News, Literature, &c. An Independent Family Journnl--- Deboted to Politics,

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ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1866.

VOLUME 1.-NUMBER 52.

The Intelligencer IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT \$2.50 PER ANNUM,

IN U. S. CURRENCY.

"Bill Arp"---So-Called.

John Mullally, Esq., has recently published the letters of the humorous "Bill from them almost the last opponent of se-Arp," in book form. We have not seen the work, but have been informed that it will be sold for one dollar and a half a copy, will contain a large number of hucannot tell. We have almost ceased to morous illustrations, and will also have a life-like portrait of the author." The following is addressed to the publisher, and is an admirable preface to the many excellent hits made by the distinguished humorist in these fugitive letters, which have attracted so much attention throughout the United States. We commend the perusal of this preface, as indicative of the genial soul from whence emanates the broad humor and bold declarations of these epistles:

TO THE PUBLISHER.

Yours, requesting copies of my humorous letters for publication, is before me. I have thought that they were hardly worthy of being placed before the public in book form. At the time they were written they were appreciated, because the minds of the people needed relaxation der are rapidly realizing the same liberty, from the momentous and absorbing inter-ests of the war. The fountain of thought Like the poor Indian, the race is doomed, was tired, and these were its rest. The humor that is in them was entertaining then, for it was pertinent to the occasion that provoked it, and very impertinent to itable reader let me say, Forgive me if you

that provided it, and very importinent to those it held up before the public eye.

I do not think that such humor will bear the wasting severity of time. It was once considered sparkling and exhibitrat-ing, but like good wine it has become stale from having been too long un-

ings and sentiments, and for this reason only I place them at your disposal. I must request, however, that in compiling sincerely feel that the provocation of the must request, however, that in compling them, you will thoroughly revise and reconstruct the orthography. When I began writing under the signature of Bill Arp, I was honestly idealizing the language and humor of an unlettered countryman who bears that name. I tried to write as he would, could he have written at all. His carnest, honest wit attracted my attention, and he declares to this day that I have faithfully expressed his senti-ments. Those who know him can see more of him in my letters than they can of me, and in this view of my labors I may be suspected of playing Boswell to an uneducated and humorous man, whose name is not Johnson, but Arp.

Reflection has, however, convinced me that while good taste would not condemn one or two letters for murdering her Majesty's English, yet a frequent repetition of the offence can hardly be justified. It is demoralizing to language. The truth is, no wit is good wit that will not bear to be correctly written, and I therefore di- of our people will meet you cordially at rect a reconstruction of the orthography,

even at the peril of Mr. Arp's reputation. For the sentiments that pervade these letters, I have no apology to make. At like the red man of the forest, transmit the time they appeared in the press of the our bitterness and our wrongs a heritage South, these sentiments were the silent to our children. echoes of our people's thoughts, and this accounts in the main for the popularity with which they were received. Of course they contain exaggerations, and prophecies which were never fulfilled; but both sections were playing "brag" as well as "battle," and though we could not compete with the opponents in the former, yet some of us did try to hold our own. At both games we were whipped by over- of food and the lust of freedom; you whose both games we were whipped by overwhelming forces, and we have given it up. Conquered, but not convinced, we have accepted the situation, and have pledged ourselves to abide by it. We have sworn to do so. We have declared it most solemnly in convention. We have asserted turbulent devils, and a foul blot upon the it in every act and deed; and Southern honor, which our enemies cannot appreciate, but which is untarnished and imperishable, is the seal of our good faith. Whoever testifies to the existence among us of an association designing a renewal of the rebellion, is either the victim of his own cowardice, or else the author of a selfish and heartless lie. I say this with feeling and indignation, for we see in such testimony a willingness, nay, a desire on the part of our military rulers, to retain over us their power and their tyranny for mali-cious or avaricious ends. We have long felt, and we still are feeling their insults, their black mail, their robberies. Ours is the stranded ship, and the Federal officers among us are the wreckers; ours the carcass, and they the vultures who are picking our denuded bones. The little that was left our people is seized, and released on paying a part into private pockets.

They get rich and resign, and a fresh corps of vampires take their places, to renew the operation. I have even known them to steal by night, and haul away the poor pittance of damaged corn that our distribution to our starving poor. It is for such purposes that military dominion is to be continued. Would that this were all! But not content with even this exhaustion of our scanty means, they are annuling our contracts made with the laborers who were content to work in our false for fair wages, and are tolling them off to parts unknown under false pretences. Our ploughs are standing in the fields idle, our farms will go untilled, and the land.

