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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Minion lines or less,) for the first insertion and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion Mar A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year. Announcing Candidates \$5,00, in advance.

Message of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1866. The President sent into Congress to day the following Message in relation to the Reconstruction Amendment to the Constitution : To the Senate and House of Representatives: I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th instant, respecting the submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States.

It will be seen from this report that the Secretary of State had, on the 16th instant, transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th instant proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in or dinary times any question of amending the Conseitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enchanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President, and that of the thirty-six States composing the Union, eleven are excluded gress, although with the single exception of Texes they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the original law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capital by Senators, and have been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involves. Grave doubts, therefore, may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and whether in such an issue the Legislatures of the States should be called upon now by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of

the proposed amendment.

Waiving the question as to the constitution al validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amend ment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the several States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approv al or a recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures, or to the people. On the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution as well as of the interests of National order, harmony and union, and a due deference for an enligh tened public judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and passed to the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loval Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been, or may he reafter be, chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

June 22, 1806. ANDREW JOHNSON. Accompanying the message of the President was the report of the Secretary of State announcing that he had, in conformity with the proceedings which had been adopted by him, in the year 1865, in regard to the proposed, and afterwards adopted, Congressional Amendments of the Constitution of the United States concerning the prohibition of slavery, transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolutions, together with a certificate and circular letter. WASHINGTON, June 22, 1866.

The President's message to Congress in opposition to the constitutional amendment fell like a thunderbolt amongst the Radicals. It is the boldest step he has yet taken, and precludes all hope of his reconciliation with the Radicals.

The President has also transmitted to Congress a dispatch from Mr. Biglow, our Minister at Paris, to Mr. Seward, saving that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has given the most solemn assurances of Napoleon's fidelity to his pledge to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. This is regarded here as sealing the fate of the Mexican Empire.

WASHINGTON, June 23. A joint resolution was passed in the Senate providing for an official history of the rebel-lion, and authorizing the Secretary of War 10 appoint some competent person to write it at a salary not exceeding \$2,500 yer year. The Tax bill was considered, and various

amendments offered and adopted. Mr. Morgan delivered an eulogy on Representative Humphreys, deceased, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Washburne presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the apprehended introduction of rinderpest, by means of imported bones. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Darling, of New York, and others addressed the House in speeches of condolence on the death of Hon, James Humphreys, of The customary resolutions of respect were

adopted, and the Honse then adjourned.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, CANADA, June 23 In the Canadian Parliament Galt moved for indemnification of Government for expenses incurred during present Fenian trou-bles. Several members of the Government party advocated the move, when Mr. Chambers, of Brookville, obtained the floor, and spoke against it. He said that Canada could not support troops enough to resist the United States. A thousand Fenians was a very different matter from thirty-five mil'ions of Americans. He also called for an investigation of conduct of some of the commanders of the provincial troops during the trouble; and denounced the management of the volunteers as a blunder.

Mr. Chambers was continually interrupted and hissed, the uproar becoming so great, at times, as to drown his remarks. He was retimes, as to drown his remarks. He was replied to by Mr. Darcy McGree, and the motion and ends fortunately saved, we will be able in a

type from a kind friend, together with a few odds mulating on the indentences of that was majorited for any person, in the plied to by Mr. Darcy McGree, and the motion and ends fortunately saved, we will be able in a

type from a kind friend, together with a few odds and companions, I am will have nothing left, and the idea is appalling a crime of great magnitude for any person, in the J. C. Boyce said that the Seminary had on of Mr. Gelt was adopted.

Prize Fight. New York, June 20 .- A prize fight took place this morning at a point on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, between Samuel Collier of Baltimore, and Barney Aarons of New York. Forty-seven rounds were fought, which resulted in the defeat of Aarons. Both parties were seriously injured.

Upon their return to the city, they, with others concerned, were arrested, and will be held for requisition from the Governor of

Virginia. In Germany, the Augsburg Gazette is pubtishing a series of letters by one of the most Mustrious German physicians, which are producing a considerable sensation. The wrifer Carolina, as minister to San Salvador. -athrms that there exists at the present moment in Germany such germs of disease that if war should break out, it would inevitably lead, in consequence of the conglemeration of large masses of men, obliged to suffer from fatigue and insufficiency of food, to the most terrible epidemic of cholers ever witnessed.

Rev. S. W. Rogers, of Memphis, rector of St. Lazarus Church (Episcopal) in that city, on Whit Sunday issued a pestoral letter to his offer up the following prayer "every night when you go to bed, and every morning as

you rise:"
"O God, whose mercies are everlasting, and whose power is infinite, look down with pity and compassion upon Thy servant, whom Thou hast laid in a place, of darkness and the deep Give him always a sorrowful sense of his sins and of Thy fatherly love and correction. Give to his judges tenderness and compassions, and a meek and forgiving spirit toward all those who have confined him the continual comfort of Thy Holy Spirit, and so sanctify his affl ction that they may work for him an eternal weight of glory through the

merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

Public Meeting at Stevens' Creek. We are authorized to announce that there is to be a Public Meeting, Pic Nic and B.rbccue, at Little Stevens' Creek Church, on Friday, the 29th instant, which the people are invited to attend. Maj. Joseph Arney, Dr. John Lan-DRUM and others are expected to address them.

Tin! Tin!

