TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. We have determined to adhere strictly to the cash system, and hereafter no paper will be sent

unless the money accompanies the order. Those now in arrears for subscription will be duly advised of the period their subscriptions expired or began, and unless the arrearages are settled on or before the first day of February next, the paper will be discontinued. In no instance will this rule be deviated from, and fair notice is hereby given to all concerned that their papers will be stopped from and after the time specified, and the accounts placed in the hands of an officer for colloction. Necessity forces us to make every effort to obtain the amounts due to this office, and we trest that none of our friends will compel us to resert to stringent measures to secure these small

### EXCUSATORY.

The editor has been so busily engaged with his secounts, pro and con, that he has neglected editorial duties somewhat. The latest news is presented, however, and the reader will find a complete summary from Washington and elsewhere in lieu of original matter.

### ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

To the exclusion of the usual variety, we pub lish this week several of the most important enactments of the Legislature. The great desire of the people for information in regard to what the Legislature has done, induces us to present so many Acts in this issue. The new criminal law will attract general attention, as will the "Expeditious mode of ejecting trespassers."

#### THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER AND EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

These well-known and widely circulated journals both appear this week in enlarged form.

The Enquirer has donned a new suit of beautiful type, contains all the promised attractive features. and starts afresh on the high road to prosperity. Friend Gaist will accept congratulations.upon his complete success in offering the public the neatest journal printed in the State.

The Advertiser is enlarged to thirty-two columns, both wide and long, and appropriately filled .-JIM BACON holds the reins, and right merrily is he driving along! Brilliant, piquant, spicy editorial are exhaled each week, and maintain the prestige of this ancient newspaper, now entering upon its thirty-second year. Blessings be upon ye, Mr. Advertiser, and all your household. Nota Bene.-As the champagne has never come to hand, we will be compelled to accept a slice of wedding cake!

Monday last the crowds of people in town indicated an unusual interest in the day, but beyond the excitement incident to the sales of the Sheriff and others, all was calm and serene. True, late in the afternoon it was apparent that there was an exuberance of spirits of an inferior quality, but even this passed off without bloody noses or blackened eyes. In short, the comparison between last Monday and a similar day years ago, before "the boys" were taught to stand fire, would certainly result in favor of the present era. Perhaps the rigid schooling of four years' service has diminished the fighting ardor, or to speak more charitably, perhaps they imbibe peaceful beverages these days. At all events, saleday now seldom witnesses the disgraceful scenes alluded to, and this speaks volumes for our moral improvement and education. May it ever continue thus.

The property sold by the Sheriff brought good prices, as follows: One tract of land, containing 247 acres for \$915; one tract, two miles from Auderson, containing 187 acres, brought \$1030; one near Williamston, 200 acres, \$240. The Ordinary sold a tract of land, containing 207 acres, for \$170, and an acre lot in Williamston for \$185. Personal property sold by the Sheriff realized the highest figures.

## ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

President Johnson, on Monday last, transmitted to Congress an elaborate message, returning the bill conferring suffrage on the negroes of the District of Columbia. After narrating the facts connected with this subject, and stating the ascertained opposition of the people interested in this measure, the President quotes at length from the opinions of eminent jurists and statesmen, showing conclusively the wrong and injustice of forcing equal suffrage upon unwilling subjects. In conclusion, the President makes the following practical application of his argument :

"I have preferred to reproduce these teachings of the great statesmen and constitutional lawyers of the early and later days of the republic, rather than to rely simply upon an expression of my own opinions. We cannot too often recur to them, especially at a conjuncture like the present. Their application to our actual condition is so apparent that they now come to us a living voice, to be listened to with more attention than at any previous period of our history. We have been and are yet in the midst of popular commotion; the passions aroused by a great civil war are still dominant. It is not a time favorable to calm and deliberate judgment, which is the only safe guide, when radical changes in our institutions are to be made. The measure now before me is one of those changes. It initiates an untried experiment for a people who have said with one voice that it is not for their good. This alone should make us pause; but this is not all. The experiment has not been tried, or so much as demanded by, the people of the several States for themselves. In but few of the States has such an innovation been allowed as giving the ballot to the colored population without any other qualification than a residence of one year; in most of them, the denial of the ballot to this race is absolute, and by fundamental law placed beyond the dominion of ordinary legislation. In most of those States, the evil of such suffrage would be partial; but small as it would be, it is guarded by constitutional barriers. Here the innovation assumes formidable proportions, which may easily grow to such an extent as to make the white population a subordinate element in the body politic. After full deliberation upon this measure, I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local consideration. nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attach- ackknowledgment to the substantial friends who ment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation, but indebtedness. We owe you gratitude, gentlemen. fifteen. there is a limit wisely observed hitherto which for your timely assistance, and only regret that makes the ballot a privilege—a trust—which requies of some classes a time switable for probation your examples. We shall continue our brief reand preparation. To give it indiscrimately to a reminder until the 1st of February, and thennew class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits well, some folks will fail to receive their papers. and opportunities, to perform the trust which it

