# Auderson Intelligencer. Wednesday Morning, April 3. All papers discontinued at the expiration

of the time for which they have been prid. money accompanies the order. 10 A cross-mark indicates that the subscrip-

tion is about to expire. Specimen copies always sent, upon appli-

### COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals will meet in Columbia on Monday, 15th of April instant. Applicants for admission to the Bar will be examined on the 17th. Appeals from Charleston will first be heard, and from other Circuits as follows : Northern, Western; Southern, Middle and Eastern.

#### "HUNKIDORI."

Many enquiries having been made as to the meaning of this term, we will state, on the authority of a cotemporary, that this is the name of a new beverage. The peculiarity about it is simply this-when you have taken ten or a dozen of 'em. why, you are "all Hunkidori."

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS. We are requested to give notice that a meeting of the Superintendents of Sunday Schools throughout the District will be held at this office on Saturday, 13th instant, for the purpose of devising means fc; the publication of a Sunday School Hymn Book. A general attendance is earnestly desired.

## DISTRICT COURT.

The second quarterly term of the District Cours for Anderson will begin on next Monday, 8th inst. We learn that a large amount of criminal cases await decision in this Court, having been transferred from the Superior Court at the recent March term. His Honor Judge MUBBAY will precide. In the absence of the Solicitor, Gen. J. W. HARRISON will become the prosecuting officer.

#### CEEDIT.

"Render unto Cæsar," &c. A paragraph of focal news, published in this paper last week, appears in the Charleston News as coming from the Atlant's Intelligencer, and in the Charleston Courier as extracted from the Pickens Courier. Gentlemen, has demoralization ensued since the inauguration of a new political era? We have a "local habitation and a name," and would fain hope that our city cotemporaries are neither oblivious of our zistenes nor regard ess of the ancient maxim.

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

It is scarcely necessary to invite attention to the General Order issued by the officer commanding this Military District. The pervading interest in this subject will induce all persons who have not been favored with a perusal of its contents, to scrutinize every word uttered in this authoritative declaration of Military Law. The mildness of its ntterances and the fairness exhibited in this brief the discharge of the duties which I am to perform enunciation of the important fact, that from this time forward the people of North and South Carolina are under military government, will beget a confidence and trust on the part of the people that the intentions of Gen. SICKLES are kind and humane, and which will redound to his credit hereafter. We are certain that the annexed paragraph will meet a hearty response, and that the "people and authorities" will cordially unite in the "diligent, considerate and impartial execution of the hws enacted for their government." The following extract from the General Order referred to, is States. Ample protection will be given to life, worthy of commendation :

"The Commanding General, desiring to preserve "tranquilify and order by means and agencies always be glad to hear any expression of your "most congenial to the people, solicits the zealous "and cordial co-operation of civil officers in the dis-"charge of their duties, and the aid of all good citi-"zens in preventing conduct tending to disturb the

GENERAL SICKLES AND THE MERCHANTS OF Many of the prominent merchants of Charleston recently paid their respects to the commanding officer of this Military District, Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The names published indicate the lead-

ing merchants and citizens of the metropolis; and we publish the addresses on the occasion in order o show the harmony and cordiality of sentiment displayed by these gentlemen. W. S. HASTIE, Esq., introduced the merchants to Gen. SICKLES, and addressed him as follows :

GENERAL : We have called upon you, not in behalf of the citizens generally, but on our own account, to pay our respects to you as Commanding General of this Military District:

If it were simply to express my own sentiments t would be a matter of no difficulty, but as I am acting as the exponent of all the gentlemen present, it has been thought best to commit their sentiments to writing, and I take great pleasure in reading them to you as follows:

We have to congratulate ourselves that one so well known to our people as yourself should have been appointed to the command of this Military District. The whole country, North and South, is suffering in its business relations by reason of the unsettlod political status of this section of the

Union. It is our desire, General, and we can speak for the great masses of our people, that all dissensions should cease, and every effort be made to restore peace and prosperity to our distracted country. The wealth of the country is in the amount of labor employed, and nothing else. It were vain to levy taxes unless the wealth is produced to pay them. It is the interest of the States. North and South, that every laborer, white and colored, should contribute his share to the general pros perity, and until our political difficulties are setlled and the ten Southern States are represented in Congress, credit will continue to languish and our fields to be but partially cultivated.

