litical and social life of any State on this con-

tinent. The history of your race since to day for the exercise of those rights, whether in your interest or against, he owes to his association of two centuries with you, and that association will retain thoroughly. Respectfully, its influence if you will use it as an influence, and not as a menace. What you have to fear is that the negro will mistrust you, and that a foreign and hostile influence will be brought to bear against your common interest. To vote against a Convention is the surest way to aggravate both of these evils. If you refuse to call a Convention on the avowed ground that such a Convention will perfect his possession of the political rights which have been given him, his mistrust will naturally be excited, and he will become what he is not vet, the ready tool of those who want him as a means to injure you. Your refusal will furnish a ready argument to the radical agitator, who will appeal to your action as proof to the negro that you will not do him justice, and as evidence to the Republican party that the interference of the Government is still necessary. Surely you have seen enough to know that the chief difficulty in the way of the most kindly relations between you and the freedmen is the constant presence of an ontside interference. Military governments, freedman's bureaus, radical agitators, who are sent and kept here for the avowed purpose of protecting him against

you. As long as he sees the energy of a great government employed in this way, he naturally suspects you, and the more imposing the machinery for his protection. the greater his suspicion, and the more exaggercted his self-importance. Surely you have seen enough to know that just so long as you refuse to the freedman those rights which, whether wisely or not, the American people have determined to give him, just so long will this mischievous interference with your social and political life continue. If you wish to be left to yourselves, to your own industry and energy to restore your State, accept frankly that great revolation which, unintentionally, you have yourselves accomplished. Let the freedman exercise freely whatever rights the lavs give him-give him ample field-aid and encouragement to achieve all that he can achieve. Make him your friend, who never can be your rival, and trust to your own manhood, ability and blood to work out under this change a new prosperity for

you and him. Above all, do not repress the freest expression of opinion and action among the freedmen. Let them say what

for you and the State. If he is ignorant throughout the whole State, and although and insolent and vicious, you must realize in your own District, the superiority of that he is to be checked and controlled, the white vote may secure you against forcible letter from Hon. W. H. Tasscor, of Penjust as ignorant and insolent and vicious any local trouble, you are doubling the dieton, upon the subject of Reconstruction, and the latter event, what interest of the State will be white men are controlled. Do not suffer dangers and difficulties of your fellow-citiyourselves to be frightened with the delu- zens of the low country, and fostering an suion that these rights and privileges will antagonism between the races for which make him the controlling element of the po- there is no necessity, and which can only

create misery for both. history has been written, ought to cure of this letter. I have written for men time and some thought to comprehend their duty, and who have the resolution,

WM. HENRY TRESCOT. Auderson Intelligencer. Wednesday Morning, August 7.

All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Boy No name entered upon the books unless the money accompanies the order. BOF A cross-mark indicates that the subscrip-tion is about to expire.

Specimen copies always sent, upon appli-

SALEDAY AND CROPS.

The attendance of citizens on Monday last was nuch greater than on any public occasion for the last six months. Being a leisure time, the farmers congregated to hear the news and talk over the prospect for bountiful crops. The general report s favorable in the extreme.

The chief feature of the day was the sale of valable lands belonging to the Estate of Col. THOMAS PARKS, deceased. The Homestead, containing 847 acres, brought \$12,100; Lot No. 2, of 120 acres, \$140; No. 8, 222 acres, \$520; No. 4, on Beaverdam, 640 acres, \$3,035; No. 5, adjoining, 308 acres. \$1.790; No. 6, also adjoining, 392 acres, \$1,570. Aggregate, 2,529 acres for \$19.-095. 'H was a general remark among the bystanders that these figures did not indicate a fear of confiscation.

POPULAR ERRORS.

We have been greatly astonished to learn from men of intelligence and position, that there are many persons under the impression that it is neessary to take the oath known as the iron-clad in order to register and vote. Hence, there will e hundreds who will keep away from the regisration boards, because of this impression. We have published the oath which will be required of oters, two or three times, and deem it necessary gain to state that there is nothing therein con tained to prevent the most uncompromising Confederate soldier from assuming this obligation, revided he is not disfranchised by reason of havng held certain disqualifying offices. We urge the people generally to examine this matter for themselves, and not be deprived of the privilege of registering simply because they are informed unfficially that they are not entitled.

