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Arrival of President Davis in Richmond.

President Davis, accompanied by Hon, L. T. Wigfall, Col. Joseph R. Davis, and Col Northrop, arrived by the Petersburg railroad in an extra train, at 8 o'clock yesterday more ing, and proceeded to the Spotswood Hotel. where apartments had been provided for them. The resident had been expected, by each train, for two days past, and it was known in the city vesterday that he would be here in the morning. A great crowd collected at the railroad depot early in the morning, and, as so m as the cannon announced his arrrival, there was a rush of people to meet and welcome him. There must have been several thousand persons at the depot and afterwards at the Spatswood Hotel. President Davis was conveyed in an open carriage with four horses, and accompanied by Gov. Letcher, Mayor Mayo and Mr. Hoenniger, the manager of the hotel. There was no parade or coremony observed, as there was none desired. on the arrival of this distinguished man, but there was a spontaneous gathering of our citizens, who received him with heartfe t shouts of applause. From the time the cars arrived, to when he retired to his apartments at the hotel, he was greeted with continual the rs from the men and waving of handk-relaiefs by the women. The people of Richmond, appreciating the magnitude of the struggle commenced on the soil of Virginia. an I having confidence in the ability of Pres i lent Davis to bring the Confederate States successfully through, telt, as they expressed the useives, delighted to see him. He, too. appreciated this spontane us and warm re-

As soon as the President entered the ho tel, there was a loud call for him by the crawds of people outside. He went to the window, and, though greatly fatigued by continual travel for three days and nights, he addressed them for about ten minutes. Af ter having thanked them for the very warm reception he had received, he remarked that it was not a time for talking, but for action and, being so fatigued from travel, he could not then go into particular statements or details. He expresee | his gratification at the united voice of Virginia for secession. The Old Dominion and mother of States in thinet had revived the memory of the past .gradle which rocked Washington of the republic. We inherited a beautiful. molel Government, coming from the hands of these great statesmen and patriots, but it has been perverted by a faction, whose pur pose it is to deprive us of the constitutional rights bequeathed us by the fathers; and these are the rights we are now vindicating. Asking to be excused, on account of physical inability, he retired amidst loud cheers. After President Davis retired, amidst enthusiastic applause, a call was made for Mr. Wigfall, but he not being present at the time. Gov. Letcher was called for. He responded and briefly said the State had been invaded and was threatened both by sea and land a different points, but that the enemy would be repeiled. He was gratified at the manner in which the President had been received by the citizens of Richmond, for he deserved their warmest hospitality and confidence. He concluded by saving this was not a time for

making speeches, but for action. After Gov. Letcher retired, Mr. Wigfall was called for again. He was warmly cheer ed on appearing at the window. He said he would address them now as fellow-citizens, though when he was in Richmond several weeks ago and addressed them from this place, he could not call them so. Lincoln was your President then, Davis is now; and your President has not come secretly and disguised in a military cloak and Scotch cap. He is not a man of disguises, but bold, brave as d open The Northern press had slandered the public men of the cotton States by asserting that they only desired to drag the border States out of the Union, so that the brunt of the war might fall on them, and that the cotton States might escape. Do not the legions of the far South to fight on Virginia soil, give and near Washington, proceeding at once to brave men now here, and on their way from the lie to these shaders? Howe'l Cobb has acts of violence. Why was the worst of all been specially noticed by these Northern traducers, and he has three sons enlisted as privates in the army coming to fight in our common cause. The people of the cotton States are not selfish in this grand movement for independence and in defence of rights, nor will they withhold their utmost energies or means for the conflict, whenever it may come, or however great it may be. The booming of cannon and the shouts of men that celioe! from town to town, and village to village throughout the cotton States, when the news arrived that Virginia had united her destiny with the Confederate States, show how we rejoiced in that great act of the Old Domin ion; and not for our sakes only, but for the principles that we are ready to die in maintaining, and for which we have come to fight side by side with you. At the conclusion of Mr. Wigfall's remarks he was enthu-instical!

At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday evening, President Dayls visited the Camp of Instruction, Central Fair Grounds, accompanied by a numerous retinue, and inspected the arrangements made for the accommodation of the volunteers, with wich he expressed him self highly gratified. His reception at the

camp was enthusiastic in the extreme. A large concourse of citizens, among whom were many ladies, assembled last evening, before the Spotswood Hotel, to get a view of the President, or to hear a speech. By halfpast nine o clock there were s veral thousands present. They seemed to have some consideration for his excellency, who, it is known, has not had good health, and was three days and nights, made speeches at alat this point, compelled the orator to proceed. since that time they had all been converted. and, as far as he could see, there was not the least sign of backsliding. (Cries of no. no! none none!) It was not necessary, therefore, to make any argument, for they were all tel, and one who was well and favorably right. He was proud of Virginia, the land of known throughout our entire community, Washington, Henry, Madison, Monroe, Jef- died this morning at 2 o'clock, at Columbus, others, who fought for the principle of self-government. Their descendants, now, after Charleston News, 27th ult.

three-quarters of a century, are contending for the same great principle, and they will succeed. He would not go into any detail of voiciferous cheering, showing the speaker had touched the popular heart.) After apologizing again for the absence of the President, and excusing Limself, he retired amidst loud cheers. The people, having had a speech, appeared satisfied and dispersed. We learn that the President and the Hon.

L. T. Wigfall made brief speeches at the Camp of Instruction yesterday evening. Richmond Examiner The Richmond Inquirer, in noticing the

visit of the President to the Fair Grounds, gives us the following report: "On leaving his saddle, the President was

LAR per Savare (12 Minion lines or less)-for the surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians, whom he indulged to a hand-shaking performance until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the balcony of the Executive Department, where, in response to the demands of the assemblage, ne delivered the following brief and pertinent

"My friends and fellow-citizens : I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our constitut onal government to be preserved. pon your strong right arms depends the success of your country, and, in asserting the birth-right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interest you (Cheers.) ave at stake.

"It may be that you have not long been rained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breast of Southern sons a determination never to surrender-determination never to o home but to tell a tale of honor. (Cries "never!" and applause.) Though great nay be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free light, and the Southern banner will float in tiumph everywhere. you rest the hopes of our people; and I have aly to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life I am wholly your own. (Tramendons cheers".)

