The Advertiser.

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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 Charleston Courier, 17th inst.

European Immigration.

In response to his invitation a meeting of the foreign residents of this City, and adopted citizens of the State of South Carolina, was held last night, at the Hall of the Bruderlicher Bund, to hear the pamphlet, which has been prepared by Gen. John A. Wagener, Commissioner of European Immigration, and to express their opinion of its merits as a faithful exposition of the commercial, agricultural, and social inducements which are offered by the State to immigrants from Europe.

On motion of Capt. A. Melchers, Archibald Cameron, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the organization of the meeting was completed as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Col. Chas. Kanapaux, Dr. George Cautier, Capt. Jacob Small, John F. O'Neill, Esq., Capt. Theo. Cordes, John Klinck, Esq., Rev. L. Mueller, A. Moroso, Esq., Capt. Henry Gerdts, Capt. P. J. Coogan, Capt. J. M. Murvaney, James Cosgrove, Esq., Capt. D. Werner.

SECRETARIES.

Dr. H. Baer, Henry Sparnick, Esq., Charles Cassidy, Esq., Jose Jara, Esq.

On motion, Gen. R. K. Scott, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, Lieut. Col. H. W. Smith, of Gen. Scott's staff, and Chaplain French, were invited to occupy seats upon the stage.

General Wagener was then introduced to the meeting and read his pamphlet, which is too voluminous for publication in our columns, but is replete with interesting and valuable information, carefully collated from all reliable sources, and divided into eighteen sections, as follows: I. The History of South Carolina. II. Geography. III. Rivers. IV. Forests. V. Game and Fish. VI. Climate, Minerals and Agriculture. VII. Live Stock. VIII. Prices of Produce. IX. Cost of a Farm. X. Manufactures and Commerce. XI. Rail Roads. XII. Government. XIII. Taxation. XIV. Cities and Towns. XV. Churches and Schools. XVI. Character of the People. XVII. The Bureau. XVIII. Conclusion.

Prefacing the pamphlet is the following letter:

To His Excellency James L. Orr, Governor of South Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency a brief sketch of the history and resources of South Carolina. The emigrant, when he has determined to quit the home of his fathers, will look for that region which offers him most chances of good health and prosperity. Our noble old State may safely invite investigation and comparison, and to facilitate this, these pages have been written. What is here stated is based upon historical and official data, and believed to be strictly and honestly true. The undersigned, himself a foreigner by birth, of thirty-four years' residence in the State, sincerely believes it to be so; and to remove all doubt, it is my intention to call a public meeting of the foreign residents of Charleston, and invite their strict investigation and confirmation or denial.

There is no place in the world where all men are equally fortunate, or where there is no trouble, disappointment nor distress; there is no clime where there are no ills, and where man lives forever; neither can South Carolina lay claim to such great blessing: but there are few regions which are her equal—none that are her superior. If your Excellency approve of them, let these pages go forth, and let all interested judge fairly and determine for themselves.

I am, most respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN A. WAGENER.

Charleston, So. Ca., 22d March, 1867.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and our inability to do justice to General Wagener's able paper by any one or more extracts, we cannot well omit the following allusion to the character of the people of this State, which, we doubt not, will meet with general approval:

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

This is a part of our subject which I approach with great diffidence. To judge of the general character of a people, requires not only an intimate knowledge of them and their history, but an impartial and totally unbiassed mind, rigidly determined to applaud what is good, and freely to condemn what is bad. The knowledge of the people of South Carolina and of their history, I believe I possess; but I must candidly confess that I am so much inclined in their favor, and have entertained for many years such an exalted opinion of their character and worth, that I mistrust myself, and would very much rather have had another do this portion of my work. Indeed, I would rather have an *enemy* of South Carolina portray them, if he was a true man and just.

As a law-abiding and orderly community, South Carolina can have no superior; and to her the report of Hon. Mr. Peters, the great agriculturalist of New York on the condition of the South, peculiarly applies, that "here the enforcement of laws is as rigid as it has ever been, and property and persons quite as safe; and that in none of the other States of the Union—not excepting any—are the people better protected, or the laws more impartially enforced."

As a liberal and enlightened community, South Carolina can fully compare with old Virginia, the home of Washington and Jefferson. The European emigrants that look to the American continent for a home for their children, should never forget that there was a time, not many years ago, when in the North and West the spirit of fanaticism was rampant against them, burning their churches and schools, and endeavoring with all its might to exclude them for a long term of twenty-one years from every political right and privilege, and that it was democratic South Carolina that was one of the strong pillars of their protection, and that never ceased for a moment to proclaim in the councils of the nation, that this is a country of equal rights, and a refuge for the distressed and oppressed of all peoples.