Our ploughs are standing in the fields idle, our farms will go untilled, and the land.

poor negroes away under promises of higher wages, and under the sanction of a Bureau as rotten as the promises of Pha-

Væ victis. \*But still we abide all these sad results, and look upon it as a part of the war, and in keeping with the charac-ter of those who have so long been our enemies. They but exhibit the animus of cession, and caused them to regret that they did not throw their lives and fortunes into the fight.

philosophize upon it, for we have no time to think. The work of actual reconstruction absorbs our time and energies. I mean the reconstruction of our individual fortunes, our houses, our fields and farms, our railroads, manufactures, grave-yards, schools and churches. We have no time to stop and mourn over the loss of liberty.
But I can find time to ask, What has

the North gained by the war? What the North gained by the war? What principles have been established? What great or vital questions have been settled? Is the sovereignty of a State forever annulled? Then let Illinois take down her deceitful sign, obliterate her great seal of State, and choose another, for the one she now has is obsolete—an eagle proudly pos-tured under a scrall, with "State sovereignty" upon it. Is it the fredom of slaves that has been accomplished? Alas! the one and a half millions who have perished in the war, are certainly free; the remaining the same liberty. or finding a new bondage in other climates. find something to condemn in the following pages. It is not in my heart to offend a good man, whether he live North or South; and there be better judges than I of what should have, or have not, been written. It may be said that the character of these letters has no tendency to Nevertheless, these letters may be worthy of preservation, as illustrative of a part of the war—as a side-show to the Southern side of it—an index to our feelsoften the animosities engendered by the war was not of their begetting. Many a time and oft have men and nations been conquered, but not convinced. The story of Ireland, Poland, and the "Hero of the

> lustrate that wrongs are not remedied, nor rights secured, by wager of battle.
>
> While mourning the loss of thousands of the noblest of our race, while suffering the poverty and desolation with which our conquerors have visited us, while memory stings with the rape and arson which bar-barians under arms enforced and heartless officers permitted, it is not in human nature to smother resentment against those who would still play the tyrant and grind us into dust.

Lakes," has been often re-produced, to il-

But to you, kind reader, who can speak gently to the erring (if we have erred,) who would pour oil upon the troubled waters, and prefer the hand of kindred love, let me say that, though proudly de-fiant of our enemies, the noble manliness the first sincere effort toward an honorable reconciliation. Otherwise we will close up the avenues of our hearts, and

Republicans, Puritans, Pharisees, Saints you were suckled with songs of pity for the charcoal race, whose hypocritical sympathies have been for years playing leap-frog over the poverty and distress around your own door, and alighting far off in the sunny land; who have seen and are seeing thousands of your dusky pets morning hymn is, "I love my love with a B, because he is black," and whose evening prayer, "May the Lord send freedom, without money and without price;" you who look upon our people as a race of good name of the land-to you I commend all the comfort that you can find within these pages. Small though this volume be, it will nevertheless save you the exclamation, "Oh, that mine adversary had written a book!"

CHARLES H. SMITH.

PRENTICE'S SAYINGS .- The war of arms is at an end, but the war of ideas still rages. The bloodshed of the former is almost equaled by the inkshed of the latter.

The Pittsburg Gazette says that "Congress will do its duty." When will it probably have the kindness to begin?

The radicals say that President Johnson is inconsistant. If he is we are also

son is inconsistent. If he is, we are glad that he has the courage to be.

The New York News says that Senator Sumner is bold. Very-except where

there is danger. Parson Brownlow professes to be wedded to principle. The old fellow couldn't be if he would. Principle wouldn't marry him. Principle would scorn the old graybeard's addresses. Principle would

cock her nose at him—and hold it.

If the radicals are distressed beyond all

Elmira.

We have been anxious, says the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, to see from some competent hand an account of the manner in which our Confederate soldiers fared as prisoners of war, and we are, therefore, happy to announce that Mr. A. M. Kelley, of the Petersburg Index, has published in a small and very readable volume his experience of a protracted confinement at Point Lookout and Elmira. There is so much said about Anderson-ville and Salisbury, that it is well to know how these things were managed by the parties whose virtuous indignation has been so much aroused against Capt. Wirz

and Major Gee. . It is proper, however, to bear in mind all, died from February 1, 1864, to August that the opportunities for providing some 1, 1864. At Elmira the quota was not tolerable degree of comfort to those held as prisoners of war were very different at the North from what they were at the South. For the last two years of the war the population of the Southern Confederacy were not only deprived of the luxuries of life, but it was really a struggle to pro-cure food of the plainest kind. Most per-sons consumed no tea, coffee, or sugar; many lived without meat. The clothing was of the rudest material, and the ward-robes of the wealthiest exceedingly scanty. By a rigid blockade the Federal ships and troops rendered it difficult to procure medicines, which, if obtained, were sold at fabulous prices.