The question has also been raised whether the nembers of our State Convention will have to take unanimously in favor of the Convention, and there the iron-clad oath, under the requirements of the new reconstruction act. Certainly not, as the law

"All persons hereafter elected or appointed to State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the district commanders," shall take mid oath.

Members of the Convention are not included in any of the classes described.

The earnest and dispassionate attention of the tion of the several Southern States, when their people of this District is invited to an able and governments shall fall into the keeping of white which will be found in our columns this morning. protected ; what interest involving property will be It is unnecessary that we should attempt to reiterate the arguments given in this admirable address to destitute, ignorant race, legislating for the State, his former constituents. The distinguished writer led by Northern adventurers and designing Southhas presented them so concisely and plainly as to leave no room for improvement, and we are hear-I will make no apology for the length tily content to urge upon the people a thoughtful and calm perusal of the arguments presented for they now are, and will be placed. Every effort in that fear. Whatever capacity he manifests who are, I believe, willing to give some their consideration. It is for them to decide what one will appreciate the solicitude of their former opresentative in this momentous crisis. He has when they understand, to discharge it discharged the duties imposed upon him with fidelity and zeal, and now that circumstances, beyond the control of either himself or the people, have severed this relation, he has done well in endeavoring to afford light to the masses of the people, many of whom are perplexed and in doubt as to their action at this time. We trust that every voter in Anderson District will give Mr. TRESCOT'S views an earnest and patient consideration. Shar- struggle, else all is lost ! ng the solicitude, however, of our late Representative, we would be derelict to duty in failing to present some thoughts, in this connection, upon the vital subject now before the people. This we shall endeavor to do in the briefest possible manner, and as we desire to utter a few plain words to the people, let them lay aside prejudice, passion

and preconceived opinions, and read and study them in the light of reason, common sense and stern facts. In the first place, it becomes us to recognize the

fact that we are in the midst of a revolution, and that the whole social fabric is threatened with destruction. Having been defeated in a contest for reedom and independence, on attempting to return to the government from which we had separated, re find that government in the hands of a party thich disregards the Constitution and the rights of the States or people. This party has denied adission to our representatives in Congress, set in every District and Parish in the State, and in side our State governments, and placed us, for the this way we will have a convention of the people. time being, under military rule. In addition to this, it has proposed a plan of reconstruction to the outhern States. The question as to whether South Carolina shall accept this plan, we regard as a foregone conclusion. As that plan is framed, it carries within itself the power to force its acceptance, or, at all events, its execution. If we had the numerical power, at present, to vote down this plan, and reject it, the effect of such a course would only be to postpone it for a time, and not to prevent its execution. The idea that by its rejection, we shall be able to escape from the wrongs this dition of affairs admonishes every man that it is plan inflicts, and live under a military government until a reaction takes place and the Radical party shall be overthrown, we regard as the absurdity of absurdities. That party does not intend that we shall live under a military government, and it has chargeable in the main to the supine indifference also determined upon the reconstruction of these and neglect of the masses themselves. States. If the plan now offered should be rejected, we do not believe that confiscation will be resorted to, and have heretofore expressed that opinion. But an additional clause will be enacted, disfranchising a sufficient number to insure its execution. and this will effect the object that party has in view. This will not be necessary, however, for the negro vote will undoubtedly be thrown almost is hardly the possibility of a doubt but that it will be held. Reconstruction, then, being inevitable, t is useless, and worse than useless, to discuss now the justice or injustice, the constitutionality office in said military districts under any so-called or unconstitutionality of the proposed plan. Practically these questions belong to the past, and if we ever obtain redress for the wrongs inflicted by this plan, it must be in the future, not in the

> present. What, then, is the question before the people today ? Not the acceptance or rejection of the pronosed plan, but by whom shall the action of the

conscientions citizen, so much the better you will only excite a radical agitation MB. TRESCOT'S LETTER UPON RECONSTRUCT much the Congressional reconstruction enactments. secure ? A landless, homeless, and in the main, a ern demagogues, and what can be expected, other than confiscation, repudiation, anarchy ? Our people should wake up to the "situation" in which their power should be directed to the only possible good they can effect-that is, the election of proper delegates to the Convention-men who will not go beyond what Congress has required, to the utter ruin of the State, and the further degradation of our people. We call upon our people to see to this; to devote their every energy to its consummation ; to keep united upon this policy ; and, as one man, labor diligently for its accomplishment. Let them look to the stern realities of the present, and not to what was, or to what ought to be ! Let them save the STATE, if possible, by one united

WHAT WE MUST DO ... A SUGGESTION.

