MILITARY TRIAL.

[CONTINUED.]

March 3, 1866.

The Commission met at 10.30 A. M., and proceeded to the trial of James Crawford Keys, Robert Keys, and Elisha Byrum. The charges and Specifications were read.

The three first Charges, with their Specifications, are similar to those preferred against F. G. Stowers, and relate to the same act. Charge IV. is now advanced for the first time, and reads as follows:

CHARGE IV.—Sedition, Conspiracy and Riot.

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that they, James Crawford Keys, Robert Keys, and Elisha Byrum, citizens of South Carolina and divers other citizens of South Carolina, being moved and instigated by desire to incite and cause rebellion against the Government and people of the United States, in the State of South Carolina, did conspire together to that end, and, in pursuance of such seditious conspiracy did, by the hands of the said James Crawford Keys, and of other agents assisting him, forcibly and feloniously seize on John T. Horn, a citizen of the State of South Carolina, in consequence of the said John T. Horn being loyal to the Government and people of the United States, and compelled him, the said John T. Horn, to go to a church-yard, in the District of Anderson, and State aforesaid, and did there publicly beat and whip the said John T. Horn with a horsewhip, or other instrument of punishment, doing bodily injury to the said John T. Horn; and, thereupon, in order to subject the said John T. Horn to ignominy and disgrace, for and by reason of his loyalty as aforesaid, did cause the hair to be shaved from the head of the said John T. Horn; and, by means of the violence aforesaid, and by means of further threats of violence and bodily harm to the said John T. Horn, did force and compel the said John T. Horn to leave and depart from the said State of South Carolina, and to remain absent therefrom for a long space of time.

All this at or about Anderson Court House, Anderson District, South Carolina, on or about the 1st January, A. D. 1861.

Hon. Armistead Burt and General James Conner appeared as counsel for the defence:

The accused pleaded "Not Guilty" to the First, Second, and Third Charges, and their specifications, and submitted the following plea to the Fourth Charge and Specification:

To the Fourth Charge, and Specification thereunder, the accused in person pleads to the jurisdiction of the Court, respectfully avers, that the jurisdiction of the Court is, by nature of martial law, which law was only extended over this State by proclamation of the President of the United States, in ——, 1862, and that the Court has no jurisdiction over any offences occurring anterior to that date. That the jurisdiction of the Court cannot extend to any facts or occurrences which took place prior to the Convention between Generals Sherman and Johnston, in April, 1865.

(Signed) JAMES C. KEYS.
ROBERT L. KEYS.
ELISHA BYRUM.

The Judge Advocate read an argument in reply to this plea of the accused, and the counsel for the defence replied orally to the Judge Advocates' argument. The Commission was cleared, and on being re-opened, the decision was announced as follows:

The Commission consider that they have no jurisdiction over the Fourth Charge, and order that the prisoners do not further plead to that Charge and Specification.

March 5, 1866.

W. P. Brown, a witness for the prosecution, gave testimony similar to that given by him on the trial of F. G. Stowers, the substance of which is, that on the night of the 8th October, 1865, at some time between 11 and 12 o'clock, he saw a party of six men pass his house, which is 300 yards from Brown's Ferry, on the Savannah River, going towards the Ferry; that he recognized two of the party, James Crawford Keys and F. G. Stowers; that soon afterwards he heard a fuss at the Ferry, and a voice, which he recognized as that of Stowers, gave the order "Throw down your arms;" that four shots were fired, and then two more; that he recognized the voice of Crawford Keys giving the order "Fall in here men;" that a short time afterwards the party passed by his house, returning towards Anderson, three riding, and the rest on foot.

The witness said he did not think he could be mistaken in his recognition of Stowers and Keys, as he was standing only about ten steps from them as they passed down, and the moon was shining brightly. The next day the three United States soldiers, who had been on guard at the ferry, were found in the river dead, having been shot through the head. Their three horses, and arms and accoutrements, had disappeared. They had been placed, on the evening of October 6th, as a guard over some cotton at the ferry, belonging to Crawford Keys, which had been stopped by the United States authorities. Brown had been ordered to guard it, but on the 6th went to Anderson Court House and asked to be relieved, and the guard had been sent in consequence of his application.

