Washington News.

The Impeachment Court met at noon, on Tuesday, the 26th. A motion to proceed with the remaining article was lost by a vote of 28 nays to 26 ayes.

A motion to adjourn to the 23d of June was lost by a tie vote, when the second and third articles of impeachment were taken up and voted upon. The vote on both stood: Guilty 35; Not Guilty 19.

These votes were followed by the announcement of the acquittal of the President as far as they went, when, on motion, the Court of Impeachment adjourned *sine die*.

In the Senate, Messrs. Anthony, Willey, and Van Winkle denied that Chief Justice Chase had attempted to influence their votes, and Mr. Fessenden denied his identification with the proposed third political party, and his determination to support the Republican nominees.

In the House, the Speaker announced that the functions of the Managers of Impeachment had ceased.

A resolution continuing the Court of Impeachment as a committee to continue the corrupt investigations, prevailed.

A protest that a committee investigation, in which the minority was unrepresented, was unparliamentary, was valed out by the Speaker.

A motion to add two members who had voted against impeachments was tabled on Butler's motion, by a vote of 60 ayes to 51 nays.

Stanton vacated the War Office on Tuesday. Parties complying with the terms of the Amnesty Proclamation of September last were registered on the 26th. This concession adds considerably to the white vote.

The keys of the War Department are still in the hands of General Townsend. Half of the guards have been removed.

It is stated that General Grant favors the confirmation of General Schofield as Secretary of War. The appointment was referred by the Senate, in Executive session, to a Committee.

In the Senate, on the 27th, Drakes' movement in opposition to the Arkansas immediate admission excited much astonishment. It is not known who will follow his lead.

The Senate is divided into four parties on the subject.

The Senatorial caucus considering Forney's resignation has adjourned to Monday.

It is believed that Seward, Randall and McCulloch will soon retire.

It is asserted positively that McCulloch retires on the first of June.

Stanton's son has resigned his clerkship in the War Office.

In the Senate, on the 28th, Doolittle presented a memorial from the Conservative citizens of South Carolina against the Constitution.

Doolittle said that it was an able paper, temperately written, and asked its reference to the special reconsideration of the Judiciary Committee.

Arkansas admission bill up.

Drake opposed the admission until the fourteenth article became a part of the fundamental law, maintaining that twenty-eight States were required to ratify, and that Ohio and New Jersey had a right to recall their assent.

Drake added that there was no hurry, we have done without these States for seven years and can do without them seven months longer. (Sensation.)

The Democratic party at Washington are enthusiastic. I have not conversed with a single man belonging to it since Grant's nomination, who is not confident of victory in November—whoever our candidate may be. The question of expediency in the choice is no longer mooted.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon General Grant to induce him to resign his commission, and it is hinted that the movement is countenanced at the White House. This pressure is not shared in by the Republicans who desire that Grant shall remain at the head of the army until the last moment, and they advise him to withhold his resignation until the first week in November next.

A good many of the Radicals here are expressing dissatisfaction with the Chicago platform, particularly with the plank relating to negro suffrage. They say a great deal more danger to the integrity of the party is to be apprehended from half way trimming measures than a bold announcement of a determination to press universal suffrage to its legitimate conclusion, and embrace North and South at the same time. The extreme men say they are sick of a party that has not courage enough to hurl Johnson out of the White House, and make a straightforward avowal of the principle of equal rights, which is the very life essence of the party.

Replying to Townsend's application to be relieved from the War Office perplexities, the President said he had no new orders to issue, he had issued orders some months since. The business of the War Office is stopped.

The Senate rejected Thos. Sims as Marshall of South Carolina.

The House, on the 25th, passed a resolution establishing a prison in the Capitol, and placing Mr. Woolley therein. He is excluded from all written or verbal communication, except by order of the House.

General Schofield's nomination as Secretary of War was confirmed. The confirmation is preambled with a reaffirmation of the unconstitutionality of Stanton's removal.

The probabilities of a reduction of the whiskey tax increases. Many Republicans say that the whiskey ring is too strong for the Government, and must be crippled by reducing the tax.

The Sailors' and Soldiers' Convention today rifled General Grant's nomination, and called upon the General. General Grant, in return, made a brief speech.

In the House, a resolution was offered to add three Democrats to the Corruption Committee. It was lost by a vote of 53 ayes to 65 noes.

A resolution committing Mr. Woolley to solitary confinement was discussed very bitterly. A resolution to reconsider was offered, under the discussion of which the resolution of commitment was allowed to be tabled.

In the Senate, the citizens of Georgia presented a memorial against the removal of the State Capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The President of the South Carolina Convention presented a petition asking authority to call the Legislature of that State together, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The discussion on the admission of Arkansas was resumed. Mr. Edmunds moved that it be recommitted, with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to place the State under the control of the newly elected officers, and continuing the military authority, with provisions for the admission of the State when the fourteenth article becomes a part of the Constitution.

Mr. Edmunds said as soon as the State is admitted Congressional power would cease and the State Government have nothing to lean upon except the shoulders of the President.

Mr. Conkling spoke against the conditions.

The Senate then went into Executive session and afterwards adjourned.

On the 30th, in the Senate after unimportant business and executive session the Arkansas bill was resumed.

Wilson said he would never consent to an adjournment until the Southern States were admitted.

Frelinghuysen maintained that Congress could not impose conditions, nor could a State withdraw assent to the amendment, he contended that the fourteenth article was adopted.

Williams took the same view.

Doolittle characterized the Arkansas Constitution as being anti christian and anti-Republican.

Trumbull said he did not believe in fundamental conditions, but would vote for them in order to save the bill.

Terry's amendment striking out conditions was lost by a vote of twenty to twenty.