We conceive it of the utmost importance to the people of the United States that the labor of the South should be fully and immediately developed. The production of four million bales of cotton, together with our rice, sugar and tobacco, will at employment to our mercantile, marine, railroads and manufacturers, and aid in securing the payment of the national debt.

No party feeling should exist towards the Southern States. We are neither sectional, nor are we of any party. We can mould our industry to meet any legislation, whether it be the protection of agriculture, commerce or manufactures.

In conclusion, sir, we would say that every effort will be inade by ourselves and friends; and, we think, by the people at large, to sustain our rulars in establishing a representative Government. General Sickles replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me great satisfaction to receive this visit and to hear the gratifying sentiments which have been expressed. I feel assured that the citizens generally will do everything in their power to sustain the laws, and to aid me in The general interests and prosperity of North and South Carolina have been the object of my carnest solicitude since I have been in command in this department, and what I have done in this regard, in the past, I will continue to do in the future. The solution of the present political difficulties rests with the citizens themselves. The military authorities will not interfere as partisans in political movements or organizations. We will endeavor, impartially and fairly, to promote the reorganization of the civil government in the two liberty and property.

In conclusion, gentlemen, be assured that I shall sentiments, and to comply with your suggestions so far as may comport with my sense of duty..

### GENS. LEE AND LONGSTREET. In the recent struggle, there were no representation

### For the Intelligencer. THE TRUE QUESTION .... OUR DUTY. BELTON; S. C., March 27, 1867.

JAMES A. HOYT, Esq.-My Dear Sir : As your ate co-laborer. I take the liberty of expressing to you, briefly, my views as a citizen upon what I conceive to be the true question presented for the consideration of our people, and our and their duty in the premises. I do this the more unhesitatingly, from the fact that I have no fears of your misinterpreting my motives. Upon all questions of public policy hitherto, we have been in accord ; and upon the question of Reconstruction under the Sherman Bill, I present you my views now, with the full assurance that you will consider them

with your habitual candor and intelligence. Enter any circle of society-go into any neighporhood you please, and first of all you will hear asked, "Shall we adopt the Sherman plan of Reconstruction ?" "Shall we accept Negro Suffrage?" Shall we consent to disfranchise our prominent and trusted leaders, who are no guiltier than we are, and basely desert them ?" These inquiries are worse than idle, and betray a total ignorance of our situation and rights. They presuppose a power to accept or reject, which does not belong to our people, for they must remember that the same owers that overwhelmed the Confederacy, have, by the fiat of Congress, obliterated the States that composed it, and can and will dictate uncondition. al terms to their citizens. The old dream of a National and State governments, administered within the limits of written constitutions, neither encroaching upon the other-the executive, legislative and judicial departments working harmoniously together, and security to life, liberty and property resulting necessarily, is still upon our people. If the terrible shock of our revolution has not dispelled the illusion, events are soon to transpire that will. There was a day when our people were free to accept or reject any proposition, but that day has passed-that freedom of choice is buried in a sea of blood. You, and I. and thousands of our brave comrades, drew the sword-1st. To assert and maintain the sovereigny of the States. 2d. To vindicate the principle of individual liberty. 8d. To maintain the integonce stimulate every channel of industry, giving rity of the institution of slavery, and in doing so, prevent the very state of things which are now upon us, viz: Negro citizenship and Negro Suffrage. We staked these upon the arbitrament of the sword, and while Lee, and Johnston, and Hampton were in the saddle, was the time to use leaden arguments in their support-to maintain our liberty, to consider all questions, and endorse or reject them. You, and I, and thousands of these will not better our condition. Sensible men others did our whole duty in the premises, and act upon facts as they find them, and we should had we been sustained by the nine hundred thousand who ignobly deserted their colors, the disgrace of Appomattox had not occurred, our principles had been vindicated, and our freedom of opinion and action secured. The opportune moment was allowed to pass by unimproved, and our people, instead of dreaming about what was, should think about what is-should realize that they have passed through a terrible revolution, in which old things have passed away and all things have become new, and they should act upon the new state of things just as they are, not as they would wish they were. They should recognize the fact that State sovereignty is abolished-slavery is abolished-the na- the revolutions just referred to. "Our poverty, ture of our government has so far been changed not our will, consents," and let us do, as all others that neither a written constitution, nor the executive, nor the judiciary, nor all combined, have been able to restrain five action of the legislative de- and concede what we have no longer the power to partment-that the will of Congress is the su- deny, and foriform to the authority we cannot sucpreme law of the land, and that a maddefied and fully strive against. infuriated constituency sustains it in its acts of proscription and usurpations. Hence we are to have just so much freedom of individual action and opinion upon political adestions as Correses may allow to us, and no more.