The question having been asked by the Judge Advocate: "Whose was the first voice (*i. e.* heard by witness at the ferry) and what did he say?" the accused objected "to any evidence relative to Stowers' acts or declarations, inasmuch as Stowers is not on trial." The objection was overruled.

March 6, 1866.

The cross-examination of the witness, W. P. Brown, was continued. The witness stated that he recognized Crawford Keys from his general appearance; that he had on the clothes which he wore on the previous Friday, which witness described as blue mixed, having a blue and white thread; that such clothes are common in that country. The witness being asked if the clothes were gray or drab, said he did not understand the question. He gave as his reason for recognizing Crawford Keys and Stowers, and not recognizing the others, the fact that they were in advance of the rest of the party, and that he looked at them; if the rest of the party were persons known to him, he might or might not have recognized them; that he never told Howell (another witness) what persons he recognized until after this Court met; that on the night of the murder he asked him (Howell) if he had not recognized Stowers' voice. The witness was confident that he had never said to Major Earle that he had not recognized any of the party.

The witness was asked by the accused the question—"Did you never say to any one the next day that you did not recognize any of the party?"

The Judge Advocate objected to the question on the ground that, unless intended to contradict the witness, it is irrelevant; that in order to contradiction, the attention of the witness must be called to some specific person or transaction, and the inquiry confined to that.

The objection was sustained by the Commission.

The witness further stated that his recognition of Keys did not depend alone upon his dress, but that he saw his face just as he passed through the gate; that Robert Keys, Elisha Byrum and Peter Keys might have been in the party without his recognizing them, inasmuch as he looked over the persons following the two first.

J. M. Pillsbury, Acting Assistant Surgeon of the garrison at Anderson Court House, a witness for the prosecution, gave evidence precisely similar to that given by him on the trial of Stowers—to the effect that he examined the bodies of the murdered soldiers; that Corbett and Brown were shot through the head by pistols, the bullets entering the temple and coming out in the back of the head, two inches lower than the point of entry; their hair and flesh were scorched by the discharge; Smith was shot through both cheek bones, and had probably died from drowning; the shots seem to have all been from Colt's medium-sized revolvers. The witness further stated, from experiments made by him, that a voice speaking at Brown's Ferry can be recognized at Howell's house; that the distance is three hundred and seventy-six yards; that, on the night of the 8th of October, he (witness) was traveling, and that he thought the moon rose at ten o'clock, and that the night was bright. Witness stated that Crawford Keys, who was a member of the Provost Court at Anderson Court House, was not present at the meeting of the Court on the 10th October, 1865.

March 7, 1866.

Warren Howell, a witness for the prosecution, gave testimony similar to that given by him on the trial of Stowers, to the effect that he had known the accused 10 or 12 years; that he (witness) lived at Brown's Ferry in October last, as ferryman; that on the night of the 8th October last, a man crossed the ferry between 9 and 10 o'clock, giving his name as Jones, and endeavoring to avoid recognition; that he recognized him as Peter Keys; that he saw a party of six men go to the ferry; that four guns were fired there, and he recognized the voice of Peter Keys telling the soldiers to surrender, and that they had come to put them in the river, and meant to do it; that he saw the party return by his house, three riding and three walking; that he recognized Gaines Stowers, Crawford Keys, Robert Keys, Peter Keys, and Elisha Byrum; that Peter Keys ordered him to go into his house and stay there; that the night was light.

