PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The ADVERTISER is published regularly every Wednesday Morning, at THREE DOLLARS per tunum: ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CTS.

The on Months, -always in advance. All papers discontinued at the expiration of the ti-ae for which they have been paid.

> RATES OF ADVERTISING. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be insorted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (19 Vinion lines or lass.) for the first insertion, and O JE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion A liberal discount will be made to thee

wishing to advertise by the year. Amouncing Candidates \$5,00, in advance.

The European War. The following article from he New York Herald will be read with interest at this

In the prentiar frets and circumstances of the late ominous speech of Napeleon, at Auxerre, much more than in the speech its-if, the European kings and money changers are justified in their sceeptance of it as a de-

claration of war. Frat, the Mayor of Auxente, in welcoming the Emperor, tells him that ' fifty one years ago, the Emperor Napoleon II was received in this town with such proofs of devotedness and joy that he retained a vivid recollection of them, which he expressed on his deathbed (at St. Helens) in the most affecting terms," and that the same devotion of the town has no more been found wanting to the nephew " in the days of trial and adversity. than in those of presperity and triumph."
Here is a good foundation, and the Emperor ini 's upon it. He says to the Mayor: "Be wertain that on my side I have inherited the sentiments of the head of my family for the energetic and patriotic populations who supported the Emperor in good and in evil for tone." H-nce he stands as a party leader, rallying his supporters from the n asses of the Frenc. people, the adherents of the Emperor. peace or war, against Bourbons, commercia conservatives and intractable republicans. Next be tells his friends what is coming to telling them that they elected him to the French Assembly of the republic of 1848. because they knew that his interests were those of France and that "like the unjurity of the French nation, I detested those treaties of 1815, weich some parties of the present

Tuis means war - a revival of the " gloire' and " victoire" of Austerlitz-a revival of the empire as it stood before its expulsion and the numbrations inflicted upon France by the Holy Alliance, and mainly through the perfidy of Austria.

day wish to make the sole basis of our foreign

A financial war panic instantly follows. The shop keepers and stock-jobbers of Paris are thrown into a high state of alarm and in dignation. It becomes expedient to soften down their apprehensions. Hence the semi "Scial journals undertake to explain that harmless, and that there was nothing in it that Napoleon had not often express d be fore. But, in addition to the suggestive cir cumstances detailed, it appears that this speech, after its delivery, was ravised by the Emperor and forwarded by him to the Moni teur, with instructions for its immediate pub lication, and that it is a much stronger manifesto as published than it was as deliver ed. The conclusion is justified, that after delivering the speech, considering the temper it represented, the time and the place were dsemed proper for a Napoleonic declaration of war.

Hence the failure of the soothing explanations attempted by the semi-official journals of the French capital. The Emperor himself, meanume, having issued his manifesto, has nothing more to say. A word of peace from him would suffice, but he does not speak it. In short, all things being ready, he has given the signal for war. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the sentiments of this Auxerre speech " are the revenge ta ken upon the commercial and bourgeois classes," the advocates of peace; that the Empe rer cannot "breathe freely" among them; but that he goes " among the working men and the peasants to find the true genius of France.' In other words, the France of the Bonapartes and the empire is among the producing classes -the bone and sinew of the French people. It is the France inherited by the first Napoleon from the first republic and by the present Aspoleon from the second republic. It is the empire by the will of the people. Herein lies the strength of Napoleon. It is the strength of the many against the few; of the masses against the aristocracy; of Acdrew Jackson against the old United States Bank and the old Whig party of this country, and of Abraham Lincoln against the aristocratic slaveholding Bourtous of the South; it is Cresar against Pompey; it is Napoleon against the Holy Alliance,

The Emperor first proclaims his party, andthen he proclaims war, because he knows that his party will absorb all other parties in France in the revival of the empire as the arnred dictator of the continent.

THE GAME IN EUROPE-NAPOLEON AND SEWARD .- The London correspondent (of the 12th.) of the New York News says:

- The Napoleon idea is, you see, rather sub stantial. Nor is this all. Napoleon intends to cut Prussia effectually. Austria and Italy are to form an offensive and defensive alliance. , and Austria, backed up by Italy and by France, will be in a position to guarantee to the smaller German powers their independence, and so to take the lead in Germany Depend upon it, Prussia will be the loser by the present game. She will suffer the most by the war which she in the first instance provoked. We can but marvel at the blindness

 which pressges destruction.
 I am greatly amused with the correspon dence between Mr. Seward and the French Government. Some people are green enough to think that Napoleon has been worsted. Now, what are the facts? The French army is still in Mexico, and, even if the compact is rigidly adhered to, will not quit Mexico until November, 1867. Meantime, in spite of protests, a foreign army is being gathered by

Revivalism Among the Colored People. We omitted to mention in our last issue the religious feeling manifested of late among the colored people. We understand that on Sungay the 20th inst. some one hundred and eighty-five of our colored friends were baptized by immersion in the Sampit. Quite a religious enthusiasm is also exhibited in the Methodist Church, many names having been added to the list of members. We trust there is a shorough change of heart in all cases, and not a sudden onthurst of the emotional of short duration, and that it may improve the morale of the colored population, making there good useful citizens, and impressing upon their minds the irrevocable fiat that has gone forth from the beginning of the world, " in the sw at of the face shall thou eat bread." May they be uspry and prosperous .- Georgetown

General Howard's attempt to whitewash officer in the President's estimation, It is reported that the President has requested bind to resign, and will remove him if he does not resign. The President is determined that the ourrages and abuses practiced by the officers and agents of the

Death of Gen. Scott.

death immediately. He was entirely conscious until the moment of death, although he lost his voice two hours previous. He recognized the chaplain of the post ten minutes fore death, and clasped his hand in silence. EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1866. The President, with profound sorrow, announces to the people of the United States the death of Winfield Scott, late Liquenant-

or Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for General of the army.

