Wednesday Morning, May 15.

All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been prid. money accompanies the order.

A cross-mark indicates that the subscrip-tion is about to expire. . Specimen oopies always sent, upon appli-

cation

FROST.

Wednesday and Thursday mornings of last week there was considerable frost in this vicinity. A few vegetables were injured, but no serious damage done to the growing crops.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

We are gratified to learn that an arrangement lins bein entered into with the Greenville and Colembia Railroad Company which will secure to the traveling public a continuance of the trains upon the Blue Ridge Road. The details of this arrangement have not been settled as yet, but we presum that the trains will make tri-weekly trips for the present. Due notice will be given through these columns, when a definite conclusion has been reached.

EXTRAORDINARY VIEWS ON THE SITUATION. From time to time this journal has presented the views entertained by prominent men and leading newspapers regarding the duty of the people in the present emergency. We have striven, with singleness of purpose, to enlighten our readers as to the issue before them, and the proper course to be pursued in relation to the recent legislation of Congress. With singular unanimity, the opinions held by the various writers and speakers have indicated an honest intention to submit, in good faith, to the hardships and exactions of the proposed measures of reconstruction. Not cringingly or fawningly has this course been suggested, but in a spirit of earnest hope that the acceptance by the South of this plan of adjustment would bring peace. prosperity and security for the future. But in the midst of this mass of concurrent testimony; which has emanated from every former standpoint of political opinion, there comes a remarkab e and extraordinary exception to the general rule. Hou. B. F. PERRY, lately Provisional Governor of South Carolina, and Senator elect from this State, enters the arena with one mighty bound, and has astonished the bebolders by his unequalled gyrations and idiosyneracies. His first letter upon the subject of reconstruction appeared several wecks since, and at the time was commented upon without irarshuess or severity. We sincerely hoped that the unfortunate effect and tendency of his views might be counteracted by a simple reference to the erroncous unfure of the premises argued from, and that the distinguished writer, seeing that the people generally were opposed to the policy urged by himself and others, would subside into that political Lethe wherein he has been submerged by the recent acts of Congress. But the hope was vain ! Faithful to his antesedents in this particular, the apparent unpopularity of his views only strengthens the determination to renew their advocacy. Auother letter from Gov. PEBRY has been pub

lished, and the tone and temper of this epistle in duces a more thorough analysis of his opinions, in order that the humblest of our readers may not be misled by these yigorous appeals to passion and prejudice. In undertaking this self-imposed task, we have no intention to underrate the prescience or abuse the motives of the writer. His reputation precindes the one, while his honesty as a politician prohibits the other." But the examination of his views may perchance damage his general character for consistency, and show that the opinions set forth now do not accord with the past teachings of the ex-Governor. This is not our fault, and only the misfortune of him who seeks to introduce discord where all should be harmony and concord. The article under review begins with an earnest vindication of past prophecies. Having been right, as he contends, in the prediction that the dissolution of the Union would prove the deathkneil of slavery, the ex-Governor cannot now be wrong in whatever vagaries he may choose to offer for our consideration. Therefore, when we are told that the proposed action of the State, in submitting to the requirements of Congress, will prove a greater disaster than secession, the people must accept this declara ion and not bring its wisdom into question. . By what process of reasoning this conclusion is reached, we are at a loss to know Having always predicted disaster, when the State fails to adopt his opinions, there is unerring wisdom displayed should disaster ensue. Verily, the manile of a prophet is neither a thing of consequence or distinction. "But now," says Gov. PERRY, "they are going to sacrifice their honor as a people and lose their lands into the bargain! They are going to enfranchise 60,000 black voters, and surrender the political power of the State into the hands of the Where is the evidence to support any negroes !" one of these allegations? Not one jot or tittle is produced, beyond the feeble cry of a negro conclave in Richmond, and the assumption that every colored voter will endorse the Radical scheme of confiscation. And this, too, in the face of scores of declarations and facts to the contrary, even in this State. How will honor be secrificed ? Every newspaper and public man, whose opinions have been put forth, have advised submission to the terms of reconstruction upon the express and unqualified ground that these terms are the best that will be offered, and that the country needs repose from the agitation of the past two years. Does Gov. PERRY, or any one of his followers, pretend to say that these terms are the choice of the white people of South Carolina? Are not the original secessionists, who sustained their honor on the battle-field for four years, entitled to respect therefor ? The time and the occasion when the honor of South Carolina most needed defence has passed away. Those who rendered service in defence of that honor need not be ashamed of their conduct, and we are glad to know that all such man are now disposed to submit and acquiesce in a result they nobly sought to defeat, while the original Union men, like Gov. PEREY, are disposed to offer resistance where it is unavailing! The contrast is significant. And when we are told that the people are about to "enfranchise 60,-000 black voters," we are lost in amazement. The negro has been guaranteed the elective franchise. without exception or disqualification. To enforce this guarantee, military governments are instituted, and theb ayoast overawes the civil authority. Congress appresiated the fact, if Gov. PERRY does not, that the people of the South would not "voluntarily" confer this privilege upon a race deemed Incapable of exercising the right of suffrage in-telligently. And because "leading secessionists and disunionists" counsel submission to a result which cannot be avoided, they are charged with bringing "degradation and destruction" upon the people. The aim and object of the SHERMAN bill, to this office a mammoth specimen of Early York enfranchisement of the negro! Is it probable that ter. We learn that he has about one thousand patronags, and presided over by gentlemen who organized; when the Republican lion and the the purpose of Congress will be defeated, and the more of the same sort.