If you and I were free to accept or reject the Sherman Bill, negro citizenship and suffrage, and the disfranchisement of our leading public men, ing disabilities, which was referred to the Judiciathere could be no doubt what our response would ry Committee. A resolution directing the Com-

was referred to the Committee on Claims. see the questions at issue between us and Congress The agricultural college bill was extended to definitely settled, and peace and prosperity restored to our people, and I believe the terms offer-Nebraska. ed are the mildest we will ever get. Others may

plish that purpose, as others that they have effec-

ted. 2d. I shall feel it my duty to vote for the

best men I can select as delegates to the Conven-

tion, and influence, as far as I can, black and

but to aid them in casting an intelligent vote; to

secure their aid in electing such men to the Con-

ours, and we will receive their hearty co-operation.

Next, there are intelligent freedmen in every neigh-

borhood, who are fully acquainted with the preju-

dices, wants, purposes and desires of their breth-

ren. They, if approached in the proper manner,

will act with us cordially attd fully, and influence

their own people to do so. With these we can

consult with perfect self-respect, and it is our

Suppose we do not register and vote ; and sup-

pose we do not thus treat and consult the freed-

men. The Convention will nevertheless be held-

the freedmen and some whites, designing ones it

may be, will register, vote and elect members.

And while we might, by taking the proper steps,

have an able and harmonious Convention, and se

cure the adoption of a wise Constitution, we may,

by standing aloof, suffer the freedmen to be pois-

ened against us, the Convention to be filled up

with imported Brownlow's and Hunnicutt's, and

all the horrors of test oaths, disfranchisement and

proscription, as practised in Tennessee and Mis-

souri, enforced in our now peaceful State. We are

a united and harmonious people, and the grave

responsibility rests upon every citizen to use his

We cannot fight; it is unmanly to grumble and

scold. We can fold our arms in sullen despair,

and doggedly challenge fate to do its worst, but

candidly, openly and manfully inquire what we

We have been treated more leniently than histo-

ry records of any other people who were so com-

pletely crushed as we are. Under all the changes

of the Roman, French and British governments.

proscription universal, slaughter and confiscation,

were the inevitable results: Yet those people qui-

etly adapt. 4 themselves to the new order of things.

became accusi, ned to it in a few years, and pros-

pered. We must learn to reconcile ourselves to

our situation. We have bad no such horrors meted

out to us as were meted out to the weaker party in

have done who have filed that plea in history, be

warned by the teachings of history and philosophy,

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate, several petitions were presented

from Southerners, praying relief from office-hold-

Very sincerely your friend:

ean do to remedy the evils of our situation.

endeavors to keep us so.

white, to do so.

duty to do so.

The Speaker announced that all the committees were authorized to sit during the recess, without laugh at confiscation, I do not. The party in powformal authority from that House. er threaten it-they have steadily progressed from The House adjourned to July. bad to worse, and they can just as easily accom-

The Senate is to be convened in extra session, at noon, on Monday.