On the Savannah there is a monument for the Polish hero, Pulaski; on the Santee there is a monument for the German hero, DeKalb; and never is the great day of Carolina's glory, the anniversary of Moultrie, commemorated without a grateful allusion to the Irish hero, Jasper.

As a religious community, South Carolina can proudly refer to her hundreds of Churches, that point their spires to heaven from her hills and dales everywhere. And not in pharasaical self-righteousness, but with the truly Christian liberality that knows no difference whatever in sect or creed, but appreciates the good in all.

As a prosperous and progressive community, South Carolina, although having every element of wealth within reach of her grasp, is just now in a less happy position than might be desired. This must be candidly confessed. But at the same time, the causes thereof may be as candidly indicated, and the sure and effective remedy suggested. Heretofore, the State relied for her prosperity exclusively upon the rich results of her agricultural pursuits. Her system of African slavery enabled her opulent planters to do without every other branch of industry, but that of cultivating the soil. And even in that, their whole attention was given to the raising of the great staples of commerce, and very often even their bread and meat were imported from other parts of the world. Their tools and implements, their wagons, ploughs, harrows, spades, axes, etc., their boots and shoes, their wearing apparel—all were imported from the North or from Europe. In this manner slavery, which enriched the people by means of the great profits of their staple produce, yet in reality impoverished them by their dependence on others, and by preventing that universal and close industry which enables human society to create within itself all that is requisite to the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life. But now, slavery has been forever abolished. The African has become free and his own master. And where is now the hope? The hope—the sure guaranty—of success is in the elasticity, determined courage, and manly fortitude of the Carolinians. Instead of repining and sorrowing over the lost comforts and riches of the past, they are boldly and manfully grappling with their necessities of the present, and not unfrequently the planter of former days may be seen guiding his plow or smiting with his axe, with an energy which will ensure his future prosperity. It has been reported that manual labor was not honorable in the South. If this ever was a truth, hard work and steady employ have now become fashionable; and whoever cultivates his fields best, and is personally most industrious, is the most successful and the greatest gentleman. And the immigrant, as a brother workingman, will be heartily welcomed, and will meet with encouragement and friendly offices wherever he exhibits habits of industry, frugality, honesty and thrift. And the Carolinian, furthermore, instead of, as formerly, preferring goods from abroad, will now prefer an article made at home, and feel proud of his choice. What an opening for the mechanic of every trade! Every town, every village in this State has need of such, and will afford them a competency. Let them come!

At the conclusion of the reading of the pamphlet, which was received with applause, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. A. B. Glover, and, on motion, adopted without a voice of dissent:

Resolved, That the report of General John A. Wagener, Commissioner of Immigration for South Carolina, meets our cordial concurrence; that we approve of the same, and believe it to be honestly based upon statistical facts, and the results of actual experience.

Resolved, That we deem the "law for the encouragement and protection of European Immigration," eminently wise and proper; that not only have we found a pleasant and prosperous home in South Carolina ourselves, but that it is our candid opinion, that no State in the American Union, can offer better advantages or better prospects of success to the industrious and frugal immigrant than this, the State of our adoption.

Resolved, That to those of our brethren in Europe, who are determined to be industrious, frugal, sober and honest, we can confidently say "come, the chances are in your favor that success will reward your efforts;" whilst to those who do not possess these qualities, or who doubt themselves, we will offer no encouragement.

Resolved, That the above be signed by our President and Secretaries, and be transmitted to the Commissioner of Immigration for publication with his report.

The meeting then adjourned.

We doubt not that if proper and energetic co-operation with Commissioner Wagener is manifested by the people of the State, this movement will be richly productive of beneficial results, and that hereafter our friends of the Bruderlicher Bund will have reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact that it was publicly initiated in their beautiful hall.

From Europe.

PARIS, April 18, p. m.—Imprisonment for debt in Paris has been abolished.

BERLIN, April 18, p. m.—It is reported here that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and military posts on the frontier, placing his artillery on a war footing, purchasing ambulances, and that the French reserves of sixty-eight will be called out on the first of May. It is represented that Prussia is also making active military preparations.

LONDON, April 18, p. m.—No further demands have been made upon Spain in the case of the steamer *Tornado*, which still remains unsettled.

BERLIN, April 19, evening.—The Prussian government has sent a strong note to Napoleon, asking the reason for the military preparations on the part of France. A Bavarian agent has been sent by King William to Vienna to secure the alliance of the Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, April 19.—Dispatches received from Berlin state that the speech of King William at the closing of Parliament excites distrust throughout Germany.