Anderson Jutiligencer? negro debarred the right of suffrage, by any acthe conduct of the white voters in this State aught to do with determining this question of negro suf. trage? By opposing a Convention, the negro might be debarred the privilege, for a short while. under the station of State authority. But would Congress yield the point ! In truth, we might expeot the military commander to interpose his unlimited power, and directly establish political equality for the negro, and at the same time disfranchise thousands of white men who are now allowed to direct and control public opinion.

But what does Gov. PERBY advise ? The people must vote against a Convention, according to his theory, in order to prevent the surrender of political power into the hands of the negroes. Now. we have entertained the opinion that it was necessary to vote in favor of a Convention for the purpose of retaining this political power in the hands of the whites, who are the owners of the soil and the capitalists of the country. There is not the shadow of a doubt in regard to this Convention being held. The negroes will exercise the elective franchise in choosing members for that Convention. The entire negro vote will determine the question of its being held, and the course of Gov. PERRY is destined to array the blacks against the whites, and produce that very disorder and confusion necessary to strengthen the influence of Radical emissaries, and bring upon the State all the mischief and oppression so eloquently foretold by the ex-Governor. The numerical minority white voters, deprived of the services of their ablest men, cannot afford to begin with opposition to the measures of Congress, and a downright refusal to recognize the actual condition of the country. The ex-Governor might call this an indirect appeal to "that dastardly virtue, called prudence," but it is in keeping with the advice tendered by himself in the days of secession, when he told the people that they were not strong enough to enforce

their demands, and therefore should acquiesce in the consequent result. He also thinks it "better-far better-to remain as you are, under the military rule of your conoperers; and await their returning sense of justice."

If we could remain under a mild administration of military rule, and not be subject to a change of rulers, perhaps it might be best to accept the counsel of Gov. PEREY, and voluntarily prefer the despotism which sweeps away law with a single stroke of the pen, and in whose hands are centered the lives of all the subjects ! But we are destined to witness reconstruction, under the proposed plan of Congress, whether or not the white voters of South Carolina participate in its execution. Not only did Congress intend a consummation of their purposes, but Gen. SICKLES is disposed to further the progress of reconstruction under this plan; and we will have it! The only question for those not disfranchised to consider, is whether or not they are willing to supinely loosen their grasp upon political power, and allow it quietly pass into the hands of an ignorant race, whose legislation might be directed for the sake of spoils and plunder. As to a "returning sense of justice," we will

claim that its inspiration will be doubly quickened by a spirit of acquiescence and submission to the destiny we cannot avert and by an earnest demonstration that this people are not contumacious and rebelliously inclined. The opposition of Governor PERRY will have the contrary effect, if adopted by the State, and persisted in by the mass of white voters. The grounds upon which this legislation of Congress is based, and upon which the Radical party have gone before the Northern people, are simply disloyalty and contumney. This "returning sense of instice" will not be promoted, unless we compel a recognition by our actions of the desire for reconstruction in the Union. Opposition and obstinate refusal to assent to the demands made upon us, will establish the belief that the premises were true, and that the people are disloyal and disaffected.