On the day which may be appointed for the tuneral, the several Executive Departments of the Governmen, will be closed. The heads of the War and Navy Departments will espectively give orders for the payment of appropriate bonors to the memory of the de-

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WEST POINT, June 2. The funeral ceremonies of Gen. Scott were o t impressive. Distinguished persons from . sections of the country were present. The State and municipal Governments were also represented. Respect was paid to the memory of the deceased in nearly all the eastern cuies.

They Don't Represent the State. The position taken by the Charleston Board I Trade, in relation to the Bankrupt Law now before Congress, does not at all represent the sentiment of the perp'e of the State. At a recent meeting of said Board we observe the following proceedings:

Mr. Jas. M Wilson then submitted the tollowing memorial, which was read by the President : To the Honorable, the Serate of the United

The petition of the Board of Trade of the City of Charleston, representing some one hundred and fifty firms of said city respect-

fully showeth: That your petitioners are aware that a Bankrup: Law has been recently passed by the House of R presentatives of the United States. Your patitioners believe that this Bill, should it pass the Senate and become a law, will be highly, detrimental to the interests of the people of the United States.

A war of long duration has demoralized the public mind to that extent that we consider the country is not in condition to meet the law in the proper spirit.

The war deb s of some "the States hav ing been already repudia. d, your petitioners fear that the passage of a Barkrupt Luw will cause a general repudiation of debts, including those of the States contracted previous to the war. We are opposed to the repudiation of any debt, whether it be personal, State or of the Union.

Your petitioners declare with pleasure that an honorable course has been generally adopted between the debtor and creditor, and no evi ence has reached your petitioners of any disposition to press those who are unable to pay. Your positioners believe that the insolvent laws of the several States of the Union will prove abundantly efficient in extreme cases where parties are compelled to orce a settlement with their creditors.

In conclusion, your petitioners pray your Honorable Body that the Bill in question may not become the law of the land. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever tray. Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution Resolved, That the President and Secreta-

ry of the Board of Trade sign the memorial just read, in relation to the passage of a General Bankrupt Law now before Congress, and that the President transmit the same to Washington immediately, to be laid before that body.

After a lengthy debate participated in by Messrs, C. H. Moise and R. S. Bruns, against E. W. Marshall, M. Straus and H. H. DeLeon, in favor of the memorial, the resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned .- Courier.

Judge Nelson's Decision Judge Nelson, Associate Justice of the Sn-

preme Court of the United States, in the city of New York, has rendered the following decision in the matter of James Eagan, imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary:

A writ of habeas corpus having been allowed by me in this case and served upon Amos Pillsbury, Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, to which he has made return, by which it appears that James Eagan, a citi zen of Lexington District, South Carolina, is imprisoned in said penitentiary under the name of Jas. Eagan, by virtue of the sentence of a Military Commission pronounced at Columbia, in South Carolina, on the 1st December, 1865, the said Eagan having been tried before said Commission on the 20th November, 1865, on a charge of murder, and having been found guilty, and sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life in the said Al bany Penitentiary; it appearing that said Engan was tried without a presentment of a grand jury and without the verdict of a petic. and that he was not and has never been in the military or naval service, and that it was not a case arising in the land or Laval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor subject to the jurisdiction of a Military Commission, I do bereby decide and adjudge that the said James Eagan is illerally imprisoned, the said trial baving been without jurisdiction, and I do order that he be discharged from said im-B. NELSON. prisonment. May 16, 1866.

I certify that this decument is a true and correct copy of the original now in my possession, by virtue of which the said James Eegan has been discharged.

AMOS PILLSLURY, Sup't.

Albany Penitentiary, May 18, '66. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Eugan has arrived at his home in Lexington, in good health, but extertaining the most utter con- with his family. tempt for Military Commissions, and all the hyenas of the Radical stripe.

The Trial of Mr. Davis to be Postponed has just appeared at Sumter. It is to be devoted Until November.

WASHINGTON, May 27. It is now considered certain that the trial of Mr. Davis will be postpoued from June to the November term of court. The hot weather and the possibility of epidemics are sufficient to warrant the delay until later in the season. Neither is it expected that he will be brought to trial under the Norfolk indictment. The Grand Jury simply adjourned, and is therefore competent to withdraw this and substitute any other. The Norfolk indictment is good in the absence of any other, and was drawn in almost exact conformity with the celebra-ted Burr indictment; but the assistant counsel for the prosecution will probably ask for its amendment by adding several additional points. The 15th of June, 1864, was fixed for two reasons: first, the indictment must by law be found within three years of the alleged crime; and secondly, the evidence that was brought before the Grand Jury fixed that particular day.

It is no longer a secret that James T. Brady, of New York, is engaged as counsel for Mr. Davis. He arrived in the city yesterday in the interest of his client, and to day had an nterview with Mrs. Davis at the residence of the decent dignified, and friendly National Intel-Dr. Miller. where she is now stopping. Mr. Davis will be prepared at the June term of court, to be held in Richmond, and will insist upon an immediate trial, or being released upon his own recognizance, or upon ba l. Hawill also be prepared to give bail in any amount demanded by the Government to the extent of five or ten millions of dollars. His counsel will ff.sist that there is neither law, people should do likewise, and a vigorous effort nor justice, nor precedent for longer delay by the Government, nor for a relusa; to accept the Bresident's organ, the National Intelligencer, the Freedmen's Bureau has great'y lowered that bail, should the prosecutors for any reason ask for a postponement of the case.

