

two hundred years, and was intimately interwoven with the whole social, industrial and financial fabric of the State. We obeyed. When the Legislature assembled, we were required to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, and were made, in part, instruments to accomplish that result in Kentucky and Delaware, when those States had refused to do so of their own volition. We obeyed. In addition to this, all the citizens of South Carolina, with scarcely an exception, took the amnesty oath, which required them to sustain and support all the proclamations and laws made during the war, and particularly those relating to the abolition of slavery. These oaths have been observed by the great mass of the people with singular fidelity, and every essential attribute of a true and thorough loyalty to the Constitution and Union has been exhibited and practiced. In addition to all this, the General Assembly of the State has, by solemn enactment, accorded to the black race all the rights of person and property enjoyed by the white race. They can buy and sell, grant, convey and devise. If their person or personal rights are invaded, the same judicial tribunals vindicate them. They go upon the witness stand and testify; they are permitted to testify in their own cases, even when on trial for the gravest offences. How many of the States now enjoying a representation in that Congress which proposes this amendment to us for ratification accord by their own laws the same general rights and privileges to the black man? They have but a meagre number of negroes in their midst, and if allowed to vote, their ignorance and depravity would produce no appreciable effect upon the result, being less than one-and-one-eighth per cent. of the voting population, whereas their relative number here is as forty-one blacks to thirty whites. Do sensible, fair and just men at the North desire that these people, without information or education—steeped in ignorance, crime and vice, should go to the polls and elect men to Congress who are to pass laws taxing and governing them? Now, that all this has been done, what further or higher pledge of honorable obedience can be given by one people to another? Does the majority who now rule Congress expect to make us better men or better citizens—more servicable to the country in peace and in war, by further humiliating and degrading us? Notwithstanding all these pledges and concessions, it is sought still further to humiliate and degrade the South. Eleven of the Southern States, including South Carolina, are deprived of their representation in Congress. Although their Senators and Representatives have been duly elected, and have presented themselves for the purpose of taking their credentials, in most instances, been laid upon the table without being read, or have been referred to a committee, who have failed to make any report on the subject. In short, Congress has refused to exercise its Constitutional functions, and decide either upon the election, the return, or the qualification of those selected by the States and people to represent us. Some of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States were prepared to take the test oath, but even these have been persistently ignored, and their Constitutional rights, and decide either upon the election, the return, or the qualification of those selected by the States and people to represent us.

## Anderson Intelligencer.

ANDERSON, S. C.  
Thursday Morning, December 6th, 1866.

### ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL.

An examination of this School will be held in the Court House on to-morrow (Friday) morning, commencing at 9 o'clock. Declarations at seven o'clock p. m. The public is respectfully invited to attend. Several original speeches from the students may be expected.

### SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The sentence of MOSES LUCKETT, convicted of horse-stealing at the October term of the Court of General Sessions and condemned to be hung on Friday, 14th inst., has been commuted by the Governor to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

### GEN. ELLISON CAPERS.

We are gratified to learn that this gallant and accomplished soldier has received a fitting tribute at the hands of the Legislature. On Saturday last Gen. CAPERS was elected Secretary of State by a vote of 97 to 36 over his opponent, W. R. HUNTER, Esq., the incumbent. We congratulate the General upon this evidence of his popularity.

### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, the Message of Gov. ORR is presented in this issue. So many of our readers will be unable to obtain this document elsewhere, that we cheerfully give place to the most important portions. It is clear, manly and straightforward, and deserves an attentive perusal.

### PERSONAL.

We are pleased to announce a visit from Col. R. A. THOMPSON, of the Pickens Courier, who has been sojourning in our town for two or three days past. Our old friend "Bob" has been running the gauntlet down in Columbia, having just been re-elected Commissioner in Equity for Pickens District, without opposition. May he ever thrive in all his efforts!

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document appears at length in the Columbia Phoenix of Tuesday, but we are compelled to defer any extracts therefrom. President JOHNSON firmly adheres to the positions always assumed by him in regard to reconstruction.

### ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

On Wednesday last there were admitted to practice, in the Courts of this State, over fifty applicants in law and thirty in equity. If the people can bear this inundation of newly-fledged attorneys, we are certain they will prove equal to every emergency.

JOHN B. MOORE, Esq., of this town, was admitted to Equity, and our whilom townsman, WM. VAN WYCK, JR., and AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, admitted to the practice of Law, and the last named to Equity also. We congratulate these gentlemen upon their successful entrance into their respective spheres.

### REPORTED DEAD.

The negro DEN, the chief actor in the murder of young GERR in January last, is reported to have died at the plantation of Dr. O. B. BOOTLES, near Jonesboro, Tenn., on the 4th ultimo. Two young men from this community had been sent to East Tennessee for the purpose of arresting DEN, and upon their arrival, they ascertained that his career was ended most miserably as above stated. These gentlemen returned a few days ago, bringing certificates from citizens of the neighborhood, substantiating the fact of his death and identifying him beyond doubt. Though human justice did not reach this vile murderer, the throes of death indicated a more terrible retribution beyond the grave. Truly, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of this body have been generally unimportant. The introduction of bills, presentation of petitions, and elections for minor offices, form the chief portion of business transacted as yet. We presume that the various Committees are diligently preparing business for both Houses.

The election for Solicitor of the Western Circuit took place on Tuesday, but we have not heard the result. Hon. J. P. REED, Gen. W. K. EASTLY, and JOHN H. EVANS, Esq., are the candidates.

The election for United States Senator will probably come off this week also. The term of Ex-Gov. MANNING expires on the 4th of March next, and this election is to supply the vacancy thus created. Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL, of Charleston, is spoken of in this connection. An effort is being made to postpone the election, but we presume that the Legislature will hardly acquiesce in the proposition.

EDITORIAL NOTES OF TRAVEL.  
After a pleasant and agreeable relief from the labors of the sanctum, the editor has returned to his post and resumed his position in the treadmill, prepared with increased vigor and determination to yield a constant devotion to his chosen pursuit. During his absence, these columns have been prepared over by the accomplished contributing editor, WARREN D. WILKES, Esq., and to the latter we earnestly thank due for the faithful discharge of all duties appertaining to the position. So much by way of preface, and we proceed to indite a few observations made during  
OUR VISIT TO CHARLESTON.  
Leaving Anderson on Monday, the 19th ultimo, the cars bore us away with considerable velocity from the scenes of every-day toil, the unceasing round of labor, and the comforts and endearments of home. In schedule time, the train arrived at Columbia, and although detained at the depot to obtain a trunk from amongst the pile of "unchecked" baggage, we got to NICKERSON'S in ample time to receive a hearty welcome from the obliging assistant, MR. HAMILTON. Parenthetically, we will remark that there was nothing extraordinary in the aforesaid trunk,—little indeed beyond a change of linen, tooth brush, comb, several unpaid accounts, &c.,—yet we were anxious to keep it in close proximity, for there is no knowing what an editor may "pick up" when he is cut loose from the moorings. Hence we were obliged to wait until the baggage was assorted, and the expected receptacle of our pickings appeared, owing to the annoying fact that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad lost all their "checks" in a little game played by a Mr. SHERMAN down there some two years ago. However, this difficulty is soon to be remedied, and new checks provided, as we were afterwards informed by the energetic President and worthy Superintendent. But to return from this complaining digression—the trunk and ourselves were safely registered at the Hotel of Columbia, and having enjoyed an excellent supper, we took a stroll amid the ruins of our once beautiful capital. Business occupied most of the evening, and we will defer observation upon the desolate scene presented until another part of our "notes" is reached.  
Leaving by the morning train, we were soon whirling away to the point of destination, and enjoying the luxury of a respectable ride on the South Carolina Road. The conductor was polite, the car neat and comfortable, and the company most agreeable. At four o'clock p. m. the train reached Charleston, and our party was speedily conveyed to THE CHARLESTON HOTEL.