LONDON, April 29, Evening.—Dispatches from Berlin this evening say: A plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question was recently submitted to France and Prussia by the remaining great powers of Europe. Napoleon has since signified his willingness to accept the proposition embraced in this plan. Prussia, however, has not replied, but there is a growing feeling in the best informed circles this evening that these overtures will be successful, and that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, noon.—Advices from Matamoras to the 13th, say that the Liberals captured Puebla and Maximilian was offering to surrender but his overtures were rejected. The Liberals refuse to grant the terms demanded by Maximilian.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The reports of the egress of Maximilian from Queretaro without giving battle, and the rumors of the Liberal forces being in part defeated and suffering for supplies, are directly contradicted. The report of a revolution in San Luis Potosi is also denied. Letters received from Juarez to-day make no mention of any disturbances having taken place or being anticipated.

Consul Goedfrey has received a letter from General Cortinas in refegence to the operations at Queretaro, dated March 10th, which states that the Liberals made a reconnoisance in force, bringing on an engagement which lasted eight hours and resulted in driving the Imperialists from some of their positions.

Letters from Lower California give an account of an attempted revolution. It appears that Gaston Dartois, on April first, landed at La Paz, from Mazatlan, and proclaimed for Navarrette, a revolutionary exile; and said that he would reach the former place by the next steamer, with two hundred men, to reinstate himself as the Governor of the Territory. On the route to La Paz, Dartois enlisted a few of the adherents of Navarrette. He took San Antonio by surprise, and made prisoners of the officials. From San Antonio he went to La Paz and attacked the house of the Governor, but he found himself surrounded by troops, and his small band fled, and were pursued and overtaken. Dartois was ordered to be shot on April 9th. According to the facts stated, this petty revolution was contemplated with a view to plunder, and, in the event of success, Dartois would have led the American Governors to suffer with the rest.

Meeting in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, April 18, p. m.—A conservative meeting to-night passed resolutions fully affirming equal rights to white and black, and accepting the terms of Congress. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and composed of about one-half negroes. John Lyon was the only speaker.

ANOTHER MEETING.

PETERSBURG, April 19, p. m.—The Republican mass meeting to-night ratified the resolutions of the Richmond Convention. It was addressed by Conway, of New York. Good order prevailed.

☞ The growing discontent and suffering of the Northern masses, is evinced in the general prevalence of strikes among the mechanics and operatives. Among the New England factories, the clamor is for only ten hour's labor, and several hundred recently struck at the mills in Manchester, N. H., on that demand. The mill owners refused to yield, and threatened to close the mills. Among the miners of Pennsylvania, and the mechanics of New York and other cities, strikes are the order of the day, and the whole North is paralyzed under the prevailing restlessness.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867.

Our Club Rates.

We are now furnishing the ADVERTISER to Clubs at the following very low rates:

Two Copies one Year,	$5.50.
Five Copies one Year,	12 50.
Ten Copies one Year,	22.50.
Twenty Copies one Year,	40.00.

No Clubs received for a less period than one year,—and in all cases the Cash will be required in advance. The names of the entire Club must be sent at one time.

Important Orders from Gen. Sickles.

On the outside of our issue of to-day will be found the timely, well-considered, and admirably-written order of Genl. Sickles, forbidding the execution of judgments.

In another column will also be found his order establishing a Provost Court for Edgefield and Barnwell Districts.

Deputy United States Marshal for Edgefield District.

We are glad to record the appointment of our popular and much esteemed fellow-citizen JAS. M. HARRISON, Esq., as Deputy United States Marshal for Edgefield District. One of his duties will be to take the census of the District at the next regularly appointed time—1870.

Unapproachable Lettuce and Leeks.

Our office is much obliged to that kind and active lady Mrs. BOULWARE, for such Lettuce and Leeks as totally defy competition.

Dangerous Prevalence of the Sling-Shot Mania.

The boys about town are raving with the Sling-Shot mania. Their bullets whistle in every possible and impossible direction. People are in jeopardy every hour. Citizens from the country are complaining that they are afraid to leave their horses after hitching them. Ladies have complained to us personally that they walk the streets with fear and trembling. After hearing this, especially the latter part, we know the boys will cease to wield their Sling-Shots except in their play-grounds and in the fields.

Death of Dick Cheatham.

This splendid blooded stallion of Col. THOS. G. BACON—the most beautiful horse we ever beheld—and so widely known in Western South Carolina—died a fortnight ago of lung fever.

A Correction.