The opinion is wide-pread that the Government will ask a continuance of the case on the ground of not being prepared for trial: but it is believed that when all the consequences of delay are considered, and the fact once known that ten millions of dollars bail A one mile race was run at New York on | can be procured in the North alone, that the or," full weight, making the fastert run on 1800rd. Case or 18 tees him upon his own recognition of this kind, is not enseted by our Legislature, or by the have sold or have

to the world such a state of public feeling at WEST POINT, May 29 .- Lieut. Gen. Scott the North, and admit such vacillation and died at 11, this morning. He was out on imbecility in preparing for this important case. Saturday afternoon, and showed then no signs It is not unlikely that Mr Brad while here of early demise. On Sunday, he began failing will confer with the President, the Secretary fast, though the physicians did not anticipate of War, and the Attorney General upon the

> Mr. Harrison, late private secretary to Mr. Davis, is smong-the arrivals at Willard's.

THE ADVERTISER. JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866. Conclusion.

This week we publish the concluding portion of the able and interes ing Report of the Aiken Commit as up to the respaces of the proposed new District of Calhoun.

Major Coleman.

His numerous friends throughout the District will be glad to learn that Major WILSON COLEMAN has been unconditionally released from the arrest past by the United States Military Authorities of Monday last, looking well, and in fine spirits. Messrs. Blease, Mitchell, Gamillion, Yarbohave also all returned to their homes within the

Patrick Coleman.

A Very Sad Occurrence.

We deeply regret to have to announce that Dr. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, one of the most respected citizens of our District, came to his death on Monday afternoon last, at his residence :- the act of his own hand.

Death of Still Another old Citizen. The Rev. HENRY C. HERLONG, known and res pected among us for so many long years, departed this life a few days back, at his residence near Mount Willing.

A Visitor from an Honored House. Mr. Woodrure, a pleasant gentleman connectod with the Charleston Courier, dropped .pop us on Monday last, and told us a heap of interesting things about the Courier, and about Chareston, and about our much-esteemed friend Maj. MURRELL. We are only sorry be had so little time to chat. He jotted down Col. Johnston's Railroad speech, and, his work being done, departed from listless Edgefield to bustling Char-

Court of Equity.

This Court is now sitting in Edgefield; its first session here for a number of years. The poccssarily large amount of business on hand will probably cause the term to be extended through the entire week. Chancellor W. D. Johnson is presiding. This honorable gentleman is one of the newly elected Chancellors, and if we mistake not, this is his debut. He is from Bennettsville, the county seat of Marlborough, which is the extreme North Eastern District of our State. We have not yet the honor and pleasure of Chancellor Jourson's acquaintance, but we are decidedly struck with his coal and quiet self-norsession ; he has the calm look and collected manner of a man who knows profoundly what he is about. We hope Chancellor Jourson will leave Edge field, pleasantly impressed with the character and hospitality of its community.

Around the bar we notice two distinguished lawyers from abroad: LAMBERT JONES, Esq., eader of the Newb rry bar, who is much honored n Edgefield; and last, but never least, the Hon. SAM. McGowan, of Abbeville, our Representative in Congress,-the devoted soldier and honest gentleman to whom every South Carolinian instinctively pays respect.

"Pass the Rosy."

Who does'nt remember the inimitable Dick Swiveller in Dickons' "Old Curiosity Shop," and how, as he and his cor panion drank their whiskey out of pewter mugs, sitting at a dirty pine table, Dick, in the grandiloquence of his ideas, would imagine the whiskey " rosy" wine, and the mugs, cut glass goblets? And how he would wisely say: " Pass the rosy; and let us fan the Hame of friendship with the wing of conviviality?" All this pleasant scone came into our head last Saturday as we contributed our willing efforts to the disappearance of the first-quality old Nectar Whiskey and superior Segars so kindly sent us by our pleasant friend JOHN BOHLER, who is fighting it out on the line of Broad Street, Augusta,-and has a formidable redoubt at the popular Liquor and Segar establishment of G. H. MEYER, No 144. Rest assured, Jone, that we

as it was peculiarly delightful to ourselves. The Report of the Brazil Commis-

all "fanned the flame of friendship" in a man-

ner which we hope will be as satisfactory to you,

sioners. The admirably written and very engressing Report of Mesers. MERIWETHER and SHAW, of our District, upon the soil, climate and advantages of Brazil, has attracted almost universal attention throughout Georgia and South Carolina. It has been very extensively republished by the press of these States; and almost daily we receive applications from far and near, for copies of the Adrerticer containing it.

We hear that Major MERIWETHER and Dr. SHAW are going to prove their faith by emigrating with their families to Brazil; and that they will depart very soon. 'Tis certain that Edgefield could lose no two citizens more honored and more useful. Dr. Gaston, who has returned from Brazil since Messrs. M. and S., fully endorses their -Report. He too, it is said, will return thither

The Sumter News.

This is the title of a new weekly paper which to "Literature, Morality, and General Intelligence." It is owned and published by H. L. DARR, Esq., a gentleman of high character, and a newspaper man of long experience. Its editor is Mr. F. J. Moses, well known in our community, where he resided for a year before the close of the war. He is a gentleman of elegant literagood work of advancing the public morals, and

Don't Forget the Soldier Boy.

We mean the crippled soldier boy who strives to make an honest living by Hair-Cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing. Young LEWIS COVAR. His shop is in a clean and airy room of Mr. Ry-An's Hetel. And he is very commendably expert in his business. Besides being always courteom and obliging to every body.