THE BRITISH MINISTER ON THE BLOCKADE. The following is an extract from a letter by Lord Lyons to the British Consul at Mobile dated May 8:

"The best advice you can give British ships s to get off as fast as possible without serious aconvenience. After the effective blockade has been commenced, they will be allowed fifteen days to take their departure, but they will not be allowed to carry out any cargo, or part of a cargo, taken on board after the effective blockade was actually begun. Indeed, according to the rules of blockades I believe, they will be liable to confiscation for attempting to go out with a cargo shipped after the commencement of a blockade. But he effective blockade does not begin until the blockading squadron actually appears off the ort. The President's proclamation is only he declaration of an intention to blockade.'

Death of Chancellor Wardlaw.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of Chancellor Wardlaw, who died in this city yesterday, about 12 o'clock. We are sure that the entire people of the State, and especially the Bench and the Bar, will receive this intelligence with the profoundest emotion. Without intending to detract in the slightest degree from the wellearned fame of the great men who preceded him, we venture to affirm that kis uniform urbanity, his dignified courtesy, his uremiting patience, united with his comprehensive itellect, his profound learning, and his conscientious love of justice, place him among he brightest ornaments of our judiciary .-Columbia Carolinian, 30th inst.

From the Richmond Examiner. The Heroism of Jackson.

The butchery of Jackson, the first patriot martyr of Virginia, reveals the true objects Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and a galaxy of and designs of the Vandals who have invaded other states nen in the earlier and purer days our soil. The leader of the thieves and buglars of New York, when he violated the house of a respectable and quiet citizen of Virginia, was merely initiating a campaign which is designed to be the most lawless and brutal of modern times. The wretch fell, it is true, by a hand as brave and fearless as that which smote the gigantic Gaul, who dared to touch the beard of the Roman Senator, in the Senate Chamber; but while the neident immortalized a hero, and ended the existence of a ruffian, it also teaches us a

most impressive lesson. The invasion of Virginia is to be controlled by the Ellsworths, the ruffians, the thieves, the vagabonds of the Northern armies. As the "dangerous classes" have driven Ape I. to commence this unboly and infernal war, so are they to direct and control it! The educated officer and the honest fanatic may plan the campaign, but they will not be able | having charge of it. to control the lawiess wretches of whom Ells-

worth was a type.

The violation of Jackson's house shows the leven hoof of the invader. It will be idle hereafter for the tr acherous, canting hypocrites of the Seward school to talk about "repossession of the forts, dock-yards and arsenals," as the objects and ends of the war. It a gun. will be equally idle for the enemy, by " proclamations" "and general orders," to attempt to hal into a sense of false security the people of Virginia, by prating about their sacred respect for "private property" and the protection of the "unarmed citizen"

Although five thousand soldiers, on Thurs. day night, invaded Virginia under the command of men, all of whom are not as notoriously vile as Elisworth and his Zouaves, we nevertheless find the most lawless and infamous regiments of the forty thousand now in the regiments of the enemy allowed to form a portion of the invading force, if pillage and usult were not contemplated as initial steps in the contemplated subjugation of Virginia? Jackson acted wisely when he shot dead the ruflian who sought to disgrace and disbonor him, although he knew that in doing so he offered his own life as the sacrifice.

Let every Virginian reason and actas Jackson did, and very soon the Eilsworths of the invading army will find that pillage and vioence will not pay.

As the thieves and outlaws of the North have invaded Virginia, let every shot gun, ifle, bowie-knife, spear and other deadly weapon be put in readiness. Let every horse trained to stand fire, and every farmer get his weapon ready for the most terrible guerilla warfare which a brave people ever carried on in defence of their wives and their children, and their sacred liberties. Let it be the boast of every citizen that he is either volunteer or a member of some company ready for every exigency.

Accepted.

The Brooks Troop, Capt. Jno. F. Lanneau, of this place, and the Davis Guards, Capt. W. M. Austin, of this District, have been accepted into Hampton's Legion, and are awaitfine cavalry corps, composed of as good material as there is in the District. The Davis to go to Virginia, in command of the gallant Guards is an infantry company, and is also Carolinians, whose courage, patience and composed of fine, clever men. Greenville | zeal I had learnt to appreciate and admire : District, as well as the State, will be well re | but it seems my services are required els presented in the Legion of Col. Wade Hamp. where, and thither I shall go, not with joy. Tox.—Greenvill · Enterprise

.... A REMOR CONCERNING ENGLAND .- A late Washington despatch says: A rumor is alloat here to the effect that | with their dastardly feet. Secretary Seward has just received despatches from England declaring the intention of that ever happens at first, we are certain to tri-Government not to recognise the Code of the privateering as piracy, and alleging that this Code was the act of all the great powers of and every barn a fortress. The history of ifestly not in her power as one of the signers

Death of a Respected Citizen. Daniel Mixer, Esq., for many years the

as quite sudden and unexpected.—

From Washington. Washington, May 31st.—Captain Engle

reports Sewell's Point as impregnable. He his views of the war, but would say that if says there are 4,000 troops there. Gen. Butthe enemy proceeded to cross the border, very many would never return. (Here there was them out.

An official letter to General Butler, speaking of slaves who may escape from their masters to his camp, says: "You must refrain from surrendering to alledged masters, persons who come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the service to which they are best adapted, keeping an account of them and their labor.'

Gen McDowell has information that Gen. Lee is advancing upon Alexandria with 25,-000 Southern troops. That McDowell auticinates an attack is very evident from the activity with which he is fortifying the approaches to the city.

Butler was reinforced by 2,000 men yester-

The Times says that there are 8,000 Southern troops at Harper's Ferry, and 1,000 at the Point of Rocks; and that they are partially demoralized, but that they will light desperately.

The same journal says that there is no truth n the rumored evacuation of Harper's Ferry but that, on the contrary, the troops thereex peet an attack nightly, and sleep on their arms. The gossip of the New York Tribune, says t is rumored here that Gen, Lee, or the Confederate States Army, is approaching Alexandria with 30,000 troops.

Gov. Banks favors putting an army of 300. 000 men in the field, so that the difficulties be speedily settled.

