The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The ADVERTISER is published regularly every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at THREE DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CTS. for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for Three Months,—*always in advance.*

☞All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

☞A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year.

Announcing Candidates $5,00, in advance.

[From the Columbia South Carolinian]

A Tempest in a Teapot.

COLLEGE CAMPUS,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 10th, 1866.

F. G. DeFontaine, Esq., Editor South Carolinian:

SIR—Major General Sickles, commanding this Department, has been informed that "a number of Confederate flags were displayed in this city on the 3d instant, on an occasion set apart to perform certain ceremonies in honor of those who engaged in rebellion against the United States and fell in battle during the war," and I am here, under his order, to investigate the matter and report upon the truth or falsity of such report.

To that end, I will thank you to acquaint me with the source of the information upon which was based your article in your issue of the 5th instant, in which you speak of the "Temple of Mourning" and of the "Confederate flags being placed therein."

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. F. FOUST,
Brevet Col. and Asst. Ins. General.

The above communication came to hand last week, in the absence of the editor from the city, and as it refers to a public matter, we use our columns to give publicity to the comments it naturally calls forth.

Answering the Colonel sent here from Head quarters at Charleston, to investigate the grave offence, we would state that "the information upon which was based the article in our issue of the 5th instant, in which we speak of the Temple of Mourning, and of Confederate flags being placed therein," was our own personal eye sight. And that there may be no misunderstanding as to the language uttered on the occasion, we reproduce the objectionable paragraphs. Referring to the Temple of Mourning, we said:

"Twined around its pillars, hanging from its arches, and interwoven in every beautiful shape were the wreaths, crosses and festoons already described, while dotting the whole structure were cards bearing the names of the dead, peeping out among the leaves. Mottoes, small Confederate flags draped in black, crape twisted around swords, which recalled the memory of DeSaussure, Gladden, Johnson, Gregg and Jenkins, and a hundred other details of beauty, were there to remind one not more of the gallantry of the dead than the affection of the living."

And again, referring to the silent encampment of the dead, we observed:

"As if by magic the enclosure was filled with ladies and children, and one hundred and fifty mounds of earth bloomed in flowers and wreaths of green. Numerous little Confederate flags, too, peeped out of the new covering to tell that if in life the soldiers were remembered, in death their cause was not forgotten."

To these simple exhibitions of woman's love—these little tributes offered by children to the memory of the dead, General Sickles lends so much importance as to send to Columbia a Brevet Colonel of the United States to investigate the circumstances, and learn whether "treason" be really again rampant in our midst. We trust that officer has been satisfied. He need have gone no further than the courteous officer commanding this post, or his subordinates, to have learned that there is no locality in the South where better order, better obedience to law, and better manifestations of loyalty to the General Government, are observable than in this city of Columbia. On the other hand, he need only to have accosted the first woman or child he met on our streets to be informed that if it is a crime to wear in memory of our dead, a Confederate flag *over* their hearts, then is every drop of blood that courses through them dyed with the so-called iniquity.

The occasion was to call forth the saddest reminiscences, and as crape was used as an emblem of sorrow for departed friends, so diminutive Confederate flags were employed to tipify sorrow for a lost cause.

Much as some Federal officers may desire to discover evidences of disloyalty in the South that shall keep up standing armies and continue liberal salaries, we think that in the present instance Gen. Sickes has shot far below his mark in taking the impulses of women and children as a text for his report to Secretary Stanton on the unreconstructed condition of South Carolina. From a Beast Butler we might have anticipated it—from a man of the world, like Daniel E. Sickles who knows something of life and its sympathies, and who expects, young man as he is, one day to doff his uniform and hold high civil offices, we had no thought that so small a matter would command his attention or excite his fears.

With such acute eyes upon us, one scarcely knows where disloyalty ends and patriotism begins. We may be indicted for not celebrating the 4th of July; or called upon to answer for the colors of our wife's ribbons; or held to account for a dissipation that leaves too much *red* at the tip of one's nose. The day of small things appears to have come. We can only say in conclusion, that if the commander of the department will leave the care of Columbia to Col. Green, his officers and regulars, now stationed at this post, than whom we have not had more quiet or courteous soldiers since the close of the war, he will be promptly admonished of any disturbance of the public peace sufficient to provoke the sending of a paragraph to Washington, and we shall be spared the trouble of writing editorials to explain why the ladies and children of Columbia, on a mourning occasion, indulge in the innocent display of that which will be remembered and respected for generations to come.