This magnificent and well appointed establishment extended the greeting of other and more prosperous times. The reputation achieved in former years is still maintained, and since the war closed the entire building has undergone thorough repair, the rooms newly furnished, and the corps of polite attendants fully re-organized. In every respect, the "Charleston" is a model in its line, and deserves all the praise and admiration bestowed by its numerous patrons. The gentlemanly proprietors and their assistants devote unremitting attention to guests, and the man who does not feel perfectly at home under their hospitable care is fit alone for "treason, stratagem and spoils." We are under especial obligations to our clever friend, GEORGE MIXER, whose genial countenance and round form bear the impress of a noble nature. And we must not forget to mention the kindness of CHARLIE MILLER, the obliging book-keeper, who took such pains in showing us about the public and private parlors, which are adorned with all that good taste or ingenuity can invent. In a word, our sojourn with the good fellows in this establishment has convinced us that there are some folks who understand keeping a hotel. But we must hasten on.

### THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREMASONS.

In and for the jurisdiction of South Carolina, convened at Masonic Hall, in the city of Charleston, at high twelve on Tuesday, 20th ult., and therefore was in session upon our arrival. Being favored with the credentials of a delegate to that body, we were soon in the midst of our brethren of the mystic tie. The Grand Master, Hon. J. L. ORR, delivered his address before we reached the city, but it is proper to remark in this connection that the address expressed the prosperous condition of the Order throughout the State, besides conveying the intelligence that the liberal donation of \$1,000 from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had been made to assist in rebuilding the temples destroyed by fire and sword, which donation was afterwards suitably acknowledged. The proceedings have already been published, at least such as are intended for general information, and we will not trespass upon the patience of our readers by another recapitulation. Suffice it, that the session was largely attended, and marked with unanimity and brotherly love. The Grand Lodge was closed on Wednesday night, at twelve o'clock, and we were thereafter free to enjoy the sights and renew an acquaintance with the city.

### MEMORIES AMID THE RUBINS.

In April, 1860, it was our privilege to be in attendance upon the famous Charleston Convention, where "history was enacted," and where YANKEE and DOUGLAS, both now silent in death, represented the opposing wings of the great Democratic party. The impetuous Southerner led the van against the friends of the Western orator—for, be it remembered, DOUGLAS was not in propria persona there, but only his views controlling the antagonistic element—and day after day witnessed the struggle, until finally came the culmination of the powerful combat, when members from various States seceded from the Convention. We might dwell upon this scene, and sketch the several characters of the imposing drama. There stood the cool, intrepid VALLANDIGHAM, the smoothly polished FERNANDO WOOD, the placid CALIB CUSHING presiding with consummate ability, and others of less notoriety, from amongst the Northern politicians. Here, making their egress from the spacious Hall, now tumultuous with the uproar of contention, were the Southern delegations, headed by their chosen and eloquent leader, the gifted YANKEE. Anon, with impetuous gravity, stood another whose devotion to principle made him quail not before the popular voice, and whose "Union proclivities" then were uttered with manliness and courage. Though no admirer of Gov. PERCY as a politician in those days, we entertained the highest respect for his boldness and tenacity. Such was the scene presented at the Institute Hall just one year before the bombardment of Fort Sumter. What mighty changes! Civil war ensued this action of the Democratic party, and after four years of gigantic strife, peace has spread her snowy drapery, after a fashion, over this land. But where had we, amid the ruins, the Institute rendered so famous by the scene thus described? Alas! its walls have crumbled, its columns broken, and not a vestige remains of the magnificent structure. The destructive fire of 1861, which swept away hundreds of houses, embraced within its desolating track this historical building. Such were our reflections while standing on the site of the Institute Hall, and pondering over the memories of the past.