We record the pleasant and advantageous fact that Edgefield is better off than she was two weeks ago; better off by a handsome Tin Shop, and workers in Tin who are without doubt extremely skilful at their business. Turn to another column and read the advertisement of SHILLETO & Co. Mr. Shilling does not come from so far away as to be a stranger; he is a worthy citizen of our sister town of Abbeville. We take much pleasure in recommending him with confidence to the patronage of our community.

Communications.

"Coke" and "Nemo" will appear in our next issue.

Governor Pickens not Ill.

It has been going the rounds of the papers lately, that our honored and distinguished fellowcitizen above named, is, at present, very ill. We from representation in either House of Con- are happy to be able to state such is not the case. Nor has it been. For some months past, at intervals of twenty-one days, Cov. PICKENS has been visited with severe chills, and his general health is not so good as in former days; yet he has not been ill. If we mistake not, the Governor is preparing to make a summer tour among the mountains of Virginia or South Carolina.

The Great Fire in Newberry.

In our paper to day will be found interesting ecounts-though very sadly so !- of the late disastrous fire in Newberry. Our honored contemperary, the Herald, owned and edited by the Messrs. GRENEKER, perished in the almost general conflagration; but not forever. It has already sprung again into life, and takes its welcome place among our exchanges. We deeply sympathize with the Messrs, GRENERER in their terrible losses : and at the same time, we beg leave to offer them our congratulations upon their wonderful management and energy, displayed in the so speedy resumption of the publication of the Herald. In the number now before us, is a reliable list of the houses, offices and stores burned, with an estimate of the worth of each-including its contents. We make a rough reckening of the whole loss, and find it to be about \$125,000. Not more than \$1500 ensured. There seems to be but little doubt that this destructive fire was the work of incendiarism.

The Congressional Bankrupt Bill.

In this week's Advertiser will be found importpeople. In the meantime, a Bankrupt Bill has lately passed the national House of Representatives, which has a terdency to benefit very materially the Southern section of the Unior . 'Tis well there should be one little promise of chievous and sectional legislation which has occupied the present session of six months! We say promise; this Bill, ustil it shall pass the Senate, being but a promise. It is supposed, however, that it will meet with the same success in thenational system of bankruptcy, by which an honest man, loaded down with a heavy accumulation of debt, may begin life anew by surrendering his United States District and Circuit Courts jurisdietion, whereas now the State laws on the subject are very variable.

The President Washes his Hands of It. As will be seen by reference to our telegraphic news column, the President has addressed to Congress a message, in which he totally washes his hands of any sympathy with, or approval of, the new and nefarious Constitutional amendment now to be submitted to the States. In effect, the President advises the Legislaturet to spit upon this offspring of radical hate. A bold, honest and manly proceeding which should entitle him still more to our respect and confidence.

23 The New Orleans Picayane learns from a gentleman who has recently traveled through Northern and Central Texas, that the people out there have harvested the finest crop of wheat they have ever raised. And now they have ploughed up the wheat fields and planted them in corn, and are cheered by the prospect of an excellent crop of that grain.

Harmony Lodge, No. 67, A. F. M. This Lodge was closed during the war owing to the fact that most of its members were absent in the army. Recently, however, through a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, it has been reopened, and gone regularly to work. On the evening of the 17th, the Lodge was opened by P.

> JOLLEY KENNEDY, S. W. A. Simon, J. W. S. E. Bowers, Treas.

WM. HILL, Sec'ry. At the next 'communication we learn that Col-A. P. BUTLER is to be installed Master. With such officers at its head, Harmony Lodge

is certain to increase in numbers and influence.

Newberry Herald -- Card. few days to issue a small sheet for temporary of their country. purposes. In the meantime, the utmost exertion fit in presses and type in the shortest possible pay, -inspect the picture I have so feebly drawn, time, when we will be enabled to resume a full and answer if it is not a picture of bankruptcy, publication of our paper. We trust that our short

> Respectfully, THOS. F. GRENEKER. R. H. GRENEKER.

Judas Gets His Thirty Pieces. The President, on the 19th, sent the nomination to the Senate of Governor Holden of North spirit of moderation and calmness in trial and

The two men, Wm. Burns (white), and

consider the Debt Question."

requested to act as Secretaries.

A Committee of Twenty-One was, on motion retired for consultation. The Chairman of this of Lexington.

After a couple of hours consultation and disthe following Preamble and Resolutions; which were read to the meeting at large, and then unen- his legions, failed to do. imously adopted:

ly placed in a condition of imminent peril; AND desolation which must surely and inevitably r sult therefrom, so terrific and alarming to the Be it therefore.

Resolved, That it is unwise, impolitic, unreasonable and grossly subversive of the best interests of the country, to maintain that the great upheaving of property and revulsion of finances which the country has experienced, should not be a most powerful argument in favor of the rights of debtors against claims that were predicated on slave property, now swept away as by the besom of destruction, an event which could neither be fore-seen nor avoided.

Resolved, That debtors have rights as well as reditors, and that while the former are not disposed to deprive the latter of a reasonable satisfaction for their favors in the past, they most earnestly and urgently protest against having their rights ignored, and justice trampled upon;

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a Commission of three of our citizens, to wait upon his Excellency the Gov-ernor at an early day, and urge upon him to assemble the Legislature as spon as possible, to the end that measures may be adopted to avert the ruin and distress now threatening to fall upon us. Resolved, That our fellow-citizens throughout the State be requested to co-operate with us in urging the justice of our cause.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. A. P. ALDRICH, for his able, manly and independent effort on the Banch to stay the disasters of which we have spoken in the preceding Preamble and Resolutions.