The New York Seventh departed for home

Nearly every Regiment in Washington wa under marching orders last night. Before the Southerners can get within reasonable fighting istance thirty thousand men will be concenrated on the Heights to the west of Alexandria. It has since been understood that the Cheers.) The country relies upon you. Upon | South Carolinians are still holding possession of Manassas Junction. The Federalists, it is said are especially

inxious to get at the South Corolinians

Gen. BUTLER spent Monday last in New ort, Va. He reports that great confusion and suffering were prevailing among the Federal troops in consequence of some deranrement in the subsistence department and the fact that the stores of the foraging parties had een robbed and destroyed.

Lieut, Col. WM. H. EMERY, of the United States Army, Cavalry Branch, and a native of Maryland, has resigned.

The Ball opened in Virginia -- Fighting at Acquia Creek.

Washington, June 1 .- The Federal steam ers Freeborn and Anacosta are now engaging the Confederate State battery at Aquia Creek. Two war vessels have been ordered to their

The War Department is to be kent open all night m order that the Government may learn the result of the conflict at Aquia Creek. Arrest of Marylanders.

een arrested and taken to Washington. Ex-Gov. Lowe has also been arrested l order of the Federal authorities. The Brooklin captures a British

BALTIMORE, June 1 -Ex-Gov. Pratt has

MOBILE, June 1. - The British steamer Gen. Miramon from Havanna, was fired upon b the Federal steamer Brooklyn, brought to and boarded. She was taken as a prize. The schooner Clinton, loaded with peas and rice for this port, has been ordered off by the

Fairfax C. H., Va., to be occupied. Washington, June 1 .-- A column of Federal troops is now marching on Fairfax C. H. a, with orders to occupy the place before

NEW YORK, June 1 .- A portion of the as the work progresses. Garibaid, Guards turew down their muskets to day, and said that they would have nothing but rifles Two of the mutineers were shot whereupon the balance concluded to take the

Sewell's Point Battery opens fire again. BALTIMORE, MD., May 30, P. M .- As the Federal steamer Empire City was passing Sewell's Point to-day, the battery at that place opened fire upon her, and fired four The steamer was over three miles disshots. tant, but the shots came very near reaching her, thus demonstrating very satisfactorily the excellence of the ordnance mounted at

Grafton occupied by Federal Troops. CINCINNATI, Unto, May 31 .- The town of Grafton, in Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was occupied by Federal troops

Kentucky's Neutrality. LOUISVILLE, KY., May 31 .- A new militay district called the Department of Kentucky has been organised by the Lincoln Government, and Col. Robert Anderson appointed to

the command. From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 1 .- Two Columbi ads, destined for Fort McHenry, were spiked on their passage through this city, but the damage was not discovered until the guns were mounted on the Fort.

Several of the disorderlies of this city apthey were fired upon by the guards. One the declining company. Baitimorean was killed, and four taken pris-

The Northern troops are pushing on towar is Fortress Monroe. Norfolk is threatened with an at ack, by a

Ordered at once to Virginia. Three Regiments have been ordered from 'ensacola to Virginia at once, and it is sup posed that these companies which left this city for Corinth will be also sent immediately to the Old Dominion. That is right. Vir ginia becomes the battle field. We must re-

Letter from Gen. Beauregard. We take pleasure in presenting our read ers, by the writer's permission, with an interesting letter from General Beuregard.

CHARLESTON, May 27, 1861. Mn Dear General .- 1 sincerely regret leavng Charleston, when its inhabitants have given me such a welcome that I now consid marching orders. The Brooks Troop is a er it as my second home. I had hoped that but with the firm determination to do nor than my duty if I can, and to leave as strong a mark as possible on the enemies of our be loved country should they pollute its soil

But rest assured, my dear sir, that what umph at last-even if we had for arms only pitchforks and flint-lock muskets-for every bush and hav stack will become an ambush fighting for its independence and fire-sides, i invincible against even disciplined mercenaries at a few dollars per month. What, then, must be the result, when its enemies are little more than an armed rabble, gathered together hastily on a false pretence and accommodating host of the Charleston Ho- for an unholy purpose, with an octogenarian at its head? None but the demented can

doubt the issue. 1 remain, dear General, yours, sincerely, (Signed) G. T. Beaut. EGARD Washington, Henry, Madison, Monroe, Jerdier and this morning at 2 color, the Lees, Pendleton, and a host of Georgia. His disease was cholera morbus, Gen. Wm. E. Martin, Charleston, S. C.

The Adbertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

Attention ! The citizens of the Town and vicinity are paricularly requested to search their houses and oremises for Public Arms, such as Rifles, Muskets, Swords and Pistols, and send them immediately to Mr. B. C. BRYAN, Intendant, that they may be had at a moment's warning. Let no one neglect

this See order of Council. Also all citizens without exception are request ed to meet in the Court House, next Saturday, at 10 o'clock, to consult upon matters and measures necessary for our more perfect defense. Let all

The following additional names belong to e roll of the " Watson Gnards," viz: John W. Rochelle, Rufus Dorn, J. Coleman, E. W. Jeter, V. E. Brown, J. T. Smith.

Death of Hon. F. H. Wardlaw. It becomes our very melancholy duty to an nance to our renders the death of Hon. F. H. WARDLAW, which occurred in Columbia on Wedadges, and the District of Edgefield, one of her ost devoted citizens. The career of the lamented dead was long, brilliant and beneficent. We will not attempt to depict it here, as the bar of this are his worth and usefulness.

f the present term of the Court of Equity,-of sympathies are respectfully tendered to the be-

Fasting and Prayer.

The President of the Confederate States appoints the 13th instant for the sacred purpose of fasting and prayer before God, in view of the dangers that threaten our country. It will be every where

We ask the pardon of Rev. W. P. Hill, in refrence to a similar notice to the Baptist denomination. The letter was in some way mislaid and was not recovered in time to give the notice due publication. The opportunity now offered will be embraced by all in common.

Cone to Battle.

The powerful Regiment of Col. T. G. BACON eaves this (Wednesday) morning for Virginia. A special train will take them on. Let the Lincoin bataltions attempt to face this Regiment man for man, -- you have heard "clouds before a Bis

To the gallant Colonel and all his men, we would offer our heartiest God-speed. May the sun light of victory soon burst upon them in full

Thanks.