Sustain The National Intelligencer. The paragraph below contains good advice. While the Radicals take care of the "Dond Dock " let us of the South do all we can to take care of ligencer. An exchange says : " The Congress by an amendment to one of the appropriation bills, the public advertisements substantially to be throughout the South should be made to support This is an admirable paper, and is battling manfully for the rights of the South."

Summer some years ago, Summer, in his sworn hundred and forty acres of land attached, 50 head statement of the matter, says that when he was of hogs, 20 head cows, 20 Sheep, wagon and teamlying bathed in blood, etc., he folt a pressure of a certain quantity of furniture, &c. That State the hand, which seemed to come from Campbell, of will not be depopulated. But South Carolina per month, deducing bounties already paid, and are not known. Ohio. The other day Sumner was the only Sena- will, if some Homostead law, or some law of the excluding altogether deserters and those who

The Railroad Meeting.

The Railroad Meeting, of which we gave no- These two gentlemen, who are now attracting tice in our last issue, took place on Monday the so large a share of public attention, arrived in 4th in-t. Owing to the rain, which fell in great our village on Friday afternoon last, and storped violence during the forengon of that day, the at-tendance of our civizens was far less numerous field was short. They departed, to Augusta whence ed in Charleston every Saturday. Not owned or Rock, and says that the head of a Fenian colthan it would otherwise have been; indeed so they came, early on the following morning. Gens. unpropitious was the weather that few or no STEEDMAN & FULLERTON, as is universally known residents of distant parts of the District were by this time, are sent out by President Jourson Hunter, Esq., who, we suppose, is a Northern able to reach the Court House. Still, the meeting to investigate the character, the workings, the man. was far from being without interest or enthusi- administration, the practical effect, of the Freedngm; or even tangible good to the great under- men's Bureau in the South. They are practical, intelligent, and very courteous gentlemen. Altaking whose furtherance and successful accomplishment were its objects. Col. William John - most every one has read their Report upon the selves: Well, here are sights not to be seen in ston, President of the Columbia and Charlotte Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia and North Caro- any other show: Frst and foremost, Mr. HURLEY Railroad, and of the Columbia & Hamburg Rail- lina. The radical faction and the radical press achieves a powerful and very dreadful ouslaught road, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in a very happy and effective manuer. Upon heating Col. Joursmon talk or speak upon | Gens. STREDMAN and FULLERTON have brought | behalf (so-called) of the freedmen. We earnestthe subject now uppormost with him, one percrives immediately that his reputation as the be successfully denied. For some weeks past these two Commissioners greatest living Railroad man in the South is by no means undeserved. have been following up their investigations in We regret very much that our want of space, Georgia and South Carolina. Their Report upon

and more particularly the lateness of the day as the workings and administration of the Bureau regards the making up of our paper, forbids us in these States has, however, not yet been pubunder which he has been held for three months to give to our readers Col. JOHNSTON'S admirable Hebed. speech entire. He gave a succinct history of the Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLURTON came to Edgefield, we suppose, to hear from our citizens the South Carolina. Major Collegen was in town on Columbia & Hamburg Road since its inception, a opinion of the latter concerning the efficacy of flattering view of its present and future prospects, a brilliant and profoundly truthful picture of the ough and Son, young Herlong and Emsly Lott. whantages it would bring to Edgefield District, of the Bureau at Edgefield, nor any agent staand a cogent and convincing statement that investment in its stock must prove surely and spee- | S. and F. actually to inspect. Many of our wor-Four of our fellow citizens are still in jail in dily remunerative. He assured our people too Charleston,-Messrs. Lambam, Lowry, Powell and that an inevitable consequence of the completion | Gens. Steelman and Fullkaron for several hours of the Columbia & Hamburg Road would be the building, and that very quickly, of a Road from Ninety-Six to some point between Latt's and the and their unbiassed and frankly expressed opin-Pine House. Nor must we forget the graceful compliment paid by Col. JOHNSTON to the liberality and disinterestedness of the land owners along the whole line of the Road from Columbia to Hamburg. In all this distance, he stated, there was but a single individual demanding any damages or indemnity for right of way; an instance, in Col. J's opinion, of unusual absence of mercenary spirit. Col. Johnston's speech was followed by a short Islands, as a general thing, bad; and promising,

one from our distinguished fellow-citizen, Ex-GOV. BONHAM, whose remarks were followed by a few very appropriate ones from our intelligent and practical Legislator, LUKE CULBREATH, Esq. These gentlemen fully endorsed, and very strongly urged upon the minds of the audience, the views, plans, hopes and wishes of Col. Jounston. After this, the books were opened, and notwithstanding the comparative smallness of the gathoring, some ten or fifteen thousand dollars were immediately subscribed; not immediately either, but in the course of the afterneon. This, in former days, would have seemed a mere trifle, but now, among so small a crowd and in the midet of a people so terribly impoverished, it betokens a most unmistakable willingness and desire to aid to our utmost in the completion of this great and important thoroughfare.

Freedmen's Bureau.

peace between the whites and blacks.

wronged and misrepresented.

Our citizens endeavored also, and successfully

STREDMAN and FULLERTON that certain high-

nanded acts which some three months ago, were

perpetrated here and there in Edgefield District,

were not perpetrated by Edgefield people, nor

encouraged by Edgefield people; and that this

section and its inhabitants had been grossly

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON left Edge-

field for Augusta. We believe they have not yet

visited the interior or middle sections of either

Quarterly Meeting.