ALL NOT YET LOST.

Under this head, the Richmond Times takes the following hopeful view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court :

There are encouraging indications that the progress of the nation to Avernus may yet, at the eleventh hour, be arrested by the strong and vig- pirants: orous arm of the Supreme Court. Although the Chief Justice of that Court is not a worthy successor to jurists like Marshall, yet his official associates are men of pluck, nerve and honesty. Their recent decision with reference to the trial of civilians by military commissions is a judicial declaration that, during the last four years, hundreds of men have been murdered and illegally incarcerated by these tribunals. The persons charged with the assassination of poor Mr. Lincoln were put to death in gross violation of the Constitution. There are scores of prisoners languishing on the scorching sands of the Dry Tortugas who are there without the authority of law. Mr. Stanton's military bastiles were also crowded with the victims of these lawless military commissions.

It is not strange that the leading organs of the Radical party are aghast at the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Forney shrieks as poor Tom Hood supposed a rascally attorney would do when clutched by the devil. That decision has turned a thousand "sentences" by military commissions into murders and other grave crimes. It is an endorsement of the bold and fearless denunciations with which the despised "copperheads" assailed the conduct of the military commissions. Mr. Secretary Seward's "little bell" which tinkled the knell of so many victims, has been broken, and from their graves the ghosts of hundreds of murdered men have emerged to charge these lawless military commissions with the "deep damnation of their taking off."

In this body there still seems to linger some virtue, honesty and respect for the Constitution. Although its chief belongs body and soul to the Radicals, and administers "justice" with the spirit and prejudice of a partisan, a majority of the Court are not unworthy automatons, ready and willing to register the decrees of the Thad. Stevens cau-

The conspirators who are at work preparing to degrade ten of the eldest States of the Union to the condition of Territories, know full well that the fruit of their wicked labor will be turned to dust and ashes by the men who have just decided that Military Commissions have again and again deliberately murdered American citizens.

In the gaudy, tawdry, garish legislative halls of the New Capitol, reckless and unprincipled demagogues may outrage and insult the South and dishonor the nation, but in the grand, histrionic old Senate chamber, once tonanted and illuminated by the talent and genius of Calhoun, Hayne, Web ster, Wright, Clay and a host of other giants who have passed away, there now sits in grave and decorous judgment a body of sages who have just shown that all is not yet lost.

The National Intelligencer, another able and influential journal, uses the annexed language respecting this decision;

That the Union is saved, in the full integrity of its three great divisions, has become a majestic consummation by the unanimous voice of the Supreme Court in vindication of the civil institutions of the country. The moral weight of the decision in the Milligan case cannot be measured by that of any of the great constitutional questions which shook the Republic in days gone by. For neither in the breadth of the issue, the extravagance of contemporary heresies on the subject, nor in the magnitude of the stake, could any past cause before that high court compare with this. But more than all, the unanimity of the whole bench on all that was vital in this great question is without previous example. In great constitutional questions heretofore, even when the court were unanimous (which happened but rarely) on the judgment, they were various in their reasonings; and Campbell, who was born in Connecticut, but rein the greatest questions the dissenting opinions Here the only diversion from the common current of the judicial mind of the supreme bench (and, indeed, the bar of the country at large) was upon the speculative question whether, under any cir- less conspicuous and well meant. Mr. Campbell cumstances, it would be possible to reconcile a military commission for the trial of civilians with the Constitution of the United States. All the judges agreed that if such a power could be found in that instrument it was altogether latent as yet, and consequently, that for the purpose of any existing case there was no shadow of law for the monstrous and sanguinary pretensions with which the disordered and perverted partisanship of the times would strike down the liberties of the people. The dicta of four of the judges go no farther than to assert the power of Congress to legalize military commissions. In all that is actual; in all that has ever entered into a discussion of this theme in the press, the courts, or the halls of Congress; in all that there is in the question, the constitutional exponent of the law in this country, has spoken in one voice of rebuke, seated on the exalted judgment seat of the nation, clothed in