It is well known also that our armies subsisted on the scantiest rations, and starving condition.

At the North there was everything in abundance—corn, wheat, pork, beef, veg-etables, woolen and cotton fabrics, medi-

cines, wines, fruit, tea, coffee, etc.

Notwithstanding this, at the prisons of
Point Lookout and Elmira, where thousands of prisoners were confined, our men were always hungry, and in the winter were never protected from the cold.

Mr. Kelley gives the following as the bill of fare at Point Lookout: For breakfast, four or five ounces of meat (pork or beef) and a slice of bread and "rather over half a pint of watery slop, by courtesy called soup." This was all a man got to eat in twenty-four hours.

At Elmira the ration of bread was a full pound per day. The meat ration, on the other hand, was invariably scanty. It sometimes happened that the same man got bones only for several successive days." Rats were eaten in numbers. "I have seen," says our author, "a mob of hungry 'rebs' besiege the bone cart, and beg from the driver fragments on which an August sun had been burning for sev-

eral days.
At Point Lookout the water was "so mineral as to

left standing during the night, which reflects the prismatics colors as distinctly as the surface of a stagnant pool." There inst., a disturbance occurred in which one whereas, the question of Southern indebtare "wells" outside the prison pen from man was killed and several wounded.— edness is one of vast and most absorbwhich the Federals supplied themselves Cause, politics and whiskey.

with good water. Speaking of this same prison, the writer says: "During the scorching summer, whose severity during the day is as great on that sand-barren as anywhere in the point than anywhere in the country south | pathized with the South. of Boston, these poor fellows were confined here in open tents on the naked ground, without a plank or a handful of winter, a high tide or an easterly gate would flood the pen, and freeze as it flooded, the sufferings of the half-clad wretches may be easily imagined. Many wretches may be easily imagined. Many luck and hope. Never say die is the right motto.

Lohn Townsend, of Edisto Island, lettions and policy of our government lettions. It sarged sign in the Old Dominion, a sign of vigor, prices, not reaching in thousands of cases, the debts for which sold, and thereby blasting the hopes of both creditor and lettions and profit of business.

We suffer to a price of property used in business, the debts for which sold, and thereby blasting the hopes of both creditor and debtor; and whereas, it is the manifest business. winter, a high tide or an easterly gale

as well as to warm him."

This is not all: Only one blanket was allowed to each man. There were regular inspections, and every extra blanket was seized.

"You could receive nothing in the way of clothing without giving up the corresponding article which you might chance to possess." All money was also taken

Every third day there were negro sentinels on duty, whose "insolence and bru-tality were intolerable." If a prisoner crossed the dead line, their warning was the click of the lock, sometimes the discharge of the musket.

The shelter at Point Lookout was at the rate of one "A" tent-covering about

The author was transferred from Point Lookout to Elmira, where a number of the officers in command were civil and kind, and a number of brutes and villains. One Capt. Bowden, at this prison, had up before him, on some occasion, a prisoner named Hale—of the old Stonewall brigade—for drunkenness, and he sought to know where he get his ligner. Hale refreed to Magristrate Whiting, and was by him

swarms with agents who are bribing the | The Horrors of Point Lookout and | several of his teeth and covered his mouth

At Elmira the most scandalous neglect At Elmira the most scandalous neglect existed in the hospitals in the matter of providing his patients with proper food. "I do not doubt that many of them perished from actual starvation."

There was also "an inexcusable deficiency in medicine." Several weeks, in

which dysentery and inflammation of the bowels prevailed, there was not a grain of any preparation of opium in the dis-pensary, and many a poor fellow died for the want of this medicine. The doctors were also extremely ignorant. The mortality which took place exceeded even the reported mortality at Andersonville.

At Andersonville, out of a population of 36,000, six thousand, or one-sixth of all, died from February 1, 1864, to August made up till the last of August, so that September was the first month during which any fair estimate of the mortality could be made. Now, out of less than 9500 persons on the first of September, three hundred and eighty-six died that month. At Andersonville, it It is not because you choose me, weak and lonely cent. per month; at the latter it was four per cent. per month.

