

THE COURIER.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.

R. A. Thompson, W. H. Holcombe, R. Young,
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents or six months, in advance. Provision also taken in payment, at the market rates.
Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash or provision.
Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, and Announcements of Candidates, will be charged for as advertisements.
Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch, for cash or provision.
Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirement of cash payment.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, April 14, 1866.

Col. THOMAS P. SLIDER is our authorized Agent in Charleston.

In New York, on the 7th, cotton was quoted at 38 to 39. Gold, 27½.

Correction.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. T. B. POWER did not have Small pox. He suffered with Chicken pox, which misled us and others. Nevertheless, Small pox is pretty well diffused throughout the country, and the precaution of vaccination should not longer be neglected.

The Veto Message.

We have surrendered much of our space this week to the Veto Message of President JOHNSON. The message will explain to the reader the "civil rights bill," which has been vetoed. The President stands firm by the Constitution, and should have our hearty support.

Since the veto message was sent into the Senate, Congress has passed the "civil rights bill" over the veto. This bill gives Indians taxed and negroes every right enjoyed by the white race, except the right to vote, hold office, and serve as a juror. The law is certainly unconstitutional, but, we suppose, Congress cares very little on that score.

Whither are we drifting?

Free Schools.

The Commissioners of Free Schools are requested to meet at this place on the fourth Monday in April, instant. This meeting is important, as the machinery of the Board should be put in operation. A small appropriation has been made for the benefit of free schools this year, and our people should have the benefit of it.

The Proclamation.

The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, restoring, as far as he can, the States lately in rebellion to all their rights and former position in the Union. He declares the war to be at an end, and that we have no further need of military rule.

The Proclamation will be found in this paper.

Mr. Gibson.

Our neighbor, has received a fresh stock in his line, and is now prepared to repair Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., in good style, at reasonable prices.

He will also take your Ambrotype in fine style. "Secure the shadow ere the substance fades." See his advertisements.

The Express.

The "Spartanburg Express" comes to us greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. Rev. WARREN DUPRE is the Editor, and WHITEFORD SMITH, D. D., Associate Editor. Price, \$2 per annum.

The "New York Herald," on the authority of a Mercantile Circular published in that city, gives the number of bales of cotton taken from the Southern States since the close of the war at 2,000,000, to which it adds 200,000 bales not accounted for in published estimates. No doubt can be entertained of the influence which all this amount of cotton has had over the money and other markets, and it gives us an idea of what will be accomplished in the way of clearing the public debt, reducing the premium on gold, and regulating and strengthening the commercial interests of the country, should measures be taken to place the South in a favorable condition for deriving a full benefit from her soil.

MERE MENTION.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., is in Washington. The Presbytery of South Carolina met at Orangeburg on the 5th inst. Much trouble is expected from guerillas, and outlaws in Missouri. Gen. Pryor is connected editorially with the Memphis "Avalanche." The conservative, or Johnson party, have carried the legislative election in Tennessee. The recent fire in Cincinnati destroyed property to the value of \$2,000,000. There are 60,000 more persons in New Orleans now than before the war. In most of the large cities of the South business is reported to be quite dull. The Fenian excitement is dying out—"nobody hurt." An attempt is to be made to resuscitate the Sons of Temperance. A prize fight has taken place in Charleston. Fort Sumter is to be rebuilt. Gen. Cheatham is married. The Charleston railroad is now running through to Augusta.

The Southern Enterprise.

This sprightly journal has been much improved in size and appearance by its energetic proprietors, Messrs. J. C. BAILEY & Co. Price, \$3 per annum. Greenville, S. C.

The Connecticut Election.

The New York papers, of Tuesday, says the "Phoenix," bring us the latest reliable returns from the Connecticut election. The result shows great gains for the Democratic party. BUCKINGHAM, the last Republican Governor, was elected by 11,000, while HAWLEY, the newly elected radical Governor, it is estimated, will only have 700 majority. Besides this gain of more than 10,000 on the popular vote, there have been substantial gains in the Legislature, viz: eight or nine Senators and from fifteen to seventeen Representatives. This shows the radicals to be a failing party, and indicates a return to good sense and sound policy on the part of the people.

The Military Commission, in Charleston, before whom F. G. STOWERS, J. CRAWFORD KEYS, ROBERT KEYS and ELISHA BYRUM, have been tried, is on the eve of adjournment. The findings have not been published.

Another fire, consuming fifteen buildings, has taken place in Darlington. This has about destroyed the place. Loss, \$150,000.

Gov. Jenkins, of Ga., asks those who have the means to loan the State money, so that the unfortunate in the State may be fed. Much suffering exists there. Cannot some plan be devised for the relief of the suffering in South Carolina?

A destructive fire occurred in Charleston, on the 5th. "Robb's Row," King-street, was destroyed. Loss, \$100,000. Insurance, \$52,000.

The "Charleston Courier" states that John Lee, who, for the past half century, has been known as one of her highly respected colored residents, departed this life on last Friday, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The "Courier" announces the death of James W. Brown, Esq., a prominent citizen of Charleston.

We are informed, says the "Charleston Courier," by a friend who lately passed through several portions of North Carolina and Virginia that the peach crop in those States has suffered severely from recent frosts.

In the House, on the 27th, a report was made from the Reconstruction Committee, covering the evidence of General Lee, who says so far as he knows the desire of the people of the South is for the restoration of civil Government, and they look upon the policy of the President as the one which would most clearly and surely re-establish it.

Our village, on last Saturday night, was the scene of a disgraceful disturbance. Some soldiers belonging to the garrison went through the principle streets, hooting and shouting and firing arms, to the great alarm of the women and children. They set fire to the house of a woman named Kate Lewis, a courtesan, and to the building used as a schoolroom for freed people. Great fears were entertained that they would set fire to the town, and, indeed, we narrowly escaped that danger, for, had the Masonic Hall, which stands contiguous to the old schoolroom, caught, the principle part of the building on the public square could not have been saved. The spite of the soldiers seemed directed especially to the freed people, several of whom were beaten quite severely.

[Marion Star.]

Proclamation of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1866.

By the President of the United States:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By proclamations on the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the Laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the exercise thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; and

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying West of the Alleghany Mountains, and to such other parts of that State, and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied, and controlled by the forces of the United States, engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a State of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, By another proclamation on the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved June 7, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified Counties in the State of Virginia; and

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the Act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight Counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital, that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and, that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease, and

Whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

Whereas, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida,

and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out of, or separate from, the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

Whereas, The people of the several before-mentioned States have in the manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of the national unity; and

Whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated, so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies; which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and

Whereas, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made equals, and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united; and

Whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated:

Therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, suggesting a modification of the test oath. They show the great importance of such legislation both in a pecuniary and harmonizing point of view. The President earnestly commends the subject to the early consideration of Congress. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the Senate, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered a resolution for the admission of the Southern States to representation on condition of repudiating the Confederate debt and endorsing the Federal debt, and annulling ordinances of secession, and granting the right of suffrage to colored persons who pay tax on two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of property, and can read and write. He spoke of the necessity of immediate action on the subject of reconstruction to save the Republican party.

RECEIPTS.

The following persons have paid on their subscription to the Courier, as follows:

J. R. McKinney,	\$1 25
Rev. John Atrial,	1 25
E. V. Nicholson,	1 30

NOTICE.

PERSONS having demands against the late Capt. Henry D. Calhoun, are requested to present them without delay, properly attested, to Mr. JOHN H. HOLMES, at Pendleton, whom I have appointed my Agent.

E. B. CALHOUN.

April 11, 1866

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