

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM,
IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

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. Liberal deductions made to those who advertise by the year.

For announcing a candidate, Five Dollars in advance.

Obituaries exceeding five lines charged for at advertising rates.

SOLDIERS' CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Soldiers and Sailors approving the President's restoration policy, and endorsing the principles announced by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, have decided to hold their convention at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17th, instead of Chicago, as heretofore announced. The following is the call just issued at Washington for the convention:

To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late Rebellion:

In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of soldiers now or lately in the Union Army, held in this city last evening, we invite those of you who approve the restoration policy of the President and the principles announced by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, to assemble at Cleveland on the 17th day of September next, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country.

We need not argue to you at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement. After five years of fierce and bloody war, in which our arms were gloriously triumphant, the Union for which we fought is still practically unrestored. Why is this? We struggled to maintain the rightful supremacy of the general government, to conquer all who in arms disputed its authority, to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws.

We held throughout the war that the Union is Indissoluble, and its powers, as expounded by its courts, supreme. That no State can of its own motion withdraw, or at the will of its sister States be excluded, and that the duty of each State to remain in the Union and its right to take part in the government are alike absolute.

Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army and navy has been thoroughly achieved. The Southern people, decimated, impoverished and subdued, have, for more than a year past, abandoned the rebellion, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the constitution and laws prescribe.

In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its councils they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to the laws. Through their delegates at the National Union Convention they solemnly renounced the doctrines of nullification and secession, from which the war arose, repudiated the rebel debt, and declared of sacred obligation the national debt; proclaimed the faith of the nation pledged to the continuance of bounties and pensions to loyal soldiers and sailors and their families; declared slavery forever abolished, and the freedmen entitled to equal protection of law in person and property with their former masters. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is, moreover, most liberal in spirit on all the great issues growing out of the war.

The character of the men who represented the Southern States in that Convention precludes us from believing this enunciation of principles to be insincere. They sent to it their foremost statesmen, men who like Rives, Graham, Orr, Parsons, Sharkey, Houston, Brockenbrough, Hunt, Manning and Stephens, were known throughout the land, before the war, as men of the highest character and influence. Among the five hundred delegates from the South, there was not a voice or a vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

If the best of the Southern people are over to be believed, we must accept these solemn declarations as sincere. We do accept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the Southern people, sick of war and anarchy, and longing for a restoration of free government, are ready to bear true allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

We are therefore unwilling to see the Southern people held longer in vassalage. They are our countrymen, citizens of the United States, who have incurred penalties, but who have rights.—Those who wilfully participated in the rebellion, and are unpardoned, are subject to the penalties prescribed for treason. But, though individuals may be tried, convicted and punished, communities cannot, nor can the States and their people, without a plain violation of the Constitution, be denied the right of representation, through men personally qualified, in the councils of the nation.

The intention of Congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as it suits the purpose of the Radical party. Many assert that it will concede the right whenever the constitutional amendment shall have been adopted, and each proscribed State shall have ratified it. But it is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many of the Northern States will reject it, and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the lately insurrectionary States. If there were no other reason why the Southern States will reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men of the South who have influence over the masses of the people.

If none were to be disfranchised except officers of the Rebel army, we still could not expect the South to adopt it, for a large majority of men in the lately insurrectionary States through compulsion or choice served in the Rebel armies, and their role alone would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would Union soldiers, to recover political privileges, disfranchise their leaders whom they love and revere for their heroic virtues? How, then, can we expect Southern soldiers to disfranchise and degrade their old commanders? As there is no probability that the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which Congress appears to have determined on is at best impracticable.

That proposed by the President and approved by the National Union Convention is feasible, and, we believe, safe. We have no fear that the South can ever overthrow the Federal Government, or even disturb its career of power and glory. They will be the last of the States to rebel, and if they shall again rise in insurrection, the loyal people can and will subdue, and, if need be, destroy them.

The government has asserted its power for self-preservation, and the devastation and misery of the South proclaimed to this generation at least the crime and the terrible penalties of treason. Be-

holding their woes, and contrasting their weakness and our strength, we could afford to show the confidence and courage of magnanimity. We might well let our vanquished opponents arise, and, like James Fitz James, staunch their wounds and forgive their treason.