## News in Brief.

— The best farm in Iowa was sold the other day for \$50,000.

- A child lately died at Poughkeepsie that frequently they were almost in a from eating poisonous ice cream.

— A colored woman called "Old Aunt

Biddy Lundy" died recently near Macon at the advanced age of 112 years.

— The father of the peasant who saved the Czar's life has been "recalled" from Siberia, where he was in exile.

- Estimates of the gold coin in the country range between one hundred and three hundred millions.

— One of the trapez performers in a New York circus missed his hold, fell, and fatally injured himself. - An actress in Mobile was driven to

suicide by jealousy of her husband.

— The Chicago Times says President
Johnson will deliver the Douglas monu-

ment oration there - Two little Buffalo girls left their homes and turned gipsies. After wandering with a tribe for some time, they escaped, reported to the New York police, and were returned to their homes.

- A desperate affray occurred in Paris, Kentucky, on the 28th, between Charles Hilton and Noah Alexander. Alexander stabbed Hilton severely, but not danger-ously, and in return received three pistol

shots, wounding him very seriously. - A young man named Thos. E. Judge was killed in Louisville recently by a

- Cincinnati has been made the seat

- Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, has been appointed by the President Union north of the gulf, and through the Consul at Nagasaki, Japan. He can take hard winter, which is more severe at that the test oath that he never aided or sym-

a sensible thing. He has appointed a tion and pauperism unparalleled in the "Board of Immigration," under an Act of history of the world; and whereas, by straw between them and the heat or the straw between them and the heat or the into the State. The board has met and and the immense amount which would be are held; but when gains derived from organized. It has no funds, but it is thrown into the market, property sold by

S. C., the man who gave the Confederacy obligation and policy of our government business. \$100,000 in gold in 1861, has not been to maintain the general welfare of the Washi is the army rule,) perished in some in \$100,000 in gold in 1861, has not been stances, and others lost their feet and more successful in keeping his recently hands through the terrible cold of the hired German laborers than he was in reseason."

"During all this season the ration of wood allowed to each man was an armful them to Charleston from New York. I for five days, and this had to cook for him | fed them far better than ever I thought | ble. of feeding my hands, even gave them coffee and sourkrout, when what should

- It is a singular fact what were vast treeless prairies in Illonois twelve years ration and utter ruin so imminent and of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cottonwood, ash, etc.

We have now, it is said, three spies in the country. Gen. Sweeney says Stephens is an English spy; Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister. says Santa Anna is a French spy; and Santa Anna charges Romero with being an Austrian spy. - There is an old negro in Danville, six feet square—to each squad of five; or one Sibley tent—diameter fifteen feet—to every eighteen men.

Va., 115 years old. He has smoked ever since he was ten years old, and, the Times says, has buried seventeen masters, who, we suppose, did not smoke.

- Hugh Callan, for whose apprehension a reward is offered by the Governor, and who stands charged with the murder

"Good and Better."

A father sat by the chimney post On a winter's day enjoying a roast; By his side a maiden young and fair, A girl with wealth of golden hair; And she teased the father, stern and cold, With a question of duty, trite and old: "Say, father, what shall a maiden do When a man of merit comes to woo? And, father, what of this pain in my breast? Married or single-which is best?

Then the sire to the maiden young and fair, The girl of wealth of golden hair, He answers, as ever do fathers cold, To the question of duty, trite and old; "She who weddeth, keeps God's letter; She who weds not, doeth better." Then meekly answered the maiden fair, The girl with the wealth of golden hair; "I will keep the sense of the Holy Letter, Content to do WELL without doing BETTER."

Because.

It is not because your heart is mine-mine only-Mine alone!

For your own; Not because the earth is fairer, and the skies Spread above you

Are more radiant for the shine of your eyes-That I love you!

It is not because the world's perplexed meaning Grows more clear; And the parapets of Heaven, with angels leaning

Seem more near; Nay, not ev'n because your hand holds heart and life At your will

Soothing, hushing all its discord, making strife Calm and still;

But because this human Love, tho' true and sweet Has been sent by Love more tender, more complete

More divine; That it leads our hearts to rest at last in Heaven, Far above you;

Do I take you as a gift that God has given-And I love you!

Meeting in Pickens.