Cholera at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—The San Salvador arrived at quarantine yesterday with five hundred recruits for the Seventh Regulars. Twenty-eight cases of cholera and three deaths occurred on the passage; one after arriving at Tybee bar, and one or two after the troops landed on Tybee Island. There was no sickness among the cabin passengers, but they will be kept in quarantine fifteen days. The troops are all comfortable on shore and sickness is subsiding. Major Crofton, commanding the post, Surgeon Schell, the city health officer, Mr. McFarland and Capt. B. H. Hardee, the agent, have made all arrangements for the comfort, and safety of the passengers and troops.

From Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., July 19.—The Democrats held a great meeting yesterday, which was addressed by Montgomery Blair, George H. Pendleton and others. Blair prophesided that should the Radicals carry the October election the result would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the Radicals would immediately impeach President Johnson and turn him out, while on the other hand the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the South. He also warned his hearers that they were on the eve of another civil war, the battle-field of which would be in the North, while the South would remain a unit.

The Battle of Sadowa.

[From the London Times, July 5.]

The great decisive blow has been struck, and the fortune of war has once more declared in favor of Prussia. The bold conception and consummate execution of their far-sighted plan of campaign, and the results of a long series of bloody encounters had, at the close of last week, enabled the Prussian generals to mass their forces on the plains of Bohemia, and to press close upon their enemy, who, after disputing the ground inch by inch, along every avenue of that mountain girt kingdom, had fallen back, foiled at all points, panting and bleeding, yet turning to bay on his last vantage ground on the Elbe, between his two strongholds of Josephstadt and Koniggratz. A pause of three days seems to have been allowed to the combatants on both sides. Finally, on Tuesday, the First Prussian Army, under Prince Frederick Charles, advancing from Gitschin, on the road that by Chlum and Horzitz leads to Sadowa, and the Second Army, under the Crown Prince, crossing the Elbe to meet them, drew up all their combined forces, under the immediate command of their King—an array, it is said, of no less than eight army corps—on some point near Koniggratz, between the right bank of the Elbe and the left of the Bistritz, a minor tributary stream which runs parallel to the main river from Horzitz to its confluence with it. Marshal Benedek, aware that the decisive moment had arrived, issued forth from Koniggratz, apparently with only five army corps, but choosing, as was natural with a man who stood on his own ground, a most advantageous position. The battle field is described as being near Horzitz, near Sadowa, near Koniggratz; the fighting raged, probably, from one end to the other of all this vast tract of country. The battle lasted for twelve hours. For six hours the Austrians defended a strong position they had chosen behind the Bistritz, but it was taken by storm towards 2 o'clock, and by 7 in the evening the defeat of the Austrians was complete. The earliest Prussian bulletins of the same evening, at 8 and 11 o'clock, already claimed a victory, and spoke of their army as close in pursuit of their routed enemies.

By later accounts, dated yesterday, we are told that three flags and thirty-four guns were taken by three of the victorious regiments, and no less than 10,000 Austrian prisoners had already been brought in. The trophies by which other corps signalized their victory, and the total number of their prisoners, had not yet been ascertained; but the Twelfth Prussian Hussars are said to have broken two Austrian squares. By their own admission the Prussians purchased their triumph at a very dear price; all their corps were brought into action, and all suffered severely. Nothing, however, can exceed the extent of the Austrian disaster. As telegram after telegram comes in, every fresh detail confirms us in our conviction that the imperial army, already exhausted by a series of defeats, in which no less than 20,000 prisoners had fallen into the enemy's hands, dispirited by the consciousness of the fearful odds against which it had to contend, owing to that fatal needle-gun, which experience had proved to be almost irresistible, went into the field bent on a supreme effort, not so much in defence of the monarchy as in support of its ancient military renown, and fought not so much to conquer as to sell the victory at the highest possible rate.

The most illustrious names in the empire are among the dead and wounded. Count Thun and Colonel Binder, both high in command, are among the former; among the latter, three archdukes and General Festetics. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windischgratz were taken prisoners.

Where this great debacle is to terminate, what points Marshal Benedek may still consider defensible, where he can hope to find breathing room for the reorganization of his scattered and dispirited forces, we hardly venture to inquire. The suddenness and the magnitude of the sad Austrian calamity are too overpowering for any man to speculate on its possible consequences on the destinies of the empire. With the exception of a few fortresses, of no more avail in modern warfare to stay the triumphant progress of a victorious army than Josephstadt and Koniggratz have proved to be, Benedek has nothing in his rear but an open country, nothing between him and the capital but a vast smooth battle field, where the cannon, the cavalry, and the dread needle-gun of the Prussians will have free play.

GENERAL BENEDEK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

VIENNA, Thursday, July 5.

General Benedek addressed the following dispatch to the Emperor yesterday, at three o'clock in the morning:

After a brilliant contest of five hours duration, before Koniggratz, with our centre at Lippa, the enemy, favored by the rain, succeeded in establishing himself unperceived at Chlum. Our lines being thus broken through, we were compelled to retire. The retreat was effected composedly on Pardubitz. The losses are not yet known, but they are considerable.