### THE GREAT FIRE REFERRED TO HAS LEFT CHARLESTON A LAMENTABLE MONUMENT, WE FEAR, OF ITS DESTRUCTION AND

extent. From the Cooper to the Ashley, the wide breach then made is scarcely touched by the hand of improvement. Many years of prosperity will be required before the ravages of that awful December night will be effaced.  
THE BATTERY BY MOONLIGHT.  
Yielding to the kind solicitation of a friend, we joined a small party of ladies and gentlemen, and sought an inspection of the Battery and Harbor by moonlight. *Ante bellum*, this stroll would have been among gay crowds of damsels and gallants, but on this occasion the almost loneliness of the scene induced sombre reflections. Beyond the party spoken of, scarcely an individual ventured to be seemingly romantically by a visit to this once general resort of the elite and the humbler. "The Battery" always occupied a prominent niche in the affections of Charlestonians, but with the neglect and decay of the past five years apparently has gone glimmering these anticipations and delights. However, we strolled around the fine terrace walk, despite the ominous silence and in defiance of the stiff November breeze. The signal lights were glistening here and there, and by the bright effulgence of Luna we were enabled to descry upon the water's level some of the points noted during the protracted siege of Charleston. Castle Pinckney seems almost within a stone's throw on the left, while just beyond in the same direction lies Sullivan's Island, where Fort Moultrie stands in confident strength. To the right, and farther in the distance, the dismantled walls of Sumter quietly breathe a tale of heroic suffering and endurance such as is not equalled by the pages of history, in the old or new world. We remember the chivalric ELLIOTT and the brave CALHOUN, with their comrades and successors, in this connection. Time cannot destroy the record these men made while in defence of the grim fortress. Just out beyond Sumter is the point of Morris' Island, known as Cumming's Point, where the iron-clad battery brought to bear the missiles which compelled the fort's surrender in 1861. This Island was the theatre of operations for so many months during the siege, that only a simple reference is needed to refresh the memories of those who participated in its glories and defeats. Nearer to the city, and in plain view, is James' Island, stretching its beach for miles within reach of the naked eye. Planters have gone back to its enchanting pleasures, and they seek not that this Island is included within historic ground.  
The pale moon withdraws from the scene, and shelters behind friendly clouds. Our walk upon the Battery is ended, and we leave its precincts with a sigh for the men who gave up life on those consecrated embattlements of Sumter and the ensanguined desert of Morris' Island.  
THE STREET RAILWAY.  
The most gratifying advancement in the way of new improvements is the construction of a street railway, which begins at the intersection of Broad Street on East Bay, and from thence up Meeting, through Wentworth to King, and then continuing the course of the latter street to the upper portion of the city. The double track is about completed, and we are confident that the good people of Charleston will derive comfort and convenience from this enterprise, which is sustained by Northern capital.  
THE BUSINESS OF CHARLESTON.  
The fall trade of the merchants has been truly encouraging, and they are determined to retain the patronage now flowing in upon them. The interests of our commercial metropolis are so closely interwoven with the prosperity of the entire State, that we hail with satisfaction the evidences of success and advancement. With facilities equaling any period within its history, Charleston is prepared to furnish the dealers and consumers of this and adjoining States with any article at as low figures as Northern cities. The business of importing has largely increased during the past few months, and indeed is stamped as a permanent and profitable feature in the trade of that city. With proper encouragement from our own people, we are prepared to say that Charleston is destined to become one of the chief commercial marts of this country. Though desolated and blackened by the ravages of war, there is manifested a spirit of enterprise and determination among her citizens which will eventually succeed.

### SUNDAY IN THE CITY.

Among the people intent on divine worship, there appeared to us a remarkable coincidence.—Residents may fail to observe this fact, but we were impressed with the idea that all the up-town folks attended the down-town churches, and vice versa. Being for the nonce connected with the lower section of the city, we embraced the opportunity of hearing the Rev. Mr. CUTBERT, of the Citadel Square Baptist Church, in the forenoon.—The earnest, impressive style of this reverend gentleman enchaind our attention immediately, and for three-quarters of an hour we listened with unabated interest to his practical and argumentative discourse. At night we had the pleasure of listening to a lecture from Rev. Dr. WINKLER before the Young Men's Christian Association, being the opening lecture of the season. This admirable society is presided over by LEONARD CHAPIN, Esq., and has just resumed its operations after the suspension caused by the recent struggle. In addition to their charitable designs, and efforts for the moral and religious training of young men, a regular weekly lecture is delivered in one of the churches by some designated clergyman. The occasion above alluded to was fraught with more than ordinary interest, and the Second Presbyterian Church was amply filled with the young of both sexes.—Dr. WINKLER's effort at that time was, in every respect, worthy of his exalted reputation as an orator and minister.