the spotless ermine of justice. Not from the thickened tongue and bloodshot eyes of the boisterous harangue; not from the poisoned plume or the nerveless equivocation of partisan editors; not from the honest but preposterous vehemence of the political pulpit; not even from the speeches of statesmen, pledged to party measures, and bound by personal obligations, are we to look for a test of loyalty, a rule of civil obedience, a criterion of national patriotism. Ancient, beneficent, just, majestic, it is the law which spreads from the judicial branch of the organic republic. He that hesitates in this obedience, or postpones his respect, is ignorant of freedom, unworthy to be heard, and born to meanness. Let him seek and serve a master.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

We learn that on Monday night last, while a well known character by the name of John Say-LORS was sleeping before the fire in a room at tached to the grocery of KENNEDY & MCKINNEY, his clothing caught fire and he was severely if not seriously burned before assistance reached him. Of course, being intoxicated, he could not extinguish the flames. He was sent home the following morning, and we hear that his recovery is considered doubtful. What a solemn warning to men addicted to strong drink!

## PLEASANT VISITORS.

We would do violence to the better feelings of our nature, unless this issue contained a proper called at our office on Monday last and settled their

indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popuhar restrage must end at hast in its destruction," mille of the gods grind slowly; go in Theddens

Editorial Pennings and Clippings. Gleanings from our Exchanges.

Combinations for the Presidency. The Washington correspondent of a Richmond paper gives the following interesting account of the movements of the friends of Presidential as-

The rumors I mentioned in my last about the

combinations being made for the next Presidency. turn out to be facts. A slate has actually been prepared by the Western radicals, on which Speaker Colfax has been marked down as President, and the pious General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, for Vice-President. A club has been formed in this city to promote the nomination of these persons in the next National Republican Convention. The New England radicals rather demur at the arrangement as regards Colfax, and propose Senator Fessenden as their representative man. The Herald, which has advocated and damned almost every prominent man by turn, is beginning to write up Gen. Thomas, of Nashville fame, for a Democratic nomination for the Chief Magistracy. Grant's name appears to have been dropped in this connection. He announced some time ago that he would not be a candidate. He has a much easier berth as commander-in-chief of the army. Chief Justice Chase's aspirations are well known. Senator Morgan wants to be President, too, and the friends of General McClellan assert that he is good for a second heat. As the radicals are arranging that the Southern States shall have no voice in the next Presidential election, you will only have the pleasure of looking on at the fight. The election is really so far off that the wire-pulling of these ambitious men appears absurd. Eighteen months are a long time in the career of this go-ahead republic, and within that period so many important events may occur, that affairs may wear a very different appearance. New and unthoughtof men may turn up prominently in the conduct of the nation's vicissitude. Who would have predicted the election of Polk, Pierce and Lincoln to the Presidency a year before their The New York Herald Shifting Around.

The Herald, in an editorial on "the true idea of the government and the duties of Congress," comes to the following conclusion, which we commend to general attention :

Let the pending constitutional amendment remain on trial in the intractable States until they are ready to accept it. Time works wonders, and necessity is a powerful tracher. If the States concerned prefer to sacrifice the great advantages of restoration to their old negro prejudices, for two, five or ten or fifteen years, give them their margin, and when cured, their cure will be complete. Let the amendment take its course, and let Congress turn its attention to the national finances, the currency and our excessive taxation, internal and external, and to the question of a general bankrupt law and other practical measures of relief, retrenchment and reform, and the two houses satisfaction of the country.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Times writes his paper as follows in relation to public sentiment in South Carolina :

South Carolina.