But we are not asked to be magnanimous, but only consistent and just. This we cannot refuse to be, without a violation of the Constitution of our country, and risk its utter overthrow.

We seek and will have no association in political action with men, North or South, who are not avowedly, and, in our opinion, sincerely faithful to the Constitutional principles for which we fought. But if men who have taught or practiced treason now openly renounce their errors, and maintain, with us, the true principles of our government, we shall not reject their co-operation, when the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our form of government are in issue.

However much we regret to sever cherished political associations, and to co-operate with former enemies, we must prefer to act with those who have been wrong and are now right, rather than with those who were right and now are wrong.

Believing that our government is again in peril, we appeal to you who have fought to save it, and who hold it dear, and more sacred than all party ties, to come to the rescue. Let the soldiers and sailors agreeing with us in sentiment, but who cannot in person attend, send delegates through the action of their societies or local conventions.

Let us meet in force at Cleveland on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the day when the constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers, and let us aid in restoring the Union it created and the liberties it was ordained to secure.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Republican denounces Stanton, and charges on him the partial responsibility of the New Orleans riots. It says he withheld from the President, Bailey's despatch of July 28, prior to the riot, asking for immediate instructions how to act, and notices the fact that Stanton did not even answer the despatch. The President never saw this despatch until Wednesday last.

The committee appointed by the Labor Convention, at Baltimore, waited on the President to-day. Mr. Hinchliffe, the spokesman, disclaimed connection with any party, in a political sense, or that the movement was for political power. He urged that eight hours' labor per day should be legalized; that the public lands should be distributed so as to be reached by laborers, instead of capitalists, and that the workmen should be protected against convict labor. He asked the President's assistance to accomplish these measures for the workmen.

In reply, the President said he was opposed to the present system of convict labor, on account of its unjust, discriminating and degrading influences. He desired to see labor elevated, and such always had been his position; his whole history showed he was against monopoly of the public lands. He was for shortening the hours of labor to the least number consistent to the interests of all, and the laboring men could rely upon his influence when it could be given in their behalf; they had his sympathies and best feelings in their cause. He hoped they would accomplish their objects.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON AT PRESENT.—It affords us real pleasure to re-publish, from the Charleston News, the following satisfactory statement concerning the sadly war-worn Palmetto city:

Our much loved city has latterly enjoyed a season of remarkable quiet. The turbulent element of both classes appears to have either become reformed or to have been exterminated. The punishment inflicted on the unwary sinner in either the Mayor or Provost Court may have had a great deal to do with this change; but the probability is that the credit is due to our police and to Lieutenant Hendrick's efficient corps of lynx-eyed detectives. As it is, Charleston is fast regaining her normal position. Her once proud boast that "Charleston is a godly place and full of godly people," will be again a truism. She will rise from her ashes purified by the struggle through which she has passed. Already she ranks among her sister Southern cities as the most quiet and orderly.

Any disturbance in her midst is rare and easily quelled. This state of affairs is peculiarly observable on the Sabbath. Though we have now no sweet chiming to sound aloud the call to prayer, yet the churches are all opened and filled with attentive congregations. Our colored population were always remarkable for their religious fervor. This has been in nowise diminished by recent events. New churches have been purchased by them, and popular preachers obtained, and they have, in every respect, exhibited a laudable desire to improve their condition. The cry that we are retrograding, which is now being raised, is no doubt true in many respects; but as long as it tends to increase the order and discipline of our city, it is to be commended. As the Queen City of the South, Charleston never has, and never will, disgrace her name.

GREELEY ON JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The radical papers keep badgering Horace Greeley on his position regarding the imprisonment and trial of Mr. Davis, the last twit having been given by Thurlow Weed. H. G. hits back in the following style: "We cannot help regarding the imprisonment of Davis as a swindling farce and cheat. He has been kept in prison so long that only the wilfully blind can fail to see that there is no purpose to try him with any intent to convict. He is kept in jail, awaiting a favorable time to let him out. If tried, there will be a quarter of a million spent on lawyers and witnesses, with no idea of obtaining a verdict. Meantime, the seeming lion is constantly assuring the prey that he is no real lion, but only Snag the Joiner—compelled to roar and show his teeth to save him from the bloody-thirsty radicals. We refuse to play the part assigned us in this paltry business. The prisoner is not to be punished—he is not even to be tried in earnest—stop the farce and let him go!"