A statement that the *South Carolinian* newspaper had been sold to Beverly Nash, as a negro organ, is false. It is still edited and owned by F. G. DeFontaine.

Paymasters for the Military Districts.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that five paymasters have been appointed for the new military districts, who will be charged with the duty of disbursing all moneys for the expense of officers employed under the five military governors.

The following are the names and districts of the appointees:

First District, Headquarters Richmond, Va., Paymaster T. H. Stanton.

Second District, Headquarters Columbia, S. C., Paymaster J. W. Nicholls.

Third District, Headquarters Atlanta, Ga., Paymaster E. D. Judd.

Fourth District, Headquarters Vicksburg, Miss., Paymaster P. P. G. Hall.

Fifth District, Headquarters New Orleans, La., Paymaster Nicholas Vedder.

Manhood Suffrage Defeated in New Jersey.

In the New Jersey House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, the question being to strike from the Constitution the word "white," to allow colored people to vote, stood twenty in favor and thirty-five against striking it out. Thirteen Republicans voted against it. This ends the question for this session.

Woman Suffrage in the Northwest.

Wisconsin takes the lead in the woman suffrage movement, the Senate having concurred by a vote of 19 to 9 with the Assembly resolution, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to extend suffrage to all persons over the age of 21 years.

Cotton on the Decline.

From the Commercial report of the *Constitutionalist* of Friday, we extract the following in relation to the recent decline in Cotton:

COTTON.—Owing to unfavorable political news from Europe, the seemingly reasonable prospect of war between France and Prussia, which cannot fail but involve other great powers, has so depressed operations that nothing has been doing to day.

In view of these important probabilities is it not the part of wisdom for our planters now, while they have time, to curtail their cotton planting and devote more of their land to corn and provisions; for, if our present fears are realized, will not cotton go so low as not to enable farmers to pay for provisions for another crop? This matter is well worthy of their serious consideration.

☞ If a real good article of Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c., is wanted we beg to recommend the House of Messrs. C. G. GOODRICH & Co., of Augusta. And another thing: they will fill all orders sent them as well, if not better, than you could yourself were you present to make your own selections. This we know from practical experience. We hope builders and all in want of Lime, Plaster, &c., will give them a call. Prices very reasonable.

☞ The Paris *Patrie* contains a most mysterious anecdote. Young married woman, rich, elegant, lovely, on the point of death, to her husband: "I must confess something. You'll be astonished that I have proved unfaithful." To which the following reply: "Not more, astonished than you will be to hear that I knew it, and for this reason poisoned you."

☞ The Southern States paid in taxes to the Federal Government last year, $15,162,716,85. A pretty round sum of taxation without representation!

☞ A Los Angelos letter states that a Government train *en route* to Arizona was lost on the 10th of March, in Colorado Desert, by a water spout. The train consisted of eleven wagons, accompanied by two companies of the 14th United States infantry. Several lives were lost. The commissary stores and wagons were carried eighteen miles from the scene of the disaster.

☞ At a negro jollification, a few days ago, not far from Hannibal, one of the bucks offered the following toast: "Mister Fletcher, de Gubner ob de State; he cum in wid little opposition, and him will go out wid none at all." Very truthful if not complimentary.

☞ A Washington dispatch of the 15th, to the Western Associated Press, says: "Mr. O'Conor sent to Senator Johnson requesting that gentleman to associate himself with the counsel for the application in the matter of the Georgia injunction. Mr. Johnson responded that he would have to decline, inasmuch as he desires to aid the South, and his opinion is that these proceedings must end in injury to that section of the country rather than good.

☞ A writer suggests that it would be just as well for the productive industry of the country, if those who are lugging the negro into politics would, instead, persuade him to stay in the field and work—be better for the negro, better for the white man.

☞ The execution of Jack Jewett and Moses Bagfield, the murderers of a Mr. Seckinger, near Savannah in January, took place at the Chatham county jail on Friday morning last at five o'clock. They professed to be penitent and prepared to die, and were attended in their last moments by several clergymen, Catholic and Protestant, white and colored.

☞ A Florida correspondent of the Savannah *News & Herald*, says the farmers are prosecuting their pursuits with the most persevering activity, and are greatly encouraged thereto by the efforts of the freedmen to redevelop the agricultural resources of the country.

Provost Courts Established.

The Effect of Willful Misrepresentations.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18th, 1867.

Special Orders, No. 21.

I. It having become apparent that justice to Freedmen cannot be obtained in the Civil Courts within the Military Post of Aiken, S. C., consisting of Edgefield and Barnwell Districts, a Provost Court is hereby established at the Post of Aiken, S. C., to consist of 1st Lieutenant WILLIAM STONE, 45th United States Infantry presiding, together with 2d Lieutenant ED. P. DOHERTY, 5th United States Cavalry, and A. RAMSAY, Esq., of Edgefield District, S. C., Associates.