The Quarterly Conference of both the Edgefield

and Butler Circuits, Rev. SIDI H. BROWNE, Pre-

siding Elder, will be held at Bethlehem on the

Death of General Scott.

at West Point, on the Hudson, on the 29th May.

He was buried at West Point on Friday the 1-t

every resentment, hide every error, hush every

New York Again Threatened.

New York, after congratulating itself upon its

recent escape from the relentless and destroying

Within the past week, two steamships, the Peru-

vian and the Union, have arrived in New York

harbor from Liverpool, with many passengers on

board, and a very malignant type of Cholera

among them. Many deaths had occurred on the

voyages, and upon their arrival, many persons

afflicted with the disease had to be removed to

from Cholera occurred in the heart of the city so

lately as the 30th May. The sanitary measures

pursued by the City authorisies for months past,

have been on the grandest, and apparently most

thorough scale; so it is still reasonable to hope

that the great metropolis, and the whole country

after it, may yet escape any very serious visita-

Magnanimity from a New Quarter.

the following from the Editor of that journal:

JEFF DAVIS AND HIS TRIAL .- Every day we

have some fresh rumor about the trial of Je

lution to open his prison doors and let him go whithersoever he would, the people would be per-

The law requires the postage on all letters to

be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes—pay-ment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President or Vice President, Members of Con-

gress, and letters on official business to the Chiefs
of the Executive Departments of the Government,
the heads of bureaus, and chief clerks, and others

At Oil City, on Saturday, the 26th, the

business portion of the city was laid in ashes, in-

cluding seventy-five stores, eight hotels, forty

23 The Department of State has received

been naturalized in the United States, and who

It is stated that the counsel of President

they are ready to give to the amount of ten mil-

Recently some fifteen thousand bushels

wheat were shipped from Europe to America.

lions of dollars.

invested with the franking privilege.

'United States Mail:"

In the New York Herald we are pleased to read

Cholera, is again very seriously threatened

uncharitable tongue.

Gool, WINFIELD SCOTT, for so many years at

The spirit of interest in the Columbia & Hamburg Railroad is again fairly awakened in this section. The meeting, of which we are at present speaking, having, on account of the extremely bad weather, proved far less numerously attended than it would otherwise most undoubtedly have been, it is now proposed to hold a large one at some point on the Road in question-some point near us; Pine House most likely-about the last of June or first of July. At the coming meeting, it is to be hoped-and the prospects for such a consummation are good we think-that the amount of stock taken on Monday last will be very vastly increased.

Every man in Edgefield District who has mon-Georgia or South Carolina. ey, if it be but fifty or a hundred dollars, to spare for investment, would most undoubtedly do well and wisely, and patriolically, and as becomes an enlightened citizen, to apply it to the completion of the Columbia & Hamburg Railroad. 23d and 24th June.

The Atlantic Monthly.

This is the name of a famous Yankee monthly Magazine, published in Boston, by the famou Ticknor and Fields. It is devoted to "Literature, Science, Art, and Politics." As far as the first three are concerned, it deserves unqualified commendation ; but as to its " Politics," we say : Out upon it! It is as venomous as old THAD. himself! And cortainly we cannot add another word to its condemnation. In the very number before us, there is a critical notice of a new book entitled "The South since the War." This book contains the vomitings of a dog named Sidney Andrews, who has traveled "fourteen weeks" in Georgia and South Carolina since the close of the war. In this critical notice, the editor, after prating of this dog's "honesty and straightforness," delivers himself thus:

The leading men in the region through which Mr. Andrews passed seem to have an adequate conception of the fact that the South can only rise again through tranquillity, education, and justice; and some few of these men have the daring to declare that regeneration must come through her abandonment of all the social theories and prejudices that distinguished her as a seating before the way. But in a great degree the ries and prejudices that disinguished are as a section before the war. But in agreat degree the beaton bully is a bully still. There is the old lounging, the old tipsiness, the old swagger, the old violence. Mr. Andrews has to fly from a mob, as in the merry days of 1859, because he persuades an old negro to go home and not stay and the stabled here of gardensan of one of the the Hospital Ships. Besides this, two deaths and be stabbed by a gentleman of one of the first families. Drunken life-long idlers hiccup an eloquent despair over the freedmen's worthlessness; bitter young lidies and high-toned gentlemen insult Northerners when opportunity offers;
and, while there is a general disposition to accept
the fortune of war, there is a belief, equally genthe fortune of war, there is a belief, equally genand any acceptanted brothern that het eral, among our unconstructed brethren, that bet-ter people were never worse off. The conditions outside of the great towns are not such as to attract Northern immigration, in which the chief hope of the South lies; and there is but slight wish on the part of the dominant classes to im-prove the industry of the country by doing justice o the liberated slaves."

And men who write and print such false and insulting stuff, have the effrontery to send it voluntarily among us, at whom it is aimed! So far from recommending the Atlantic Monthly to our people, we warn them against sacrificing their

If our people wish to subscribe to Literary Magazines-and we earnestly hope they dothere are plenty of very excellent ones in the South. Among them are two new ones, both of which we can cordially recommend. "The Crescent Monthly," published in New Orleans; and "The Land We Love," published in Charlotte, N. C., and edited by Gen. D. H. HILL. These periodicals contain a pure and moral literature; ry taste; and writes well and gracefully. We and do not, as in the case of so many Northern welcome these gentlemen as co-laborers in the publications, ignominiously cater to the depraved tastes of those whose morbid sentimentality gives promoting the welfare of our common country. them a keen relish for the vulgar, the immoral, the sensational, the prurient, the malicious, the