THE FRENCH TAKE POSSESSION AS OF FRENCH TERRITORY.

[From La Presse (semi-official) of July 7.]

The Italian Government has been advised that it will have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venetia, it being French Territory.

A French Commissioner is going at once to Venice to assume its Government in the name of the Emperor.

Orders have been issued to the French squadron in the Mediterranean immediately to repair to Venice, and to hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian upon all fortified posts on the Venetian coast.

The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, and without any other condition on the part of Austria except to withdraw the guns, arms and all munitions of war found in fortified places. Within forty-eight hours the whole of Venetia will be French Territory, and it will depend upon the good will of France either to keep or to part with it.

BREST, July 7, 1866.

The French iron-clad fleet was to have sailed from Toulon for the Adriatic this morning in order to take possession of Venice. The general opinion is that France will receive Sardinia in exchange for Venetia, and will either give that island to the Pope or keep it herself. Public sentiment approves of the transaction.

Although Italy has refused the armistice she has appointed the Marquis de Pepoli Commissioner of the Government, to transact the negotiations relative to the annexation of Venetia to the Kingdom of Victor Emanuel.

The disappointment caused at Berlin by the unexpected cession of Venetia is intense. In Vienna, especially, great sadness has prevailed, and has demanded that Benedek should be arraigned. This General asks for reinforcements. It is asserted that he is to be superseded by the Arkduke Albert.

AUSTRIA DESPERATE.

It is the intention of Austria to continue the war against Prussia, if she perseveres in her pretensions as asserted in her project of Federal Reform communicated to the governments of Northern Germany. The Emperor Francis Joseph declares his resolution to transfer his Capital to Pesth, should he be unable to defend Vienna, and to call to arms the whole population of his States.

TURNING THE AUSTRIAN RIGHT WING.

A dispatch dated Trautenau, July 6, reports that the Prussian army under the orders of the Prince Royal (Crown Prince), although distant from the field of battle, succeeded, by the greatest efforts, in entering in line in time enough to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians, which act decided the victory.

The King decorated the Prince on the field of battle with the Order of Military Merit.

The King and the two princes in command were saluted with the most extraordinary enthusiasm by the troops.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 4,—Evening.

The public journals declare that if the Austrian troops evacuate Venetia to march against the Prussians, the Italian army will pursue them closely until a junction is effected between the Italian and Prussian armies. Italy ought not to leave Prussia alone, neither in victory nor defeat. They believe in an immediate resumption of the campaign, which will not be discontinued until the Austrian monarchy is dismembered. There is a perfect understanding between the Italian Government and the national Hungarian-Croatian party.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

☞The articles signed "OCMOLA" and "COMMON SENSE" will appear next week.

For the Episcopal Church.

On Thursday evening, August 23rd, in the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Hall, the Ladies of the Episcopal Congregation will give a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, the proceeds of which will be applied to the repairing of the Episcopal Church. Further particulars of this Entertainment will be given before its occurrence.

The Weather and The Crops.

We certainly have Weather, but as to Crops, that's another thing.

We hear of refreshing showers around us in many directions, but we of the Court House get not a drop. We are now six weeks gone in drought.

We believe, however, there are no parts of the District which have not suffered severely for want of rain.

The intense heat and dry winds which have characterized the last few weeks, are still prevailing. The fears of our farmers generally are much excited with respect to their crops. Their reports and prognostications in this regard are for the most part decidedly gloomy.

A. H. Ketcham.

The courteous and obliging gentleman in Augusta who can supply you with all varieties of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds. Also with every sort of Agricultural and Horticultural Implement. You will find Mr. KETCHAM on Jackson Street, near the Bell Tower. Read his card.

Bargains at Red Hill.

See the advertisement in another column of Messrs. PORTER & HOLMES, two as fair and honest gentlemen as ever lived. Harness up then, and make towards Red Hill for Bargains.

Oh, That we had been Baptized in Castalian Streams!

That we might more worthily sing the song of the SAM MARSH Watermelons. Their green-rindedness, their red-meatedness, their sweetness, their delicacy, their hugeness, and, above all, the generosity and politeness of the good and well-known citizen who raises them. They are to be found (and so is he) on our public square every forenoon.

The sight of his market cart, as it passes our Sanctum window every morning, renders us profoundly happy. *Vive la Bagatelle!* And *vive* SAM MARSH! And *vive* the Melons! And *vive* the Cart!

Harmony--Harmonious.