II. The Court shall have jurisdiction of any case to which a person of color is a party, except murder, arson and rape. Sentences imposing fines exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment exceeding two months, will not be executed until approved at these Headquarters. The Court will carefully observe the requirements of General Orders No. 10, current series, from these Headquarters.

III. The Provost Court may upon application of any person of color, sued or prosecuted in any Civil Court in Edgefield or Barnwell District, order the transfer of such case to the Provost Court.

VI. The proceedings of the Court in each case will be forwarded to the Post Commander for revision and approval; appeals to these Headquarters from the decision of the Post Commander will not be considered unless accompanied by printed arguments of the parties or their counsel.

V. The compensation of the civilian Judge or Judges will be four dollars a day; the Court may employ a Clerk at a compensation, not exceeding three dollars a day and purchase stationery. All the expenses of the Court must be paid out of the funds accruing from fines and costs paid by parties tried before it.

VI. At the end of each month a return of all fines and expenditures, with vouchers, will be made by the Court to the Post Commander, and by him forwarded to these Headquarters.

VII. So much of General Orders No. 102, Department of the South, 24, 30, 38, 49, 55, 59 and 68, Department of South Carolina, series of 1865, General Orders No. 7 and 37, Department of South Carolina, and Circular No. 2, Department of the South, series of 1866, as does not conflict with this order, is still in force.

By Command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES.

J. W. CLOUS,
Captain 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Aide-de-Camp.

Headquarters Military Post of Aiken.

AIKEN, S. C., April 18, 1867.

To the Editor Edgefield Advertiser:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of Extract General Orders No. 10, Headquarters Second Military District, which I respectfully request you will publish in your paper for the benefit of all persons concerned.

Respectfully,

J. B. BABCOCK,
2d Lt. 5th U. S. Cav., Post Adjutant.

HEADQRS. SECOND MIL. DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., April 11th, 1867.

General Orders, No. 10.

EXTRACT.

XII. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial by Military Commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapons, proof that the party carried or concealed deadly weapons, shall be deemed evidence of a felonious intent to take the life of the injured person.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

(Signed.) J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Official:
J. B. BABCOCK, Post Adjutant.

For the Advertiser.

Editor of the Advertiser:—Is it right that men shall be allowed to cast their votes in this State, without paying a Poll Tax? If so, all future elections in this State will be governed by a class of persons who do not own a dollar's worth of property, nor pay a cent of tax, either to the Government or State for the support of the same. No man should be allowed to cast his vote, without first showing that he has paid his Poll Tax. As our Taxes are very heavy just at this time, those persons who always make so much noise at the Election Box, should not fail to help the property holders support the Government, by paying the small amount of Poll Tax to Capt. ROPER this year. If you fail to pay your Poll Tax, you should not be allowed to vote.

OLIVER.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—Herewith inclose to your address two pamphlets containing the law on Internal Revenue. You can select certain sections and publish for the information of our citizens. It is much to be regretted that this had not been done months ago. It would have prevented the seizure of property belonging to innocent persons, which may now be confiscated, and the parties liable to prosecution for violation of the Revenue Law, of which they were perhaps entirely ignorant. I have just returned from Washington, having gone there for the purpose of obtaining the release of property improperly seized and to relieve the owners from prosecution in the United States District Court.

I will here say, for the information of those who are *really innocent*, that they had best take steps at once to have their cases properly represented; for their property once confiscated, however unjust it might be, would cost five times the value, and perhaps five years to get it back. Cases where no showing is made will of course go by default, for the owners have already been reported as violators of the law.

We need look for nothing but a strict construction of the law from those in authority at Washington; they are not disposed to make allowances for either the ignorance or frailties of unfortunate rebels, especially in South Carolina. We must therefore cover our acts with good law, sound reason and plain common sense.

After hearing a statement of the cases I had in charge, an order was given for all proceedings in similar cases to mine to be stopped until the matter could be investigated, as full reports had not been made by the officers of the Government here. Those who desire, therefore, will have time to make up their papers.

Yours truly,

E. W. S.

[We have received the voluminous pamphlet alluded to by our correspondent, and thank him for his kindness in sending it to us. If we know the sections or acts he wishes published, it would afford us pleasure to comply with his request.—ED. ADV.]

For the Advertiser.

Reconstruction.