Resolved. That these Resolutions be published The Committee appointed under the third Resolution consists of Major Joseph Abney, Col. JOHN HUIET and JAMES T. BACON, Esq.

Having been formally requested to do so by the Committee of Arrangements, Major Joseph ABNEY now addressed the meeting. The following is the substance of the remarks made by Mai. ADNEY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : I have never felt more sensibly when attending the obsequies of my dearest friend, the truth of the solemn expression weso often hear at the grave of all that is mortal of man: "In the midst of life, we are in death." We are dead civilly and politically, and we are financially dead. No one knows what rights he has under the law, or what power he has to vindicate them. ant articles and speeches upon the great question of the day in our State; viz, the indebtedness of the people. In the manning a Rankenat Bill foreign Cavalry, either to be tried by Military Commissions, tribunals repugnant to our sense justice, or to languish, for indefinite periods, in loathsome prisons, without trial. Those who would come to our relief are powerless to save. benefit to the Scuth in the midst of all the mis- There appears to be a doubt yet, whether we are in the American Union, and even whether we are actually a State. The Radicals in Congress would treat us as a conquered province, and the whole South as conquered provinces. They would confiscate our little remaining property, deprive us Senate as in the House. Its object is to furnish a of all participation in the government, out law us, expatriate u. and descending to the last resort of malice would "rob us of our good names." And though shorn of our might as completely present property; and by which he may in the as Sampson in the lap of Delilah, and deprived future be enabled to retain the earnings of his of the means and the material of making the labor. For this purpose, it is prososed to give. least shadow of resistance, every man feels that this is still his country, and holds on, with unrelenting grasp, to the spot of earth for which he shed his blood, and his children offered up their lives on the field of caruage.

"And as a child, when scaring sounds molest, Clings close and closer to the mother's breast, So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,

But bind him to his native mountains more. It is needless to state the causes of our ruin. The results of a gigantic war have ocen unfavorable, and the doom of "woe to the conquered" is upon us. We put forth such efforts to achieve our independence, as were never displayed by any other people. We fought battles scarcely paralleled in the wars of the elder Napoleon. in a cause upon which all hearts were set. The at once, this alone would bring relief to thousands cheerfully received all their earnings, and all which, from their absolute poverty, may betheir collections on notes, bonds, and judgments, absolute misery, the negroes, constituting three- within our day and generation. types, &c., were consumed, and our office made a sovereign Convention of South Carolina. And or five years, before he makes complete satisfacis, therefore, suspended, but only for a short time, our people, first by the Confederate Government, Georgia is equally Constitutional in South Caroliwe trust. By the loan of a small press and a few and then by the State, while interest was accu-

> desolation and ruin. Four-fiths-perhaps nine-Constable, and an appalling future is before us.

there is life, ere is hope," is the proud motto of vassalage. South Carolina. We must not be driven by our

This meeting was attended by not less than one These reflections lead me to say, that, though almost innumerable guests. thousand persons. Its object, as had been adver- as stated in the beginning, our mother, our deartised two weeks previous to its gathering, was "to est pride, is dead, -yet she has not died "as one the speaker's stand, and were addressed in turn embarrassment under which we now labor, so Rev. Abner W. Ashell, a prominent citizen of this momentous occasion, not to assist in her bu- Capt. Thos. Jones; and lastly by R. W. Cannon, try. Let money become plentiful in the country; the Ridge, was called to the Chair; and Messrs: rial, but in her resurrection from death. We Esq. It is a matter of very great regret to us let men of enterprise have the capital necessary to Robert W. Carnon and James T. Bacon were come not even to place garlands upon her tomb, that we have not room to-day to report the re- pursue their usual avocations, and at once comappointed to prepare business for the meeting, and establish credit and confidence among ourselves, many important points from those expressed by Maj assurance that his creditors will not disturb him. Committee was Col. John Hulkt of our town; a litigation, which would bring us to poverty, degra- ration of the people and their Legislators. But under the She riff's hammer will be removed. prominent member was Gen. PAUL QUATTLEBAUM dation, crime and infamy. We wish to save the having devoted so much room to the speech of He will no longer feel that repudiation is just, or cussion, the Committee of Twenty-One reported mitting violence upon-one another, and of accomplishing a destruction which the enemy, with all important meeting.

WHEREAS, The Courts have been thrown open In the first place, we must become able, in the mally invited to attend on this occasion, and ad- once be restored to them and a day of happiness o creditors, and the delators of the State sudden- spirit of the Lord's Prayer, to cry out, and to cry dress the people. But up to the time of the and prosperity will have dawned upon the State inwardly, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive meeting, he had not been heard from. Most prob- of South Carolina. Those good men and true, WHEREAS, The prospective wide-spread ruin and our debtors," and we must read and adopt, as ably on account of the existing great disarrange- who have lost their all in the terrible struggle preached directly to us, and applicable to our very | ment in post office matters. cases, the beautiful lesson of our Savior, beginpeople, call most loudly for them to rise up and ning at the 21st of the 18th Matthew, and ending speak in their own behalf, as the only means left with the chapter, and remember, that charity is them of averting the direct calamity that ever the crowning virtue of the Christian, and the most islature of South Carolina will be convened withbefull any portion of the human race; AND illustrious ornament in the life of the citizen. in a short time for the purpose of devising means soul-spring up afresh in their bosoms, and day-WHEREAS, The debtor classes are about to be Commence the great work by having mercy upon for the relief of the people of the State from the light will be opened before them. Yes! capital, sacrificed most unjustly and ungenerously for that one another. Let no thoughts of repudiation or dreadful apprehensions, that now exist in the which within itself is no crime-Indebteduess. of resistance to law enter into your hearts or your minds of the people, growing out of the indebted- is all that the country needs to start it in the road trous year, with the scanty means of agriculture the farmer cannot supply the wants of his family, the measures necessary for the relief of the peo-And surely the men who exhibited so much manwhich must inevitably be the result, unless the impending evil be averted by an organic law of the land.

hood, so much singleness of purpose, so much impending evil be averted by an organic law of the land.