I see that some of the Northern papers are can vassing the probability of the Southern States yet reconsidering their action on the Amendment. Of this there is not the slightest hope in South Carolina. The General Assembly, whether wisely or foolishly, has made its decision; the people with one voice seem to sustain it, even in the face of the threats of being reduced to a Territorial condition, and in myjudgment their action may be regarded

One of the most striking instances of the complete revolution in sentiment that the war has wrought in this State, may be found in the election to the United States Senate of Hon. James B. moved to this State in early manhood. Although cal, in view of the remoteness of the prospect of any of the Southern Senators being admitted to their seats, yet the honor conferred was none the has long been recognized as one of the keenest members of the Bar of Charleston; but previous to the war the prejudice sgainst him as a "Yankee" prevented him from attaining political preforment. As a politician Mr. Campbell is well known for his tact and judgment, and to his efforts are mainly due most of the relaxations of military rule which have taken place in this State.

Another Scheme of Reconstruction. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore

I have it upon undoubted authority that Senator Fessenden has, within a day or two, emphatically declared his opposition to all schemes having in view an attempted forcible disorganization of the present State Governments in the unrepresented States. The utmost extent to which he will go. when the adoption of the constitutional amendment shall have been shown to be impossible, will be to give his assent to an act of Congress propos ing a plan to those States by which, if adopted by them, their interrupted relations to the Federal Government may be fully re-established. It is understood that these views, which utterly discard the idea of territorializing those States, are concurred in by Senator Foster, Sherman, Cragin, Fogg, and perhaps others.

In harmony with the above distinct fact I may mention the report that even the Committee on Territories, in the House, will report a bill recognizing the validity of the Southern State government, but proposing a means (doubtless unso ceptable,) by which they may be restored to renresentation. The truth is that the whole present policy of the Radicals, as I have had occasion before to remark, can be summed up in a single word-delay. They have not put any of their threats of impeachment, upsetting State governments and the like, into practice.

Executive Pardons.

The Attorney General, says the New York Herald, has just completed and sent to the President for transmission to the House of Representatives a list of the Generals, members of Congress, Cabinet officers, and other officials of high rank in the Confederate service, who have been pardoned under the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865. The list contains between two and three hundred names, and in connection with each name is stated the exception of the Proclamation under which the owner came, the names of persons recommending his pardon, and the date of issue. The number of persons recommending each pardon is between ten and In the case of William Aiken, ex-Governor of

South Carolina, the list of recommendations reachits power; for it may be safely assumed that no timutes that n dent to repentant nebels

- Both branches of the Ohio State Legislature ratified the Constitutional amendment.

- Chief Justice Chase has refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus asked by the counsel of Dr. Mudd.

- A man in Arkansas stole a horse, was detected, tried, convicted and punished with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back-all before breakfast.

- The government slaves in Brazil are being emancipated, and immediately drafted into the - It is stated that Brick Pomercy is coming

South to pick up items and write letters for the La Crosse Democrat.

- The total debt of North Carolina, up to the 1st of October, including interest, amounts to thir-

teen million dollars - A fire broke out Christmas Eve at Warrens-

burg, Maine, which destroyed property to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. - The Columbia Phaniz says: "One thousand

freedmen have passed through this city during the past week, on their way to Florida or the West." - Mrs. General Williams (formerly Mrs. S. A. Douglas,) is among the "observed of all observers'

in Washington society this winter. - Cotton and mules are stolen by wholesale in the country around Vicksburg, Mississippi, and no clue to the thieves can be obtained.

- Ex-Governor Marvin, of Florida, who is in Washington, says there is not the remotest prospect of Florida ever ratifying the constitutional

- General Howard, as one of the trustees, has purchased grounds and buildings for a university for colored men in Washington. It will be opened about the first of February.

- During the last two weeks no less than twenty-one persons have been burned to death in the ires that have occurred in the various tenement houses in New York. - It is stated that a member of the Tennesse

Legistature, who is not satisfied with his pay, has added a trifle to his income by becoming a waiter in a Nashville restaurant. - At Pleasant Mills, New Jersey, lives the oldest John Smith. His age is 117 years, and his

faculties are not dim, nor is his natural force - The St. Louis Republican states that laborers and workingmen in almost any branch of industry pursued at the West are in scant supply and

great demand. - The Masonic Brotherhood of Philadelphia city have decided to erect a new Masonic Temple, at the north-east corner of Broad and Ranson

streets, to cost no less than half a million dollars. - Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, a resident of Greenville, was so badly choked last week, while swallowing some article of food, that she died shortly

- The Auditor of the South Carolina Railroad will be legislating to the general advantage and | Company announces his readiness to pay all interest on the funded debt of the company, due on the 1st instant. Provision has also been made for the payment of interest due in England.

afterwards from its effects.