We will notice one other point in this letter of

EDITOR'S TABLE. The History of a Brigade of South Carolinians known first as Gregg's, and subsequently as McGawan's Brigade, by J. F. J. CALDWELL, lately an officer of the First Regiment, S. C. V. This is the title of a neat little work of 250 pagus, ombracing a narrative of events connected with a famous body of troops, whose prowess and achievements in the late war will become a part of the permanent history of the country. The author's dascriptions of battles, marches, camp-life, descipline, &c., are entertaining and truthful, and even to the general reader will prove unusually ineresting, while the members of the old Brigade will love to linger on well-remembered names and stirring scenes brought to view in these pages. We are indebted to Mr. G. W. FANT, at the Book Store, for a copy of this work. Any number of copies can be obtained of him, and we are confident that the survivors of ORR's Regiment will be pleased to secure them. Mr. FANT has a general assort-

offered at the lowest prices. South Carolina: A Home for the Industrious Immigrant. Published by the Commissioner of Immigration.

ment of school and miscellaneous works, which are

We are under obligations to Gen. Jons A. WAG-ENER for a pamphlet, containing a succinct history of South Carolina, with comprehensive details of her climate, resources and population, designed for circulation among the classes of Europe intending to seek a home in this country. For this purpose the pamphlet will be translated into several foreign languages, and will be scattered all over the continent. An important feature embraces extracts from letters received by the Commissioner from citizens of the State, offering for sale or lease such lands and water power as they have to dispose of, stating terms and conditions. We regret that only a few of the citizens of this District are represented in this important movement, and would urge them to communicate without delay with Sen. W., in order that the resources of this section may have an equal share of notice from immigrants. Such information will be emhodied in the publications abroad, as we are informed, and will have its proper effect to establish our claims to their attention.

Catalogue and Programme of May Festival in the State Normal and High School. Charleston: Record Printing House.

We have received, from some unknown friend, a namphlet with this title. The catalogue shows a a large attendance of students in the institution, which is under the patronage of the State. The May Festival, held at Hibernian Hall on the 1st instant, was an eminent success, and the programme was admirably arranged.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine: Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York, at \$3. per year. The publisher has our thanks for several back numbers of this model fashion magazine. It has no superior in this country, and we doubt the possibility of its being excelled across the water. The June number contains all the pretty fashions, together with elaborate descriptions and invaluable patters. We will forward subscriptions at any time, and are certain that the ladies will be delighted with an investment of the small amount required to obtain this magazine.

EICHMOND, May 11. The steamer John Sylvester, with Mr. Davis on board, arrived this afternoon, at half-past 5 o'clock. Long before her arrival, the military arrangements had been made by Gen. Schofield. A detachment of infantry from the 29th regiment was present, and sentinels were posted at intervals enclosing about 200 yards square, of the wharf. Outside of this line, a large crowd of negroes and a few whites were gathered. The brows of the surrounding hills were pretty thickly covered with spectators. Major Vance, of Gen. Schofield's staff, who was in command, and a detachment of cannoneers of the 5th artillery, numbering about fifty, mounted as a guard for the carriages. As

flying, the most intense anxiety was exhibited by to a country which will not be disposed to witness

Editorial Pennings and Clippings.