Under this heading, the Columbia Phænix reviews the proceedings of the late "Union Republican Convention," and while deprecating the necessity for parties in the State, admits that this recent movement teaches an impressive lesson. which is simply this-we must act, or let all onr rights and liberties go by default. Therefore, the Phaniz suggests that "conservative leading men of South Carolina-men who know her present needs-men who are identified with her dearest interests-men whose ancestral homesteads cause them to cleave to the soil-call a State Convention of the true representatives of the people of South Carolina, both white and colored, that the interests of the State may not be sacrificed to apathy and indifference. Let the delegates to this Convention be elected by the people, black and white, As to names, it matters little; all good men will unite in this movement to set the State right before the country in her efforts for reconstruction and restoration."

We heartily approve the suggestion of our cotemporary, for the reasons already assigned, and for the additional reason that there is only one way to meet the issue before the people, namely, by united organization. All means are unavailing while the people are divided in sentiment, and torn by cliques and factions. The lamentable connecessary to be alive to the true interests of the State, and not allow passive, inactive conduct on our part to bring about the destruction predicted already. Should the worst ensue, it will be

The LATE RADICAL CONVENTION .- A correspon

dent of the New York Times, writing to that paper concerning the late Union Republican Convention.

After a tu., days sitting, the Union Republican Convention has to-night completed its work. It has embodied its principles in a platform; it has organized its committees, and the party may now said to be on its legs hefore the State and the country. The members are almost unanimously well satisfied with their work, and they express the utmost confidence in their ability, on the basis here laid down, to carry the State of South Carolina. But whether they have planted things like to the last I know not; whether what they have raised is destined to prove really a platform, or only a scaffolding for a platform, or mere waste lumber, remains to be seen. It is clean and clear and out and out radical. But it is quite certain at outside of these who ave taken part in this movement is a large body of Republicans, including many of the most respectable and intelligent and influential men of the party, who have not united with those who have come to Columbia, but have stood aloof to await the upshot of the thing. It may be that they will now take the opportunity to form a distinct organization, in which case the Columbia Convention will have played into their hands by the adoption of a platform that is censorious in its character, that contemplates indirect confiscation, and that is likely to divide the State sharply on the line of race. It may be, on the other hand-and it is so claimed by the radical leaders here-that the Columbia organization will show such strength as to draw all these moderate Republicans to it. Quien sabe. Things are altogether too chaotic yet to tell.

DEATH OF HON. EDWARD G. PALMER. The Winnsboro' News publishes the following notice of the death of the Hon. E. G. Palmer, which took place on Saturday, 27th ult. In the ry, we sincerely agree :

Fairfield District has lost one of her most worthy citizens in the death of Hon. E. G. Palmer. The whole State will sympathize with her in this loss. Colonel Palmer died at his residence near Ridgeway on Saturday at 81 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Palmer was born in St. Stephen's Parish in August, 1800. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Palmer, and descended from the Huguenots. At an early age he graduated in the South Carolina College, in the class of 18-, and studied law for two years under Colonel Gregg, of Columbia, was admitted to the Bar, but never practiced, as he possessed an ample fortune.

In December, 1822, he married Miss Davis, a daughter of Dr. James Davis, of Columbia. Shortly after his marriage, Col. Palmer moved to this District, which he in part represented in the Nullification Convention in 1832. This was the beginning of his career in public life. His life since then has been so identified with the interests of his adopted District and his State, that it is not necessary to go into the details of it here. He

was the first President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company, which position he filled for about nine years with a fidelity and energy much to the success and prosperity of the road. And it was only at his own request that he was relieved from that responsible post.

Having an ample fortune before it was destroyed in the common ruin that befell our District by Sherman's raid, it was in the more private walks of life that the character of Colonel Palmer was developed. He dispensed charity without stint To him more than any one else is awarded the chief credit for building up the Episcopal church in this place, as well as the one at Ridgeway, (of

which he was a member) His sufferings were not protracted, as he, though complaining for several days, was confined to bed but two days.