- It is estimated that the cost of intoxicating liquors drunk in this country annually is \$5,000, 000, that 60,000 persons die annually from the use of strong drink, and 200,000 orphans are made by it each year.

- The Congressional party have returned Washington. They speak in exalted terms of the attentions and hospitalities everywhere received, and represent a great revolution as taking place in favor of the Constitutional amendment. - The Treasury Department will pay no money

due prior to the war, to those who espoused the Confederate cause. The reason is that a resolution for the repudiation of such debts is before - An excitement has broken out in Buchanan

county, Missouri, over a supposed discovery of gold. A few days since a farmer brought into St. BE CAREFUL WHERE YOU GET MEDICINES. Joseph gold worth sixty dollars, which he said he had picked out of an excavation on his farm.

- The Meridian Messenger says the State of Mississippi has been twice a territory, and will, if the Radicals succeed, have been three times a territory and four times a State, counting the state of uncertainty which she has recently been kept as one.

- A clergyman in Chicago has been deserted by his wife because he was guilty of plagiarism, preached other men's sermons, and was not as brilliant intellectually as she had supposed prior to her marriage.

- Gen. William Preston has written a letter in which he says that he will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky. He is opposed to the constitutional amendment, and declares for universal amnesty, but does not say a word of impartial suffrage.

- General Braxton Bragg, formerly of the Confederate army, is on a visit to New Orleans, for the first time since the late war. General Bragg and General Sherman who were friends and intimates of the old army, dined together in that city on the 24th.

- It is not improbable that Mudd, Spangler O'Laughlin and Arnold, the alleged assassination conspirators, will, in consequence of the Supreme Court decision against military commissions, be brought to Washington from the Dry Tortugas, and transferred to a civil tribunal for its determi-

- The New York World has special dispatches announcing that the Cotton Supply Administration Company of Algiers has received from New Orleans and South Carolina twenty hogsheads of Sea Island and middling cotton seed, to be distributed gratuitously among the inhabitants of Al-

- The Fernandina (Fla.) Courier says: "We leaan, from persons living in the interior, that the tide of emigration to this State just now is unprecedented in her history. A gentleman informed us, a few days since, that he occupied twenty-seven wagons in one company, containing emigrants and their household gods, all bound for Marion County. The most of these families are from South Caroli-

- About two years ago a San Francisco judge sentenced a young man to prison for having fitted out a rebel privateer. After a few months con finement he was released. A penniless adventurer, he discovered a quartz mine, which he succeeded in selling for several thousand dollars. With the money obtained he bought into another mine, and sold his interest a few weeks since for \$175,000, the judge who committed him to jail being one of the purchasers. - The New Orleans Picayune learns, from a gen-

tleman who left Cordova on the 6th ult., that only General Price, of Missouri, and Governor Harris, of Tennessee, are now left there. They have erected es three hundred, and Geo. A. Trenholm, who was a house, but it is scarcely comfortable, and their Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, has nearly families reside in the city. Gov. Harris is about one thousand names appended to his petition. A sending his family, six in number, to Tennessee, list of all the persons who have received pardons to have his children educated. Gen. Shelby is at will be made out soon after the convention of Con- Vera Cruz, engaged in the colonization of Tuxpan. For the Intelligencer.

HOLLYWOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. Having been requested to act as Agent, for the District of Anderson in collecting contributions for the Bazaar, to be held in Richmond in February next. I take this method of appealing to our generous and patriotic citizens.

The end in view is to take care of the remains of our soldier dead who lie scattered over Virginia's gory plains-more especially of those around the city of Richmond-that great battle-ground of the Tate disastrous but none the less brilliant and honorable war. The noble women of that desolate city are still exerting themselves in behalf of their heroic defenders, though vain was the sacrifice, vain their long endurance. Thousands of our loved and lost sleep there in apparent neglect, and 'tis time indeed, that their names, fame and silent dust should be restored to the grateful remembrance for those for whom they suffered and died. The ladies of Richmond have begun this great work, and summon their sisters and all true Southerners to assist them, at a privilege given, and a duty they owe to the brave departed.