The Conduct of the South. The Boston Post; a stannch old Conservative Journal, has an editorial under the above heading. from which we make the following extract :

There is nothing in the conduct of the people of he Southern States that challenges the respect and confidence of the whole country more than the sincere alacrity with which they have obeyed the conditions of the situation in which they find themselves placed. They betray their genuine manliness in meeting so openly the demand made upon them. Having ceased their combined hostility to the authority of the Union, they professed only obedience from that day forward, and they have rendered nothing else. Since the surrender of Lee at Appontatox they have faithfully kept their word. Their armies were at once disbanded, and the men went straggling off to their homes; no transportation having been provided for them without supplies by the way, under the direction of no commanding officer, destitute and defenceless, they went from the battle-fields to the homes that had been made thrice desolate by the war, and observed conscientiously the conditions of peace. There is no such instance known, of a defeated army's being turned adrift into their own country again, on simple parole, and illustrating are many good, honest citizens who have never the events by such an honorable regard for what looked further into the construction of our govthey promised under the duress of defeat.

They have complied without delay with the different conditions imposed on them in the name of practical reunion. They have not shown any backwardness in co-operating in one experiment after another that looked towards restoration .-After abandoning the Government, they set up for themselves, and under which they lived for four years, they came back to the old Government without a murmur or a relic of vindictive feeling, declaring that their resistance was a mistake, and become fellow-countrymen with ourselves was sin-

It is a source of profound gratification to all patriotic men to witness the practical and sagacious manner in which the Southern men address themselves to what is required of them. They are wise in resolving not to wait for a judicial decision on their case, when their great urgency is to get back again into the national councils, and to form once more a component part of the government under which they are to live. If this be indeed a system of self-government that should be both their desire and demand. Their former slaves having been enfranchised, nothing could be honester or more admirable than their affiliating with them as fellowcitizens, holding public meetings ogether, discussing together their common interests, and conjointly working for the welfare of both classes. They show their sincerity in this, as well as their sagacity. The principle of political equality, which has been forced upon them by Congress, they accept at once and seek to incorporate into their local systems. In this respect they put to shame the very men who have forced the alternative on them, by cheerfully doing what the former refuses to do at home at all. With the blacks they know they are to live. The interests of both are inseparably united, and they realize that they have a con welfare. The Radicals might take a lesson from them in this matter, if they were in quest of universal justice rather than irresponsible power.

The people of the Northern States hall the cours of their brethren at the South with unaffected satisfaction. They rejoice to find such a substantial evidence of a sincere desire to get back into the Enion, and to become once more a part of the gov ernment. Insincere partisans will, of course impute everything but the right motive to their con duct : but these are the very men, be it remembered, who refuse to carry out the dectrines of political equality at home. When the Southern States are again in Congress, by their representatives,

above all, of what particular use it would be for anybody to vote, just at that particular time, when votes shall have become altogether unnecessary and superfluous. In this point of view the suggestions of Governor Orr do not seem to be very practical. The newly enfranchised citizens ask for the case that men banish themselves from their light on the political questions of the day, and he homes and country when they have done no wrong replies by blowing out the lamp of knowledge, to any one. I hope this may meet the eye of eve-They want to know how they shall vote as between the two great parties, and he tells them to vote Greenville. I desire to say to them, and to his with neither the one nor the other. They ask to Excellency Gov. Orr, through the columns of your what party they shall then ally themselves, and he paper, that I have been charged with things that answers "to that party which shall arise when there are no longer any parties." The inference my name and perpetrated deeds which I never from all of which is that the questions now before knew of until since I left the State of South Carothe country are of no particular moment; and that the only use of the ballot at present is to elect Governor Orr, and such like, to be Senators and members of Congress .- N. O. Crescent, May 3.

The Supreme Court as a Political Power. The New York Journal of Commerce has the fcllowing sensible article on the importance of the Supreme Court as a department of the government : It seems to starfle some minds very much that an application should be made to the Supreme Court in so important a subject as that which is now occupying its attention, to-wit: the operation of the Military Reconstruction bill. There ernment than to imagine that courts are mere

machines for settling disputes about dollars and cents between litigious individuals, and who have never dreamed that the Supreme Court of the United States is a department of the government, an essential component part of that government, independent of Congress and President, oftentimes as powerful as either or both. We shall not undertake to espress an opinion on the question whether that court has jurisdiction in the present case. We but seize the opportunity to direct attheir determination to accept the result and again tention to the important position occupied by this court in the great system of American republican institutions. Not long ago we were in a minority. and somewhat despised withal, for teaching the doctrine that the government was not the administration. The accession to administrative power of Mr Johnson fortamately, disabused the minds of ardent upholders of that doctrine, who, so long as

