nothing in the way of complete fraternization between emigrants from the North and the Southern people, who are even now calling for them to come and help. The same blood flows in the veins of both, the same thoughts and aspirations, the same courage to encounter and subdue the obstructions of nature, the same principles of liberty, and the same glorious recollections of the old past, the brotherhood of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the Mexican campaigns—all bind them far more strongly than the past struggle can separate; and the same future now assured to both guarantee a unity and community of heart against which no narrow sectional hatred can ever prevail.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation calling on the people to form two companies in each county, one of cavalry and the other of infantry, for the purpose of putting a stop to murders and robberies.

The corn crop in the Valley of Virginia, it is said, promises a good yield. But few farmers will raise any pork.

*From Washington.*

**TROOPS TO BE ENTIRELY WITHDRAWN FROM THE SOUTH.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—It is understood here, that it is contemplated by the President to entirely withdraw the troops from the South, in a short time, leaving the States lately in rebellion to re-organization on the basis of civil government, precisely as they stood before the late war, with the exception of slavery. This policy is said to have arisen through the good sense of the leading Southern men themselves, in accepting the present position of affairs, as disclosed in the interview between President Johnson and a considerable deputation of their leading men at the White House, the other day. Thus, the late slave States will have hardly a soldier left among them, save such as may be required to garrison the several forts; and these, as in the Northern States, will be retained in active service only for the purpose of meeting any emergency that may arise from the action of foreign powers.

**APPLICATIONS FOR PARDONS.**

There is no perceptible abatement from any quarter in the applications for pardon. Thousands on thousands are filed away in the Attorney-General's office, and other thousands at the White House. Shelving is being erected in the room of the pardon clerk, capable of holding hundreds of thousands of applications, and unless some more expeditious method be devised for passing upon them, the shelf room will all soon be needed. It is estimated that not less than one hundred thousand separate amnesty oaths have already been received at the State Department. Two clerks are constantly engaged assorting and filing these, but months would be necessary to arrange those now on hand, if no more were received. In the meantime, the magnitude of the clerical work necessary to pardon one hundred thousand persons by the present method is but imperfectly understood by the public at large. Its present progress is a transparent farce, incompatible with the dignity of the government, and should therefore be abandoned.

**A NEW PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.**

WASHINGTON, September 14.—It is asserted that another amnesty proclamation will soon be issued by President Johnson. The manliness with which the Southern people have submitted to the conditions imposed on them by the fortunes of war, as well as the condition of that section, has decided the President on issuing another amnesty proclamation, broad and generous in its provisions. He knows the people of the South, and is satisfied that they will act in good faith with the Federal Government. This is also rendered necessary by the vast number of petitions for pardon, which have accumulated to that extent, that it would require years to examine them. It is probable, too, that it will have been hastened, to some extent, by threats of impeachment by the radicals; for Andrew Johnson, when angered, is not only obstinate, but dogmatic. He hates secession, but has a contempt for the Abolitionists.

The change in the policy as to abandoned lands, out of which the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, expected to make fortunes, was a bombshell into the radical camp. It was a scheme for gigantic plunder, and so soon as the President was informed of its practical working, he caused to be issued the order which restores property to its lawful owners. There can be no confiscation without due process of law. The President stands by the Constitution.

The radicals of the Butler-Wilson school, who thought they could mould Andrew Johnson, to their bold, bad schemes, are bitter and revengeful over their discomfiture. They will wage war relentlessly on the Executive, but the people will sustain in him in all the measures which will produce complete restoration, and consequently the earliest prosperity.

"I am not, and never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold offices or to intermarry with the white people; and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior; and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race, to which I belong.—Abraham Lincoln.

A brother of Maj. Gen. Rosseau, U. S. A., who was a private in the Confederate army, has been confined in the New Orleans parish prison for the last two months.

**State Convention.**

TUESDAY, September 19, 1865.—The Convention met at 11 a. m., and was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. M. Palmer.

On motion of Mr. Rion, the resolution in relation to the number of members of Congress, and re-districting the State, was taken up and agreed to, and the President appointed the following committee. Messrs. B. F. Dunkin, Weatherley, Gailard, Ball, Chisolm, Brabham, Boozer, Mills, Evans, Barnett, Ross, Bratton.

Mr. Herndon introduced a resolution, that no member of either branch of the Legislature shall be allowed to take his seat until he shall subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "And I do further swear (or affirm) that I have not gained my election, either directly or indirectly, by bribing, treating, or any other immoral means whatever."

Messrs. Farrow, Robertson, Bolling, Lesense, Dudley, Hemphill, Hearst and others, submitted reports from various committees; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Dudley submitted a report on the resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of substituting the word "County" for "District" in the Constitution.

Mr. Hammond made a report on resolutions to raise a police force; which was agreed to.