—Mr. Lang, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans Times, who has been asspersed and misrepresented by the Radical press, has authorized libel suits to be brought against several Northern papers. —In exhuming the bodies interred in the new graveyard at Mobile, a short time ago, one of the coffins broke, and revealed the remains of a Federal soldier perfectly petrified, and looking as natural as life. What was further remarkable, he had not been buried upward of nine months. The ground where he had been buried is low, and damp most of the year.

—Stock raising is becoming an important feature in Texas. Some sections are said to be over-run with cattle, nearly wild, belonging to any one who has the facilities for catching and branding them. This laxity of ownership, however, is fast being superseded by the arrivals of large numbers of emigrants, who are settling in those sections. The favor with which the prepared South American beef has been received in Europe has suggested the practicability of similar enterprises in Texas.

ANDERSON, S. C.
Thursday Morning, August 30, 1866.

MONEY WANTED.

Give us some assistance; we need money, or anything convertible into money; if you owe us, come forward and settle at least a portion of your indebtedness, either by cash or produce.

"HOW WE APPLES SWIM."

The Pickens Courier congratulates itself that another journal in the State has been found to assimilate its own vicarious position in favor of mob law!

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

The attention of the Culpepper (Va.) Observer is directed to an observance of this commandment. Its recent violation of the same was exceedingly unkind, if not criminal.

"FACTS AND FANCIES."

The favor of our correspondent "An-Noto" was received too late for this issue, and the theme may likely prove out of season next week. We would venture to hint that the weather is an uncertain topic to discuss, even with collateral surroundings, in this changeable climate.

FANT, SHARPE & BLECKLEY.

The above new firm is announced this week, having formed a partnership for the transaction of business at this place and Pendleton. A member of this firm, Mr. W. S. SHARPE, has left for parts unknown, and his return will be duly heralded, since there is every prospect that he will bring a supply of all winter goods suited to the market. The reader is referred to their advertisement elsewhere.

CROWDED OUT.

We have endeavored to present our usual variety in this issue, although publishing the lengthy address of the Philadelphia Convention, but the pressure of new advertisements has crowded our inside pages. Readers will bear with the failure this time, as the best plans are often frustrated by unforeseen circumstances. We hope that the importance of the Address will compensate in some measure, however, for the lack of variety.

AHEAD OF THE FOREMOST.

Fine old Bourbon Whiskey, pale Brandy, imitable Sherry, genuine Havana Cigars, choice Pickles, delicious Chocolate, the finest Candies and greatest variety of Nuts! All these things were lavished at one time upon the Intelligencer Office, and any shortcomings this week must be attributed to the "devil," who vows that he will not strike a lick of work so long as this "treat" lasts. But who sent, with prodigal hand, such an array? Ay, there's the rub, and we beg pardon for letting out the secret. That prince of good fellows, J. R. COCHRAN, is entitled to the pre-eminent distinction, and we congratulate him that so far he has led the van in supplying this office with acceptable favors. Long may he wave!

Near the southeast corner of the public square, the above and many other articles may be found in great profusion. Call at the "Dixie," if you would partake of the best and choicest in that line.

BALTIMORE.

The enterprising and reliable firm of ARMSTRONG, CATOR & Co., Baltimore, Md., seeks an acquaintance through our columns with the merchants of this section. We take especial pleasure in recommending this establishment, since we are fully apprised of its antecedents, and can safely endorse these gentlemen as Southern in feeling, sentiment and action. Mr. CATOR will be long remembered by many of our soldiers as an active and energetic friend; through his kindness and liberality during the war, the wants and necessities of prisoners were constantly relieved and attended to. We trust that our merchants will remember such men when replenishing their stocks, for the fall and winter trade.