Orderly Sergeant, H. W. Addison, of the "96 tiflemen." requests us to return the most heartfelt acknowledgments of that company for the material aid and comfort, so kindly afforded them by the ladies of Edgefield, in the way of clothing. The Orderly desires also to make known more oubliely than has yet been done, the high pride with which the company regard the beautiful stand of colors presented to them by the wife of their Captain. They will cherish and defend it in sanshine and storm, as the emblem of all they hold dear upon earth.

So ho! It is whispered that the young ladies are preparing petticouts. The purpose has not been clearly unfolded to us. But if our ear caught and aright, it has to do with a home society in which some of their late beaux are to assume the apron. We are promised further intelligence

A Present in Parting. The servant of friend LEBESCHELTZ, brought to

ur office Monday morning a basket of very fine regetables, including cucumbers and some superior Irish potatoes. He had left for the camp himself. ome hours before day, and sent along with the basket his "good-bye." We esteem the present highly, and reciprocate the message, sadly yet warmly, to one who has always shown himself a gentleman in his sentiments and conduct, and who now goes to do duty for his adopted country with spirit and unaffected zeal. We trust, when the wars are over, the beautiful residence on the that battery, and the efficiency of those bill will receive its master unscathed and right

Hastening on ; -- Good-bye. The men of Col. Bacon's Regiment who have

been on farlough to take "a last fond look" at home, are all gone back to camp in obedience to harried call to that effect. The men all went promptly to the summons, The Southerners retired without firing and cheerfully too. What if a natural tear at

leaving, for a moment bedewed many a manly check? Says not the song truly-· Go watch the foremost ranks in danger's dark error, --Be sure the hand most during there has wiped away

How can we express the country's gratitude to these noble defenders of our independence! Lauguage cannot do it. Good bye, generous brothers. and God be with you now and forever.

New Company in the Seventh. One of the companies in Col. Bacon's Regiment mying declined the Virginia service or o company, new company has been received from Graniteproached the pickets of the Federal troops on ville, Capt. HARD. It will soon be very full and Federal Hill, near this city vesterday, when able with the assistance of many individuals of

Gen. Beauregard. The Charleston Mercury of Thursday, says :-Gen. Beauregard, with his staff, left Charleston yesterday, by the North-eastern railroad ea coate, we have reason to believe for Virginia.

A Sabbath Evening Thought. How calm! The south wind blows gently but freshly through the trees. The young corn in a neighboring enclosure barely rustles its tender blades. The oats-field on our left is generously ripening for the harvest. The crow caws in the listance preparatory to departing for his roost, The little birds around and above are chirping their vespers. "Bob White" comes softly up from various points in the cleared land. From the farms near by, the indistinct intonations of the human voice only add to the lulling influences of the day and the hour and the scene. How calm! How difficult to realize with these surroundings, hat war, horrid war, is upon the country! How hard to imagine this sweet repose all changed by the clanger of arms! Yet it is too true. And oven now such scenes as this may have become as

desolution and rain in the fair country of our

brothers of Virginia. Christian freemen, to the

A warm-hearted citizen of Edgefield, who does not wish to depend upon the blockade of our ports ting , aised by England and France, proposes to be one of one hundred, in Edgefield, or of fifty, or even of ten if no more can be found in the Distriet, to give one thousand dollars each towards a Southern Navy. It is one of the best propositions of the day, and should be adopted in every Distriet and county of the South. It requires no argument, when Yankee ships are domineering at the entrances of our harbors, to show that we need a strong navy. The sooner we have it the will say, that she must trust in part to others?

evening of the 29th, under the escort of Adjutant General Cooper.

The Rendezvous.

We are requested, by authority, to state that the Watson Guards will assemble in Columbia on Thursday of this week. All members who are prevented from going down with the company will join it in Columbia at the earliest possible day. To correct some mis-apprehension, we will state that the term of volunteering in this corps is posi-

tively for twelve months only. The Edgefield Huzzars leave this place on Thursday the 6th and will march the first day to the | England will not be dependent for her supply of neighborhood of the Ridge proper. It is unnecessary to call the attention of the good people down

put in order and be deposited where they can be there to the hospitable accommodation of these soldiers. The troop will probably reach Columbia Saturday morning.

South Carolina in Virginia. From latest accounts our troops in Virginia are in first rate plight and fine spirits .- all ready for the onset. General Royagy has them in charge and will render a good account of the material committed to his guidance. The General has a proud position truly ;-that he will bonor it, there cannot be a doubt. The hopes and fears and expectations and prayers of thousands are hovering ever around him and his troops. There is not a private in his command, whose weal and honor are not dear to the hearts of all Carolina. Such sympathy cannot fail, in its mysterious magnetism, to warm their hearts to victory even against treesday the 29th ult. Again, the State is called mendous odds. Breast the storm, brave buys apon to morun the loss of one of her very ablest Five thousand Palmettos are pouring forth to the

> Capt. Warley's Letter. Attention is asked to the communication of Capt,

District have it in hand to set forth with becoming Wantery. Its tone is all that can be desired. It so happened that several gentlemen were talking We have indeed received, but too late for this about the Officers' Card, in reply to Capt. W's unbor, the proceedings prepared for the opening first article, just before the mail reached us which brought the present one. We then took the ground, hich Court the deceased had been for years past a believing the writer to be conscientious gentleosiding officer, universally acceptable to the | man, that he was bound to make the amende hon ench, to the bar, and to thepeople. Our deepest orable still, if (as we thought) he had exceeded a proper construction of the circumstance in controversy. We are glad to find Capt. WARLEY taking the same view of the case. It is honorable to his heart, whatever may be said by sticklers for the code.

We trust now that the whole affair will be suspended, re-considered, and obliterated by all concerned. It would be but offering a righteous sacrafice upon the altar of our imperilled country.