the President was their man, admitted no other power than his in the government. Next we have been taught the supremany of Congress, and there are doubtless not a few anxious and ardent people in the country who really believe, what they earnestly desire to be true, that all the power of the government of the United States is lodged in the two Houses of Congress. If one of the houses should be turned against them they would possibly find reason for reposing faith in the other house as the sole custodian of national force. The constitution is an old paper, well worth reading over in these days. It ought to be taught in the common schools, without note or comment. It is a simple instrument casily understood. It establishes the Supreme Court of the United States, and gives it powers which are not to be dispeted. He is a reat traitor who resists the mandates of that coart as he who resists a law of Congress; or a proclamation of the President. It is time to think of this. Perhaps before long the education of passing events will teach the people not to repose their faith in President, Congress or court as the government, but to understand the beauty and value of the sublime combination, State as well as Federal, which composes the popular and free government

Registration of Voters.

we once cherished and defended.

The Charleston Mercury, in alluding to the orders f the commanding General, has the following: The whole framework of our State organization and every right in the community is involved in the action taken by our citizens in this business, and it requires no reflection to arrive at the vital importance of every one registering where cntitled the steamer hove in sight, with the national fing they can best present their case and their claims to vote. For weal or for woe, for conservatism or for Radical ruin, this matter is going to decide the fate the crowd to get closer ; but there was no demon- the imposition upon them of acts of injustice-and of our people. If ruined, they are to have a voice or timid and hopeless time-serving will accouplish out security for life or property, and with a disgusting and degrading war of races. It is incumbent upon us to rise to the realization of our true position ; to understand the difficulties and dangers by which we are surrounded, and to shape our course with wisdom and judgment and discretion, no less than with courage, fidelity to our selves, and the vigor and energy of a community striving for existence-for every interest, and every right, and every hope, which makes life valuable. However unpleasant and humiliating the dirty work of canvassing and electioneering. it cannot be avoided, and must be done. We have faith to believe that the people of the State will do their part honestly and actively, with a manly patience and good sense. The State can and will be saved from the Radical inundation and overthrow which otherwise is likely to prevail over our rights property, and civilization. In this great impending emergency South Caroling expects every man to do his duty. No good citizen who can vote should fail to register ; and we trust that such men will be appointed to conduct the registry that no suspicion of party trickery or foul play can possibly rest upon the results of the ballot boxes. This seems clearly the intention of Gen. Sickles' order. A Reminiscence of 1776. We notice in the Savannah News and Herald the following interesting reminiscence. It is embraced in a letter from one of the Florida correspondents of that journal, dated at Fernanding, the 3d inst : "A baronial mansion erected on Cumberland Is and is known as "Dungenness." It was once the estate of Major General Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame. Here in the rustic burial place of the estate repose the ashes of his wife and daugh er, and of that distinguished Virginian, Light Horse Harry Lee, father of General Robert E. Lee. At the breaking out of the war Dungenness was a charming place; its dependent grounds were adorned with olive and orange groves, and shrubbery in endless variety from every quarter of the globe. Here the date palm of Arabia might be scen growing in oriental stateliness by the side of Palestine's golden acacias. Its proprietor, a gentleman of fortune and culture, whose hospitality was princely, left the estate in charge of the servants when the Federal forces took Fernandina. Servants, library, paintings, furniture, disappeared. Then the house remained awhile tenantless. At length many families of freedmen took up their abode in its deserted halls, subsisting meanwhile by the manufacture of olive oil and indifferent gardening. Not long ago it was reported, upon what authority I know not, that Dungenness was to be repaired and refurnished. The negroes, however still continued to occupy it up to last week, when a fire, accidental or designed, left nothing to mark the scene of so many pleasant memories but blackened walls and smouldering ruins." NEW YORK, May 11 .- Cotton more active, and advanced 1c.; sales 2,600 bales-middling uplands 28.

For the Intelligencer. NEW ORLEANS, May, 1867.