The citizens of Pickens District assembled on Monday the 4th instant, to take into consideration the condition of the country and the effect of the abrogation of the "stay law." We subjoin the preamble and resolutions adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The melancholly and most unfortunate result of our late belligerency has left the people of our State in a condition of unprecedented prostration and ruin; and whereas, Southern property, which formed the basis of Southern offend every nose, and induce diarrhea in almost every case. It colors everything black in which it is allowed to rest, and a scum rises on the top of a vessel if it is left standing during the night, which reflects the prismatics colors as distinctly was killed in Louisville recently by a billiard saloon keeper. The affray occurred in the saloon. Judge was a nephew of one of the proprietors of the Louisville Hotel.

— During Gen. Frank Blair's speech at Warrensberg Missouri on Friday the 14st of the proprietors of the Louisville Hotel. credit, has been rudely and ruthlessly versal, with all its direful and heart-rending interest, fraught with bearings and results more momentous than any which of the Home Board of Missions of the has ever addressed itself to the conside-Presbyterian Church (O. S.) ration of our people; and whereas, the ration of our people; and whereas, the general precipitation of suits at law for the collection of debts, as foreshadowed bly revolutionize our population, and sink | thirds vote. - The Governor of Virginia has done our people to a depth of misery, desolapeople, and its especial duty at this crisis to preserve the integrity of Southern

Resolved, That disclaming every feeling and principle of dictation, we neverthey do but demand butter for their bread, and milk for their coffee, and the next thing the whole crowd left me." ing and principle or dictation, we nevertheless most carnestly entreat our fellow-citizens throughout the State, to co-operate with us promptly in our efforts to rate with us promptly in our efforts to rescue our people from the depth of deg-

> to debtors the importance of proceeding way, without suit, their indebtedness; and that we regard it the duty and obli- such changes of the organic law as shall gation of creditors to be as lenient as determine the civil rights and privileges possible, and, if in their power, enable our of the citizens in all parts of the republic;

## Gen. Scott's Letter to Mr. Seward.

The recent death of General Scott, and the universal lamentation over the event at the North, as well as the respect shown to his character and ability at the South, justifies the republication of the following letter to the present Secretary of State, written on the day preceding the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

Dear Sir: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal danger, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet—I beg leave to repeat in writing what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed views "Views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of

our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the

four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the old and assume a new designation-the Union party-adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden, or the Peace Convention, and Crittenden, or the Peace Convention, and, my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession: but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all of the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days—when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garcountry, would require a permanent gar-rison of at least thirty-five thousand troops, to protect the Government within

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the forts of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress, and blockade

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years, by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Desaix, or a Hoche-with three hundred thousand disciplined men, (kept up to that number,) estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful—however perfect the moral discipline of the inva-ders. The conquest completed, at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto and cui bono? Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors; but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an

IV. Say to the seceded States-Wayward sisters, depart in peace. In haste, I remain, very truly yours. WINFIELD SOULT. HON. W. H. SEWARD.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The Congressional proceedings are unimportant. Mr. Davis addressed the Senate against the reconstruction bill, and denounced the radical policy. The radicals will endeavor by the late decision of the Court of Errors, on the stay law, would unquestionadoubt of its passage by the required two-

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that interest and dividends derived from fixed investments, without reference to the time during which these stocks the sale of stocks involve interest, receiv-

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the Senate, to-day, the reconstruction resolutions passed—yeas 33. nays 11. The latter were:
Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle; absent,
Brown, Dixon, Nesmith and Wright.

The final report of the Reconstruction Committee, setting forth reasons for the action of the majority; was read in both houses to-day. The conclusions of the Committee are, briefly, that the people of the South have proved themselves insurgents and traitors, and forfeited all political rights and privileges; that the so-called Confederate States are not chilled to ago are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising Resolved, That we earnestly recommend Confederate States are not cutilled to Resolved, That we earnestly recommend representation in Congress; that before at once to make arrangements with cred-itors to settle or arrange in some amicable peace and safety should be required from them, and this can only be found in such citizens to discharge their indebtedness and retain their position as citizens.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Keowee Courier, and that the papers of the State be requested to copy.

Resolved. That the Secretary be reduced for the citizens in all parts of the republic; that representation should be upon an equitable basis; a stigma should be fixed on treason, and protection should be insured to all loyal people against future claims for expenses incurred in the rebellion and for slaves emancipated by the way, quested to prepare and forward to His Excellency the Governor a copy of our proceedings. The Montgomery Mail informs us that Gen. Rosser, whose intelligent and gallant service for the South reflected such honor, whom one arms, will take