To the family of the deceased we know we can safely extend the united sympathies of all our citizens

The Columbia Phaniz gives the following account of a tribute to the memory of the deceased : The engine "E. G. Palmer," which conveyed the

passenger train, yesterday afternoon, up to Charlotte, was beautifully and appropriately decorated in mourning habiliments, the "tender" and every available space being draped in black and ornamented with white rosettes. This suggestion was from the master machinist, and whenever the "E. G. Palmer" stopped at the stations on the route, the people could appreciate the high respect and esteem in which the first President is held by all the officers and employees of the Charlotte Railroad Company.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION .- Delegates from every portion of the State met in Richmond on Thursday last, and if we may judge from the More or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Mouchat,

tenor of dispatches there has never been such a Geo. Stephenson, and others. crowd gathered in that city. Prominent Virginians are connected with the movement. The platform adopted by the Convention held in April last was re-affirmed. At a meeting of ex-Federal officers held the evening previous, resolutions were adopted advising co-operation with all who wish for the restoration of peace to the country. The following resolution was adopted at this meeting : Resolved, That in the spirit and chivalry of true soldiers, who have toiled, suffered, fought and bled

to uphold the emblematic colors of our cause and country, we are disposed to forgive and forget the past with its errors, grievances and calamities; to entertain malice towards none, and extend charity to all who will now and for the future come forward with the open right hand of patriotic fellowship, resolved to make the nation once again hap-

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In Equity --- Anderson.

Julius R. Earle, Bill for Partition of Elias J. Earle, Lands, &c. James W. Earle, F. W. Earle, et. al.

BY virtue of a Decretal Order from the Court of Equity to me directed, I will sell to the highest oidder at public outcry, on Saleday in September next, at Anderson Court House, the several parcels of Land described in the pleadings as the property of Claudius E. Earle, deceased, to wit:

TRACT NO. 1.

Situate in Anderson District, on Lucas' creek, waters of Big Generostee creek, containing

410 ACRES.

More or less, adjoining lands of Charles Haynie, Elias J. Earle, A. M. Holland and others.

LOT NO. 2.

Situated in the village of Anderson, on the Main street, running South, and being immediately be-tween the lots on which Dr. O. R. Broyles and Daniel Brown respectively reside, containing Two Acres.

Terms of Sale :

On a credit of one, two and three years, with interest payable annually, purchaser to give bond, with at least two approved sureties, and a mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money, ez-cept the costs, which must be paid in cash. W. W. HUMPHREYS, C.E.A.D.

W. W. HU Commissioner's Office, Anderson, August 7, 1867. 8_4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In Equity---Anderson.

Joseph B. McGee,

James McBride, and wife Bill for Partition Re-Elizabeth. al Estate. R. M. Brown, and wife Sarah, et. al.

BY virtue of a Decretal Order from the Court of Equity to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at Anderson Court House, on Salday in September next, the several Tracts of Land described in the pleadings as the property of Willis McGee, deceased, to wit:

THE HOMESTEAD.

Situate in Anderson District, on the Savannah River, containing

500 ACRES,

More or less, adjoining lands of James W. Gray, James Watt, John Simpson, et. al

THE BBOWN TRACT.

Situate in Anderson District, and containing

70 ACRES,

TERMS OF SALE:

On a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, purchasers to give bond, with at east two good surcties, with mortgage, to secure the payment of the purchase money-except the

Costs, which must be paid in cash. W. W. HUMPHREYS, C.E.A.D. Commissioner's Office, Anderson, Aug. 7, 1867. 3 8-4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN EQUITY-ANDERSON.

Mrs. Nelly H. Breazeale Bill for Partition, Matthew Brzazeale, Adm'r,

Henry N. Breazeale, S. H. 1 Lands, &c. Breazeale, et al.