On Thursday last, the good people in the neighborhood of Harmony Church, gave a delightfully harmonious pic-nic—a real pattern of a social gathering. One of those where you can eat good things to your heart's content, and be deliciously idle. And they honored the *Advertiser* Corps with an invitation. And the Corps went; and ate as aforesaid; and was idle as aforesaid. And thanks the kind Harmony people for their graceful courtesey. And begs other neighborhoods to go and do likewise. And would not by any means forget to mention the merry dance in the afternoon at Maj. LOVELACE'S Store, "Ridgeway." And Maj. L.'s polite attentions.

And would impress upon the minds of the other neighborhoods that are going to do likewise, that they must by no means forget the merry dance. The pic-nic will not be a "pattern" without the dance.

Tophet.

Accounts from the Northern Cities represent the heat as almost unprecedented. Some idea can be formed of it from the number of cases of sun-stroke which have already occurred in New York this season: 258—of which 135 proved fatal. In Baltimore, in Philadelphia, in Buffalo, in Chicago, 20 to 30 cases of sun-stroke per day make but a common occurrence. In New York, from Sunday 15th to Wednesday 18th, there were 720 deaths. But few of these were from Cholera. The Cholera still prevails, but as yet does not rage.

At Tybee Island, in front of Savannah, is now lying at quarantine the Steamer San Salvador from New York, with a number of cases of Cholera on board. Unpleasantly near us!

"The Land We Love."

Genl. D. H. HILL'S popular Monthly. Published at Charlotte, N. C. Devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts. Full of authentic facts and entertaining anecdotes of the War. Terms of subscription —$3,00 per annum, in advance.

We most conscientiously recommend it to all who want a high-toned and instructive periodical. It numbers among its contributors some of the most powerful writers in the South. A tone of vigor, scholarship and refinement pervades its every number. The Southern man who patronizes Harper, and all that had breed of dogs, instead of Genl. D. H. HILL, is no better than a sow returning to her wallowing in the mire.

☞Gov. Orr has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the arrest of one John Palmer charged with killing a negro in Union District in June last.

☞It is understood that the nomination of Ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, as United States Minister to San Salvador, will be rejected by the Senate on the ground of his participation in the rebellion.

General Release of Military Prisoners.

A Washington telegram of the 17th, says: "The War Department has ordered, at the instance of the President of the United States, that all persons who are undergoing sentence by military courts and have been imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crimes of murder, arson or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Tortugas, be discharged from imprisonment, and the residue of their sentence remitted. Those who belong to the military service and their term unexpired, will be returned to their command if it is still in service, and their release is conditioned upon their serving their full term and being of good behavior.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Augusta.

We regret to observe in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of Saturday last, the death of Mr. G. T. DORTIC—a gentleman whom we have known for a number years, and esteemed a courteous gentleman and an honorable and accommodating merchant. The *Constitutionalist* says:

"Again we are called upon to chronicle the demise of a well known and universally respected citizen. Mr. G. T. Dortic died last evening at his residence, in this city, after a long and painful illness.

"The deceased was born at Bordeaux, France, on the 8th June, 1798. He came to this country at an early age, and was attending school at Morristown, N. J., during the war of 1812. He was for a few years a citizen of Milledgeville, Ga., but the greater portion of his life has been spent in this city. Straightforward and honest in all his dealings, frugal in his habits, of generous impulses and public spirited, he drew around him troops of friends, many of whom have preceded him to the undiscovered country. Mr. Dortic has reared a large family, the male members of which took part in the late struggle for Southern independence. A son and a son-in-law were among the sacrifices he laid on his adopted country's altar.

☞A mutiny occurred amongst a portion of the negro troops garrisoning Folly Island, near Charleston, on the night of the 19th, which was suppressed after one of the mutineers had been killed and two wounded. The rest of the mutineers were carried to the city under guard.

☞Three new cases of cholera are reported amongst the United States soldiers brought to Tybee Island by the steamer *San Salvador*. There has been no case, as yet, amongst the passengers. The disease is believed to be subsiding.

The Curtain Falls Upon the First Act.

According to news brought by the latest European Steamers, the curtain has fallen upon the first act of the great European war drama. Scarcely a month ago, on the 19th of June, Prussia and Italy declared war against Austria; and forthwith began hot and heavy fighting. The Italians, led by their King, Victor Emanuel, crossed the Mincio, the boundary line, and attacked the Austrians at Custozza, near Verona. The Prussians marched into Saxony, an ally of Austria, and occupied the whole country; and into Bohemia, one of the Northern provinces of the Austrian Empire, where, on the 27th, 28th and 29th June, they were actively engaged with the Austrian Army, under its Generalissimo, Field-Marshal Benedek. Upon both these theatres of war, in Italy as well as Bohemia, the Austrians were mainly successful. In Italy, the army of Victor Emanuel was forced to retreat to their own side of the Mincio. And on the 29th, in Bohemia, the Prussians are reported to have suffered a disastrous defeat.