A White Man Equal to Two Dogs! We meet our old friend Major Geo. Appison at the morning reception of Capt. Bens. Repen, Tax Collector. We pay two dollars apiece upon our own heads, and one dollar upon the heads of ar respective dogs. The Maj r may have gone further. As for us, we are constrained to confess | dwelling houses, a church and seminary. Loss that we stopped with the two heads. We then \$1,000,000. register our names beneath that of a "person of color." After this suggestive experience, and despatches from the United States Minister at saying to ourselves: " nary a nigger," we retire | Paris, which mentions that Frenchmen who have

In the afternoon of the same day, we meet may be in France, are liable to conscription, but Major A. again; this time on the square. He if they will report to the department in which have taken care of their pet Forney, requiring salutes us thus: Hello Jim! I've been thinking their names are enrolled, and produce their paover since this morning that our Legislatone are pers of naturalization, their names will probably given to the Chronicle. The Radienis understand not complimentary to us. According to their be erased when requested, the lower of the press, and they strain every late tax laws, a white man is equal to only two norve to sustain their organs. The Southern dogs; and what is worse, he is no better than a nigger! \$3.20 for a white man; \$3.20 for two Government ank a postponement, which is possi- in which the marshal was killed, and several citidogs : and \$3.20 for a nigger!

The Homestend Law in Mississippi. The Homestend law of Mississippi as adopted by the State Convention of that State, exempts by the State Convention of that State, exempts as After the Hon. Preston S. Brooks caned from lavy and execution, the homestead, with two

Visit of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton. Show.

of the South Carolina Leader. It is a weekly by T. HURLEY & Co., and edited by TIMOTHY

Some unknown friend has sent us the South Carolina Leader of Saturday, May 5th; and when we unished reading it, we said to ourare making a huge outery against them; but un- upon our old friend Dr. Frencu, who, it seems, is fortunately for the radicals, the abuses which still in the low country of our State, laboring in to light are too glaring and too well established to ly hope Mr. HURLEY's nose will not be brought to the grindstane, as our's was, last fall, for doing the same audacious thing. The latter gentleman, however, has wisdom and moderation enough to stop short of any expressed desire to knock the old Parson's head off with a stone. This fact, night. The force included troops from Kencoupled with the absence of the head grinder, Gen. HATCH, will probably save his nose harm-

Not long ago, the Wentworth Street Baptist Church, Charleston, was sold to the Northern the Freedmen's Bureau. As there is no branch Methodists. It is now a Church for colored people : and Parson French and one Parson Webster tioned here, of course there was nothing for Gens. | are its ministering priests. Here, according to Mr. HURLEY, himself a friend of the freedmen, thiest and most intelligent citizens conversed with and editing a paper in their interest, these two "saints" preach and teach the most dangerous, pernicious, infamous, hypocritical and outrageous upon the piazza of the hotel. All were well stuff. Mr. HURLEY seems shocked at their goings please i with their intelligence, their courtesy; on, and is bolding them up to public reprobation. On Saturday, April 28th, Mr. HURLEY published ions. Gun. STREDMAN believes, from all he has in his paper an article under the caption : "Save lately seen, that free labor-free negro laborus from our Friends," which article was aimed, as undirected by white intelligence and energy, has proved, and will continue to prove, a most de- the editor says, " at the head centre of Phariseeism." which means, we suppose, Messrs. FRENCH, cided failure. He seems to be convinced that no WEBSTER, and "the mutual admiration society agency of the Government between the whites and blacks of the South will be productive of of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, assemgood to either party. He found the condition of bled together at Wentworth Street, Charleston," the negroes on the Georgia and South Carolina in general.

On Sunday the 29th, Parson French held : under the present state of affairs, to be worse in sort of "political meeting" at the Church in queetion; Parcon Webster, and perhaps some hun-Of course in the conversation of our citizens | dred or two head of niggers forming his audience with Gens. STEEDHAN and FULLERTON, the voice and co-adjutors. Parson French mounted the pulpit, unfurled the offending Leader, and flung of the former was unanimously adverse to the its folds to the tainted breeze. Mr. HURLEY describes the scene in a mort ludicrous manner, and As regards any very special outrages or abuses,

concludes his description thus: we had none to relate; that is, none since the fearful days of Metcalf and Hooper; who, we The pith of the discourse was that, now that Leader had counselled peace and good-will among all classes of the community, and harmony among believe, did not belong to the Bureau proper. Since the establishment of the Bureau in Hamthe States of our Union, it should be patronised no longer by any brother who had the interest of burg, under Lt. Col. DEVEREUX, we have heard of "the cause" at heart. To show the animus that actuated this pious man, he ascended the pulp't not to refute what we had stated, but to gratify or felt very little of its workings. Being in a romote corner of our immense District, it has been, in a great measure, out of reach of both his spleen in an attempt to destroy this paper, by depriving it of a means of support. O you sim-ple-minded people, could you but have perceived whites and blacks. Indeed, we consider it due to Licut. Col. DEVEREUX, to say that as far as we the wily fox pulling the wool down over your eyes, and laughing in his sleeve the while! What unlucky blunder could more easily subject you to know or have heard, his administration in Edgefield District has been wise, and conducive to the taunts of unfitness for self-government than your willingness to be thus led by the nose whith-ersoever those presumptuous and self-delogated we think, to impress upon the minds of Gens. apostles choose