BY virtue of a decretal order from the court of Equity to me directed, I will offer for sale, on saleday in September next, the several

py; and we cordially offer the olive branch, because

they think, and what they want, and teach them as time will aid you to teach them, that what they want-what is best for them and the State, of which you and they are citizens, they can obtain through and with you, more wisely and more thoroughly than with the alliance of new and strange friends. Do not, in a panic, abandon your duty, but form at least, if you can do no more, a nucleus around which the temperate and virtuous and patriotic of all colors and classes can rally to renew with a wiser experience and a chastened judgment the ancient and honorable life of the State. Remember, that when the Constitution has been adopted by the Convention, it has to be submitted to the ratificution of the people. If, in the Convention you have done your duty to the freedmen fairly, you may then successfully resist the foolish ambition of vain black men and the selfish designs of unprincipled white ones against the evil which will then have taken palpable shape; you can appeal not only to your own people, but to the efficient sympathy of that great mass of your countrymen who may be willing to give the negro political privileges-who may be willing to use him for the purpose of preserving power in the next Presidental election, but who have no more idea than you have of destroying the civilization of this country by making this a black

man's government. Fellow citizens of Anderson, you are deeply interested in this issue. You live believes this himself, why does he pride himself in a section of the State from which the negro will soon disappear-a section which possesses great capabilities for rapid and permanent improvement. If in any por- the condition of the negro, and give him all the tion of the State there is a prospect of advantages of christian instruction. Were we in tal which will develop the benefits of a varied and profitable industry, it is in this region, so well adapted for large manufactories and small farms. But until this political question of our restoration to the Union is put beyond angry controversy. you can take no step towards prosperity. Neither men nor money will venture into s country torn by intestine feuds, or controlled by the absolute and irresponsible power of a military commander.

Remember too, as practical men, when you come to decide upon your duty, that you cannot prevent the call of this Convention. Every black vote, you know will be cast for it, and the white vote will be enough of the Governor to know that we can afford divided. If those who advise against a to disregard his political prophecies, but when he that will assemble despite all opposition to them, Convention, succeed in forming a party undertakes political mischief, we have a wholesome do not embrace a sufficient number of delegates to save them from so sad a calamity. It is not so ington.

GOV. PERRY STILL IN THE FIELD.

The ex-Governor seems to be irrepressible, and is not disposed to allow his light to be "hid under a bushel.". He has published the sixth letter, which appears in the Phanix of last Wednesday. We shall do him the justice to publish it next week. Gov. PERRY ought to be satisfied. If he came ate into influential position and political power, he has made up for lost time, and has done mischief onough to occupy an ordinary man a much longer political life time. We wish to do justice to his ability, and it deserves to be recorded that, as Provisional Governor, he succeeded in exciting the State to the most injudicious activity at a time when her obvious policy was to keep as quiet as ossible-that, in the same position, he was more responsible than any other public man for the passage of the "negro code," and that he is entitled, by his recent efforts, to the distinction of having one more to divide the opinion and embarrass the action of the State than any radical agitator. His last letter has, we are afraid, succeeded in producing more ill-feeling between the races in this State than any occurrence since the war, and in this unnecessary irritation has contrived to offend both the sense and the sentiment of white as well as hlack

Surely the christian men of this community will not consent to vindicate their position by the assertion that the negro has no soul, and yet what else does the Governor mean when he quotes, with approval, and as the foundation of his argument, the declaration of AGAISIZ, that "it is as easy for a monkey to become a negro, as for a negro to become a white man." Of course, we all know that the negro cannot become a white man, for "the Ethiopian cannot change his skin." But, surely the Governor cannot expect Southern men to believe. or profess to believe, that the negro is as little capable of political privilege as the monkey. If he upon his recommendation of qualified suffrage. If there is one thing to which the Southern slaveholder could appeal, in reply to those who attacked the institution, it was his constant effort to improve that immigration of white labor and capi- earnest, or were we hypocrites ? Were we trying to do our duty, or to deceive our enemies? and it seems to us, that if we thought the negro could be made a christian, we can scarcely deny that he may in time be made a voter. We repudiate altogether this sort of argument. We regret universal suffrage; we believe that the great mass of negroes are not yet educated enough to vote judiciously, but we are willing to do all in our power to teach them. and to diminish, as much as possible, the evil we cannot remedy.