But in the midst of all this remarkable activity, the tide of luck has turned. On the 3d of July, near Sadowa in Galicia, was fought one of the greatest battles of modern times; resulting in a magnificent victory for the Prussians, and a fearful blow to the power of Austria. Fourteen thousand Austrians were captured, including many of the most illustrious men of the Empire. The fighting lasted twelve hours. The Austrians ended the battle by sending in a flag of truce. A quarter of a million men were engaged on either side. The Austrians retreated Southward. The Prussians were led by Prince Frederick Charles, a nephew of the King, and by Prince Frederick William, his son and heir. The latter is a son-in-law of Queen Victoria. The Austrians were led by Genl. Benedek. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were in the neighborhood of their respective camps.

Immediately subsequent to the great battle of Sadowa, the Emperor of Austria sent to the Emperor of France a diplomatic communication, agreeing to cede Venetia to France, and accepting Louis Napoleon as his mediator. The latter immediately communicated with Prussia and Italy on the subject of an armistice.

These powers have accepted the proposed armistice conditionally. Prussia is to keep her armies where they now are, and they are to be supported by the countries in their occupancy. Italy is to occupy one or more fortresses in Venitia. Austria is not to increase her army in the field. Italian telegrams say the armistice will probably last six weeks.

The end of all this will be, we are much inclined to think, the degradation and spoliation of Austria. The fact is—as shown from the beginning of the existing controversy, commencing with the Schleswig-Holstein embroglio and ending with Louis Napoleon's proposal for a conference—that Austria has been constantly the victim of the political machinations of the ambitious diplomats of Europe, and the pivot upon which has turned the political wheel of fortune. Russia does not, as it was thought she would, come to the help of Austria. And the descendant of Maria Theresa stands alone. He is about to be sacrificed to the demands of an armed combination of enemies.

An Uncomfortable Probability.

There seems to be an uncomfortable probability that the present Radical Congress will never adjourn. Some days ago, in caucus, they agreed to adjourn on the 23rd inst., but the pending Philadelphia Convention and the ousting of Radical office-holders by the President have so alarmed and excited them, that they now appear determined to hold on till next December—and to merge this Congress into the next. Washington letter writers say that the Radicals will make every effort to prevent an adjournment of Congress at least till after the Philadelphia Convention shall have been held. So intense is their hatred and opposition to the President, that they almost fear to sleep upon their beds at night lest he gain some advantage.

As will be seen by reading our latest telegraphic news, the House of Representatives of Tennessee has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, and the National House of Representatives has, in consequence thereof, passed by an overwhelming vote a joint resolution re-admitting Tennessee into the Union.

This result has been brought about in Tennessee by the chicanery of old Brownlow, the Governor. He even went so far as to petition Genl. Grant (through Major Genl. Thomas, Commander of the Department of Tennessee) for military assistance to "manage" certain "refractory members of the House of Representatives." These were "refractory" because they refused to assemble to vote for the Amendment. Stanton Secretary of War, returned an immediate answer to Genl. Thomas, sternly forbidding him to lend old Brownlow any such aid; saying: "The administration of the law, and the preservation of peace in Nashville, belongs properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the State." Make a white mark here; for this is the first decent thing Stanton has ever done.

But nevertheless old Brownlow has carried his point, and Tennessee has ratifiy the Constitutional Amendment, and will be re-admitted into the Union. A gracious permission, however, on the part of the Radical Congress, to re-enter the glorious Union does not by any means end the troubles of the "so-called" Confederate States. After death comes the judgment. And after permission to re-enter the Union comes the Test Oath. There may be those in Tennessee who can take it; but in South Carolina, we are glad to say we cannot "spot" the man.

Death of Col. A. G. Summer.

The Columbia *Phœnix* records the death of Colonel A. G. Summer, who conducted the *South Carolinian*, at Columbia, of which place he was a native, for a number of years. He was a man of generous disposition, and edited the paper referred to with decided ability, during a stormy time in the political history of this State. He had recently resided in Florida, and was only on a visit to Colu[illegible]

☞The laying of the Atlantic Cable commenced on the 10th inst. In less than thirty days, we hope to hear it speak. The enterprise is on its third trial, but the experience of the past has given lessons to the present, and failure is scarcely probable.

☞Rumors are gaining ground that France intends to interfere in the war. The French fleet has been ordered to get ready for sea.

☞The burnt district in Portland has been accurately surveyed, and found to cover an area of three hundred and twenty-seven acres.

☞The St. Clair farm, at Hampton, Va., upon which 1,300 freedmen are quartered, has been restored to its owners.