Mr. Editor : I know that it is sometimes the case that men are justly banished from their homes. and that by their own acts; but it is frequently ry one of my old acquaintances in Laurens and I never did. I know, now, that softie man assumed lina. I never did, at any time, have anything to do with the man Barkhead I was never in his company two hours in my life. He, or some of his clan, assumed my name, and doubtless did things afterwards attributed to me. My full description is well known by John Cochran, and several others in the District: and it is well known that I have black hair and eyes, and dark complexion and black whiskers.

I desire to return to my home, and show the people that I am not what I have been called-a robber and horse thid. I can give a bond of fifty thousand dollars, with the best of securities, for my good conduct, and faithful observance of the laws of the State.

I can prove by met in South Cavolina, whose word would be taken anywhere, that I was not at the places when and where crimes and misdemean ors were attributed tome. I hope, sir, that a copy of this will reach his Excellency Gov. Orr, as I believe, if he knew the true state of my case, he would at once pardon ne, and permit me to return

> I have the honor to be, sir; Very respectfully, Your opedicat servant. TEXAS BROWN.

For the Intelligencer. BELTO, S. C., May 13, 1867. Mr. JAS. A. Horr: I beg to announce through your paper, that I am is receipt of another hundred sacks of corn, for distribution to the needy. The committees heretofire appointed in the different Beat Companies, are requested to continue to act, and to meet me promptly at this place on the 23d of this month, to receive the share allotted to their Beats. If they do not come at that time. I shall feel myself bound to distribute the corn to. such of the needy as may apply to me for it.

WILLIAM HOLMES. P. S.-I have also received a hogshead of Bacon which will be distributed in the same manner.

Special Notices.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] "He is Not There." CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS, March S, 1867.

Col. J. D. Ashmore, Greenville C. H., S. C .: DEAR SIE : Your letter directed to the postmaster at this place, in reference to one Guyton Guyton, has been handed to us to be answered. In reply, we have to say we have, as yet, seen or heard of no such individual in this community ; and find no trace of him except that there are now two letters in the postoffice directed to him. Should the letters be called for, the postmaster will note the person applying. We will use every exertion to assist you in this matter, and will promptly inform your if we discover the abade of this man. One Juniohad the pleasure of your acquaintance while the command of Gen. Martia was passing through Greenville, in the Spring of 1864, and you may remember him as one of the staff-officers of General Morgan. It will afford us pleasure to assist you in recovering your money, should the individual in question come within our reach.

Very truly yours, &c., EPPERSON & GAINES.

The Anderson Intelligencer will confer a favor by publishing once, and forward bill May 15, 1867. 48-1

the ex-Governor, and for the purpose of endorsing the opinion expressed. He says "there is no danger of confiscation by Congress," and we agree with him. There might be danger of wholesale people to strongly resist the power by which they are governed; and we regret to add, that the advice of Gov. P. tends to produce resistance and opposition to that power. But if the South goes forward, under this reconstruction basis, Congress will be deprived of this shadow of excuse, and will where some regard for the opinion of the world." But, in any event, we do not sanction the idea that confiscation is compelled to ensue. Neither do we urge the people to vote for a Convention, in order to avoid the cry of "Lands for the landless" and "homes for the homeless." - The deluded followers of Republican emissaries may set up this

watch-cry all over the South, but if the whites prove cantious and prudent in their action, such nsequences will never ensue. Much, very much, depends upon the course of Carolinians at this time. The opportunity is given to inaugurate a ·bloody coutest" by arraying one race against the other, in the outset of this political epoch in our history. The advice of Gov. PERBY is calculated to alienate the negro from his former master, and create a spirit of enmity and animosity between the races. If the white neighbor denies to him that privilege extended by a stranger, and which will be enforced at every hazard, it is not strange or singular that the negro should look with suspicion upon his neighbor and adopt the principles of another clime. This is the tendency of springing opposition to these measures at this time. We ust look the consequences in the face, and determine our action by prudence, even though it be a "destardly virtue" in the estimation of Cov. PERRY. Finally, it may not be amiss to direct the public mind to a calm consideration of the necessity for reconstruction. The interests of the South languishes under the present state of affairs; business is prostrated, and capital will not seek investment here as long as the political status remains uncertain. The plan proposed is the only one ever presented by Congress, and there is evident anviety in the North as to the course of the excluded States. Every indication of submission to the terms of the conqueror is paraded before the Northern masses, and upon the strength of the opinion that the South will test this plan to its legitimate result, a "returning sense of justice" is apparent, and well-dofined. We may strengthen this feeling by quietly submitting where it would be idle and useless to resist, and we will destroy every vestige of that sentiment by heedlessly seizing upon the opportunity to delay and hinder the work of reconstruction, when we are powerless to prevent its final triumph. The issue before the people assumes a graver aspect than before, if division and dissension are allowed to obtain a foothold. We would urge men to seriously reflect