Articles designed to represent the peculiar tastes and liberality of every Southern State, will be exhibited and sold at this Bazaar, and South Caroline must not fail to occupy her place in the grand arena. Her ancient fame, and the manes of her departed sons demand it. Surely the people of Anderson District, feeling deeply interested as I know they do in this solemn and glorious cause, will exert themselves to contribute something to aid in reserving the relics of Confederate soldiers from an unmerited oblivion. There are mothers, wives and sisters who can thus prove their affect tion for the dear ones that can return no more fathers, brothers, sons and comrades-in-arms who must never forget them, and others still who, pursuing peaceful avocations at home, and exempted from all of war's sterner realities, owe a part of their substance to the perpetuation of the memory of their country's martyrs. Money will of course be most acceptable, but any

articles of farm produce or domestic manufacture, besides ingenius contrivances made of Palmettothe willow baskets, feather fans, and similar things peculiar to our industrious countrywomen, will be thankfully received by the managers of the Bazaar. Those who intend to assist, "must be up and doing," for the time is limited, as I hope to receive all contributions and forward them by the 15th or 20th of this month, to the care of Rev. William Martin, Columbia, who will attend to their safe delivery in Richmond. Articles and money sent in, may be left in charge of Rev. Mr. Walters, Major Humphreys, Capt. Hoyt, or any of the Anderson nerchants, for delivery to me as soon as possible. Shall we not all hear and heed this last call for "Aid to Southern Soldiers,"-though they need now but decent graves for their last, long repose! EMMALA T. REED.

Anderson, S. C., Jan. 7, 1867.

NOBLE UNDERTAKING. The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Associa-

tion of Richmond, Va., intend holding a Baznar for the purpose of raising funds to carry out the objects of their association, to wit, the preservation of the graves of Confederate soldiers. Upon our first page is an appeal from the ladies of Richmond for assistance in this noble undertaking, and elsewhere will be found a direct communica tion to the people of Anderson from Miss EMMALA T. REED, who has been appointed to receive articles designed for the Bazaar, and who will take pleasure in forwarding the same to the proper agents. To these earnest and eloquent appeals. re feel that it is unnecessary to add a single sen tence. The people of Anderson know their duty to the honored dead, and we are confident will perform their obligations to the fullest extent .-Every one should read the articles referred to, and promptly lend their efforts to swell the contributions from this State.

Since the close of the war many mushroom existence has been brief, and day by day they are moving off further North. If the merchants who do visit the city wish to know what houses are reliable, we will name one where they can find Southern gentlemen of means and experience. We allude to the House of Goodeich, Wineman & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Importers, No. 158 Meeting-street. They sell pure articles and at moder

- In Windham County, Conn., last week, a judge refused a divorce to a couple who had been married but two weeds, on the ground that they had not yet given matrimony a fair trial.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A.: F.: M.: A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MON-DAY NIGHT, February 4th, 1867, at hulf-past 7 o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W ... M ... T. B. BURRISS, Secretary.

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, Feb. 11th, 1867, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.

By order of the M. . E. . H. . P ... T. B. BURRISS, Secretary. 30

ANDERSON, Dec. 19. The following prices were obtained in the An derson market this week: Cotton lively, at from 281 to 30 cents; Corn, \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel; Peas, 1.50 to 1.65 per bushel; Bacon, 15 to 20 per lb.; Beef, 44 to 6 cts. per lb.; Pork, 9 to 10 cts. Bagging, 45c. per lb.; Rope, 25c. per lb.; Butter, 25c. per lb.; Eggs, 15c. per dozen. Gold, 130.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5. Market weak and inactive. Sales of 500 bales at from 32 to 35 cents. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Cotton less active, but very firm, with sales of 1,100 bales; middling uplands, 351. Gold, 331.

New Advertisements.