But what earthly good does Gov. PERRY expect to effect by this sort of denunciation. If he demonstwates the scientific truth of his theory, will he convert the Republican party, or will he win the confidence of the negro? If not, what else can this sort of discussion do but provoke the very antagonism which he deprecates? If this is his intention, let him say so fairly. We have seen

Convention be directed and controlled? Shall it be by men who are conservative in sentiment, and whose interests are identified with those of the State, or shall it be by men who are radical in their views, have no fixed residence, and are mere adventurers in the political world, pandering to all that is low, vicious and agrarian? Shall it be by men of intelligence and ability who will honesty carry out the reconstruction bills, but at the same time do all they can to preserve what moiety of liberty may still be left, or shall it he by unprincipled and ambitious men seeking to oppress and enslave the people still farther, and ever ready to sacrifice the general good, provided they can raise themselves to power, or secure a firmer hold upon it ? On this question there should be no division among men who are true to the South and faithful to Constitutional liberty. But alas ! they are not united. While the adversary is organizing, and bringing to bear every possible energy to control the negro vote, and thus attain their ends, we are quarreling and fighting among ourselves, indulging in true but vain complaints, or writing eloquent but ridiculous appeals to stand up for honor and chivalry. While we are slumbering, the enemy is at work. While we are hesitating about accepting this plan of reconstruction, the enemy is arranging to secure the fruits of victory, knowing that reconstruction is inevitable. While we are complaining and weeping over lost rights and privileges, the enemy is preparing to take from us all that has been left from the common wreck and ruin. Lay aside, then, all differences, and together present an unbroken front, contending for the control of the few remaining rights and the destiny of our own loved State. Let us accept the irresistible logic of facts, and enter the fight together upon ssues which may still be made with some hope of SUCCESS.

Having thus given a brief resume of the situaion, we ask the reader to ponder well the condition of our country before embracing extreme views, or joining hands with any man who is wiling to supinely surrender, without a struggle, and and brought before James Birnie, Esq., United ere the conflict begins. Such men do not bring achieve lasting good for their race and country. ing spirituous liquors without a license at a vine-They are the men whose discretion far outweighed their faith and perseverance, and are not deserving examination before the Commissioner, an order of confidence and support. In conclusion, we append a paragraph from an able cotemporary in an adjoining State, and commend this utterance of a at the next term of the United States District bold and zealous writer to the careful considera- Court, to be held in Greenville. He was unable to tion of every man in the District : Were our people to vote down the Convention at

the forthcoming election, another election would Crump, Davidson & Co., of Augusta, Ga., were soon be ordered, with further disfranchisements ; and by it the South would become just what the before the Commissioner at Augusta, when they Radical Congress proposes it shall be. We take this as a foregone conclusion, and it is time that of the Court. - Greenville Mountaineer. the white race of the South should understand and prepare for it. Life, liberty, property-the future credit and honor of the State-will all become involved in the new state of things the Radical programme will most surely bring about. Into irresponsible hands the several State Governments will most surely fall, if the several conventions

GEN. SICKLES .- A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Rock Hill, York District. on the 24th ult., thus alludes to the commanding General :

Gen. Sickles is quite popular in this section of the State, and it is suggested that he be elected our Senator. The people view him as a brave soldier who fought well during the war and has acted magnanimously since he has been director of the affairs of State. His sympathy for the poor and destitute-his action in relation to the collection of debts-protecting the debtor who was crushed down and ruined, and whose estate would have been sacrificed under the common law of the State -have gained him many warm admirers and friends. Placing him in this position would go very far in reconstructing the State, and gaining us a representation in Congress. His antecedents are such that his credentials would be received. and his admission could scarcely be denied without doing great violence to all the principles of the Government. The freedmen are taking but little interest in political matters.

ABREST FOR DISTILLING .- Captain Frank Arnim was recently arrested in Hamburg, S. C., gar distillery near Hamburg. After a preliminary was issued requiring the defendant (Arnim) to give bond, with good surelies, for his appearance do so, and was committed to jail to await his trial. Messrs. Crump and Davidson of the house of also arrested on the same warrant, and carried gave bond for their appearance at the same term

- Gen. Sickles has dismissed Magistrate Zealy, of Columbia, from office, for releasing, on insuffiof Columbia, from office, for releasing, on insum-cient bail, without due regard for the public peace or the gravity of the offence committed, Radcliffe the purpose of taking counsel as to our mutual duties and responsibilities under the late Recon-bard the public peace or the gravity of the offence committed, Radcliffe the public peace with and Daly, who were arrested there, charged with assaulting and beating J. Q. Thompson, a Northern correspondent, and W. J. Armstrong, of Wash-

we feel in our soldier hearts secure of the approp tion of the no less gallant than generous American people.