☞A Troy hen, belonging to a hotel keeper, recently hatched a brood of seventy-eight chickens. "She is doing as well as could be expected."

☞The Meadville Republican says that on Saturday last the Hon. C. Culver took up his lodgings in the Venango County jail—that seeming to be the only way in which he could escape the relentless persecution waged against him by three or four of his creditors. Mrs. Culver accompanied her husband and shares his cell with him.

☞Young Ketchum, the New York forger, has not been pardoned out of the State Prison at Sing Sing.

☞The foreign correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* says a grand public dinner was recently tendered to General Beauregard, in London, and that he has since been further honored by the the acknowledgment of his superior skill as a military engineer. The British Government have made overtures to the General but he has declined them.

☞At the late battle of Custozza, which Victor Emanuel says he "neither lost nor won," the Neapolitan troops in the thick of the fight threw away their fire-arms and fought hand to hand with their knives—a spectacle which is said never to have been seen in civilized warfare since the invention of guns and pistols.

The Bloodhound Party Assert their Power.

The Radicals must and will have the Freedman's Bureau. On the 15th or 16th of the present month, the President returned the Freedman's Bureau Bill No. 2, to Congress with his veto. In less than half an hour after reading the veto message, the bill was passed in the House by the requisite votes, ayes 103, nays 33; and also in the Senate, ayes 33, nays 12. Thus do the Radicals show their utter contempt for the President and his opinions. And thus do they foist upon the country for two years longer a nefarious, an unnecessary and an unconstitutional institution.

The President, in his veto message, objects to this Freedman's Bureau Bill on the score of unconstitutionality, on the score of inconsistency with the welfare of the people, on the score of its class legislation, on the score of its setting up military tribunals which are liable to come in contact with the civil law, on the score of the bad conduct of its agents, on the score of its being unnecessary in presence of the civil rights bill, and lastly, on the score of economy. His objections in fact are identical with those against the Bureau Bill which he vetood some months ago, and which the Radicals failed to pass over his head.

But this time they are more successful. We are to have the Bureau two years longer. The precious nigger is not to be trusted to the justice of State laws nor to the tender mercies of his old master. And this in the face of all the late Southern legislation which protects the person and property of white and black alike. The irregularities, the picking, the stealing, the corruption, ferreted out and exposed by Gens. STEADMAN and FULLERTON, are to go forward, flourishing, and gathering strength daily. And last but not least, the people of this "glorious union" are to be taxed $11,584,500 a year to sustain and support this Freedman's Bureau. *Eleven million, five hundred and eighty four thousand, five hundred dollars* of the earnings of white men, taken from their wives and little ones, to feed and clothe negroes who are too lazy to feed and clothe themselves!

Is it Apathy or Disapproval?

In our exchanges from almost all parts of the State, we read notices of public meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention to be held in Columbia on the first of the coming month—in accordance with the suggestions of his Excellency, Gov. ORR.

In our issue before the last, we published Gov. ORR's address, and expressed the hope that some of our prominent citizens would call a public meeting for the object proposed. No such thing has been done. We refer to the matter again to make the following suggestion: That as South Carolina will certainly be represented in the Philadelphia Convention, it were as well for Edgefield to have some voice in the selection of the two Delegates who will represent the Congressional District of which she forms part. But as the Convention in Columbia is to meet on the 1st of August, which will be Wednesday of next week, of course no notice of a meeting in Edgefield can now be given through the *Advertiser*.

Letter from Galveston, Texas.

GALVESTON, July 9th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking perhaps you would like to hear a few items from the Lone Star State, (which, if you see proper, you can place in your paper,) I do myself the honor to write you a short letter.

We are having at present extremely warm weather, but still I do not think we suffer more from heat here than we did in Carolina, as we have a stiff breeze nearly all the time, especially at night, which renders our slumbers very pleasant. Our little City still keeps up a business appearance, considering the dull summer months. Drays and hacks are continually rattling by, and men are ever hurrying along the street as if on some important errand. With all, Galveston is a business place.

I have never been further into the State than this City; but I see merchants and farmers from the interior nearly every day, and of course I enquire after the crops, as it is essential to every business for the farmer to be successful. The persons from the interior, of whom I have made mention, speak encouragingly of the crops. Their idea is, that there will be a half crop of Cotton made, if not destroyed by the worms; although a great deal has been thrown out on account of the heavy and excessive rains and the non-labouring freedmen. Texas, in my opinion, is a good country in which to make money,—provided a person coming hither has capital to start upon. If he is minus that great essential, I would advise him to stay where he is. But perhaps I am a little too fast. It is possible that it does not require so much to live on in the interior as it does in this City. A person here can make money at most anything he has a mind to strike at, if he has, as I have said above, capital to start upon. But it requires a good round sum to live on in this beautiful and pleasant City. Necessarily so, from the enormous rents which tenants are compelled to pay. It is this item which causes a man's pocket to wilt, and not the living alone.