Next to our own commercial metropolis, we think it important that Baltimore should share the Southern patronage. Her merchants are prepared to supply goods on equal terms with Northern cities, and there is every inducement to sustain the effort being made to build up a first-class business there. Sympathy in the past, no less than safety in the future, demands that we cherish and foster the resources of our own section.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The honored name of this illustrious prisoner arrests the attention of every true Southerner wherever seen. Thought reverts to an imprisoned patriot doing penance for a people's imputed guilt. All the thousands of heroic men who were leaders and representative spirits in the struggle for secession have long since returned to the quiet and peaceful avenues of life, enjoying with the humblest that share of civil and religious liberty accorded by the victors. He, the noblest Roman of them all, alone is deprived of personal freedom. And in the wave-washed fortress, with Christian dignity and sublime resignation, his life is rapidly tending to an entrance upon "that bourne from whence no traveler has e'er yet returned." Unless the fetters are removed, and his giant spirit roams in freedom once more, not many months will elapse ere the sad news will break upon the Southern ear that their chief has fallen into the arms of the grim monster. His blood will stain the hands of those who have it in power to order his release, but whose fear of Northern fury produces hesitation and delay. Let the hearts of our entire people go up in earnest prayer for his deliverance from persecution and torture.

The Chester Standard says: "The numerous friends of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Biggers Mobley, Esq., will be gratified to learn that a dispatch has been received by Col. A. H. Brown, announcing that the order for his release has been received in Charleston. The whole community will rejoice in his liberation."

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The call for a Convention of Soldiers who served in the Federal armies appears in another column. The proposed National Convention of soldiers has been abandoned for the present, and we do not regret that the leaders in such a move have arrived at this conclusion. Perhaps it were better that the results of the first National Convention be attained before another is assembled. Politicians have made the sacrifice necessary to conciliate and harmonize conflicting elements, and the soldiery of the South would infinitely prefer to remain quiet and passive yet awhile, that reason may resume her sway over the entire land and their actions stand forth unprejudiced before the world.

In regard to the present call, we agree with the New York News, "That this call should, like the address of the Philadelphia Convention, abound in expressions which must fall harshly upon the ears of the Southern people is more to be regretted than wondered at; for it is written by Northern men, and is an appeal to Northern voters alone, and they are presumed to be still so inflamed by the passions of war as to insist upon reviling and abusing the vanquished while raising them from the earth."

SECRETARY STANTON.

The press, says the Richmond Dispatch, speculates, the telegraph is oracular, upon Mr. STANTON, and his going out, and his wither. But Mr. STANTON is as mute as marble, and stationary as the highlands of Neversink. We see that many applications are made to the President relative to a successor to Mr. STANTON; but Mr. STANTON can have no successor as long as he holds his place.—Will Mr. STANTON ever give it up? The question has a fearful significance in it. It is one a man doesn't like to ask—it reminds him of his own end, and the continuation of Time, which must survive us all! It provokes an echo from the very grave! Ah, we shall all leave Mr. STANTON in the War Department. War is his fate! Never shall war cease with him! Secretary or not, he is doomed never more to know peace. We look at the eternal hills, and know that they survive all human life and human actions; but they are at rest—the emblems of peace. We turn to Mr. STANTON and feel a sentiment of awe; for in him we behold the living impersonation of endless war and unappeasable agitation, and are shocked and horrified that they must survive so long!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A gold pen and pencil-case have been lost on the road to Petersburg ferry, on the Savannah River, and the finder will be liberally rewarded for the same. It is valuable to the owner from association.

Persons indebted to the late firm of MOORES & MAJOR are notified to arrange the payment of these claims, or the surviving partners will be compelled to seek the assistance of the law.

A white pointer dog, with orange-colored ears, was lost at Pendleton on the 11th instant, upon the arrival of the cars from this place. Information regarding this animal will be thankfully received.

Capt. JOHN C. MARTIN offers for sale a valuable House and Lot in this village. See advertisement for further particulars.

School teachers are informed that their money from the State fund is in the hands of JOHN B. MOORE, Esq., and they will govern themselves accordingly.

The new firm of C. A. REED & DOBBINS is now in store a select stock of goods, and invite the public attention and patronage. Mr. DOBBINS continues the Auction and Commission business at the old stand also.