### HOT SUPPER.

The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation intend regaling the appetites and pleasing the fancies of our people by an unique and inviting entertainment just prior to the holidays. On Friday night, 21st inst., they propose to give another Hot Supper for the benefit of their Church, and we bespeak from the public a generous share of patronage.—Fresh Norfolk oysters, rich and delicious coffee, meats of every description, elegant cakes, confectionaries, &c., will be embraced in the attractive bill of fare. Besides all these delicacies and substantial, there will be on exhibition a handsome tree, filled with presents for folks of all ages. Of course, you buy the present and thus obtain an interest in the tree.  
We know that the ladies in charge of this affair will display their proverbial energy and good taste, and would earnestly commend their praiseworthy purpose to the citizens generally.

### ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS ISSUE.

We shall take occasion next week to direct special notice to each one of our Charleston and Columbia patrons.

### MR. B. F. CRAYTON WILL PLEASE ACCEPT OUR THANKS FOR A PAMPHLET COPY OF GOV. ORR'S MESSAGE AND OTHER PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

MASONIC.  
At a regular Communication of Hiram Lodge, No. 68, A. F. M., held on the evening of December 3rd, 1866, the following brethren were chosen officers for the ensuing year:  
J. B. CLARK, W. M.  
F. M. MORGAN, S. W.  
THOS. B. BURRIS, J. W.  
THOS. B. BURRIS, Sec.  
F. C. V. BORSTEL, Treas.  
S. H. LANGSTON, S. D.  
JOS. MARTIN, J. D.  
BENJ. P. NORRIS, } Stewards.  
S. M. FANT, }  
Rev. THOS. HALL, Chaplain.  
E. F. MURRAY, Tyler.  
PERIODICALS.  
We have received from DUFFIE & CHAPMAN, Booksellers at Newberry, S. C., Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's Magazine, Le Bon Ton and Le Petit Messager, all books of fashion, containing reading matter of first order. These gentlemen will be glad to furnish the above magazines at publisher's prices. Godey, \$3 per year; Bon Ton \$7; Petit Messager \$5; and Peterson's Magazine, \$2 per year. Send your orders to Messrs. DUFFIE & CHAPMAN, Booksellers, Newberry, S. C.  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.  
WASHINGTON, December 3.  
Both houses of Congress met to-day. At an early hour, crowds of people were on the way to the Capitol, and by noon the galleries of both houses were densely crowded. There was a quorum present, and punctually at 12 m. the presiding officers of both houses appeared and called the respective branches to order.  
The Senate was opened with prayer by its Chaplain, Dr. Grey. Thirty-seven Senators were present, and the first business was the presentation of the credentials of Senators Pollard, of Vermont, Cattell and Freelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Edmunds, of Vermont, and Fogg, of New Hampshire, elected to fill unexpired terms. The credentials of Messrs. Burnett and Roberts, from Texas, were laid on the table. Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill to establish negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, saying the people demanded its passage, and would hail it with joy. After a slight discussion, the Chair decided that the motion to take the bill up was not now in order. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Chandler, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate whether the Emperor of the French had complied with the stipulations entered into with our Government, relative to the withdrawal of troops from Mexico. The Message of the President was communicated about two o'clock, and read by the Secretary. After the adoption of the usual motion to print, adjourned.  
In the House, a resolution was introduced by Elliott, of Massachusetts, providing for the appointment of a Standing Committee, to be designated "Committee on Freedmen."  
Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill, calling upon the Secretary of State for all the correspondence relative to the arrest of John H. Surratt.  
Mr. Schenck offered a bill to provide that the regular time of meeting of the 40th Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, shall be at noon on 4th of March, and the ensuing session on the 1st January. The bill was made the special order for Thursday.  
Mr. Stevens presented a bill to regulate removals from office. It provides that upon all cases of appointment, where the consent of the Senate is necessary, the President shall not make removals while the Senate is not in session, unless concurred in by that body under the provisions of this bill, within ten days after the Senate assembles. The bill was made the special order for Friday next.  
Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell out at public auction, in New York, two millions in gold, on Monday of each week, in lots not exceeding ten thousand dollars.  
The following measures were also introduced, and referred to appropriate committees: One to provide by general law for modes of procedure in trials for impeachment before the Senate, and another calling upon the President for information relative to the application of Confederate General Pickett for pardon. The day was consumed entirely with the introduction of resolutions and bills, until the arrival of the message, before which Mr. Stevens made an ineffectual motion to adjourn.  
The Postmaster-General's report shows that the liabilities for mail service in the late Confederate States for the year ending June 30, last, were only \$75,383 in excess of the net revenues for postage in that section.  
The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is regarded as likely to have an extremely favorable effect on the public credit; the opinion expressed by the Secretary that specie payments should be resumed July 1, 1868, is variously discussed, and the prevailing opinion is that within that time our 7-30's and compound notes cannot be paid. It is rumored that McCullough is selling gold secretly, to depress the premium, but there is no authority for this.  
A reception was given to the Republican members of Congress in the afternoon, on the Eastern portico of the capitol. The procession which proceeded thither was composed of more than one-half of Congress. Speeches were made by Justice Carter, Speaker Colfax, Senator Yates, and Representative Kelley. Their remarks were ultra radical, and were received with great favor by the mixed assemblage.  
Mr. Elliott asked leave, during the session to-day, to introduce a bill to repeal the 13th section of the Act of July 17, 1862; which section authorizes the President to extend by proclamation to persons who may have participated in the rebellion, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, at such times and on such conditions as he might deem expedient for the public good. Mr. Finch objected to its introduction, the rules requiring one day's notice. Upon motion of Mr. Elliott, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed by a vote of 111 to 29.