After this, follows a second very severe castigation of Parsons French and Webster, in the course of which the feathers of those reverend birds are made to fly in every direction. Then Mr. Hun LEY, very solumnly, very wisely, and at great length, warns the freedmen against the preachings, teachings and influence of "vampires who feed on the cause." We copy one or two paragraphs. Our course is straightforward. We stand upon

the safe platform of Peace and Reconciliation. We bait not one jot in our advocacy of all just claims of the colored man. Ho is a MAN, and he, as well as those of our own color, comes within the pale of our Saviour's sacrifice. But to bring about the harmony and good feeling so desirable we must meet the whites of the South in the proper spirit. Henceforth we shall know no "rebel," henceforth we shall know no "loyalist," in the sectional sense of that term. Opprobrious epi-thets have been employed long enough by preyet to learn what good has flown from their course. On the contrary, they have tended only to keep alive ill-feelings, and alienate the races more the head of the Army of the United States, died than ever. We believe the opposite course to be June. Great national honors are being paid his memory. He was a native Southerner, but his honors are coming from the North. Let us remember, however, that the grave should cover member, however, that the grave should cover the opposite course to be Christianlike, as well as more prudent; and, with God's blessing, we will pursue it. Others may make interpret the writer's motives:—he cannot help that;—but, as he hopes for grace and mercy from the Great Judge, his prayer is that a good understanding may speedily exist among men of all sections and colors of our Union.

Mr. HURLEY then concludes the whole article

As for Brother Webster and Parson French, if they have had enough of war let them send in a flag of truce. If they desire to use a portion of our columns in order to set themselves right, they shall be accommodated. Heaven knows they have much need to be set right. So there is war between the abelition Press and

Pulpit in Charleston; and cutting away of feathers, and vigorous application of the cat-o-ninetails. As far as we can see, the Press is in the right. Therefore we say : Hurrah Press! lay it And other sights to be seen in this show, are

the following extracts from a letter of a colored gentleman of Columbia, to the Leader, Things here are not so lively now as they have

been; and, excepting now and then a fight be-tween the colored men and some members of that detestable regiment the 25th Ohio (who are to leave here for Orangeburg, to lord it over the poor people there,) Columnia would be a very quiet and orderly district. But this regiments time will be soon up. May God hasten it! Let them go—we are sick of our "protectors." This is what the negro thinks of the 25th Ohio,

the Federal Regiment which, of all others, the white people of South Carolina respect and ad-

The small-pox is raging at present in this city; and the manner in which our people are treated by those whose duty it is to look after us is a dis-Davis, and the public are beginning to weary of the subject. If Congress would only pass a resograce to humanity. A few evenings since a number of our citizons waited upon General Ely and sked him that justice be done us. We told him that twenty-nine women and children were crowded into a small room, and left to take care of them. fectly satisfied. All ides of vindictiveness is absurd as well as unpopular. His case has been settled by the result of the rebellion; and the time has gone by when this great nation should wreak its veageance upon a political criminal. Let the government, then, treat Jeff Davis 22 my Uncle Toby treated the fly—open the door of For selves as best, they could. Yes, Mr. Editor twenty-nine human beings crowded into a small room tress Monroe and let him go ferth. Surely the world is large enough for Jeff Davis and the a want of justice towards us from those who were sent to look after our interests, but who spend their time in cotton planting. Yes, let the truth be know, that "looking after the freedman" means Re Sure That Your Letters Are Prepaid. For the convenience of our readers, many of looking after him on our plantations. But we are not all fools, even if we are neglected. whom are uninformed as to the present Postal Rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations, as published in the

Every line of the above is strongly corroborative of the Reports concerning the Freedmen's Bureau now being made to the President by Gens. Steedman and Fullerton :

Our schools are doing well, as are also our night-schools in charge of Mrs Haley, from Me., and Miss C. H. Lewis from Hartford, Connecticut. They are doing all they can to give us knowledge. I know that you are not blest with such teachers n Charleston. The female teachers there are more cocupied with the young officers than with their poor colored pupils. We have lived in that city. Our officers have other business to attend to, and our teachers do what the Society sent them out

Alas, that the Yankee school marms and Yankee parsons in Charleston should, while they show the freedmen "the steep and thorny way to heaven," be so regardless of their own lessons, and wander about so recklessly in the ways of mammon, and in "the primrose paths of dalli-

On the 19th ultimo there was another bloody riot of the blacks at Quincy, Florida. A negro was arrested for some offense, and committed to Juil. A large number of blacke assembled and attempted to rescue him, whereupon a fight Davis will demand an immediate trial, and if the ensued between the party and the toth officers, ble, they will demand his release on bail, which | zens wounded.

A telegraph from New Orleans dated Jvie 2, says the levee at Alexandria has given way, and the town is flooded. The entire Red at Honesdale, Pa., swept over the borough on River country is devastated,

20 Over two thousand soldiers have been dis-The bill passed by Congress for the equaliinterred and placed in the National Cemetery at the river a mass of ruins. A number of sation of bounties, gives every soldier, without Seven Pines, one thousand two hundred of whom harns, out-houses, etc., were demolished distinction of color, eight and one third dollars

Sights Not to be Seen in Any Other | The Fenians in the Field-Invasion o Canada.

We dare say our readers have never even heard BUFFALO, N. Y., 2.30 A. M., June 1, 1866. A Reporter of the Express has just returnedited, however, by free men. It is published umn, six hundred strong, had reached that point, preceded by nine wagons loaded with ammunition and arms. The Fenians declare that they will effect a crossing before day-

NEW YORK, June 1, 1866. It is reported that Fort Erie, Canada, opposite Buffalo, has been captured by Fenians, who are represented to be three thousand strong. Two thousand of them are marching nopposed into the interior.