## For the Intelligencer.

BELTON, S. C., April 2, 1867. The following gentlemen are appointed a Com-

This is the view which: it seems to me, every mittee in the Beat Companies specified to seek out white man should take of the matter. Naturally, the destitute white and colored persons, who are in the freedmen are our friends, and we can take real want, in their several Beats, and report their hold of them; make them our allies, and as we have names to me, to receive a portion of the corn sent elevated them as slaves from barbarism to civilizato me for distribution, by the Southern Relief Comtion and christianity, so can we teach them to be mission, of the city of New York, through Lieut. useful, peaceable and good citizens. We should, J. M. Johnston. When the corn arrives, and the therefore, put ourselves in close communication different Committees have reported to me, I will with the military authorities and Friedmen's Bugive public notice, so that the parties entitled may reau, explain to them that it is not our purpose to come and receive it : dupe the freedmen, nor to prevent their voting,

Bear Creek Beat .-- Rev. A. Rice, James A. Drake and I. B Havnie.

Broatimouth Beat-Capt. J. J. Shirley, R. N. vention as are best fitted to act for their good and Wright, Esq., Daniel Mattison.

Broadway Beat-Samuel D. Smith, James A. Major, S. M. Geer.

Stantonville Beat-J. B. Lewis, W. M. Cooley, E Dickle

Brushy Creek Beat-John W. Rosemond, Col. F. Wyatt, Major T. H. Russell.

Watkins' Beat-James Mulliken, Esd., Frank Glenn; Major Larkin Newton.

Hopewell Beat-Gen. J. W. Guyton, M. B. Wiliams, W. S. Moore.

White Plains Beat-Col. W. S. Pickens, Col. J. D. King, Aaron Wellbern.

East side of Generals' Road, in the Town of Anlerson, Newton Scott.

Collimittees are requested to get up their reports at the earliest day possible, and send them to me at this point.

Very respectfull;; WILLIAM HOLMES, Agent. For the Intelligencer. I CAN'T FORGET. Wild waves are dashing o'er the sea, And on the shore I stand ; Sounds come o'er the distant lea, Borne by ocean, back to land-They whisper, Oh ! forget: Forget, harsh word, Oh! may it never Sound in no ear as it does mine-

It tells of fand hopes, fled forever, All echo the word, even the charch bell chime Forget, forget.

Forget-how can I ever All those perjured vows of love-Vows which idle words did sever ; Submit proud heart and look above ; Forget, forget.

Forget, Oh ! never while life lasts ; Yet, heaven, to thee my vows 1 tender ; But, Oh ! I never can bury the past; Away oblivion, I must remember;

#### I can't forget. MAGG1E.

- The Richmond Examiner nominates Ohio as District No. 6," and Maryland as "No. 7," New York must fall in as No. 8, her Legislature having refused to allow colored people to vote on the call of a State Convention.

- The radical prints are all advising the negroes not to vote for rebels. As the only rebels now in the South are loyal leaguers and semi-radicals, we trust the colored people will heed the advice given them by their Northern friends, socalled.

- The National Intelligencer expresses the opinion that "confidence only is wanted in the improving condition of the South to direct the current of super-abundant capital to that quarter, where it

- The Legislatures of North Carolina, Mississippi and Florida have passed acts to grant a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of either the Confederate or Federal army for crimes or misdemeanors alleged to have been committed during the war, while acting in conformity with orders, and district attorneys have been ordered to enter a nolle prosequi in every case where such an indictment is pending.

MARRIED, on March 26th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. T. G. Herbert, Rev. GEO. F. ROUND and Miss JULIA A. HAMMOND, all of Anderson, S. C. \*\*\* Printer's Fee received.

DEDICATION

BARNETT LODGE, NO. 106, A. F. M. The brethren of Barnett Lodge, No. 106, A. F. M., cordially exceed an invitation to all Masons in good standing to unite with them in the dedication of the Lodge and installation of officers, on Thursday, 25th of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Hon. J. L. ORR, Gmnd Master of South Carolina, is expected to be present, and officiate at the ceremonies. Bro. W. E. EARLE, of Greenville, and Bro. JAMES A. HOYT. of Anderson, have been so licited to deliver addresses on the occasion. The public generally are invited to attend.