The all-absorbing topics among the people of the State of South Carolina at present, are the wealth during our late conflict, can give one more mankind.

debtors. These cannot be restrained by the cries any Legislature. of innocence, by the appeals of mercy, or by the arm of flesh and blood. One will begin to sue, which will compel his debtor to do the like, and be overwhelmed in an abyss of ruin. These men must be controlled by the arm of law-of constitutional, inflexible law.

Neither, my fellow-citizens, am I so despondent as to believe that such a remedy is beyond our reach. To the hopeful and resolute all things are enactment of a liberal Homestead Law, and manuscript. I may have appeared to speak too correspondent "Coke." confidently of its constitutionality in a particular is true, that two hundred and fifty acres of land oward their thousands and tens of thousands, and small farmers, however, and they are their coun-Heaven could afford. It will bind them indissolubly to the soil. It will animate them to exertion for the payment of their debts, and it will infuse new life into their bosoms and new vigor into their arms. Having homes, that they know to be secure, they will adorn them with all the appli-They will love their little dwellings with a devo-

cible people. If, in addition to the Homestead Law, the Leg-Acts, so as to enable the young men, and any We lavished our lives, we lavished our wealth of their whole property, and thus to receive ex-

come grievous and intolerable. in Confederate money. All this expenditure of But, as I speak, there are yet other Constitumeans, by the termination of the contest, proved a tional remedies, that crowd upon the mind and willing to pay any part of the consideration for total loss. Moreover, the best portions of our press for utterance. The Legislature of the State it, to enable the poor creditor to live, and to sup-G. Senior Warden, A. RAMSAY, who installed the population, for the period mentioned, were abfollowing members officers for the present Masonic | stracted from their farms and plantations, and | dollars, it shall require two terms for the obtainthe only producers in the State were old men, ment of judgment. Why may it not then proceed women, very small children, and negroes. While a little further, and provide that it shall require tion of a large proportion of that unfortunate the strife was in progress our coasts were rav- four, six, eight, or ten terms? This would afford class, the creditor. It may safely be asserted aged, our cities laid in ashes, our fields desolated, a breathing spell to honest, industrious men, that this class of the people have suffered as much, and the abodes of all classes indiscriminately prompt them to energetic action, and prosent or even more, than others by the results of the plundered and burnt by an invading, vandal ene- another indusement to creditors for that compromy. On the surrender of Lee and Johnson, that mise with debtors, without which there can be no class. On the other hand, in many instances, the our misfortunes might be made to culminate in settlement of the indebtedness of South Carolina, honest, conscientious debtor feels and knows that evil could be remedied at least in part, as follows:

na, and when I consider the wisdom and humanisuspension and unfortunate failure to supply our tenths-of our population are this day insolvent, dom, they will redeem the State, And the people patrons will not cause them to feel a loss of in- and since the Stay Law no longer protects us, our co-eperating with their Representatives, in for-

> Major Anner baving concluded his speech, necessities into acts of lawlessness and violence. amid the cheers of his hearers, the Chairman of able to help him, because they are in the same the country in general, makes me shudder. I am fere, either directly or indirectly, in the case We must exhibit a more masculine temper-a the Committee of Arrangements announced dinner condition as himself. The law affords him no redistress. The world will expect better things in different parts of the grove; one exclusively processes of the law, unless he can get aid else- and I believe that I express the opinion of threefrom us,-more magnanimity from the little band for gentlemen, the other for ladies, with a suffi. where, "he must go to the wall." who struggled for near five years, and often to cient number of gentlemen to render them gallant | Then whence must come the desired relief? I

On Thursday last, a very large meeting of cit- tered and bleeding remains of them still living, could devise was to be found upon these inviting wills in the way of relief, that is not in violation congregation, in which he exhorts them to held at Bethel Church, in Edgefield District, on Southern Cross, and fight under it for the great- unstinted hospitality could suggest, was lavished has credit, and is able to afford any relief that the the Columbia Road, near the Lexington line. est of all victories, a victory over themselves. by the high-toned citizens of the Ridge upon their present emergency requires. How? In answer

> without hope," and we have come tagether on by our Representatives, Dr. John LANDRUM and much as the want of money-capital in the counbut to assist in restoring her to newness of life. marks of these gentlemen; the more so that the parative quiet will be restored. The honest, in-We have met to take counsel together, how to re- views presented by them were different, as regards dustrious citizen can go to work with a reasonable -how to prevent an indiscriminate and universal Annex. Views which are well worth the conside- All his apprehensions of seeing his property past scarred and battle-worn soldiers, who have es- Major Abnut, the formally invited orator of the necessary, and he will spurn it as dishonest and caped through so many storms of war, from com- day, we find ourselves without space for further dishonorable. He will then be able to see the in-