Our telegraph line has been already cut. BUFFALO, June 1, 1866.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities in this section, and although the United States steamer Michigan was under steam with her ports all open, and shores swarmed with Canadian spies, several regi-ments of Fenians crossed into Canada last tucky, Tennessee and Indiana, a Regiment from Ohio, and one from this city. crossed into Canada from this point in canal boats drawn by togs, and when on the Canadian side they landed with the green flag floating, and the air filled with their wild Irish shouts. Colonel O'Neill, of the 13th Regiment (of Nashville) was in command at Fort Erie. A large number of persons viewed the sight from this shore.

The Fenians say no depredations shall be ommitted. All the telegraph wires on the Canadian side were cut excepting those near the suspension bridge twenty-two miles from

Boston, June 1, 1866. Two companies of regulars from Fort Waren, left for the North this morning, under command of Col. Livingston.

A newly raised cavalry regiment, under command of Col. Icontar (?) late of Mosby's guerrillas, forms part of the Fenian expedition from this city. The Femians say that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will command the cavalry wing of their army of invasion. They further say that a blow will be struck early nert week -probably on Monday.

Buffalo, June 1, 1866. The number of Fenians which effected a anding in Canada from this point, is estimated at three thousand. They are well armed and have six pieces of ertillery. It is stated that there will be a general descent on the whole frontier, and that the Fenians have thirteen batteries of artillery. The leaders have telegraphed from this point to various cities to bring on reinforcements. The men who went from here, as a general thing, had served in the Federal or Confederate armies. No fighting has yet occurred, nor is any anticipated for two days. The programme is said to consist in of structing the Welland Canal, cutting the Grand Trunk Railway, and moving in two divisions on Montreal and Kingston. The Colonel who leads the troops from here is styled the "Commander of the Army of the Irish Republic in Canada." -

Gen. Sweeney is reported to have crossed over with the main body of troops, but the report is denied. Men cross here without any difficulty, as

there are no troops of the United States here. Fenian reinforcements are leaving from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other

TORONTO, June 1, 4.39 P. M., 1866. Great excitement exists here in consequence of the rumored Fenian invasion. Volunteers are hurrying to the supposed scene of action. It is reported that the enemy has evacuated Fort Erie, and is now marching on Chippewa. The frontier is not invaded at any other point than the one named.

The Latest from the Fenians. TORONTO, June 2, 10.30 a. m.

This morning the force of volunteers attacked the Fenians encamped near Ridgeway, when fighting became general. A number were killed. The result of the engagement is as yet unknown. The English troops occupy Fort Erie. It

s not known whether the reported fight at Ridgeway is with the Fenians who landed yesterday at Fort Eric, or with another party. The probability is that the fight occurred with the former. It is reported that the English troops are retreating from Ridgeway, but no particulars

have been received. United States gunboat Michigan is patrolling the river, with orders to sink anything

attempting to cross. General Sweeny was here yesterday, but probably left for the scene of action. Governor Fenton, it is said will issue a proclamation to-day, warning citizens not to countenance the invaders; and that twelve

regiments of militia will be sent to the border. 1,200 Fenians have left here for Canada. TORONTO, June 2. The British version of the fight at Ridge way is that the attack was made by the British, who drove the Fenians, a number were killed on each side. The volunteers were expected to hold their

were momentarily expected. American neutrality is severely censured and the people declare that the Government is in collusion with the Fenians. NEW YORK, June 2. General impression is that the present

own for reinforcements to reach them, which

movement is to cover the real point of attack. which will be on the line of the St. Lawrence river. Canadian troops are stationed along the line to prevent the Fenians crossing.

The Suspension Bridge is carefully guarded and a scrutiny is made of all travellers.

The movement of men toward the frontier is reported from every part of the country. The Town of St. Albane, Vermont, is the rendezvous for reinforcements. The Third Ferian infantry, twelve hundred strong, and a Fenian cavalry regiment, left

Boston for that point yesterday morning. Smaller detachments from Syracuse, Elmira, Troy, Rochester, Lowell, Lutland, and other places were continually arriving. One of Moseby's guerrillas has command of the and in the same building, in a room twice as large, one white man had every comfort. We, for no fault of ours, are left to die like rotten sheep in the Black Hole of Columbia, and all owing to nians say Fitzhugh Lee is to command the cavalry wing of the army.

Four hundred and fifty thousand rounds of

ammunition were shipped from Columbus, Ohio, in the last few days for New York ; one hundred and fifty thousand for Chicago; and thirty thousand muskets for Buffalo. They are supposed to be for the use of the Fenians. Head Centre Stephens has issued a mani-festo at Philadelphia protesting against the movement of General Sweeny on the ground that it is not desirable to commit any

compromised. Gen. Grant After the Fenians. Buffalo, June 2.
General Grant passed West at noon to-day. He sept the following telegram to Gen. Meade:
"Burralo, June 2.

of neutrality by which the country might be

Major General Meade, U.S.A. Philadelphia. "General Barry is here. Assign him to the General command from Buffalo to the mouth of the Niagara river.

"The State authorities should call out the militia on the frontier, to prevent a bostile expedition leaving the United States, and save private property from destruction by mobs. U. S. GRANT, ["Signed] " Lieutenant General."

GERMAN LABOR. - The Columbus, Georgia, Enquirer fears that the experiment of introducing German laborers upon the Scuthern plantations may fail, because they require had which is not raised there, and can only be procured from the North. The increased expense of such laborers may neutralize the cheapness of their wages.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.-A terrific tornado. last Monday evening. The great bridge spanning the Leckawanus at Sixth street was lifted bodily from its foundation, and fell into Trees and sticks of timber fi led the air. The