March 20, 1807

HIRAM LODJE, No. 68, A .: F .: M .: A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be ield in the Lodge Room on MON-DAY NIGHT, Nay 6th, 1867, at half-past seven o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly:

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

April 3, 1867 49 4

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R.A.M.: A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MCNDAY NIGHT, May 13th, 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. April 3, 1857 42 Post Office Notice. THE Office will be opened every day, except Sunday, from 0 a. m. until 12 m. From 1 p. m. until 5 p. m., and from 6 p. m. until 7 p. m. The Columbia mail closes every night at 9 p. m. The Greenville mail closes every day at 2 p. m. All drop letters and letters to be mailed, left at he Post-Office without stamps on them, are se to the Dead Ldter Office weekly. E. F. WEBB, P. M. Jan 17, 1867 31 New Advertisements. ESTATE NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John B. Saylors, dec'l, will settle the same immediately, and all persons having claims against the same,

will render them to me, legally attested. SARAH SAYLORS, Ad'mx.

April 3, 1867

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of W. Y. Sherard, deceased, will present them, prop-erly attested, within the time prescribed by law; or they will be barred. D. J. SHERARD, Adm'r:

April 3, 1867

## FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trade for any property, of any description whatever, in the hands of ny son William M. Martin, a minor, and all parties are hereby notified that I will not in any way be responsible for the debts which may be incurred by said son on his own account. ROBERT MARTIN.

April 2, 1867 LOST, STOLEN OR MISLAID, MY PECKET BOOK, containing about Thre Dollars in greenbacks. Also, Notes on George Roof Z. "avior and D. S. Taylor, B. F. Crayton, Cromer and Coats, E. Webb, and other valuable papers. I forewarn all persons against trading for id note: or accounts. HENRY N. WHITE.

OF

J. BAYLIS SMITH, Sec.

"peace; and to the end that occasion may seld "arise for the exercise of military authority in "matters of ordinary civil administration, the "Commanding General respectfully and earnestly "commends to the people and authorities of North "and South Carolina unreserved obedience to the "authority now established, and the diligent, con. "siderate and impartial execution of the laws en-"acted for their government."

In this connection, we would echo the sentiments of an able cotemporary, the Charleston News, in the following paragraphs :

"This order places before our people, not harsh-By but very distinctly, the fast that from to-day we are under a Military Government. The Command ing General possesses over a brave, a sensitive and a suffering people, a more absolute authority than is wielded by any but one of the monarchs of Europe. We believe that he feels the solemn responsibility of his position, and that he wishes to use his great power wisely and generously-that it is his honorable ambition to carry us peacefully and safely through such a crisis as an old and civilized society has scarcely ever been forced to pass. With our aid honestly given as it has been frankly asked, we believe he will achieve his purpose .---And when better days shall come, we trust that he will he able to look back, not only upon the good and wise intentions, but upon lasting and happy results. And for ourselves, let us do our duty like wise and resolute mer. It is not an easy nor a pleasant duty, but we ought not to forget that however pure our purpose and unsetfish our sacrifice, we have brought this misery upon the land we love. And if God has taught us that we are not to serve the State in the way we thought best, let us in a spirit of equal sacrifice serve it as he permits.

"Vesterday for the first time after a long and sad silence the old bells of St. Michael ran out their well remembered chimes, and there was not a native feart that did not throb in unison. Many a manly fip quivered, many a gentle eye filled, for who could forget how often they had pealed in exultation with our hopes, or tolled in sympathy with the brave and good who perished in the bitter struggle. And as those sounds of peace floated away from the cld spire into the Sabbath air and vibrated over the blue waters, dallying with the folds of the great banner that shadows our fortunes, whispering softly over the green mounds of abandoned batteries where those we loved fought for us even unto death, and dving away in the far off woods of distant islands, where friend and enemy lie mouldering together, did they not indeed

'Ring out a slowly dying cause And ancient forms of party strife.'