### MARRIED, on the 29th ult., by Rev. W. P. Martin, at the residence of the bride's father, MR. ARB COX, of this District, and Miss MARGARET C. MACHEN, of Greenville District.

### The Markets.

ANDERSON, Dec. 5.  
The following prices were obtained in the Anderson market this week: Cotton active at from 28 to 29 cents; Corn, \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel; Peas, 1.25 to 1.50 per bushel; Bacon, 23 to 25 per lb.; Beef, 44 to 6 cts. per lb.; Pork, 10 to 12 cts. Bagging, 45c. per lb.; Rope, 25c. per lb.; Butter, 25c. per lb.; Eggs, 20c. per dozen. Gold, 140.

AGUSTA, December 1.  
Cotton market dull and inactive. Sales to-day of 38 bales at 32 to 33 1/2 cts.

CHARLESTON, December 1.  
Cotton market depressed; sales to-day 344 bales at 33 for the highest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.  
Cotton firm—sales of 2,400 bales, at 33 1/2 to 35 1/2. Gold, 40 1/2.

CIRCULAR.  
At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Pendleton, S. C., held on the 23rd of November, 1866, in its Hall at Pendleton, Anderson District, Hon. B. F. SIMPSON, Col. W. A. HAYNE and Hon. THOMAS G. CLEMONSON were appointed a Committee to appeal to their fellow-men for aid, to found an institution for educating our people in the sciences, to the end that our agriculture be improved, our worn, impoverished lands be recuperated, and the great natural resources of the South developed.  
Considering the prostrate, and almost hopeless condition of our country; our cities, churches, farm-houses, fences burned; our banks, railroad companies, and other institutions which held the savings of the old, the helpless, the orphans, &c., made bankrupt; our plate, watches, furniture, cattle, horses, the trinkets and clothing of our women and children, even the contents of our granaries and meat-houses carried off or destroyed; a large portion of our most productive lands sequestered from their owners to the freedmen; we are grievously taxed without representation; our property under the Constitution liberated without compensation; we have been left without food, or the means with which to purchase that which the harvests have failed to produce.  
Considering that our lands are so impoverished by the growth and exportation of cotton, that much of them will not pay the cost of cultivation, and that our agriculture generally is in a wretched condition; that legislation has failed to protect the agricultural resources of the Commonwealth from unnecessary and wholesale spoliation; that we have engaged in an unmerciful war, in which we were born and educated, and find ourselves ruined, but with natural resources undeveloped; our population leaving their smouldering homes for other and far distant lands; our mineral wealth no less varied, than vast, intact; our immense water powers without application, either to irrigation or manufactures; our best lands undrained, unprofitably luxuriant, and rife with pestilential emanations; that avenues to honor and wealth are restricted for the want of science, upon which the arts are based, and without which civilization cannot advance; and that ignorance is the cause of our destitution, and the parent of crime, misery and death. We, the Committee on behalf of the Agricultural Society, and our fellow-citizens, now make this our earnest appeal to the well-disposed of all classes and sects, for aid to found an institution for the diffusion of scientific knowledge, that our civilization may advance, and we may once more become a happy and prosperous people. We believe without such institutions, we shall ever continue to be at the mercy of ignorant politicians and demagogues; but with them, we have a hopeful, if not a bright future for our descendants. An appeal more exalted and beneficent in design, for a people more deserving, was never offered for the consideration of the civilized world.  