Being cross-examined, witness said that Jones led his horse into the flat, asked him to take a drink, and gave him money for his ferriage and received change; that three-quarters of an hour or one hour elapsed from the time Jones passed until the party came down; that he was behind Jones' horse as he passed Brown's house coming from the ferry; that he did not recognize any of the party as they passed down to the Ferry, and recognized no voice but that of Peter Keys; that Brown had never told him whom he (Brown) had recognized that night; that he (the witness) had sworn to contradictory statements on the trial of Stowers, on account of the situation he was in, knowing that men in his standing were "obleeged to be beholden to men in their (the accused) standing; it has always been so."

The accused proposed to offer in evidence the record of the proceedings of this Commission on the 19th and 20th January (embracing the contradictory statements of Howell,) and the examination of Howell was suspended for that purpose.

Fred Clarke (colored,) a witness for the prosecution, deposed that his wife lived at Crawford Keys' in October last, and that he was in the habit of staying at Mr. Keys' from Saturday night until Monday morning; that on Sunday evening, October 8th, 1865, about eight o'clock, Crawford Keys and Robert Keys rode away from Crawford Keys' house; that Elisha Byrum rode up to Mr. Keys' house a few minutes after Crawford Keys and Robert left, and, on learning that they were not at home, rode off in the same direction; that Peter Keys had ridden off from the same place in the morning; that on Monday morning, the 9th October, a little before daybreak, his (witness's) attention was attracted by barking of dogs, and he saw Crawford Keys, Robert Keys, and Elisha Byrum, ride into the yard; the Keys put up their horses, and took their saddles into the house; Elisha Byrum rode off; that he saw Lem around when the party came in.

The witness, on cross-examination, stated that he had said to Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Prevost and Mr. B. Crayton that he knew nothing about it (*i. e.*, the connection of the accused with the murder;) that when questioned, he cut them short, and said he did not think Mr. Keys had anything to do with it; that he could not do Mr. Keys any good or harm; that he never told any one in Anderson what he knew, and that he was ignorant why he was summoned as a witness; that he did not see Lem when the party rode in, but soon after; that he has never spoken before or since he came to Charleston about his knowledge of the affair; that they had no business with it; that he did not observe the condition of the horses when that party returned, as it was tolerably dark; that no one was present Sunday evening when Crawford and Robert Keys rode off, nor when Byrum rode up and asked for them.

On being re-examined by the Judge Advocate, witness said he had been examined by the military authorities at Anderson Court House the day he was arrested as a witness.

March 8, 1866.

Lemuel Keys (colored), a witness for the prosecution, deposed: That he was formerly the slave of Crawford Keys; was living at his place on the 8th of October last (the night of the murder); that before daylight on the 9th October, he saw Crawford Keys, Robert Keys, Peter Keys, and Elisha Byrem ride into the yard of Crawford Keys' house; Crawford Keys was on his mare *Alessa*; Peter Keys on his black mare; Elisha Byrem rode away home; Robert and Peter Keys put up the horses in the stable, and all went into the house, carrying their saddles; that, at daylight, Crawford Keys came to the hog-pen, having what the witness supposed to be, his pistol; that owing to the darkness, he could not see whether the party had weapons when they rode into the yard; that about a half hour after they came in, Fred Clark came over to him and returned an axe he had borrowed.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that he told Mr. Baylis Crayton that he had heard Mr. Crawford Keys call Rachel that night between ten and eleven o'clock; that he had said to Mr. Crayton that he knew it was between ten and eleven o'clock when Mr. Keys called Rachel, by the seven stars, but did not recollect saying to Mr. Crayton that "if Mr. Keys was a bird he could not have got to Brown's Ferry in time to commit the murder;" that he had said to Crayton that the horses could not be taken out of the stable at night without some one knowing it, as the floor of the stable was of plank; that his statements to Mr. Crayton were not true, and were made for fear his life would be taken by some of Mr. Keys' friends if he told the truth: that Major Keys had called Rachel, and he (witness) said to Rachel, "Mind, the old man (Crawford Keys) will be after you," not knowing then that Crawford Keys was away from home; that Crawford Keys was a very kind man to his servants. The witness then stated positively to several queries that he had never told any of the United States authorities what he knew of the matter until he gave his evidence to-day; that he did not know that he was to be a witness.