For the Advertiser. conceptions, to dishonor your cause, but let a ness of the people and the recent decision of the spirit of compremise and mutual forbearance pre- Court of Errors, declaring the Stay Law unconvail. Let it be made disreputable for a man to stitutional. The Governor will, in all probabilisue for the present, while his brother does not ty, regard the present embarrassed condition of occasion" as will justify him in convening the in the land, and a new system of labor to organize. Legislature to consider of, and determine upon, farnish his hungry children with bread, pay his ple. There seems to be no diversity of opinion taxes, and pay his debts too. A general and a as to whether the Legislature should be convened. generous feeling of indulgence must be evoked All admit the necessity. But as to the kind of convened, there is a great diversity of opinion.

people of the State can be relieved without injuthis movement impelled at first, like the waves of the sea, by a gentle breeze, will soon be lashed of them be sent to the Hon. A. P. Aldrich. into fury by the force of the storm, and all of Lbelong to that race of "harpies" which comes us, pilot and helmsman, ship and ship's crew will in for so large a share of the vituperations of your correspondents "Rustic" and "Coke," I am prepared to maintain that even a lawyer may be a patriot and a well wisher to his country, and also readily perceive how the Judges of the possible. I have already ventured to suggest the highest Judicial tribunal of the State of South | ness; industrial pursuits of all kinds would re-Carolina can well and faithfully discharge the though from the hurry of copying and printing, high, honorable and responsible functions of and the omission of a line or two in the original their office, and yet differ in opinion with your

form, yet a Constitutional Homestead Act can be sary to premise that the people are divided into framed, which will give more relief, more satisfac- two classes, the Creditors and the Debtors-and tion, more confidence, and more encouragement | that both these classes need and are equally en-Every plan that has been suggestmay not satisfy the ambition of those who have ed as yet, so far as I am informed, proposes to relieve the debtor, in utter disregard of the rights so small an allowance may be contemned by them, of the creditor. The Stay Law is of that characbut in the end, and, in a crisis soon to approach, ter. The repudiation and armed resistance to the it may afford shelter to their otherwise houseless | Sheriff plan of "Rustic," is so obnoxious to the and shivering little ones. To the great mass of law-abiding citizen, that I apprehend but few will be willing to adopt that plan. God forbid try's glory, and "their country's stay in day and that the time shall ever come in South Carolina, hour of danger," it will be the greatest boon, that when the people will regard the executive officer of the law, to which all good citizens look for protection, as an enemy, to be put down by armed force. There is nothing so terrible to the lawabiding citizen as mobocracy. I premise in the second place, that the pecu-

niary condition of the people of the State, is such ances of art, and all the ingenious devices of taste. as to demand that the Legislature shall provide some relief to the people; and that in this trying tion akin to piety, a thousand pleasing reminfs- emergency, if it fails to provide a remedy somecences will cluster around and about them, and what commensurate with the crils to be remedied. for the land that contains them, they will be pre- it will fall short of its duty. The people are not pared to fight and to die, to the latest of their able to help one another. They are too poor. generation. Sports and amusements peculiar to The creditor is not able to extend indulgence to themselves will be cherished and handed down his debtor. Every man who has money owing to from father to son, and thus will be formed and him feels and knows that he needs it. In thousands fostered a homogenious, a patriotic, and an invin- of instances, the creditor has nothing but the bonds and notes of his debtor, as the representative of his entire means. In many instances these bonds islature should am ad the Insolvent Debtor's and notes were given for lands and real estate. The debtor remains in possession of this real others who choose, that feel oppressed by the estate, on which he lives with his family, pertrammels of debt, to make an honest assignment haps in luxury and ease, while his poor creditor, perhaps has no land, and really has nothing but like water, and we utterly exhausted our strength | emption from the demands of all their creditors | the bond and notes of his debtor, and having not where to lay his head, or his wife and children consequence is depression, prostration, and entire of our suffering people, and make one more step are in beggary and want. Although his bonds and universal destitution. We are so poor, that in our advance on the road of compromise and and notes may represent thousands he cannot get one cannot help another. To sustain the great settlement. The Insolvent Debtor's Act, at any credit for a collar, even from his debtor, who is and unequal struggle, our citizens converted their rate, is behind the age in which we live, and in possession of the identical property for which good property and money into Confederate Bonds | whilst it is perfectly constitutional to amend it, the bonds and notes were given. Can it be said and Confederate Treasury Notes. When the Gov- in the respects mentioned, until Congress shall that the creditor can relieve his debtor under ernment was unable to equip and maintain their pass a uniform Bankrupt law, the time has arrived such circumstances? And who are the men who sons in the field, they equipped and maintained when imprisonment for debt should be abolished are most clamorous for Stay Laws and repudiathem. During four or five dreadful years, they in South Carolina, as an oppression of her p nle, tion? Are they not those who have bought property and owe for it? Are they willing to give up the property which they owe? No, that would ruin them and distress their families. Are they port his family and educate his chrildren? No, will do with old debts. This is the real condiwar, and need relief as much really as the debtor he is unable to pay what he owes. He feels the 1st, Let every neighborhood or community meet fourths of the whole wealth of the State, and the It has been told me, by a friend, that the Judges full force of his obligations and regrets, honestly together and form compact bodies with such of his duties.—Cuthbert Reporter. basis of all credit, who had been previously de- in Georgia have decided that it is Constitutional, and deeply, his inability to pay. He knows that boundaries as may be necessary for the express By the fire of Monday morning, 18th instant, the clared free by the proclamations of President even after the obtainment of judgment, to restrain the payment of his debts now, will involve the presses, together with almost the whole of our Lincoln, were finally emancipated by act of the Sheriff, in his levy and sale, for three, four, ruin of himself and the certain suffering of his innocent wife and children. His wife and children 2nd, Let all good honest persons assist in this complete wreck. The publication of the Herald all this while taxes upon taxes were exacted from tion of the debts. What is Constitutional in perhaps have been accustomed to wealth, luxury and case. He is perhaps an old man, borne down the Freedmen, if possible, to stay with their emby the weight of many years; his wife is infirm type from a kind friend, together with a few odds | mulating on the indebtedness of that vast majori- ty of our Legislature, many of whose members | and unable to help him; if he pays his debts he ready to yough that they will be behind no gentle- to him. Despuir is the necessary consequence. estimation of public opinion, to hire a freedman Now consider these statements well,-consider men in the South in their protection of the con- His creditors are straitened and cannot aid him will be made to procure a new and complete out- them wisely,-consider the taxes we are yet to stituents, who have so distinguished them by their even by indulgence, which they would gladly exhonor and their confidence. They will group tend to him; but delay of payment involves their said freedman having obtained permission from one handred thousand dollars in individual together and enact all these and other constitution and that of their families. His inability to his employer. There is great need of something bonds. None of the Professors had been paid tional measures, and by their prudence and wis- pay is not owing to any fault of his, but it is the being done. Let us get hold of the true policy. legitimate result of the action of the Government, which owes him protection. He is the victim of terest, but rather an increase of zeal to aid us by lands are depreciated at least fifty per cent, and bearance, in brotherly kindness, in generosity, circumstances entirely beyond his control, and their influence to recover from so serious a loss, are daily threatened with the Sheriff and the and in well-tempered zeal, will soon be made to for which he can in no rense be held individually Law--a question which agitates the public mind rejoice in a great salvation - a grander deliverance responsible. And shall be have no relief? Yes! very much just at this time. I confess that it But, my friends, we must not despair. "While than that which freed them from Colonial justice and humanity demand that he be relieved. But it is not just that he should be relieved at flict or oppress me individually in any way that I the sacrifice of his creditor. His friends are not