MR. EDITOR:—Would it be amiss to have the Board of Commissioners of Roads of the Lower Battalion 7th Regiment, S. C. M., reconstructed or dealt with in some way? The Public Road leading to Augusta, from Science Hill Academy to Mr. THOS. L. SHAW'S, has been impassible for a heavy loaded wagon for the last six months, and the Martin Town Road, near the residence of Mr. GEO. BRIGGS, is not much better. No effort has been made to repair these Roads. Something must be done soon; the Planters cannot make a crop without hauling their corn and bacon from Augusta this spring. A half day's work, with all hands, when the ground is too wet to plough, would suffice.

Gentlemen you must do something, or your Commissioners will be reconstructed, according to the late Law now in force. I hope you will take heed, and not have your case sent up to the reconstruction Board.

WARWICK.

☞ "Here's to internal improvements," as the man said when he swallowed a dose of salts.

For the Advertiser.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 12th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Though nothing of stirring interest has transpired since my arrival in the "Bluff City," I will endeavor to give you a few points; if I can do so without "telling lies," which is as repugnant to my "virtuous instincts" as to your own.

Memphis has in the past six years increased in population more than any other city in the United States. Her population, which before the war was forty thousand, now numbers between sixty and seventy-five thousand; and is steadily increasing. But with all this increase of population, it is surprising to note how little public spirit is evinced by her prominent business men. The streets of the city are not paved, and in very bad weather are almost impassable. In some localities, during the late almost incessant rain, it was really dangerous to life and limb to attempt a passage in any kind of vehicle. I learn however that the "City Fathers," after twelve months of debate and squabbling, as to what kind of pavement to put down, have decided upon the "Nicholson Patent," and the work will be begun in a very few days.

In point of commercial interests, Memphis is second only to New Orleans in the whole South-Western country. Lying just between the grain and cotton countries, she enjoys many advantages which the cities farther South do not. As a cotton market she is not excelled even by New Orleans; there being no margin of any consequence between the two cities.

But I had almost forgotten that I was addressing a "Knight of the Quill," and should have mentioned, first and foremost the Journals of our city. Memphis in this respect is ably represented, having, I suppose, some of the best editorial talent in the country. The *Avalanche* is edited by Col. M. C. GALLAWAY, a gallant officer of the "Lost Cause," who has proven in his editorial career that he can handle the pen as successfully as he wielded the sword gallantly. So successful has he been, that, though he started the *Avalanche* on borrowed capital, in 1865, he has paid up every cent, and has built for his paper one of the finest edifices in the city. The editorial chair of the *Appeal* is filled by Gen. ALBERT G. PIKE, assisted by Col. ST. CLAIR DEARING, a younger brother of your esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. A. L. DEARING. Gen. PIKE was well known before the war as Indian Commissioner, and is also widely known by Masons throughout the United States. The *Bulletin* has recently called to its editorial department Admiral RAPHAEL J. SEMMES, the gallant commander of the "Alabama," the mere mention of whose name in sufficient to ensure its success and wide-spread circulation. The *Evening Ledger* is a clever little sheet, managed by WHITMORE BROS., chiefly devoted to business interests. And here I might stop as to Newspapers, but justice to the subject demands that I should likewise show up the dark side of the picture. I am sorry to say that we have also a Radical sheet, the *Post*, conducted by men who never fired a gun on either side during the late war; it is upheld chiefly by Down-Easters and North-Westers, who make their living here among decent people, but who, with their characteristic baseness and ingratitude, would disfranchise those from whom comes the very bread they eat. If you should ever be so fortunate (?) as to see a copy of the *Post*, you will find that it has a great many advertisements from leading business houses here. This I will explain briefly. The *Post* copies them from the other city papers, and publishes them with no solicitation from the parties themselves, for *nothing*, hoping thereby to increase their circulation. Are they not kind and liberal?

Politically, Tennessee is far worse off than any of the other Southern States; for, though she is in the "Glorious Union," two-thirds of her population (we rebels) are disfranchised, and the power of the elective franchise is exercised by Jacobins and Negroes only. The Conservatives are now preparing with commendable zeal for the approaching Gubernatorial election, and hope to succeed in defeating the present incumbent and the Radical party. Old Brownlow also is on the "qui vive," and is ordering a company of his Anglo-African body-guard into every county, with the intention of controlling the coming election.

The recent freshet has caused a great deal of suffering and desolation all along the banks of the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans, and if the waters do not very soon subside, it will be too late to put in a crop for the coming season. Many of the planters have left their places, determined never to return; and if some concerted movement does not prevail among them relative to Levees, many of the finest and most productive plantations on the River will be again abandoned to the alligator. The river is falling slowly at this point now.