We have an excellent market,—fish, beef, veal, mutton, pork, all ranging from 10 to 20 cents per pound; fish, according to size, from 50 cents to $1,50 each; vegetables in abundance; and I have never seen in all my life such quantities of choice melons.

But enough of this. I am not much of a politician, and care very little for voting, but I notice from the papers that Throckmorton is elected Governor of Texas, on the conservative ticket, for the next term.

I suppose ere this reaches you, you will have seen later accounts from Mexico than I can give you. The Liberals are now in possession of Matamoras. I have seen lately refugees from Matamoras, and an officer from the Imperial army. I say let 'em fight.

I hope our mail route will be somewhat shortened by the re-opening of the Berwick's Bay road which will shorten the time to New Orleans by 24 hours. This, I understand, will go into effect next week. Your paper will always reach us then just 24 hours sooner. The *Advertiser* meets with warm reception from Carolinians here; every one of us is eager to get hold of it first, as if ready to devour paper and print. We all rejoice ever to hear from old Edgefield. By the way, this reminds me of the sad fate my old birth-place has met with. It makes me feel sad indeed to know how poor Newberry has suffered.

Now a little of ourselves, our whereabouts, condition, health, &c. Our friends Dr. J. and Col. G. are very much elated at their fine prospects for a cotton crop. Their corn crops are splendid, and the grain already nearly hard enough to make meal. Col. G. says he has only thirty acres of corn planted, and he will make more on that than he did on his whole plantation in Edgefield last year. He paid us a visit last week, and seemed to be in fine spirits; his family as well as himself were all well. Mr. M. and Lieut. Jeff N.,—who have been farming on the Trinity this year,—have purchased a place on this Island, about six miles from the City, where sickness was never known, and where a mosquito cannot get a chance to put his legs down, on account of the incessant breeze which is strong enough to blow a person's feet from under him. Capt. I. A. R., who lately paid a visit to Edgefield, and who had previous to that time persuaded one of Edgefield's fairest daughters to emigrate to this beautiful Seaport, continues with J. R. Jaynes & Co. They are very energetic and enterprising gentlemen, and are doing a flourishing business. W. D. J. & Co. are still in existence, and looking hopefully forward to the fall trade. Dr. J. and family are all well. And indeed the Carolinians generally are in good health, and have the appearance of being in fine spirits.

I should not forget to mention the Fourth of July in Galveston. The Freedmen made a great display with banners, sashes, swords, drums and fife. Oh, parasols, white dresses, frock coats, and big dinners, and black niggers and white Yanks!

Yours, truly,
J. B. H.

☞Timothy Driscoll, of Mobile, committed suicide "because the musquitoes bothered him so."

For the Advertiser.

In the present anomalous condition of the country, caution is necessary that injustice be not done, and prudence used, so that whatever plan of relief be adopted, the greatest good may reach the greatest number of the people. To accomplish this desirable end, let charity be used; let neighbor wait on neighbor a reasonable time; and if, after due consultation, it is found that compromise fails *on a specie valuation of the article sold*, and sue you must, sue with this distinct understanding, that so long as the Interest is annually paid the Principal cannot be collected under ten years time, in equal installments. Let all debts, both for real and personal estate, and every other debt put in suit, date from September, 1865,—the time our late Convention met. Let all debts come under this rule, for 'twill not do to discriminate, as we are equally responsible, having with imparalleled unanimity engaged in the late contest. Now that we have suffered defeat, let us at least be *just* to each other,—and with the same unanimity *share* the consequences. The utter loss of our property in slaves, and as its sequence, the very great depreciation in prices of all other kinds of property, as it affects us *alike*, the same parity of reasoning would dictate that we *fare alike*,—not being directly responsible for our loss in slaves, but indirectly by the fortunes of War and the sanction of our Convention. Let us now demand *relief*, which can be had by giving time, a breathing spell is what we want, and it is what we *must* have. Some may think the time indicated is too long. Not so,—'twill take all of that time to (in some measure) bring the country back to its former prosperity. During the last five years, little or no cotton was made, and now that we have a new and *not* very profitable kind of labor to manage, money cannot be made with the same facility as formerly,—consequently debts cannot be paid as easily. Time *must* be allowed, and time will be beneficial alike both to creditor and to debtor, as it *secures* the former from ultimate loss, and *allows* the latter an opportunity to work out, which will be thankfully received and profitably used, by at least nine-tenths of the PEOPLE.

For the Advertiser.

Mass Meeting at Woodville Academy.