### BOARDING. MRS. L. O. HAMMOND is prepared to accom-

modate three or four young ladies, or a half dozen young men, with private boarding, on reasonable terms. For particulars, enquire at her residence, opposite the Presbyterian Church, formerly occupied by Geo. W. Razor. Jan 10, 1867

# Estate Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. MARY

In Equity -- Anderson. Thomas C. Gower, et. al., vs. Elizabeth Harbort, et. al. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage, &c. BY virtue of a Decretal Order from the Court of Equity to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry, on Tuesday after the first

Monday in February next, at Williamston, the piece or lot of land described in the proceedings as the property of Frederick Harbort, deceased, situated in the town of Williamston, containing eighty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of -Terms of Sale-On a credit of twelve months. with interest from day of sale-purchaser to give bond with at least two approved sureties, and a mortgage of the premises, if deemed necessary, to secure the payment of the purchase money—except so much as may be necessary to defray the expense of these proceedings, which must be paid in cash.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, c.s.a.p.

Commissioner's Office, Jan. 10, 1867

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

## CARRIAGE SHOPS!

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of REEVES & CO., for the manufacture and repair of Buggies, Wagons and other vehicles, and for conducting

general Blacksmithing business, &c.

Their Shops are the same heretofore occupied by John A. Reeves & Co. They solicit the public patronage, and will execute all orders committed to them promptly, faithfully and at the lowest

J. A. REEVES,

J. D. M. DOBBINS.

THE Firm of DAWSON & DEAL is this day dis-

THOMAS DAWSON, S. D. DEAL.

Will be continued at the same place by Thomas Dawson. Country Produce, old Copper, Pewter and Cotton Rags taken in exchange for Tin Ware. Roofing, Guttering and Stove Pipes fitted up to order. Will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of plain and Japanned Tin Ware. At the old Stand of Greenleaf & Co., next door to W. H. Cater, Anderson C. H., S. C. THOMAS DAWSON.

Jan 10, 1867

# Anderson Male Academy

THE subscriber proposes to open a Male Academy at this place on the Fourth Monday in this nonth, January 28th.

month, January 25th.

Terms, per quarter of ten weeks, \$10.00.

No pupil will be taken for less than a quarter, and prompt payment must be made at the end of each quarter, as business of no kind can be conducted at the present time on a credit basis. An entrance fee of seventy-five cents for the first and last quarter, to purchase wood for the

schoolroom, will be required. Board can be had in respectable families at res-W. J. LIGON.

Pickens Courier will publish twice and forward bill to Anderson.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in certain Blacksmith and Wood Shops in the town of Anderson, under the style of John A. Reeves & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm

J. P. REED, JOHN A. REEVES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR the Life, Letters, Speeches, &c., of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, by Henry Cleveland, Esq. late editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist

scription of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE. Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

Send for circular and see our terms, and a full de-

# Abbeville Male School.

# EDW. R. MILES, Principal.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on 7th JANUARY, 1867.
Scholastic year divided into Two Sessions of Six Months each. No Pupil taken for less than

TERMS:

Forty Dollars per Session, payable one half in advance, and one half at close of session.

Good Board, with respectable families, can be blained at moderate rates.

beville C. H., S. C.

For further information apply to Principal, Ab-

THE Notes and Accounts of ENGLAND & BEWLET will positively be placed in the hands of an Attorwill positively be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection on or by the first day of February, unless parties arrange their indebtedness by that day. The undersigned has heretofore offered liberal compromises to debtors, and in most instances these offers have been neglected. Further indulgence cannot be given, as the business of the old firm must be settled. W. C. BEWLEY.

LAST NOTICE.

Jan 3, 1867

# Millinery and Mantua Making, MISS McKAY

#### ANNOUNCES to the Ladies of Anderson and surrounding country that she has removed to the rooms over the store of B. F. Crayton & Sons, on he public square, and is prepared to do all work

in Fashionable Millinery and Dress Making. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 3, 1866 29 Notice to Creditors. THE Creditors of John B. SLOAN, deceased, are

requested to meet at my office on Thursday, the 17th instant, to consult as to arrangements for the asettlement of their claims.

J. SCOTT MURRAY,

Attorney for Mrs. John B. Sloan, Exu'x.

### Anderson, Jan. 1, 1867. FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THAT desirable residence, on the Rocky River Road, three-quarters of a mile from the House, to which is attached all necessary outbuild ings, good vegetable and flower gardens, &c. The Lot contains three acres, and is conveniently situated. For further information, apply to the office of the Anderson Intelligencer.
Dec 12, 1868 26

#### NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Rosser

C. A. REED, Dec 31, 1866

Dissolution.

The Tinning Business