Being re-examined, witness said he was examined by the Judge Advocate on a Thursday in February; that Major Keys asked him to come down here, saying that he wanted him to cook for him, promising to pay him (the witness) $2 a day.

March 9, 1866.

The Judge Advocate continued the re-examination of the witness Lemuel (colored,) who deposed that when he heard a voice calling Rachel, he said to her, "Mind, the old man (meaning Crawford Keys) will be after you;" that she came back and said it was not the old man called, but Major Keys; that he did not see Elisha Byrum on the morning of the 9th October; that the moon was shining brightly when the party rode in; that he went into the house for the stable key that morning and saw Crawford Keys sitting by the fire in his room. The witness stated further that he had not noticed, when feeding the horses, whether they had been ridden, as the stable was very dark; that he did not know whether they had been taken out of the stable that night; that he had not noticed when they entered the yard that morning whether they had been ridden or not.

Warren Howell, being cross-examined by the accused, said that on his examination-in-chief, on the 19th January, in case of Stowers, he had sworn the night was dark, and that the moon was not shining; that he had sworn he did not recognize the person calling himself Jones; that he did not recollect swearing that Jones was not of the party that went to the ferry; that he (witness) did not say that the party returned in half hour after Jones passed; that he swore he did not recognize the voice of the person who ordered him into the house; that he had given already satisfactory reasons for his having sworn to these facts; that on January 20th he swore he recognized the accused, and also Stowers and Peter Keys; that he then gave, as his reason for his contradictory statements, his fear for his life; that he still avers what he stated on the 20th of January.

The witness having been asked, upon his cross-examination on the 20th of January, if he had not sworn that he had not told certain persons that he had not recognized the men who went to the ferry that night, the Judge Advocate stated "that no evidence having been given in the present case as having conversation with the parties named in the question, the question is irrelevant."

The Commission gave its decision as follows: "What the witness swore at the former trial may be introduced to contradict what he says now, but it cannot be introduced for the purpose of proving that he swore to facts then concerning which he is not now inquired of, in order to lay the foundation for contradiction. If there has been any misunderstanding (and that there has been the Commission believe, from the statements of Counsel,) the witness cannot be inquired of as to the facts referred to."

The witness further stated that he had not told certain persons that he did not recognize the men in the party, but that he told them he didn't know whether he could or not; that he had sworn, both that he had not recognized the person who ordered him into his house on the night of October 8th, and that he had recognized him as Peter Keys; that he had sworn on Friday, 19th January, that he did not recognize Jones. The witness made other admissions as to contradictions between his evidence given in this trial and on the 20th January and that given by him on the 19th January.

Being re-examined by the Judge Advocate, the witness said that on his examination on the 19th January on Stowers' case, "his mind was very much tore up and bothered: the reason was he hated to come in against his neighbor men;" that he had then denied recognition of the parties because he knew how he would go, if he went home; that he had no ill-feelings against the accused and never did have any; that he had changed his testimony on the second day of his examination because "he thought it was nothing but justice and it was his place to do it;" that he had told certain persons, who questioned him, that he did not know whether or not he recognized the party; that he thought it was not his place to tell what he knew about it.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

JAMES A. HOYT, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORN'G., MARCH 15, 1866.

☞ The Augusta *Constitutionalist* comes to us in a new dress, neat and attractive. This is one of our most interesting exchanges.

☞ For the summary of proceedings in the KEYS trial, now progressing in Charleston, we are indebted to the Charleston *Daily News*. The synopsis will be continued next week.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

We regret to learn that the residence of Col. W. A. HAYNE, near Pendleton, was totally destroyed by fire a few nights ago. No particulars, except the fire originated by accident.