As regards places of amusement, Memphis is well supplied. The principal of these are the New Memphis Theatre and the Greenlaw Opera House. There are many minor places of amusement, such as Museums, Snake Shows, and Waiter-Girl Saloons; but to the uninitiated these often prove any thing but amusing. They are originated for the purpose of decoying the unwary, and one who enters them generally loses all his "loose change" before he has fully seen the elephant.

During this season we have been visited by some of the most distinguished dramatic talent in America. Vestrali, from the Imperial Theatre of Paris, Ristori, the "Queen of Tragedy" and Chanfrau (Sam,) the great Comedian of New York, all came in rapid succession; and after these, we were favored by the Roncani Opera Troupe, which amused Maximilian in the palmy days of the Mexican Empire, now almost defunct. Mrs. D. G. Bowers is now on the boards at the New Memphis, and Miss Blanche De Bar a promising young actress of this city, plays at the Greenlaw Opera House.

Society in our city is not so well organized, nor it boundaries so well-defined, as in the older cities of the South. I have heard of very few private parties since I have been here. Public balls, or rather "Hops" (as they call them here) seem to be all the rage; and these are generally gotten up by the proprietors of the leading Hotels, as a natural consequence, many "scalawags" and adventurers are admitted into society, which is an impossibility for them in the older cities.

During the past two weeks, the Mississippi has received upon her bosom three of the largest and most splendid Steamers ever launched on Western Waters. The Western Steamboats have ever been noted for their magnificence, but the "Robt. E. Lee," "Richmond," and "Great Republic" surpass in point of amplitude, elegance and comfort any of their predecessors. The "Great Republic" built in Pittsburgh, Penn., stopped here on her way down to New Orleans, with a party of Pittsburgh ladies on a pleasure trip; and, when some of our Memphis ladies went on board to examine the Boat, they (the Pittsburghers) viewed them with astonishment, expecting to find them savages, whereas they found them "really civilized."

In closing, let me hope that the next issue of the *Advertiser* will contain at least a half column of "local," if it can be done without resorting to the "facile and fashionable vice." Assuring you that although "the clock of life does not tick so fast in Edgefield as in Memphis," yet its tickings *here* are infinitely pleasanter to her sons who are far away, I remain,

Truly, Yours

W. H. M.

☞ Brick Pomeroy says that over ten thousand new names were added to the list of his subscribers during his ten weeks' absence in the south." He announces that he is going to build a large four story office, and print his paper on a Ioe lightning press.

☞ A woman, named Finp, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was gored to death by a and cow, at Highland Falls, near West Point, New York, last week. Her entrails were torn out, and a male child was brought into the world. It is still alive, and gives every symptom of growing up.

☞ Among the passengers by the steamship *Isla Jacinto*, from Savannah for New York, on Saturday, were about fifty emigrants for Brazil, the greater part of whom came from Florida.

From Washington.

The subpoenas issued by the Supreme Court on the 15th, read as follows:

THE STATE OF GEORGIA, COMPLAINT, VS. EDWIN M. STANTON, ULYSSES S. GRANT AND JOHN POPE, DEFENDANTS.

The President of the United States to Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, Greeting:—For certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, holding jurisdiction in Equity, you are hereby commanded, that laying all other matters aside and notwithstanding any excuse, you be and appear before the said Supreme Court, holding jurisdiction in Equity, on the first Monday in December next, at the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, being the present seat of the National Government of the United States, to answer unto the Bill of complaint of the State of Georgia in the said Court exhibited against you. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Chief Justice, &c.

The negro residents of this City to the number of one thousand, celebrated Emancipation Day on the 16th, by a torchlight procession, &c.

Senator Johnson has prepared a resolution, reciting the various points in Mexican affairs, and concluding with an expression of appeal to the Liberal Government, in behalf of Maximilian and his Army in the event of their falling into the hands of the troops of that Republic.

On the 17th, among the documents sent to the Senate was one from the President, in reply to a resolution, showing that none of the heads of departments, as charged, had given any construction to the Tenure of office Act. The Solicitor of the Treasury, however, in reply to inquiries from the Secretary, expressed himself to the effect that the Chief Deputies of the Custom House could be removed in order to procure suitable persons to discharge the duties of Collector of Customs, in case of vacancy, until the latter office could be filled in the manner prescribed.

In the Supreme Court, on the 18th, Robert J. Walker filed an amended bill in behalf of Mississippi against Secretary Stanton and Generals Ord and Grant. The Attorney General moved to dismiss both this and the Georgia bill for want of jurisdiction, and it was agreed by counsel that the motion should be argued April 26.