Merited Praise. Without the knowledge of the gentleman com olimented, we gladly embrace an opportunity of copying the subjoined note of thanks. Col. LANAN has been one of the boldest and most energetic of the sons of South Carolina in assuring her safety against federal domination. As aid to the Governor of the State, he has labored assiduously to that end, and, as will be seen by the following.

most effectively STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. HEAD QUARTERS, May 20, 1861. To Cot. Tuos. G. LAMAR-Sir: I detache structing batteries and mounting ordxance. Under very difficult and trying circumstances, you served your State faithfully and ably. There was no Beautegand often spoke of you in the highest you an important channel battery, where you were during the bombardment, active, devoted and I assure you in the most unaffected manreturn my thanks, and the thanks of the State. for the patriotic and active services you rendered

at an important time. I would have done so sooner, but I expected to have seen you long before this, and have been so much engaged that I have scarcely had time to

Respectfully, F. W PICKENS.

The True Stripe.

The writer of the following letter served through the Charleston campaign, a Lieutenant in the company of Capt. SPIRES. He now makes another offering in the cause,-and what an offering? "A noble boy,"-acceptable in the sight of God and dently sets up his opinion against that of JEFFERous privilege. And to think too, that this is but since the taking of Fort Samter, or he may possibly one of ten thousand "nuble boys" that have been watting of the work of Southern redemption

HAMBURG, S. C., May 27, 1861. To Capt, BLAND and Lieut, HARRISON : Gentlemen : My son, JAMES FRASER ROBINSON wishes once more to help drive the Yankee invader from our soil; and, knowing you as I do,

my preferences are that he go with your company. ing .- but our cause is a holy one. And I know of no better offering a poor man can make, than his children for his country's good. If he falls let it be with the Carolinians. Take good care of him, and may I be able to join you soon.

Yours brotherly (for are we not all brothers Grouge Robinson.

Richmond.

The Charleston Mercury takes occasion to anithe seat of the Confederate Government from Montgomery to Richmond. We dissent from it. opinion in tota carlo. The movement is made at the right time and to the right place, even when judged by such lights as are now before us; and we have no doubt it will be much more strongly sustained when the country shall fully know the

reasons that have influenced Congress Imprimo, Montgomery is searcely a suitable place for the seat of Government at any season of the year, certainly not in the summer and fall seasons. It would be at great risk that Tennesseans, Virginians, or North Carolinians, not to mention others, could attend the Congress in that city during July, August, or September. There is a crument makes its allowance of clothing punctunecessity that this body shall sit, at least this year, during those months, and also that the States be all fully represented. We are aware that the taunt may be suggested, is Congress to run away from risks when our men are risking every thing for defence? The answer is another question : Do our men risk any thing to life that can be avoided under-clothing will be especially desirable. "Putby reasonable trouble or expense? Every fair ting this and that together," the regular governman will see that, in this view alone, it was proper in Congress to remove the temporary seat of Government to some other point. And, with due the matter. Any help in this direction is not only respect for all who think differently, we believe that Richmond, Va.,-the point selected,-is the

The Mercacy thinks it may be a military movement. But is it not also a civil necessity? The conflict of arms impends on the Virginia border. It promises to be quick and tremendous. Is there not a necessity in the hurried state of our preparations, that the President and at least the War Department of the Government be in daily, certain, and uninterrupted communication with the Generals in command. And where can they be so, as completely as at Richmond? It will be conceded. that where the President and the War Department are, there also ought the Congress to be, if any

The Mercury thinks it will at once " bring on blows," "Two nations at war, with their Capitals suddenly drawn into a half day's journey of the strong point : each other, with armies at hand eager for conflict, might ordinarily as the Meccury says, "bring on blows," But, in the peculiar and perilous position of the Black Republican cause at this moment, we very much doubt if it will be so in the present case. And even if it should, we believe it will result in a demonstration of Southern strength, which will be all the more brilliant that it is made in the very presence, as it were, of our President and Government.

But waiving other considerations, we claim that Congress is right in this movement, call it civil, military, or what you like, because it announces the position that the conquest of Virginia is impossible while the united strength of the South ean prevent it, Virginia,-noble old State !-offers herself as a barrier to Southern subjugation. Her whole strength and worth and wealth are thrown into the pathway of the invader; and over these better, if the South is to trust to herself alone he must pass to reach his hellish purpose. Let to shake off Yankee tyranny. And who can, or the universal Southern watchword then be,-what the Congress has made it,-" Virginia, the accept-Mrs. President Davis, with the members admit the thought of her being crushed by United of her family, passed through Augusta on the States armies, than that other impossible one of military tents and sail cloth; and that they are Southern subjection. And this is, we think, the now supplying orders from the Confederate Govlanguage which Congress has spoken by its action. erament, as well as several of the States with tent Fir The Charleston Mercury says the rice Neither does the policy imply any neglect of the due cloth. Charleston Me ary. erop is everywhere fine, so far as heard from. protection of our country at other assailable points. Good for Vaucluse. What of Granite

Topics of the Week.

The cool audacity with which the N. Y. papers assume the utt selplessness of the South, has not it was long before the Northern tour was dreamed been exhibit more glaringly than by the United of: "Un the country," It was a great trip States Eco omist of the 28th wit. That sheet is those good old days, "up the country." Saratoga, first blotched with an article purporting to estab- New Port, and the rest, were unrealized things, lish the proposition that "King Cotton cannot heard of in the distance but not desired by any fight." Immediately following this stupid product one south; and all were quite satisfied with a of a crazed ingenuity, comes an effort to show that | jaunt "up the country." This jaunt usually emcotton for the next season upon the Confederate | Ashville N. C., Warm Springs, Hickory Nut Gap States; and that, therefore, a persistent and gen- &c., &c. Sometimes travellers diverged from Old eral blockade of Southern ports need not and will not give her the least umbrage. As this is a material point if true, we present in

oucco, the sum and substance of the Economist's

Of the 2 322 000 bales of cotton used by England annually, about 1,635,000 have been American. This, England can obtain, without the next crop of the Confederate States, as thus: 1st She already has, in stock and on ship-board,