then be necessary. Neither will an ez post facto We must not close, however, without stating | Homestead law, more unjust than the Stay Law, How then are we to effect this great deliverance? that the Hon. A. P. Aldrich had also been for- be necessary. The energies of the people will at through which the country bas past; who have, to some extent, yielded to feelings of despondency, at the utter hopelessness of their present condi-MR. Epiron:-It is not unlikely that the Leg- tion and the gloomy prospects for the future, will at once feel Hope-that mighty anchor of the money for the proper development of enterprise, to prosperity. But again the question recurs, How is all this

State. Let the State become the general creditor mean to defraud him, because during this disas- the people of the State, such an "extraordinary of her people. She is the common mother of her citizens, and she must help them in this their day of trouble, or lose them as citizens, to her own permanent detriment. It is to the interest of the State to keep her own citizens within her borders. I assume that if from three to five millions of dollars were put in general circulation in the State, and practiced, and cherished throughout the land. reliof to be afforded by the Legislature, when it would be sufficient, within a few mouths to pay all, or by far the greater part of all the debts due by the citizens from one to another. Let the State then issue her bonds, for say five millions of dollars, and borrow that sum for the term of illustration of their heroism, and of the nobility how they are to pay their debts, and at the same thirty years, and let the money, when obtained, of their nature, for the love and admiration of time keep their lands, and other property suffi- be placed in the Treasury of the State for the cient to enable them to support themselves and specific purpose of relieving the people. When But I am sad to own, that "the tender mercies | their families. These are the questions to be | the money is obtained, let it be proclaimed by of the wicked are cruel," and though a large considered by the Legislature when it meets, and the Governor at once, that every citizen who owns back. Here the volume of flame appeared to majority of our people will rise to the standard of upon the wise and proper solution of these ques- a tract of land, unencumbered by judgement or duty I have respectfully and humbly advised, yet tions depend the future welfare and prosperity of mortgage, has the right to borrow from the State Mammon has some worshippers so ravenous for the people of South Carolina. It may be safely for thirty years, a sum of money, equal to seventygold, that the plea of an angel would not be heard asserted, that questions of more vital importance five per cent of the actual value of his or her land, by them while sitting in judgement upon their were never submitted for the consideration of to be secured by mortgage of the land, upon the condition and stipulation that he shall pay to the I propose, Mr. Entron, briefly to consider these | Tax Collector every year the annual interest upon questions, and to suggest a plan by which the the sum borrowed, and three per cent of the principal; the land to be vidued by a Board of Commissioners for each District, to be appointed of Mr. Charles Montgomery, the millinery esby the Legislature for that purpose, whose duty it shall be to examine into and report upon the facts as to incumbrances upon the same.