Two companies of the fifth U. S. cavalry, which have been stationed in Washington, are under orders to report to Gen. Pope, commanding third military district.

The counsel of Surratt moved on the 18th, in court that a day be fixed for the trial of the prisoner. The prosecuting attorney announced that he was not yet ready, and no time was fixed for trial. It will probably occur in June.

WASHINGTON, April 19, p. m.—John E. Ames, of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed, by the General Managers of the Peabody Educational Fund, Travelling Agent South, and starts to-night for Atlanta, where communications should be addressed. The Trustees have decided, for the present, to confine their assistance to languishing common schools, or which cannot be organized where needed without aid; in a few instances moderate appropriations will be made for genuine normal schools, or for the encouragement of the industrial arts—all aid temporary, and no agencies to be established.

Registration of the voters in five wards of this city has been completed—two more wards are to be registered. The whole number registered, so far, is ten thousand six hundred and thirty-nine, of which the blacks have five thousand two hundred and sixty nine—showing a majority, so far, of one hundred and one in favor of the whites.

No decision is yet arrived at on the motion to postpone Surratt's trial.

Radical Meeting in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 18.—A large meeting of negroes took place last night. About 3,000 present, and inflammatory Radical speeches were made by black and white speakers. Resolutions were adopted affiliating with the Radical party, demanding the right to sit on juries, hold office, and ride in the cars. It adjourned at a late hour. Most of the colored persons present were armed and a great number of shots were fired in the air after adjournment.

Republican Convention in Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 17.

The State Republican Convention assembled at noon to-day in the African Church in this city. George Rice, of Shenandoah, was chosen temporary Chairman. Two hundred and ten delegates were present, of whom fifty were white. Forty-nine counties were represented directly, and nearly all in the State by proxy.

John Hunnicutt, of Fairfax, was chosen permanent President. Ten vice-Presidents, including Hunnicutt, Lewis Mackenzie, of Alexandria, and three colored men were selected. Three Secretaries were appointed, including one colored and two whites. While the Committee on Organization were out, fears were expressed that some Democrats had come here to assail the Convention. Hunnicutt and T. M. Conway, of New York, made inflammatory speeches, the new idea being that the negro should demand higher wages, say at least $40 per month. The Convention then adjourned till to morrow.

To-night a mass meeting is to be held on Capitol Square. The citizens do not take much notice of the presence here of the members of the Convention. There are no bad feelings, however, existing.

RICHMOND, April 18.

The convention met at ten o'clock. The prevailing feeling, shown in speeches of colored members, was for confiscation. One or two who opposed it were saluted by cries of "copperheads."

Announcements by Freland, of Petersburg, that if Congress did not give the negroes lands they should be taken by violence, was received with much applause.

The white members did not seem to relish the confiscation idea, and tried to throw cold water on it.

The committee reported an address to the people of the State, and a series of resolutions in the address first recites the wrongs by "rebels," and says those who fought unwillingly ought to be forgiven, and then declares alliance with the Republican party and the following platform:

Honor and reward to labor; homes for the homeless who are willing to work; property and not polls to bear the burden of taxation of the property of the State. The State must educate children of the State by free schools and universal education.

It threatens land monopolists of the State with confiscation if they oppress the laborers and attempts to control their vote or molest the school teachers and friends of freedmen.

The resolutions thank the Thirty ninth Congress for its legislation and pledge the convention to aid in carrying it out, as the only means of an early admission into the Union.

They adopt the principles and platform of the National Republican party, and advocate equal rights to all, including the right to hold office.

They refuse to support for office any man who does not openly identify himself with the Republican party. Both addresses and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A resolution favoring confiscation was, after sharp debate, referred.

A resolution endorsing President Johnson was hooted down.

Adjourned, *sine die.*

A mass meeting is now being held in Capitol Square.

Both Houses of the Legislature to day passed a bill consolidating the Norfolk and Petersburg, the South Side and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad into a road to be called the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad.

A NEW MAYOR FOR AUGUSTA.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Wednesday says:

Mr. B. F. Conley has been appointed by General Pope to the Mayoralty of the city. Mr. Conley is a gentleman enjoying the respect and confidence of the community, and we trust the unconstitutional manner in which he has been placed over us will not impair his usefulness.

THE FREDERICKSBURG STORE,

Augusta, Ga.

IT IS THE BEST LIGHTED STORE IN THE CITY, AND CUSTOMERS CAN SEE EXACTLY WHAT THEY ARE BUYING.

One of the Largest and Cheapest Stocks of