and is not the noblest tribute to that cause and the wisest experience of that strife the manly resolution to grapple boldly with the future."

eled the death of Mr. J. D. B. DeBow, the South-Mr. B. F. Debow, which took place at eight o clock yesterday morning, at Elizabeth. The deceased was the business manager of *DeBow's Review*, and was a gentleman of excellent attainments and char-acter." Mr. B. F. DeBow, which took place at eight o'clock

tives of the Confederate cause whose names elicited more profound respect and admiration than the distinguished officers designated above. Their consistent and manly adherence to the fortunes of the ill-fated government; their upright course and dignified bearing in every emergency ; their evenness of spirit under the direst reverses, and their fidelity and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, -all these things served to strengthen and increase the love and affectionate regard in which these battle-scarred heroes were held throughout the dark and sanguinary hours of conflict .-Scarocly two years ago, upon the field at Appemattox, these eminent soldiers and trusted leaders surrondered their armies and their cause. Their example since that memorable event has been such as to escape criticism from the most releptless foe. and this declaration contains the most exalted compliment to their integrity in preserving the pledge contained in their surrender. In the retirement so congenial to his nature, Gen. LEE has preserved unsullied that great name, achieved on an hundred fields of victory or honorable defeat. In the commercial world, Gen. LONGSTREET has maintained perfect reticence on political subjects, and has steadily pursued a policy destined to bring prosperity to his people. But these beloved veterans have recently spoken words of wisdom, truth and soberness, and we could entreat a hearing of their advice. We make two extraots below, and simply preface them with this remark, that, in an hamble capacity, we followed them for nearly four years, and we are willing to accept their leadership in pursuing the course recommended by them as best for our people at the present time .--

and JAMES LONGSTREET are willing for the South to go. Here are the extracts : GENERAL LEE .- A dispatch from Richmond

states it will be authoritatively announced that General LEE is strongly in favor of the people voting for a convention and that every man not actually disfranchised, should not only take the necessary steps to prepare himself to vote, but should whether white or colored; to vote. He thinks cooperation of all the people, officials and citizens, should be prompt, and that the chief object should | hopelessly crushed in the war of parties.) be to go back into the Union, with such rights as citizen not disfranchised ought now to be able to citizen of the country.

GENERAL LONGSTREET .- This distinguished gentleman publishes w letter advising the acceptance of the terms of the conquerors. The following is the gist of the argument, and all that is necessary to copy:

The striking feature, and the one that our people should keep in view, is, that we are a conquered

- We find the following in the New York Herald people. Recognizing this fact fairly and squarely, of Tuesday last : "But now weeks ago we chroni- there is but one course left for wise men to pursue. Accept the terms that are offered us by called, negroes will be registered and allowed to publican government, was referred to the Judiciary ern reviewer and Statesman, at Elizabeth, N. J .-- the conquerors! There can be no discredit to a vote, and be members thereof if elected, without Committee. We have now to announce the death of his brother, conquered people for accepting the conditions offered by their conquerors. Nor is there any occa- question, it seems to me is, should not all of our

be. We gave an indignant no for four years on the tented field, and if allowed and it would avail, ries, and ordering the Secretary of War to furnish would do so at the ballot box. But our discretion transportation and military protection. A resoluin the matter being limited by the action of Con- tion inquiring whether West Virginia is really a gress, are we, and the people at large, left any State was referred to the Judiciary Committee. shoice in the matter-are we entitled to say yea A bill repairing the levees was taken up; Sumner or any? Let us see. Congress having set aside the President's plan of reconstruction, has adop- any State until re-admitted, with equal rights, ted the plan of Mr. Sherman. His Bill declares the ten Confederate States to be Military Districts; and provides for the appointment of military govnors. It declares the existing State governments merely provisional-to continue during the pleasure of Congress, or until superseded by State goveraments organized under the provisions of the Ohio for expenses in repelling Morgan, passed, and Bill, and to exercise just such powers, and no others, as the military commander may grant. It disfranchises all men who held an executive, legislative or judicial office, and took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, prior to the war, and afterwards engaged in it; and it directs all other male citizens over twenty-one years of age, black and white to vote, and if elected, to take a seat in the Convention to frame a State Constitution. It makes provisions for a State Convention, which I need not envinerate. Here, then, we see that all right of choice upon our part whether the negro shall be a citizen and vote, and whether our leading men shall be disfranchised, is denied us. Whether we are willing. or not, they are disfranchised, and the negro enfranchised. (I will not stop to argue, as I hear some, that such action is unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court will so declare it. Rome. I doubt not, protested, while burning, to Nero against fid-There can be no dishonor where ROBERT E. LEE Cling; but Nero still fiddled, and Rome still burred. As sensible would it be, and avail as much.