If this, our prayer, meet with sufficient response, an institution will go into operation from whence science of the highest order, in all its forms, will be gratuitously dispensed to unborn millions.  
This upper region of South Carolina would appear, above all others, adapted for the location of such an institution. For the picturesque, this mountain region will vie with Switzerland. For health and climate, it is not excelled, if equalled, by any portion of North America.  
Donations of funds, books, apparatus, are earnestly solicited, and considering the purposes of the Society, it is hoped that all public carriers, railroads and express companies will exempt packages from charges.  
A record will be carefully kept and handed down to posterity, accrediting the donors for their respective contributions. Agricultural and other Societies, and those who may have influence, would confer obligations upon the Society by acting as agents in collecting and forwarding contributions.  
Editors of newspapers, and other publishers, are respectfully requested to give insertions to this appeal, that it may meet the eye of all who feel an interest in the advancement of civilization in this ruined, but still a part of our common country.  
Letters and contributions to be directed to Hon. THOS. G. CLEMONSON, L. L. D., Chairman of Committee, Pendleton, Anderson District, South Carolina.

### HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, January 7th, 1867, at half-past 7 o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
By order of the W. M.  
THOS. B. BURRIS, Secretary.  
Dec. 6, 1866 25 4

### Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 10th, 1866, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.  
The annual election of officers is held at this Convocation.  
By order of the M. E. H. P.  
JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.  
Nov. 15, 1866 22 4

### REMOVAL.

B. F. CRAYTON & SONS

ANNOUNCE to their old friends and customers that they have recently removed to the Store formerly occupied by Sloan, Sullivan & Co., situated on the corner of Main street and the public square, immediately opposite the Benson House, where they have now open for inspection a choice and well selected Stock

### DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

The attention of the public is invited to an examination of these Goods, which will be sold at very low figures for the Cash.  
B. F. CRAYTON & SONS.  
Dec. 6, 1866 25

### For Sale or Rent.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, situated on McDuffie street, near Episcopal Church. The house contains eight upright rooms, with fire-places, and there are upon the premises ample servants' accommodations. The Lot contains about three acres of land, of excellent quality. Adjacent to the main lot, there is a smaller one, on which is a comfortable dwelling, with two rooms and out-buildings. The property will be sold or rented entire, and to an approved purchaser or tenant, the terms will be made accommodating.  
Apply at this office for information.  
Dec 6, 1866 25