THE COURT

Of General Sessions and Common Pleas met on Monday last, Hon. F. J. MOSES presiding Judge. The charge of his Honor to the Grand Jury was earnest, eloquent and forcible, and received strict attention from the entire assemblage of citizens, juriors and officers. The fact that an old-time Court was in session began to be realized. The presentment of the Grand Jury is published elsewhere, and will attract attention. As we go to press, the Court is still in session, and may continue to-day. Considerable business has been disposed of already, and the dockets are fast being cleared. Among the members of the bar present, several familiar faces are presented—Hon. B. F. PERRY, Gen. W. K. EASLEY and W. P. PRICE, Esq., of Greenville, Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN, of Abbeville, and Messrs. J. H. WHITNER and Jos. M. ADAMS, of Pickens.

The attendance of citizens on Monday and Tuesday was quite large, and good order and sobriety prevailed—with a few exceptions.

THE COSMOPOLITE FOR MARCH.

We briefly adverted last week to the reception of a new and excellent monthly magazine, and promised a more extended notice. The March number of the *Cosmopolite* is before us, and from an examination of the work, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it superior and eminently deserving of patronage. With interesting original matter, and the choicest selecsions of current literature, there is an attractiveness formed hardly equalled by any similar enterprise in the South within our remembrance. We shall take pleasure in forwarding subscriptions for any of our friends who desire to assist in the maintainance of a worthy magazine published in the South, for Baltimore can justly claim the gratitude and support of our people on the score of sympathy as well as past affection. The *Cosmopolite* is published monthly in Baltimore, Md., at Four Dollars per annum. Address, DELSON & Co.

The Board of Commissioners

TO APPROVE CONTRACTS will meet on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays in each week. Contracts will be received at any time during the week, and approved on the days above stated.

J. CHASE, Jr.,
Lieut. and Provost Marshal.

March 16, 1866 39

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

As a journalist whose province it should be to correct false impressions in those uninformed, and to jealously guard the reputation of our District from unnecessary assault, we feel constrained to take notice of the extraordinary statement made by Lieut. Col. WILLARD, Judge Advocate of the Military Commission now in session at Charleston, in reference to the disturbed condition of Anderson District. Apart from the trial now progressing, with which we have nothing to do beyond the anxiety of friendship for those charged with a terrible crime, we have a right to consider the assumption made by the Judge Advocate in his argument against the acquittal of Mr. STOWERS. And in doing this, we have deferred until to-day in order that the synopsis of that argument should appear simultaneously with the refutation of these highly-colored statements. In his exordium, the Judge Advocate pronounces the following:

It is well known that the condition of Anderson District, the scene of this crime, is disturbed to an alarming degree by violence and outrage. The country is traversed by armed bands; and murders, thefts and crimes of every name are frequent. Assassinations of officers and soldiers of the United States, as well as of unarmed and unoffending citizens are of frequent occurrence. The poorer and weaker class are overawed and silenced, not daring to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. The civil authority is paralyzed by the failure of the citizens at large to lend their assistance in the detection of criminals. As we have seen in this case, a reign of violence holds the minds and consciences of its victims in bondage.

This will certainly take the great mass of our population by surprise. It may be, and doubtless is true, that the instances of disturbances, such as are referred to, have been as frequent in Anderson as elsewhere. We will go further, and admit for the sake of argument that that "armed bands" have at times traversed this section; but this falls far short of the assumption that the social condition "is disturbed to an alarming degree by violence and outrage," and that "assassinations of officers and soldiers of the United States, as well as of unarmed and unoffending citizens, are of *frequent* occurrence." The murder of the three Federal soldiers at Brown's Ferry, nearly six months ago, and which has been sincerely deplored in this community, is the *only single instance of the kind* since the unlawful and irresponsible raid of Brig. Gen. BROWN in May last, when there were a few instances of "bushwhacking," but as far as we have learned, not one life was lost to the United States service thereby. If we are to be condemned before the world for resisting, even in a feeble sense, the outrages and enormities of that raid, which was only a plundering, thieving expedition for private gain—when the war had ceased, and the Confederate authorities notified BROWN of the fact—then are the denizens of this neighborhood truly unfortunate! But the Judge Advocate speaks in the present tense, and we must conclude that he is not alluding to scenes which transpired so long ago as last May. The only other instance of murder besides the Brown's Ferry tragedy, is the brutal and fiendish taking of young GEER's life, "an unarmed and unoffending citizen," and this horrible deed was committed by those of that "poorer and weaker class," to which the Judge Advocate so eloquently alludes, according to their own voluntary confession! From these two occurrences, then, the deduction is drawn that murders are frequent. For the sake of truth, we regret that an officer of the United States Army should have been so badly informed as to the real condition of things in this District, and especially when it became the duty of that officer, in the discharge of the functions of his office, to advert to our people in connection with high crimes and misdemeanors.