to protest against the action of a body which has set the Constitution aside, defied the President and the Supreme Court, and backed by a powerful constituency, act upon the principle that might makes right. Nor can we heed the advice of some, and wait for our Democratic friends at the North to revolutionize public opinion, and reverse this also strive to induce all others known to him; odious legislation; if we could wait, which we cannot, we have no hope of such a change being effected in the Northern mind, while we should be

The Wilson Bill, supplementary to the Sherman are left us, as quickly and quietly as possible. He Bill, has passed Congress and become a law; This thinks the oath proposed is such as every good | Bill makes it the duty of the commanding general to cause a registration to be made before the first take, as a simple matter of truth and duty as a day of September, 1867, in each District in the State, or States included in his district, of male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upwards, who are qualified to vote for del- treaty with Russia, granting sovereignty to the egates. Next, it is his duty to order an election for delegates to a Convention, to amend the existing or frame a new Constitution for said State. There are other provisions of the Bill, which F Pacific, and includes valuable fisheries. need not examine.

We are relieved of all responsibility in this manter by this bill-a Convention of this State will be any choice upon our part. Now, the true, vital white population, who are eligible, accept the fact, objected to the resolutions, and they were not conshall do so for two reasons. 1st. I am anxious to The bill confirming the South Carolina tax sales | Congress re-assembles in December.

mittee on Indian Affairs to visit the Indian territo-

WARREN D. WILKES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

proposed a proviso, that no levees be repaired in elective franchise and free schools for all colors. The levee bill was postponed. A motion to adjourn to-morrow, at noon, until the first Wednesday in July, when, if there is no quorum, to adjourn without a day, passed. Adjourned.

In the House, a bill to re-imburse intrana and goes to the President. A bill making moneys due and collected for soldiers payable through the Freedmen's Burtha, passed. The adjournment question was discussed, in which the Judiciary Committee was roughly handled for trifling, and But. ler denounced for breach of confidence in gossipping about confidential evidence inadvertently com-

municated to him. The House adopted the Senate's adjourning resolution, after which it adjourn-Lovell H. Rosseau has been nominated a succes

sor to Brigadier-General Rosencranz. The Postmaster-General has ordered an increase

of pay for post office clerkships as follows: Of ten per cent.; route agents and carriers, twenty per cent.

General Schenck has declined the Ohio' Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amount for \$600.000 The municipal registration so far reaches 816

whites, and 1,839 blacks. WASHINGTON, March 30. It is stated that the President has in no way interferred with the commanders of districts since

their appointments. A New Orleans despatch says the police will be

chief of police. Gen. Steedman has been confirmed as Collector

of Internal Revenue for the First District of Lou- is to remain quiet and await the issue of coming events.

Congress met this murning, at 10 o'clock, and his protest, the President approved the appropriation of \$500,000, for the enforcement of the Sherman and supplemental bills.

The President has submitted to the Senate a Russian-American Possessions and the adjacent

Senator Riddle, of Delaware, died yesterday. In the House, the memorial of the mayor and members of council of Baltimore, praying for a re- not less than ten thousand bales.

Mr. Benton introduced resolutions thanking Gen. Sheridan for his Louisiana removals. Mr. Wood

would find ample and profitable employment and entire security."

- Tobacco manufactured by deaf, dumb and blind people is exempt from taxation.

- Every week, for a month past, 200,000 bushels of corn have arrived at Atlanta.

- Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court of Alabama, recently addressed the negroes of Lowndes County, in which he urged them to hold aloof from politics, and not neglect their work to attend political meetings or to vote. He frankly told them that they were not yet prepared to vote intelligently, and it was better for them not to vote at all than to be led by designing men to vote improperly.

- The North Carolina papers say that the wheat crop in that State is promising, but that the indi- your interest. cations are unfavorable for a good fruit crop, owing to the prevailing cold and ungenial weather. - A late decision by Judge Talliaferro, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, is virtually to the effeet that the Confederacy never existed as a Government de facto. It matters little now whether it did or did not.

- Michigan has followed the example of Ohio in refusing to erratichise the negroes.

- The N. Y. Times thinks that the efforts of the Southern States to attract a portion of the stream \$1,000 and under, twenty per cent.; over \$1,000, of immigration will this year be attended with considerable success. We are satisfied that if a good beginning is made the current in this direction

will yearly increase in volative untillour population becomes as dense as that of the Middle States. - The Conservative Unionists of Tennessee have called a State Convention to meet on the 15th of April, to nominate a candidate for Governor in opposition to Brownlow. The decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessec, sustaining the new Franchise law, is believed, however, to secure the State to the Radicals.

- Parties who conversed recently with Alexander H. Stephens on the subject of reconstruction composed of a mixture of blacks and whites. Col. state that he is of the opinion that nothing the Dypher, late of the 11th Colored Artillery, will be Southern people may do will influence in the slightest degree the policy of the dominant party at Washington, and that the wisest and best course

- The letter of Gen. Beauregard is pretty much djourned almost immediately. After rendering like that of Gen. Longstreet. He accepts the situation, advises the people to act, and thinks the freedmen may be made an element of strength to the South.

- At a negro meeting in Brooklyn; New York. Rev. Mr. Williams (colored,) delivered a speech denunciatory of the Republican leaders in this islands to the United States; price \$11,000,000. country. The speaker called them hypocrites, and This acquisition almost excludes England from the said they acted towards the black man like sneaking thieves.

- The Tallahassee Floridan says that the whole Sea Island cotton crop of that State is probably

- An exchange says the resolution offered by Mr. Sherman in the United States Senate on the 15th instant to remove the office-holding disability of Governors Brown of Georgia, and Patton of Alabama, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, will not be acted upon, it is said, until

March29, 1867

Apil 3, 1867

## A Certain Fact.

I AM pished for money on old notes and accounts of the firm of H. B. & J. L. Arnold, regardless of the hart times, and have so far been unable to obtain any deduction, not even one cent of the interest. All persons, therefore, indebted to me. either by note or account, must come forward and make settlement, or they will have to pay cost. It requires money to pay old notes, and it also

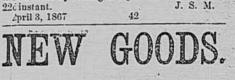
equirs money to carry on my business. You immediate attention will no doubt be to

J. L. ARNOLD.

## Administrator's Sale.

W1L, be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednes-day ne 24th instant, at the late residence of Mr. L. A Osborne, deceased, the following property: One wo-horse Carriage and Harness, One Piano Forts, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and the entire Personal property of the Estate. Tae terms of sale will be made known on the

day of sale. J. S. MURRAY, Adm'r. I. S .- All persons having left hides with Mr. Osbrne to tan are notified that they can obtain ther leather by calling at my office on or after the



# J. E. HARPER & CO.

ARE now receiving a complete assoriment of Spring and Summer Goods, COMPRISING

Fancy Muslins, Mozambiques, Eng. Barages, Poplins, Antoinett's Crape Maretts, Printed Alpaccas. Plain, Dotted and Plaid Swisses, Jaconet and Nansook Muslins, \* Dress Trimmings-large assortment, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings. Jaconet and Dimity Bands & Frillings, Ribbons and Gloves, large ass'mt, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c. We have a variety of Goods not mentioned, and will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere. We respectfully ask an examination of our stock. J. E. HARPER & CO.,

McCully's Corner. April 3, 1867