MASS MEETING IN CHARLESTON .- A large Republican mass meeting was held in the city of Charleston on Wednesday night, 31st ult. A. G. Mackey, Collector of Customs was elected President. Among the Vice-Presidents were F. A. Sawver. Collector of Internal Revenue, District-Attorney Corbin, and several colored citizens. A notion to add the name of United States Marshal Epping to the list of Vice-Presidents, was voted down by an overwhelming majority. After several speeches, resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing their unalterable parpose to carry out in good faith and without reservation the Congressional measures looking to restoration, and en-

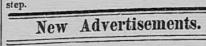
dorsing the platform of the recent Republican Convention in Columbia, and declaring the maintenance of that platform without qualification the only evidence in any candidate for public favor of devotion to the great party, through whose excrtions

alone the South can look for restoration.

GOVERNOR PERRY .- What an amazing quantity of ink this gentleman is wasting. Another letter from him appears in the Phaniz. He is still afflicted with "negro on the brain," and if something is not done to allay his excitement, the result may be disastrous in the extreme. He seems to be somewhat wearied of dealing with our newly enfranchised citizens in a political sense of vicw, and has devoted a little of his attention to the anatomical points involved.

We doubt not his sincerity and honesty of inten tion, and we are well acquainted with his integrity and character, but we believe his doctrines fraught with danger to the State, and calculated to add to our present distress .- Sumter News.

- Ex-Governor McRae, of Mississippi, and Gen T. C. Hindman, both write letters denying that they have turned Republican, as has been stated. The former says he never shall affiliate with that States Commissioner at this place, on a charge of party, and has no respect for it. The latter says order out of chaos, pluck violory from defeat, or violation of the Internal Revenue Laws in distill- it is the solemn duty of every Southern man to register so that he may resist Radicalism at every



PIANO TUNING. MR. JOSEPH FREY, of Charleston, will be here by the 10th inst., to Tune and Repair Pianos. Orders left with Maj. Borstel will be promptly attended to. August 7, 1867

Come One! Come All !! A MASS MEETING of the white and colored citizens of Anderson and Pickens Districts will be held at Greenwood, (near McCann's & Smith's store,) on THURSDAY, the 15th August next, for

invited to come, without distinction of race or T. H. RUSSELL, color. Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

August 7, 1867

TRACTS OF LAND.

described in the proceedings of this case, as the Real Estate of Williamson Breazeale, deceased; to

THE HOME PLACE, OR LOT NO. 1.

containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less, adjoining lands of D. K. Breazesle and Griffin Breazesle.

THE GAMBRELL TRACT, or lot No. 3,

containing one hundred and two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John C. Griffin, Griffin Breateale, and others.

TERMS OF SALE:

On a credit of one and two and three years, with interest from day of sale ; purchasers to give bond, with at least two good sureties, and a mortgage of the premises, to secure the purchase money-pay-ment to be made in three equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole amount unpaid, except the costs of these proceedings, which must be paid in cash. W. W. HUMPHREYS, C.E.A.D. Commissioner's office, Anderson, August 6, 1867. Aug. 7, 1867. in cash.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In Equity .-- Anderson.

isan H. Featherston,	Bill for Partition R
ry Featherston,	Estate.
P. Featherston,	Jan and the second and

BY virtue of a Decretal Order from the Court of Equity to me directed, I will expose to sale, at publie outery, on saleday in September next, that par-cel of Land described in the proceedings of this case as the property of Lewis P. Featherston, deceased, to wit

One Tract of Land,

Situate in Anderson District, on the waters of Barkers creek, containing

684 ACRES,

More or less, adjoining lands of W. W. Green, John M. Mattison and others, known as Crayton-

Terms of Sale:

On a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale-the purchaser to give bond with at least two good sureties for the purchase money, except costs of proceedings, which must be paid in cash. W. W. HUMPHREYS, c.E.A.D. Commissioner's Office, Anderson, Aug. 7, 1867. 8-4

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. at the hour of 12 o'clock, at the late residence of John Ashley, deceased, the following property : Two splendid Mules, large, fat and weil broke, nd gentle, and gentle, A good two-horse Wagon (new) and harness, An excellent Buggy and Harness, all complete, Two good Rifle Guns, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH COX. Adm'r. August 7 1867