On the 15th of September, at the late residence of Col. THOS. PARKS, deceased, the Administrators will sell 150 bushels of wheat, &c.

Creditors whose claims are in judgment or execution are urged to come forward and renew them, for sufficient reasons. See Attorney's notice.

The exercises of Miss HARBERS' School will be resumed on Monday next.

The notes of D. S. TAYLOR are in the hands of A. T. BROYLES, Esq., for collection, and parties interested are requested to make some arrangements for their settlement.

STATE NEWS.

F. C. Harris has been elected Ordinary of York District.

The Carolina Spartan says: "Portions of our District have been blessed with good rains within the last week, but these have not been general.—Corn on the uplands is a failure complete."

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "Refreshing showers of rain have fallen upon portions of this District in the last few days. Though too late to restore the withered crops, they have benefited to some extent the late corn and cotton."

The City Council of Columbia are making arrangements for the organization of a volunteer armed patrol force for the protection of persons and property. This with the consent of the military.

Col. J. D. Green, of the U. S. 6th Regulars, has returned to Columbia, carrying with him the excellent band of that regiment.

Col. C. W. Dudley, of Marlboro', has received the appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the first Collection District of this State.

The Unionville Times of the 24th instant says: "On Sunday evening last we were favored with a refreshing shower. Since then, the weather has been cool and cloudy. We live in hopes of more rain soon."

"On yesterday evening we had another good shower, and have no doubt turnip seed will be in demand."

The Marion Crescent says: "Since the last issue refreshing rains have fallen in parts of the District. The cotton and young corn will be greatly improved. Cotton is opening in many places, but still bearing finely."

Point Lookout, situated at the mouth of the Potomac River, much resorted to previous to the war as a summer resort, but which, for some time previous to the close of the conflict, was used as a prison for rebel prisoners, has recently been purchased by a company of New York capitalists, who design putting everything in first-rate repair by next season, with a view of using it as a watering place.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee have published a brief and stirring address to the people of that State, urging them to rally to the support of the President against the Congressional usurpers, who threaten to subvert the Government as established by the Constitution, and to centre all its powers within their own body.

Nomination.

The following gentlemen, whose highest ambition will be to preserve law, order and good government, are respectfully nominated for Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Anderson at the ensuing election:

- For Intendant, J. SCOTT MURRAY.
 - For Wardens, JAMES A. HOYT, B. F. WHITNER, O. H. P. FANT, THOS. M. WHITE.
- Anderson, S. C., August 29th, 1866.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its regular sitting to alter and amend the charter of the town of Anderson, so as to repeal the section imposing a taxation tax.

MISS HARBERS' SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of Miss HARBERS' School will be resumed on MONDAY, September 3d, at her residence near the Methodist Church, adjoining Mr. R. H. Hubbard's.

NOTICE.

THE Notes of DAVID S. TAYLOR, Esq., having been placed in my hands for collection, persons indebted are hereby requested to make some arrangement for their settlement, if they would avoid being sued.

LOST.

ON the road between Anderson C. H. and Petersburg Ferry, a GOLD PEN and PENCIL-CASE. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to R. F. TUPPER, Anderson C. H., or Rev. H. A. TUPPER, Washington, Georgia.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TEACHERS will please call on my Agent, JOHN B. MOORE, Esq., get their money, and oblige JOHN B. WATSON, Sec. and Treas. Free Schools, A. D.

LOST OR STOLEN.

From the Blue Ridge train, on Saturday night, 11th inst., on its arrival at Pendleton, my WHITE POINTER DOG, with orange-colored ears, having a steel-chain collar on him. Any information thankfully received by JOHN C. MARTIN, Anderson Village.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of MOORES & MAJOR will come forward without delay and arrange their indebtedness. Otherwise, proceedings by law will be entered on these claims.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has purchased the entire interest of his father in the business heretofore conducted in the name of C. A. REED, Agent, at the "Down Town Store," Anderson, S. C. Persons indebted to him for goods purchased on credit during the season are required to make immediate payment. He will hereafter be found at No. 1 Brick Range, on the Public Square, in company with Mr. J. D. M. DOBBINS.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

THE following property will be sold at public outcry, on SATURDAY, the 15th of September next, at the late Residence of Col. THOS. PARKS, to wit:

ABOUT 150 BUSHELS WHEAT AND

One Threshing Machine and appurtenances.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. LESTER, Adm'rs. ED. H. BOBO, 11 3

NOTICE TO JUDGMENT CREDITORS.