According to previous notice, on Saturday, the 14th inst., a large number of the citizens of Abbeville and Edgefield held a meeting at Woodville Academy.

Mr. JOHNSON SALE, an old and prominent citizen, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. P. TALBERT requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the present embarrassed condition of the country in consequence of its indebtedness.

On motion, the following Committee of Twenty-two was appointed, consisting of prominent citizens of both Edgefield and Abbeville, to draft Resolutions for the occasion, and withdrew to deliberate, viz: Maj. Leland, Irwin Hutchinson, H. W. Stallworth, Capt. James Dorn, Rev. J. P. Bodie, J. S. Chipley, Thomas Chatham, N. Henderson, J. H. Wideman, S. P. Boozer, L. H. Rykard, G. W. Tolbert, Capt. J. W. Perrin, Charles May, Dr. John Maxwell, Maj. Lagrone, M. Jordan, Col. Wm. Quattlebaum, F. W. Andrews, Dr. Thomas Lake, Maj. P. McKellar, M. W. Coleman,

Maj. ABNEY, of Edgefield, being called on, addressed the meeting upon the business before it. By a happy exordium, he enlisted the undivided attention of the meeting, and retained it with increased intensity through his entire speech, which was replete with sound views, sound argument, and genuine eloquence.

Dr. LANDRUM, of Edgefield, (immediate representative,) being introduced, spoke in a calm, clear cogent and conclusive manner, followed by Rev. J. P. BODIE, of Edgefield, who admonished the people to be vigilant of their true interests, and exhorted to mutual forbearance and to a liberal spirit of compromise in adjusting the balance between the debtor and creditor.

Gen. GILLAM, of Abbeville, made some well-timed remarks upon the condition of the country, and the numerous suggestions and remedies that had been proposed to the meeting, but confessed his utter inability to solve so complicated a matter; urged upon the people the imperative necessity of casting about them for a suitable nominee to represent them in the great National harmonizing Convention soon to assemble in Philadelphia.

After the Committee had concluded its consultations, the following preamble and resolutions, being read and submitted to the meeting, were unanimously adopted:

The Committee of Twenty-two, appointed by the Chair to prepare a series of resolutions for the action of this meeting, respectfully report—

That they appreciate the grave responsibility of advising any action in the present distressed and distracted condition of our country, and have given the subject submitted to them as careful consideration as the limited time would admit. They find our people in an anomalous condition —probably unprecedented in the history of civilized nations. While the "Stay Law" was in force our means were being constantly drained by appeals to our patriotism, and by our own military laws. This was on the part of our own State. On the cessation of hostilities, by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, incorporated into our own Constitution, we were suddenly deprived of three-fourths of our property without compensation.

Not many months after this the "Stay Law," on the protection of which we had been relying for the past four years, was as suddenly repealed by the decision of the Court of the highest appellate jurisdiction in this State. As law-abiding citizens, we acquiesce in this decision without the slightest murmur against the wisdom or integrity of that high tribunal. Still, for no individual action, either of carelessness, extravagance or fraud, we find ourselves wholly unable to meet our pecuniary obligations, entered into when circumstances were vastly different from the present. Therefore, as we have been reduced to our present condition of helplessness by obeying the calls and laws of our beloved State, we confidently look to our Legislature for such measures of relief as their wisdom can devise, and also to a spirit of mutual forbearance and compromise on the part of fellow-citizens now struggling in the same common wreck. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature in extra session at as early a date as practicable, to consider some measure or measures of relief for both creditor and debtor.

Resolved, That until the Legislature can act in the premises, we earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens a spirit of mutual forbearance and constant efforts as far as practicable to adjust their mutual claims in a spirit of liberal compromise.

Resolved, That a copy of this report and resolutions be sent to the Governor of the State, and that they be published in the Edgefield and Abbeville papers.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FASTING.—A lady in this District, Mrs. Cox, who died about two weeks ago, at the advanced age of seventy years, we have been informed by gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, for thirty-six days previous to her decease, did not taste food of any kind, not even the lightest, nor did she drink anything, except an occasional cup of cold water, during the entire thirty-six days.—Anderson Appeal.

DEATH AT THE COMMUNION TABLE.—The Syracuse, N. Y., *Journal* relates the particulars of the death of an aged lady which occurred in that city a few Sabbaths ago. Mrs. Sarah Higgins, aged seventy-eight years, went to the Park Presbyterian Church, attended by her daughter. She took her seat, and while the pastor was reading the opening hymn, "Rock of Ages," Mrs. H. fell from her seat, without a moment's warning that the messenger was near.

☞A foreign correspondent says: It is rumored that General Beauregard has been offered a very high position in the Italian army. A gentleman of position, to whom this was mentioned the other day, exclaimed: "If so, there would be some hope for Italy!