LARGE CABBAGE.

Our excellent friend, A. M. HOLLAND, has sent

stration -- no cheering or hissing. When the general harmony being again restored on the basis and hand in their destruction, and either apathy steamer was made fast, Hon. James Lyons went on of justice and law, we shall enter as a people, on a board, and after a feeling meeting with Mr. Davis, career of fresh and greatly enlarged prosperity, the end of making the country unendurable-withplundering, in the name of law, were the Southern brought Mrs. Davis ashore, and conducted her to and go rapidly forward with the work of developa carriage, followed by the two servants who at- ing her resources of the Continent. tended her. After a few minutes, Mr. Davis came The New Orleans Crescent on Gov. Ort. over the gang plank, accompanied by Gen. Burton and Dr. Cooper. He looked very much changed from what the citizens of Richmond remember him to have been, looking much older and rather haggard and feeble. A full grey beard contributed much to the change. He wore a heavy black overcost, and came ashore with a very firm step. The party immediately got into carriages, and surrounded by the mounted guard, drove rapidly by a side street up towards the Spotswood Hotel, thus disappointing the large crowd which had gathered on Main street to see Mr. Davis.

On the trip up, Mr. Davis was quite cheerful, and as he had no guard, walked freely about the boat, conversing with the passengers, who were all anxious to speak to him. He said little about his imprisonment, but spoke in terms of the warmest affection of ex-President Pierce, who visited a high appreciation of the powers of the elective him on Thursday last. He said there was no man living for whom he entertained a higher regard. At Brandon, on the way up, a number of ladies had gathered to speak to him, who shed tears on seeing him. They nearly all had been acquaintances of his family during the war.

A lady, named Mrs. Davis, of Richmond, who got on the boat at Norfolk, died in the ladies' cabin shortly before reaching Richmond.

Two bridal parties came up in the same boat. There is a large and curious, but orderly, crowd around the Spottswood Hotel, waiting to get a glimpse of the prisoner. He will remain in Gena ral Burton's charge until produced in court, on Monday. The citizens generally, in deference to the wishes of the authorities, stayed away from the docks, though many of them were stationed in the doors and windows along Main street, to see Mr. Davis as he passed up, after the procession entered that street. He occupies the same suite of rooms at the Spotswood that he did in 1865. It is the opinion expressed by one of Mr. Davis' counsel that, if bail is refused him, the Executive will intervene to prevent his further confinement, until his trial comes off.

THE COLUMBIA PHENIX.

Our respected cotemporary complains that country exchanges fail to give credit to that journal for telegraphic dispatches. We acknowledge to a resness, brother SELBY, in this particular, but beg your indulgence at the same time. The Phæniz affords unusual facilities to enable us to present our readers with the latest telegraphic news, but we prefer stating generally that the dispatches copied into the Intelligencer are usually from that excellent paper. Otherwise, the typos would object to italic, as the name would appear too often for their convenience. Once for all, therefore, we beg to assure the public that there is no more useful exchange on our list than the Columbia Phaniz, one of the cheapest, most readable and thorough newspapers in all the land, deserving an immense

Governor Orr, of South Carolinn, has just made a speech to a number of the new citizens of his State. In his capacity as Governor he was expected to advise these political neophytes as to the proper course for them to pursue-to isrbue them with the knowledge he had gained during a persistent course of office-holding statesmanship, and to instruct them in the art and mystery of voting. To such a source the inquisitive entranchised ought not to look in vain for illumination. Surely, if any one is capable of throwing light on such a subject, it is a gentleman who has illustrated in his own history the workings of the ballot box. and who has managed to get elected to a great many important offices, without possessing any superfluous quantity of merit. The newly invented citizens of South Carolina must certainly entertain franchise when they find what it has done for Governor Orr; just as in this State, they must have gained an exalted notion of its efficacy by observing what it effected for the gentlemen who were elected to office in 1864. Hence, it is not surprising that the colored voters of South Caro-Hina applied to Governor Orr for instruction before deciding on their future political course.