The people of this District, with few exceptions, have come up earnestly to their duties as citizens in these peculiar and trying times. If there have been those in our midst whose example led off feverish and excited minds to the commission of faults and indiscretions—nay, disloyal acts—there can be no justice in arraigning the whole community for their conduct. This place has been the headquarters of a large command since last August, and a stronger garrison has been maintained here than elsewhere in the Sub-District, with the depot for supplies, and so forth, and it may be that the opportunity for lawless acts has been greater, and hence the unfortunate impression created abroad. We merely suggest this in a spirit of justifiable defence against the statement, which is calculated to bring opprobium upon this community unworthily.

Anderson Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY BEWLEY, KEESE & CO.,
North Side of the Public Square.

GROCERIES, &c.

Bagging, 50 cts.; *Bale Rope*, 35 to 50; *Adamantine Candles*, 40 to 50; *Rio Coffee*, 40 to 50; *Tea*, $2.00 to $2.50; *Rice*, 10 to 12½; *N. O. Sugar*, 24; (*C*) *Sugars*, 25; *Crushed Sugar*, 30 to 33; *Salt*, per sack, Liverpool $10.00; *Iron*, Swede and King's Mountain, 15 to 16; *Castings*, 18; *Nails*, 15; *Powder*, $1.00 to $1.25; *Lead*, 30; *Shot*, 30; *Indigo*, $2.00 to $3.50; *Madder*, 50; *Blue Stone*, 35; *Mackerel*—quarter bls., $6.00, halves, $12.00 wholes, $22.00; *Tobacco*, chewing, 50 to $1.50; *Factory Thread*, $3.75 to $4.00; *Shirtings*, 7-8, 35 c. per yard.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Flour, $15.00 to $17.00; *Corn*, $1.50; *Peas*, $1.25 to $1.50; *Lard*, 20 to 25; *Bacon*, 20 to 25; *Tallow*, 15; *Butter*, 20 to 25; *Eggs* 15 to 20; *Chickens*, 20 to 25; *Beeswax*, 20; *Rags*, 2½ to 3.

The Markets.

☞ Unless stated otherwise, the prices given are in currency.

ANDERSON, S. C., March 14, 1866.

Cotton.—Market dull and but little offered.—Prices to-day from 19 to 20 cents, (specie,) for a good article. Gold, 125.

CHARLESTON, March 10.

The arrival of the steamship *Java*, at New York, with information of a decline in the Liverpool Cotton market, united with the previous downward tendency of the article here, produced a fall yesterday of about two (2) cents per pound in the price of the staple, at which rate about three hundred bales changed hands. The following are the prices now prevailing: Middling 35 to 36. Strict Middling 37. Good Middling 39.

AUGUSTA, March. 7.

The cotton market continues quiet and unchanged. There is but very little doing, and that little is confined almost entirely to fine grades, there being no demand for low grades. We quote Strict Middling at 35, and Good Middling at 36, buyers holding off, and awaiting accounts from Liverpool. The offering stock is, however, light.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Cotton dull, and has declined from one to two cents per pound. Sales one thousand bales at 41c. to 42c. per pound. Gold, 33¼.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

MARCH TERM, 1866.