That is certainly a big jump towards the ne-

the fact that but a small proportion of this amount next industrial year. But again. 2ndly. The failure of the transatlantic supply ill put up prices in per cent immediately, and has at once increase largely the supply from other has at once increase largely the supplementries. In this way, 500,000 more usual will come from India; and 100,000 more from Brazil, Egypt and the West Indies; and ali

with the 1,000,000 before stated, gives England 2 950 000 -nearly all she wants Was there ever reasoning so lucid; or calculaions so accommodating? The deficit by failure of 1,635,000 bales. And to make it up, this sage Economist literally begs the whole question,-1,000,000 of it from the crop of 1860 and 635,000 of it from vague expectation. To ground which expectation, he is foced to the extraordinary position that England will give two prices for inferior cotons, while the Southern crop, of (it may be) 3,500,-100 bales, lies rotting under Lincoln's blockade. And not only England is to tolerate this condition of the cotton markets,-but France, Russia and

The Engineerist entirely forgets that by as much s France, Russia and other countries fail in their American supply of cotton, by just so much will their competition with England in the cotton trade of the rest of the world be increased. He forgets also that the North, Southern cotton being where else except from the said inferior cottons of repair. Egypt, Brazil, the West Indies, &c. Fifty per ent, forsooth! Why, sir, it would lead you all to the merry dance of 150 per cent instead, if you fort for the protection of the city of Philadelphia followed your noses faithfully; and then you against a foreign foe, who might if the city were saible however, that England, France and Russting question. 'Pon honor, we had not thought

Deven allowing this estimate to have been ir one month ago, what becomes of it, now that he truth is come to light, that the Southern cotton op of 1860-1861 is at least 700,000 bales short

Pity it is, that we have so many inactive Schoxs and ALEXANDERS at the South! Our Congress annot fully please them, and our leaders are alrys either too slow or too fast :- while our generals in the field make this, that and the other mistake, and are continually falling short of expectation. These civil and military critics seem be but slightly sensible of the fact, that they are in comparative ignorance of the motives and grounds of conduct which surround and control our leaders both in the cabinet and in the field. Solon accidentally predicted one day a circum- peat it, I will never vote another dollar for a forstance that has come to pass; and he now confihave witnessed that achievement from the city, and is by consequence up to gun-powder as well as snuff,-or in other words, is (himself being the

court of appreciation) not a whit behind BEAURE-This little vanity would of course be both harmess and entirely excusable, did its cultivators exereise the prudence of "My Unche Tony" and Comporat. Tarm," in their "Siega of DENDERwash," and confine their demonstrations to their own back yards. But unfortunately these persons talk .- talk at the corners, talk on change, talk in the ears, talk everywhere, and not unfrequently print their strictures in the papers. The direct posed fort in Charleston harbor without the coninfluence of this is, to encourage a similar spirit of disputation in others, and thus to beget more r less of dissatisfaction and distrust, not only malvert upon the course of Congress in removing among our people generally, but in our very armies,-a state of things (we respectfully submit)

decountly to be deprecated. The patriotic action of the ladies of this place in furnishing shirts and drawers to the Ninety-Six Ridemen, deserves to be repeated every where, It would be a good thing if all our Southern troops sould be thus supplied with at least one suit of under-clothing, over and above their stated allowmuce by the authorities. Let no one content himself with saying, " they have clothes enough, and the government will give them all they need." It is pure selfishness, and nothing else, which dictates such a remark. All know that the govally and strictly. They also know, that it is so much and no more, whatever be the wear and three acts, to which Auber composed the music, three acts, to which Auber composed the music, the entire affair thus being the result of the joint know where our Batteries are located; and we

trained, like experienced regulars, to preserve their clothing with scrupulous care, and that, if they did, there will often be occasions when clean extra ment-supply of clothing is no worthy reason for not assisting our soldiers as far as each one can in a kindness to the brave defenders of our homes but a worthy offering in the good cause of the South. And we repeat, that the example of the salies of Edgefield should be generally taken up. It is certainly most natural that each acighber hood should thus care for the company that represents it. But neighbors or not, who would withhold the hands of woman from this act of duty and love? Be the recipients from South Carolina her bly the needle (if she will) a part of each working day in the year for their benefit. Much good can be done in this way at a small actual troops at Manassas Junction, Va., Lut Gen. Scott

Does it not hold good! Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to Quentin Durward, makes a remark which settles the question of difference

" I have every possible respect for the religiou rules of every Christian community, sensible that we address the same Deity, on the same grand principle of salvation, though with different forms chieh variety of worship, had it pleased the Al- federate States troops. mighty not to permit, our observances would have been as distinctly prescribed to us as they are laid down in the Mosic law."

Does this reasoning apply to ordinances also And if it do, is not the sentiment one under which all Christian worshipers might agree to disagree: " No Mong Corpens," in the Charleston Courier, niggests the disuse of cent pieces in Southern currency and the substitution of 21 ct. pieces. Thein-

traduction of the latter would be a decided im-

provement, while the old piece might still be

retained, -if for nothing else than to induce our

people how and then to "count the cents in a lollar." But, seriously, does not the copper cent supply a want, at least in our cities? It is stated that Mesers. J. J. tineag & Co., of Vaneluse Factory, Edgefield District, are now making a very superior article of Cotton Duck for

"Up The Country."

If there be any summer travel this season, we have no doubt the direction of it will be what braced Greenville, Old Pendleton, Table Rock, Pendleton to upper Georgia with its Telulah and Tucoah Falls. Sometimes they went on past Warm Springs to Paint Rock and Greenville, Tenn. But this last was then the Ultimer Thule of summer rambling. Old Mr. BILLY GARRETT, with all his eash, never thought of attempting a more extended tour. Well, the times are bringing us back to the old places again, and we are glad of it. See

what the Greenville Patriot & Mountaineer says of prospects and preparations: SUMMER VISITORS TO THE UPPER COUNTRY .-We learn that the prospects are good for a large cessary supplement. It is of course a veracious statement, whose weight is not at all impaired by keepers and provision raisers to make their arrangements accordingly. Hundreds who are can legitimately be placed to the benefit of the obliged to escape from the summer heat and mala-ria of the lower Districts, and who have hitherto gone North, will now spend their time and their money at home. We shall gladly welcome them to our pleasant and healthful mountain region.

. Fort Sumter in 1834.