The gloom and despondency of the people are owing to the fact that they have no money and have no means of raising money. The plan prothat to be so, it is not necessary to sacrifice every posed would bring all the money into the State principle of honor, honesty and justice. I can | that is needed; men of energy and enterprise could and would command the means to go into busiceive a new impulse. Who can conceive of the effects that would be produced in this country by the sudden influx of five millions of dollars into this State, not to be concentrated in the hands of For the purposes of this discussion, it is neces- a few persons, but to be dispersed generally among the people? The whole aspect of the State would at once, as if by magic, be changed for the better. The people would at once feel re-Despondency would yield to Hope, and our beloved State would become in a short time, what God designed it to be, the most favored spot on

earth. This is no chimerical scheme, no mere delusion it is practical, substantial, tangible relief, to a burdened and oppressed people. This plan amounts to a practical Stay Law of thirty years. And who is injured by it? The people are not taxed one cent by it, every man pays the interest on his debt. At the end of thirty years the State will have ninety per cent of the whole amount of her bonds in her Treasury, arising from the annual payment of three per cent of the principal. This sinking fund of three per cent, can be used by the State to resuscitate her Bank-that great fiscal agent of the State, which in days gone by has done so much good. This is all consistent with the principles of Honor, Honesty and Justice.

For the Advertiser. MR. Epiron: I ask what is to be done? There is a great and growing evil upon us as a people. I mean Freedom as it exists among us in the present form,-in reference especially to the manner in which it is carried out. Why, Sir, there is no restraint whatever that I can see over the whole matter in regard to whether your employee stays with you or not. It is perfectly optional with him, notwithstanding his or her contract. There is a general stampeding on the part of the Freedmen in every direction. It does not matter with him whether you, or any other person, make any thing to live on or not. Freedom, Freedom, is their song by day and by night. The idea seems to be that they can live on Freedom, and strut, play, and dance whenever they please, and no one dare to say any thing. I say it is a growing evil, which overy thinking man will readily admit. I ask again what is to be done under the circumstances? Can we make a

support with these lazy, loafing, rambling freedmen about us? I answer, no. I am glad however to say that there are a few who do very well. But those few cannot support the rest in their idleness. I know whole farms where the Freedmen have left without any provocation. Just because somebody else will hire them and promise to give them a little more, for a few weeks. Hence, many crops are, in many instances, entirely lost in the grass. I do not wish to be considered hard on the poor creatures, or their enemy in thus speaking out my thoughts on the subject. I wish only their general good and ours as a people, and if possible to make free labor, as it now exists, profitable to both white and black. It does seem to me that this great purpose of uniting their efforts in the all-important point of putting a stop to this great evil. matter by giving their aid and influence to induce ployers. We may do a great deal in this way by conciliatory measures. 3rd, Let it be considered who had previously made a contract with any other person, until that contract had expired, or also ten thousand dollars in railroad stock and

I feel interested in the matter. Let us not at once. I cannot close, Mr. Editor, without saying payment when he returned to Greenville.—
S. C. Baptist. something, by your permission, about the Stay bears on my mind heavily, (not that it will consee,) but the idea of the distress it will bring on The dinner was spread upon two separate tables | lief as it now stands. By the orninary remedial | But I am in favor of the Stay Law as it exists; fourths of the people when I may so.

But there are some, who tell us that it is un-John Jackson (colored), charged with the murder great advantage, with the most collossal power on service. Upon the former table was spread a feast answer from the State is all the peo- constitutional. Well, really I do not know so much of Captain Few, of Georgis, and sentenced by a the globe. It will expect a yet higher feat of of barbeened meats, which would have done honor ple of the State-creditors and debtors. And al- about that; I always thought that any State had decision on the part of Mr. Johnson. All Military Commission to be hung, were executed courage and endurance from the man who fought to the old Saxon hospitality of English history. though the individual citizens of the State may a right to make its own laws, in reference to its speculation on this subject may as well cease on Friday last, at the Powder Works, near Augusta. at Sharpeburg, and Gettyaburg, and Chickeman- The latter grouned beneath the treasures of a have no credit, and may be able to do nothing in own debto, especially when it did not interfere now.

A PRAYER FOR Ex-PRESIDENT DAVIS .- | Mass Meeting of Edgefield and Lexing ga, and the Seven Pines. Our soldiers, thank combined Barbecue and Pic-Nic. Everything the way of relief, yet the State—the aggregate of with the General Government. Thave to be con-God, are not all sleeping. There are a few shat- that high ascomplishment in the culinary art the whole people-may, and can do anything it vinced that the Stay Law is inhalitic or unconstitutional. For we, the people, are the law-maizens of Edgefield and Lexington Districts, was who will again uprear the mighty standard of the tables. And every attention that a refined and of the fundamental law of the land. The State king power, vested in the Convention or Legislature. Why, Sir, the Court of Errors and Appeals are made and constitutional by the Legislators of to this question I premise, First: That it is not the State. But, if we even admit it to be illegal, After dinner, the multitude reassembled around the indebtedness of the people that causes the I do not see any just grounds why men should be so eager to take the last dime from the poor widows and orphans, unless to satisfy their craving avaricious desires, to heap up treasures in their coffers,-by the poverty of others, to make themselves rich. But how are we to remedy these things? Why very easy. Let the people who are in favor of stopping the current rise up en masse, and call for public meetings on the subject, in order to secure in time the public safety.

Details of the Great Fire at Newberry. .

Correspondence of the South Carolinian. NEWBERRY, June 19 .- The saddest affliction that ever visited a quiet town has come upon us, of Newberry. But a few hours ago we were looking forward with high hopes to a prosperous future, to renewed enterprise, and abundant reward for the labors that have been so earnestly put forth since the close of the war. Now, our homes and places of business are but a mass of smoking ruins, among which men wander disconsolate at their loss, and well nigh stupefied by the weight of misfortune so suddenly thrust upon them. We scarcely know when or how the terri-

ble infliction commenced.