The Grand Jury beg leave to present the following:

They regard it as a matter of gratulation, that after a long and bloody war, peace is again restored to the whole country; and responding heartily to the eloquent charge of the presiding Judge, they cannot refrain from expressing the hope and belief that all men will return to the peaceful duties of quiet citizens. Peace has its duties and responsibilities as well as war. During the suspension of law in the State, which followed the termination of hostilities, all had opportunities of learning, if they never appreciated before, the inestimable value of civil authority, administered by our own functionaries; and the Jury express the earnest hope that all will testify that appreciation by their conduct—that they will show themselves capable of governing themselves, by rendering implicit obedience to the law, and by discouraging all manner of lawlessness and violence. By acting upon the principle, that obedience to lawful authorties is honorable, they believe that the country will show itself worthy of the confidence of all, and that the State will soon have restored to it the great blessing of entire self-government.

We have visited the Poor House and found it in good condition. There is about forty inmates, and all seemed well cared for. Two or three of the houses need repairing, new roofs, steps, &c. The supply of cooking utensils was found to be deficient.

We also visited the Jail, which we found in the possession of the Sheriff. It seems to be clean and well kept, but needs repairs and improved inclosures.

The Court House needs refitting.—Having been occupied for a time by the Military garrison, for the District, the tables, benches and chairs are missing; we recommend that all necessary repairs be made at once.

We visited the Clerk's and Sheriff's offices; but could not get access to the offices of the Ordinary and Commissioner in Equity. So far as we could judge, those we saw, seemed to be well kept.

The Grand Jury feel that they would not have discharged their whole duty, without calling to the attention of the Court to the fact, that, many persons in the district are distilling spirituous liquors, and in many cases, it is believed, without license. The Jury are not prepared to make specific presentments upon this subject, but thought proper to bring it to the attention of the authorities.

JOSEPH COX, *Foreman.*

ANDERSON C. H., March 13, 1866.

Special Notices.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A∴ F∴ M∴

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, April 2d, 1866, at half-past seven o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W∴ M∴

JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

March 8, 1866 3

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R∴A∴M∴

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, April 19, 1866, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.

By order of the M∴E∴H∴P∴

JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

March 15, 1866 39 3

AUCTION SALES.

By Dobbins & McGee.

WILL be sold, on Saleday in April next, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Complete Sett of Carpenter's Tools,
Seventy-five Bushels Boyd's Prolific Cotton Seed.
Terms made known on day of sale.

March 15, 1866 39 3

Smoking Tobacco!

GENUINE SCARFALETTI.
ALSO,
LOT GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale by

S. HYDE,
Corner Benson House.

March 15, 1866 39 2

JOHN KING & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS,
88 Hasel Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JUST received a consignment of Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, and a full assortment of Crockery and Queen's Ware.

March 15, 1866 39 3m

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, James Orr has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Orr, deceased:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on Tuesday, the 27th of March, 1866, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.

HERBERT HAMMOND, O.A.D.

March 13, 1866 39 2

In Equity--Anderson.

Elizabeth Smith *vs.* Franklin Smith, Baylis Smith, James Carpenter and wife, and others.—Bill for Partition Real Estate, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Franklin Smith, Baylis Smith, James Carpenter and his wife, Margaret Carpenter, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. On motion of Harrison & Whitners, complainants solicitors,

Ordered, That the said Defendants do appear in this Court within three months from the publication of this Rule, and plead, answer or demur to the Bill filed against them, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, C.E.A.D.

Commissioner's Office, March 15, 1866
39 3m

HEADQUARTERS,
Department of South Carolina,

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

I. In order that the loyal people of this State may be relieved from all unnecessary restraints incident to the existence of Martial Law, the administration of civil affairs in the several Districts, Parishes and Municipalities, respectively, will be remitted by Commanding Officers of Military Districts to the civil Officers therein, duly qualified to perform such duties. No person shall be deemed eligible to hold office unless he shall have taken the Amnesty Oath last prescribed, and, if he belong to either of the classes excepted from amnesty, shall have received Executive pardon. Civil Officers will in all cases respect and obey the Proclamations of the President, the Laws of Congress and all orders relating to the government of this Department, issued by competent Military authority.