This now famous Fort had not arisen above the this added to the usual cutton supplies of these and other countries, will make up 1,250,000 bales, which, upon which they rested their opposition. We on his way to Alexandria.

trated within the last month : "If ever the public money was wasted, and quandered away, it was in the appropriations for at work. It was a work not necessary to protest the city of Charleston; it obstructed the channel, and it spoiled its harbour; and he never understood why it had been undertaken. Fort foultric was sufficent for the protection of the ity; by means of which one of the most memovictories had been obtained, which the annals of this country recorded. If, when badiy provided in every respect, and incompletely manued, it was sufficient to do this,-must it not be much more so now, when it was well officered, and manned, well found in all the requisites of a blockaded, must get her supply some where,-and fort, and had been put in a condition of complete "But there was another and a higher objection

ould scarcely have a half-supply. It is barely city to ashes. The citizens of Charleston wanted left undefended, come upon them and burn their no more forts. They had been taught by melansia will not abide the ruling of the United States choly experience, that a fort creeted for their pro-tection against a foreign foe, might be used for other purposes; might be used by an American President against themselves : yes, such had been he case as to that very fort, in which their fathers had fought and bled in the cause of American independence-these very guns which had been us alagning their British enemies, had been turned, not outward, towards the sea, and pointed against t foreign foe : but inward, towards the city of Charleston; ready, at the word of the President to lay the city in asher, to slaughter its citizens, and deluge its streets in blood. And this had been done by virtue of an act, called "the force act!" An act which invested the President, with more than dictatorial power and authority-gave their custom-houses on board an armed vessel,to turn their own forts against themselves, and i they dared to dispute or marmur, to silence their inducity with their own guns. No, sir. I vote long as that bill remains as a law on your statute We want no more vipers in our bosom. And I re-

> force act," is removed. stitution empowered them to creet a fortification risdiction over the District of Columbia, &c., and that it should have power to erect forts, arsenals, &c., in the respective States, with the consent of the State in which the fort, &c., was to be creeted. Wherever a fort was erected the United States had the whole power over it, to officer and man it, and thus the President was left at liberty to use t whenever he pleased against the citizens of the granted, that at this mement fort Moultrie was submit whether that House could erect the prochased? Had the consent of the State to its oly, they would never obtain it. He would ask,

then, was it not a violation of the Constitution to as she so erect a fort, not only without he consent, but one side.

The Art of Living. The French study the economy of health for more than the Americans or the English. Rohast age is with them no rarity; and it comes of acting out the maxim thus rendered in Mackay's

That line contains all the philosophy of health, and the French pre-eminently e litivate and illustrate it, as witnesseth the following striking case

" The last work of Scribe was a comic opera, in labors of a septuagenarian and an octogenarian, for Scribe was seventy and Auber over eighty cars old when they produced . La Ciccussienne which was first played at Paris about six weeks since. Yet both words and music are as fresh and ring the engagement, and yet it seems a mystery happy as though Scribe and Auber were in the of life, or rather the heyday of Youth .-Perhaps the world will never see again such a remarkable pair of 'young old men' as these. Pa- crown our efforts. We have had much labour to

del of a comic opera." General News Items.

Pickens, for the accommodation of the Federal roops at that station. Mer. The Committee of Safety in Memphis have hands, which I place in my lap and write on. nterdicted the circulation of Prentice's Louisville Journal. He calls upon his friend Lincoln to avenge the insult to his paper by cutting off the or from Texas, be they volunteers or regulars, let | mail facilities in Tennessee, utterly and at once. The New York Herald says that : couting parties report an immense number of Southern believes that the number there does not exceed

four or five thousand. The New York Duily Times is very bitter n its remarks relative to the attitude of England the public, why we joined Capt. GARY's company and France in regard to American affairs. It and variety in Christian ceremonies. We italicize says, without circumlocation, that it is I lain that in it. both of these Powers will formally acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States.

day, says over four hundred boxes of arms have and having failed in doing so, proposed that we

First of the First Fruits. A friend, whose acres in the vicinity of Charleston are always among the first to tunity for us to serve our country as cavalrymen, yield their increase, gladdened our eyes on we, under the circumstances, volunteered to go as Wednesday with the sight of an ear of corn, in its fragrant green covering.

The pearly white grains of this promise of an abundant harvest lie in beautifully regular rows on the round cob. We congratulate this gentleman, on the success of his skillful tilling.

Charleston Courier. GEN. WALTER, GWYNN.—This officer, late raise, (for it was not then full,) and returned to

in command in Virginia, arrived, with his suite, at Raleigh, on Friday last. He was at once appointed Brigadier-General of the North Carolina troops, and the Standard says that it is probable, after a thorough survey of the coast defences, and preparations in that quarter for the enemy, he will be assigned to the For the Advertiser.

From our Volunteers in Virginia. CAMP, MANASSAS JUNCTION, May 26, 1861. Dear Colonel .- We left Richmond on Tuesday, he 22d inst., about four o'clock in the evening. We are encamped at Manussas Junction, twentyeven miles from Alexandria. The Second Regiment, Col. KERSHAW, left the next day, but did not reach here until nine o'clock last night. The delay was occasioned by a collision which took place at Culpepper Court House, resulting in the mmediate death of two men, and six shockingly mangled. I have not been able to learn the names of the ill-fated persons. Trains also arrived last night bringing the Columbic Artillery and Richand Howitzers, two of theometer Artillery Corps in this State. " of troops, (including two superb Companies of

troopers which have just arrived,) stationed here, will not fall greatly short of five thousand men. News was brought yesterday morning of the evacuation of Alexandria. We did not credit it at first, but subsequent reports confirmed it. The myrmidons of the balana entered the city ten thousand strong, as our men were filing out of it. On dit a man named Jackson, the keeper of a hotel in Alexandria, killed the notorious Zouave Col. Ellsworth by shooting him with a pistol. Ellsworth demanded admission into his house, which was refused. Ellsworth attempted to force his way, whereupon Jackson drew out his pistol and shot him dead on the spot. In this summary manner should all miscreants be dealt with. But there is a darker shade to the picture. The Zouurface of the water in 1834. It was however in ave determined to revenge the death of their progress, and in the Congress of that year an ad- chief. With the forceity of jungle-tigers they litional appropriation was urged for its continu- hunted down their quarry. They pierced Jackson ance. GEORGE McDurrie and HENRY L. PINCK- literally to pieces with their bayonets. Such is NEY of South Carolina actively opposed the ap- the statement of this super-fiendish outrage which the American supply, it is admitted, will be propriation; and it will doubtless be interesting we have received here, and there is no good ground o many readers who have forgotten or are not to believe it is at all exaggerated. Jackson's cognizant of the circumstance, to know the grounds brother, it is said, passed here Thursday morning