The Convention proceeded to the consideration of general orders—report of the Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions, on an Ordinance to declare slavery abolished, and on other papers referred. Sundry amendments were proposed, and the following was finally adopted, by a vote of yeas 98, nays 8:

"The slaves in South Carolina having been de facto emancipated by the action of the Government of the United States, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall ever be re-established in this State."

Mr. Melton, from the Engraving Committee, reported an Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance of Secession, as engrossed and ready for ratification; which was forthwith ratified in due form.

The Convention adjourned at half-past 3 p. m., to meet to-morrow at 10, a. m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.—The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. A. W. Moore.

Mr. McMaster introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed, and to be laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Governor shall always reside, during the sitting of the Legislature, at the place where the session may be held; at all other times he shall habitually reside at Columbia, so long as it remains the seat of Government.

The report of the Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions, in relation to electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sims, the privileges of the floor of the Hall of the Convention were extended to Gen. M. W. Gary.

Mr. McGowan introduced the following as an addition to the 4th Section of the "Ordinance to declare in force the Constitution and Laws heretofore in force," &c.:

"Provided, however, That in case suit shall be brought upon any such contracts or obligations, not by their terms payable in gold, or in other specified manner, and entered into between the first day of January, A. D., 1863, and the tenth day of May, 1865, the measure of recovery shall be the true value at the time of trial of the property contracted for; but in ascertaining this value reference shall be had to the condition of the property at the time of contract. And in all such cases, the defendant may show such value without specially pleading the same."

Resolutions as to the Constitution of the State, were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Andrews announced the following amendment to the third section of the first article of the Constitution, proposing to strike out the section and insert the following, which was agreed to:

"Each Judicial District in the State shall constitute one Election District, except Charleston District, which shall be divided into three Election Districts. The first consisting of all that part of the city of Charleston which lies East of the middle thread of King street in said city, throughout its whole extent, and to be called Charleston District East; the second, of all that part of the city which lies West of the same line, and to be called Charleston District West; and the third, consisting of all that part of the Judicial District which is without the corporate limits of the city, and to be known as the Election District of Washington."

After the reception of several reports

of Committees, the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 21.—The members of the Convention assembled, the President took the Chair, and the proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. P. J. Shand.

Messrs. Dawkins and Dudley submitted reports of committees; which were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Messrs. Dunkin and Farrow submitted various reports of committees; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Andrews introduced the following, which was agreed to: No member, on addressing the Convention, shall, at any time, occupy the floor for more than fifteen minutes, without the consent of the Convention.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23.—The President took the Chair, and the proceedings were opened with prayer.

Messrs. McIver, Dudley and others, presented reports from sundry committees.

Mr. Furman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on resolution as to providing for the expenses of the Convention; which was ordered for consideration.

Mr. Boyce introduced a resolution that a Revising Committee of Five be appointed, to whom shall be referred all Constitutional provisions agreed to by the Convention, which was agreed to. Whereupon the President announced Messrs. Inglis, Orr, Lesense, Dudley and Dawkins.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Executive Department on various matters referred.

Mr. Rion introduced a resolution, which was agreed to; that it be referred to the Committee on the Executive Department to inquire and report upon the propriety of giving to the Governor a qualified veto.

Mr. Orr, offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed: "The Secretary of State, Comptroller-General, and Treasurer, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, at the same general election when the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected."

The report of the Committee on the Judicial Department, on a proposition that the Judges and Chancellors be appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, was agreed to.

Mr. Melton introduced an ordinance to provide for the first ensuing election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and for Members of the first ensuing General Assembly of the State of South Carolina; which was ordered to be printed, and to be laid on the table.

Mr. Jones introduced the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Resolved, That hereafter there shall be a capitation tax laid, by the General Assembly, on all male inhabitants of this State, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, which shall never be less than one-fourth of the tax laid on one hundred dollars worth of land.

Mr. Black introduced a resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution: The General Assembly is forever hereafter prohibited from exempting the property of any corporation, association or individual from taxation.

Grand Master C. G. Wintersmith, of Kentucky, has issued an appeal to the leading members of the Masonic Order in the United States, calling a convention to meet in Louisville, on the second Monday in October, to aid in bringing back the old harmony between all sections of the Union.

President Johnson has declined to interfere with the action of the Southern Bishops. He says they may unite with the Northern Church or not, just as they please. The pressure of the radicals was strong; but in reply to their remonstrances, he said the Constitution gave him no power to interfere; it was silent on the subject.

The Auburn (New York) Advertiser, Mr. Seward's home organ, says: "Let us pause a moment to take observations. The soldiers have returned from the war. They are a power in the land. Let us consult them. Unless they are in favor of negro suffrage their votes will defeat the party, and the candidates for office who favor it."

Ex-Senator Foote has written a letter to Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, asking for a recommendation of pardon.

Winchester was occupied, during the war, by Federal and Confederate troops, seventy-six times.

General Custis Lee has been appointed Professor in the Virginia Military Institute to fill the chair formerly occupied by General Jackson.