The cry of fire broke the silence of the hours, between two and three o'clock on Monday morning. Men, women and children hurried from their beds to discover flames bursting from the premises known as Thespian Hall, occupied as a warehouse by Gen. Kinard. Here were stored, it is said, some thirty or forty bales of cotton. No person be brought about? I answer again, by the slept on the place, no light had been allowed in the vicinity, and the general impression is that the torch of the incendiary commenced the work of destruction here.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts. the fire now spread to adjoining huts occupied by negroes, then crossed the street and ignited the rear of the store of Messrs. Marhall & Bro., which with its contents was entirely consumed; then wrapped around the establishment of Messrs. Rutledge & Bro., over which was the shooting gallery and gunsmith shop of Mr. Zack. White; then involve ed the store of Pratt, Wilson, and James, part of whose stock was fortunately saved; and sweeping along caught in succession Duncan's ware-house, the residence of Mr. Field Montgomery and the store and residence of Dr. Gouin, who lost all but the clothing on his part, one portion travelling fiercely up Main street, on the left hand side, destroying the stores of Messrs. Boyce, John Nesley, (baker), Dr. Dapray, (dentist), and the boarding house of Mrs. Thompson. This wing of the conflagration now stopped. The other had meanwhile crossed the street in front of Dr. Gouin's residence, and attacked 'e home of Capt. J. Davis, the store of Jacobs, the jewelry store of Mr. Field Montgomery, the store tablishment of Mrs. Whaley and the residence of Dr. Whaley, where, as if satiated in its fury, this flank of the fire also ceased. The remises last above named are on the right hand side of Main street, so that a broad swath of destruction is all that is left of that once prosperous portion of our town.

The same burst of flame that crossed from Dr. Gouin's lapped around the office of the Newberry Herald, and in a short time this e-tablishment, together with the store below, occupied by Lovelace & Wheeler, was but a pile of smoking ruins. The next sufferers in this direction were Messrs. Charles Buist & Ward, A. Wickler, R. B. Holman & Co., Dr. W. C. McKeller and Dr. Thos. Moore.

The building occupied by the three gentlemen last above named, adjoined the hotel. where the first time the flames were got under control, and finally extinguished. But before expending their force, they had destroy. ed property to the amount, as now estimated of one hundred thousand dollars. The number of families rendered homeless

by this sad event, is not far from thirty, some

of whom barely escaped with their

Among the most unfortunate is Dr. Gouin and family, who lost in money alone \$9,000. besides every article of value and every stitch of clothing save that which was on their persons. Messrs. Grenneker, the public spirited Proprietors and Editors of the *Herald*, were likewise most unbappy sufferers. Nothing

remains of their establishment but the melted types and broken panes; and of their houseld goods nothing but ashes. The conflagration raged from two until about seven o'clock in the morning-five ter-

rible hours; the like of which we hope never to see again. In the absence of fire apparatus, human ands and human energy accomplished all that was done. The ladies with one accord worked as bravely and faithfully as the stur-

dy men arround them, laboring at the pumps, carrying water, westing blankets, and assisting in the rescue of property. To many of the negres also no small meed of praise is due for their industry on the occasion, although there was another crowd like scavengers gleaning all they dared to seize.

Patrols are now in the country endeavoring

to recover these stolen goods and arrest the During the night several persons were more or less injured by exposing themselves too boldly to the flames. Among those thus burned I learn the names of Mr. Bangle, and Mr. Peter McGregor, formerly of Columbia. Steps are being taken to relieve the neces-

sities of the most needy, and with commenda-

ble enterprise some of the citizeus have set

about the work of reestablishing our ever wel-

come newspaper. We are "bent, but not broken. P. S. I forgot to add that the amount of

itisurance was very small.

SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN CLAY.-We are pained to learn that a serious difficulty occurred in Clay county, near Fort Gaines, on Friday last, in which Mr. Gus Cone, sheriff of that county, was severely, perhaps mortally wounded, and a freedman killed. The circumstances, as we learn them, are, that the freedman had become unruly and was ordered to report to the Bureau, but refused to do so. Mr. McLendon, agent for that county, instructed Mr. Cone to bring him to town. pon arriving where the negro was, Mr. Cone told him that he must go with him, whereupon the negro suddenly drew a knife and made a terrible assault upon Mr. G. cutting him him until he fell to the ground. The

negro was immediately shot dead. Mr. Cone

had but recently entered upon the discharge

THE BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT GREENVILLE S. C .- Ten thousand five hundred dollars were raised for this institution by the Southern Baptist Convention at Russelville, Ky., " of this great part was subscrib-ed by Virginia." At the Baptist Association of Virginia, recently held in Richmond, five thousand dollars were subscribed. Professor hand seventy five thousand dollars in Confederate bonds and notes, but that they had for nearly twelve months, but he, Mr. Boyce. expected to be able to make them a small

MR. DAVIS-OFFICIAL - Here it is at last. The National Republican of yesterday says:

" We have the best of reasons for asserting that the President does not intend to interof Jeff. Davis, not withstanding the strenuous efforts being made by his counsel in his behalf for executive interposition. The President considers the case entirely a judicial question, and will in no event interfere with the course of justice in the case of Davis."

We are sorrow to have to announce this