II. To aid the local functionaries in resuming their proper duties, it is ordered that hereafter, without authority from these Headquarters, no military tax, assessment or charge of any kind whatsoever, shall be levied upon citizens, except fines and penalties imposed by the Provost Courts of other competent military tribunals, for offences whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and with the further exception of the ground rents at the Post of Hilton Head, that being a Military Reservation.

III. No prosecution or suit shall be entertained in the Courts of South Carolina against officers or soldiers of the armies of the United States, or persons in any wise thereto belonging, subject to military authority, charged with acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders from proper military authority; nor against loyal citizens or persons charged with acts done against the rebel forces, directly or indirectly, during the rebellion; and all persons, their agents or servants, charged with the occupation of Abandoned Lands and tenements, or the possession or custody of any kind of property whatever, in cases where such occupation, use or possession was authorized by the President, or by any of the civil or military Departments of the Government, shall be protected from any recoveries, penalties or damages that may have been, or may be imposed, or adjudged therefor, in said Courts.

IV. Superior and Circuit Provost Courts will continue in operation as heretofore, and shall have, as against any and all Civil Courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where Freedmen and other persons of color are directly or indirectly concerned, until such persons shall be admitted to the State Courts as parties and witnesses with the same rights and remedies accorded to all other persons. It shall nevertheless be competent for a State Court to hear and determine a cause or proceeding wherein persons of color are parties to the record, when they shall file a written stipulation to submit the cause or proceeding to a State Court.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

March 15, 1866 39

SOMETHING NEW!

J. E. & T. Harper

ARE receiving and opening at McCully's Corner, a well-selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising

DRY GOODS,
HATS & CAPS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, good assortment,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, a large assortment,

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
GROCERIES, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as
CORN,
PEAS,
BACON,
LARD,
and COTTON,

Taken in exchange for Goods.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

J. E. & T. HARPER.

March 15, 1866 39

In Equity--Anderson.

William Armstrong and Baxter Hayes, *vs.* J. J. Copeland, J. A. Cowan, and Heirs at Law of John B. Armstrong, deceased.—Bill for Discovery, Account Relief, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Richard Shirley and wife, Elizabeth Shirley, Joseph M. Ellis and wife, Isabella Ellis, Robert Chamblee and wife, Mary Jane Chamblee, Weldon P. Aarmstrong, William Johnson and wife, Elizabeth Johnson, Stephen D. Key and wife, Irabella Key, Heirs at Law of John B. Armstrong, deceased, Defendants in the above stated case reside beyond the limits of this State. On motion of Harrison & Whitners, complainants solicitors,

Ordered, That said Defendants, do appear, plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint within three months from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, C.E.A.D.

Commissioner's Office, March 15, 1866.
39 3m

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
ANDERSON DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, Martha Harkins has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Hugh Harkins, deceased:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on the 23d day of March, 1866, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.

HERBERT HAMMOND, O.A.D.

March 9, 1866 39 2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of various writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale on Saleday next, before the Court House door at Anderson, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Six bales of Cotton, levied on as the property of Thom. Geer, at the suit of A. O. Norris and others.

Terms—On a credit till the first of October next, with two approved securities to be paid in specie or its equivalent, with interest from date. Costs to be paid cash.

WM. McGUKIN, S.A.D.

March 15, 1866 39 3

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
ANDERSON DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, John H. Fripp has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Nicholas Fripp, deceased:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on the 19th day of March, 1866, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.

HERBERT HAMMOND, O.A.D.

March 5, 1866 32 2

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas Parks, deceased, will forward them legally proven to E. H. Bobo, at Spartanburg C. H., So. Ca., as soon as possible.

ED. H. BOBO,
GEO. W. LESTER,
Administrators.

March 1, 1866 38 3