PLAINTIFFS in Judgment and Execution, for whom the undersigned are Attorneys, are informed that their Executions have, almost in every instance, lost their active energy by lapse of time, and must be renewed and entered on the Books of the present Sheriff, in order that they may enforce their liens. They are, therefore, notified that if they wish their Executions renewed, they must come forward, give instructions and pay costs. Otherwise their Executions will not be renewed or entered in the Sheriff's Office, but will be returned to the Clerk as inoperative.

HARRISON & WHITNERS, J. P. REED, For himself, former Partners and S. M. Wilkes, JOHN B. MOORE, For himself, and McGowan & Sloan. August 30, 1866 11 3

Fall and Winter Importation, 1866.

RIBBONS, Millinery and Straw Goods.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND SATINS, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

TERMS CASH. August 30, 1866 11 2m

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a partnership in the mercantile business at Anderson C. H. and the village of Pendleton, at both of which places they propose to keep on hand a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Saddlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, and all other articles of merchandise usually carried for in the up-country. Our store at Anderson C. H., at present, will be No. 7 Granite Row, occupied by Sharpe & Fant, and at Pendleton, by "Fant & Co." where we shall be glad to meet any of our old friends and customers, and all others who will favor us with a call.

In making this announcement of partnership, we deem it proper to say, that it goes into effect on the 10th day of September, 1866, after which time WE POSITIVELY DECLINE AND REFUSE TO SELL ANY PERSON'S GOODS ON A CREDIT, NO MATTER WHO, and we so decline on account of good and valid reasons. Were we peculiarly able to sell them on time, as in days gone by, it would afford us pleasure to accommodate the people; but we are not, and hope no one will ask credit from us. We propose to sell goods for CASH and COUNTRY PRODUCE, and feel confident that we will make it to the interest of the people to patronize us, assuring them that we are willing to accept smaller profits than those who sell on a credit can afford to take. We, therefore, earnestly invite an examination of our prices and stock before purchasing elsewhere, promising, in good faith, to do what we say.

FANT, SHARPE & BLECKLEY.

N. B.—The partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th September, 1866, and the business will be conducted as above indicated.

All persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as we need the money, and wish the business closed up.

SHARPE & FANT, Anderson C. H.

FANT & CO., Pendleton.

August 29, 1866 11 8

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency JAMES L. ORR, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State aforesaid:

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the laws of the State, with reference to persons of color, should be materially modified, and that the Courts for their enforcement should be re-organized, so that the jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, may be exercised by the Courts, and under the Statutes of this State, and the same cannot be effected otherwise than through the General Assembly; and whereas, other grave and important matters growing out of the long continued drought in many parts of the State threatening great privation, if not starvation, for the want of food, renders it necessary that the General Assembly of this State should be convened.

Now, know ye that I, JAMES L. ORR, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State aforesaid, deeming it a duty imposed on the Executive by the Constitution in such case to convene the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, do hereby convene the General Assembly and summons the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Halls at Columbia on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, at 8 o'clock P. M., to consider such matters as may then and there be submitted, and pass such laws as in their wisdom may be considered to the interest and welfare of the State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal of the State [L.S.] to be affixed at Columbia the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and in the ninety-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

WM. R. HUNT, Secretary of State.

August 30, 1866 11 1

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the mercantile business under the firm of C. A. REED & DOBBINS. They will be found at No. 1 Brick Range, the old stand of B. F. & T. S. Crayton, at the Southeast Corner of the Public Square, Anderson, S. C., where they will be pleased to see their friends, and will sell them such Goods as they keep at the lowest market prices for the cash.

C. A. REED, J. D. M. DOBBINS.

Anderson, Aug. 27th, 1866.

IN STORE AND RECEIVING,

AN assortment of Buggy and Carriage Material, cheap for cash.