We have only a brief telegraphic synopsis of the remarks which the Governor addressed to his fellow citizens on this important occasion, and, therefore, we are precluded from laying before our readers the whole of his speech. That is a loxury which they have yet in anticipation. But it is gratifying to know that we are not left entirely ignorant of the Governor's views. When we have been informed of the main point of his programme, it is perhaps, superfluous to inquire for more. Indeed, his plan is so comprehensive, and yet so simple; so efficacious, and yet so intelligible, that we only wonder that nobody ever thought of it before; and should esteem it almost an impertinence to ask for arguments in its favor. In reply to the momentous questions, "What shall we do ?" or, in other words, "How shall we vote?" he informs the colored people that the best thing for them to do is not to vote at all. He tells them that they must not attach themselves to either of the two parties now disputing for supremacy in the country ; that they must avoid the Republican party as a sham and a humbug, and the Democratic party as a delusion and a snare, and wait to join the great party which is to comprise the people of both races in the South, and everybody at the North. Of course, nobody will deny that such a party would not be only powerful, but invincible ; nor would anybody be guilty of the fatuity of opposing a party which is to include everybody Hence we must concede that the Governor's advice was eminently sagacious and sound. But it would, no doubt, have been very agreeable to his hearers to be told when this political millenium is to com mence ; when this political happy family is to be Democratic lamb are to lie down together, and, vanced 1 to 2c.; sales 43 bales-strict middling 25.

AUGUSTA, May 11,-Cotton market stiff, and ad-

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. The brethren of Hermon Lodge, No. 116, A. F. M. cordially invite Himm Lodge, No. 68, A. F. M. Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and all other Lodges and Chapters convenient, to join with them in dedicating their new Hall, and celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, on Monday, the 24th day of June next. All are earnestly requested to come, and especially those who favor the cause of Masonry. Persons living in the vitcinity are expected to come prepared for a general Pic Nic. A large commutee of Ladies has been appointed to superintend the table. The Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge are expected to be present, and suitable addresses will be delivered upon the occasion. Come, brethren and friends, and let us have a feast of reason and W. HAMILTON, Sec'y. flow of soul. May 3, 1867. 47-7

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

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in he Lodge Room on MON-DAY NIGHT. June 3d, 1867, at half-past seven o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.4 By order of the W

	T. B. BURRISS,	Secretary.
May 8, 1867	\$ 7	. 3

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R.: A .: M .: A REGULAR CONVICATION OF BURNING BESH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter teom on MONDAY NIGHT, June 10th, 1867, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notic.

By order of the M. E. H. P .-T. B BURRISS, Secretary. May 15, 1863 48

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Persons interested as hereby notified that a inal settlement of the esate of Achsah Lucius de ceased, will be had before the Ordinary on Monday. the 17th day of June neit, and those having demands against the said esate, will present th or by the day specified, or their claims will be parred, according to law. J. H. TELFORD, Adm'r.

May 8, 1867.

Books! Books!! AT GREENVILLE PRICES.

MUCH BELOW COLUMBIA.

An assortment of SHOOL-BOOKS, and a small lot of MISCELLAN, very low for cash at CRAYTON & SONS. May 8, 1867. 47-4

YANCEY THIS thorough-bred HGSE will stand the pre-ent season at Anderson (H. Terms, \$10 for th

Also, a celebrated JATK is in charge of the undersigned, which I will tand at \$7 per season. Season ending on the 0th day of June. The terms above give will not be deviated from in any instance. W. H. CATER.

April 17, 1867