> quote, from DUTT GREEN'S Register of Debates, You doubtless remember a fellow who gave his Vol. 1. page 728, a part of Mr. Pinceney's re- name as F. H. Cander, and kept a pinchback marks. One of his points has been signally illus- shop for some time in your village. He was suspected of abolition proclivities, and, as well as I recollect, put himself to the trouble of getting some one to write him a vindication from the charge, which appeared in the Advertiser. At last, he absconded for parts unknown. He now turns up here, where he was arrested and examined on the cars. He was on his way to Connecticut, his native place : whither he was at length suffered to proceed without worse results than a pretty severe fright. The scamp did not want to recognise the Edgefield boys, and behaved towards them as though they were utter strangers. But he soon discovered they were hard acquaintances

> Nearly every train brings us word of the eneto its continuance. A gentleman from Pennsylvania, the other day had desired the erection of a my's approach. Yester-night our Regiment was thrown forward as a vanguard, and bivougcked even miles from the camp. Troops are almost hourly coming in, and by the next mails you may expect to hear we have

had a tilt with the enemy. Excuse brevity, as my hurry compels me to vrite currente culumo Truly !

From Virginia. The following letter has been kindly sished is for publication. The writer is one off, 'c ubiquitous South Carolina boys.

GWYNN- BATTERY, Sewell Point, Va.,) May 24th 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—Having a few mobents i tre time I devote it in giving you a brief account him the power, at his will and pleasure, to remove of the scene and incidents of the Bombardment our Company, the " City Light Guards, was engaged in at the battery with the U. S. Steamor Monticello. On last Sunday morning, our company attended divine service at Norfolk, and while t Church our Captain (Colourt) received orders from Mai. HARDENAN to march his company to this point immediately. We left the cify, marchtification there until that badge of injustice "the ing a distance of 7 miles, and arrived here at 23 o'clock, P. M. We proceeded forthvith to work But (Mr. P. said) he stood there on constitu-tional ground. He put it to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, whether the Con-

32 pounders and two small Rifle Cannons To moment we mounted three of the Cannons, the Steamer Monticello opened fire upon us. We immediately returned the fire with our whole Battery. The firing continued for 11 hours. The enemy's shell and ball fell all around us. One of them exploded in the embrasure within three feet of the men at the Gun, but injured no one. We could hear the Cannon balls whizzing over our heads Sometimes our men would be covered with sand not officered and manuel for the execution of and dust caused by the ball striking the Battery, such a purpose. But it might be so at any mo-ment at the bidding of the President. He would of them would stand on the Battery and when the of them would stand on the Battery and when the enemy would fire, they would sing out, "look out," sont of the State of South Carolina? Had the whereupon the men would fall on their faces to avoid the bomb shell, which would explode witherection been applied for? No, the ground had out damage. We continued fireing rapidly, our never been purchased: they had never applied ba'ls striking the Steamer five times, one ball tak-for the consent of the State-and if they did apas she soon after took her departure leaning to

On Monday we looked for her again, but she did not make her appearance. The warm reception we gave her on Sunday must have satisfied her. On Tuesday morning a Steam Tug came up within range. We gave her a nine inch shellshe did not like the till and left after firing a few random shots. The same day another Steamer came up. She lay so close to the shore that our guns could not bear on her, but our secret Battery of Rifle Cannons, erected that day, opened fire on her. Being taken by surprise, she left in good time with her tale behind her. It was rather a dangerous position for her. We are ready for them at any point they may come. They do not

would like to see them come again. The Allwise and Supreme Being is with us in our Battles. Not one man has been injured duthat we all should escape. We place our trust in Providence, and are satisfied that success will ris crities term 'La Urcassienne'-a veritable mo- perform, having moved our tents four times in ten days, and I expect we will move them again soon. We have now 200 men at this point with our com-Fir A Post Office has been established at Fort pany. I will write you again the first leisure time. We have no conveniences for writing : my desk

is a small looking-glass, of the size of your two Your Brother. E. E. McD.

For the Advertiser. An Explanation. Mr. Epiron,-In looking over the list of the names of those who compose the " Watson Guards,"

Z.C. Two hundred Hilinolans have crossed the Cavalry) having just returned from Charleston. river at Paducah, on their way to join the Con- where he had been for the purpose of getting his Regiment, or some part of it, received into the 222" The Montgomery Confederation, of Fri- service of the State, or the "Confederate States," been sent to Virginia within the last day or two. should from this squadron raise a company of men who were to offer their services to the Confederacy as a company to serve as infantry representing cavalry. Thinking that there would be no oppor-Infantry. Some few days after, Capt. BUTLER of the "Hussars," received, a dispatch from Gov. Pickens, that his company had been received into the " Hampton Legion." We, having been members of the " Hussars," and wishing to serve our country in this arm of the service, withdrew from the company which Capt. GARY was trying to

> J. L. NICHOLSON. W. M. ADAMS; J. B. RYAN, Jr.,

commanded by Capt. GARY, we noticed our names among the number, and as they will appear again this week on the list of the "Edgefield Hussurs." we feel that it is our duty to make a statement to at the outset, and our reasons for not remaining At our squadron parade on the 27th April, Col. GARY (being then commander of the 2nd Reg't of

our old posts, in our old company,

S. P. DELOACH.

much fatigued; but they were determined. to have a speech, and called repeatedly for Col. Wigfall. That gentleman appearing at the window to speak, was received with great applause. He said he had come simply to thank them for the honor conferred on him and not to speak, but rather to ask them to excuse him from speaking. He had travelled | Congress of Paris, of 1856, which denounces most every station on the way, and had spoken three times to-day. Cries of go on, go on, | Europe, in Congress assembled, and it is man. | nations proves that a gallant and free people He said when he was last in Richmond, there of that compact, to accept, at this late day, was some necessity for speaking to them, but the tardy acceptance of the United States.

command of one of the brigades from that unteers has received marching orders. It is sup-

Blair's Missouri Regiment of Federal Vol-