Several motions to adjourn failed until Drake commenced a written speech.

Edmunds' amendment, as reported yesterday, was defeated without division. Adjourned.

In the House, Butler offered a resolution forbidding written communications reaching Woolley until the Speaker opened and read them.

The Speaker declined opening sealed letters or telegrams, even if ordered by the House.

Finally, Blair maintaining it would be subversive of the honor of the Speakership to make a jailor of the Speaker, it was ordered that Woolley's communications should reach him through the Sergeant-at-arms, but family, counsel and physician allowed free access and private interviews.

General Grant, in replying to the Committee from the Chicago Convention, says: "I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."

The departments are closed, allowing employees to assist in decorating the graves.

In discussing the admission of Southern States Senator Conness said he would frankly say that he wanted these States in the Union, because he wanted their votes for the national candidate for President.

The following is the telegram which led to the restrictions on Woolley's correspondence:

"METROPOLITAN HOTEL NEW YORK.

"*C. W. Woolley, Washington:*

"Citizens and sovereigns are imprisoned by the order of tyrants and cowards in the Capitol of America. Stand firm; every true man in the land, with blood in his veins, will stand by you. It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back.

(Signed) "GEO. O. JONES."

Letter from Judge Aldrich on Democracy in South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 25, 1868.

My Dear Sir: When I read the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, in Columbia, I remarked to one of the Delegates from Barnwell, that I thought it particularly unfortunate for us, that the Convention had expressed any opinion on the subject of negro suffrage. It is on this very question that the Democracy and Conservatives of the North will do battle with the Radical revolutionary party that has seized the government. To strike out now from the platform the last plank upon which the party can stand, seems to me the most impolitic thing that the Convention could have done. I cannot conceive of political equality without social equality, the one is a sequence of the other. We must go into this fight with the party banner that this is "*The White Man's Government.*" It is more important to us in the South than to the friends of the Constitution in the North, and we not only weaken our cause, but give a fatal blow to the cause of Constitutional liberty, by yielding the principle.

I suppose no delegate will feel himself bound by this declaration of the State Convention. I certainly would not. I do not expect to be able to attend the Democratic Convention in New York, next July, although it would afford me great pleasure to be able to do so, but I am too poor to get away from home.

Yours, truly and respectfully.

A. P. ALDRICH.

Mr. RHETT. Charleston Mercury.

The State Central Executive Committee.

The Central Executive Committee have received information that each State will be entitled in the National Democratic Convention, to double as many delegates as it has representatives in Congress. This will give to this State twelve delegates: four from the State at large, and eight from the Congressional Districts. The recent Convention here appointed but six delegates, and the Executive Committee do not feel authorized to fill up the delegation, nor do they desire to do so. In order that our State may have her full representation, some action must be taken by the people. The Central Club in each Election District might send to the Executive Committee the names of one delegate for the Congressional District in which it is located, and two for the State at large. From the names thus selected, the Committee will appoint three gentlemen, having the highest number of votes. Should this plan be deemed impracticable or inexpedient, it will be necessary to call a Convention, for the purpose of filling up our delegation. This matter is bought before the people, in order that some expression of their wishes may be given. The Democratic Clubs throughout the State are requested to respond to the Executive Committee promptly.

WADE HAMPTON,
J. P. THOMAS,
JOS. DANIEL POPE,
F. W. McMASTER,
WM. M. SHANNON,
S. McGOWAN, } Committee.

MILITARY ARREST IN HAMBURG, S. C.—We learn that a number of the citizens of Hamburg were arrested by the military yesterday, under the following circumstances:

There is a union church in that town, which belongs to no particular denomination but is used by all, as well as sometimes for public meetings. Recently it was used for a Democratic meeting, and subsequently the negroes wanted to hold a Radical meeting, but the Directors or Trustees of the church refused. Complaint being made to Mr. Can by, who is at present the ruler of our unhappy sister State, he at once ordered the arrest of those Trustees, which was done yesterday. Oh! unfortunate Carolina!—Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, 29th.

The Gadsden Times is in mourning for Hon. B. T. Pope, of whom it says:

He was a conscientious Union man. Such when the entire sentiment of his section was against him and when he had nothing to gain by it. At the close of the war he was still the same, but, still conscientious, just and honorable, he scorned to take the advantage his past course entitled him to, and build up himself at the expense of his race and kindred of the South.

Though of union sentiment, he was never a Radical. That base party, in its huge strides of wrong, soon left so pure a man as him far behind. His last days were marked by persecution at the hands of that party. He was thrust into a felon's den when "very feeble," slandered and traduced when prostrate on a last bed of sickness, by them, because he could not consent to stifle the better feelings of his noble heart and join them in persecution of his birthland.

THE UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.—Mr. Phelps has introduced in the House of Representatives, a Bill providing for the reorganization of the United States colored troops, their instruction and colonization. The Bill authorizes the President to disband and muster out the enlisted men of the several regiments of colored troops, and to make rules for the re-organization of the same number of colored regiments of infantry and cavalry, with the pay, periods of enlistment the same as at present, and the terms of enlistment to include a contract binding each and every recruit to acquire citizenship in the republic of Liberia, Africa, for not less than one year after his discharge; the United States engaging to provide transportation for said soldiers and their wives and children or other dependents, and also to engage with the authorities of Liberia and the American Colonization Society for the reception of said colonists; the United States reserving from the pay of such soldiers a certain monthly amount, one-half of which shall be paid each soldier upon his arrival at Liberia, and the remainder at the end of a twelve months residence therein. The 4th section provides that any of said soldiers shall have the option of emigrating in the manner provided with an honorable discharge at any time after the expiration of one year after the date of their enlistment. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A gentleman, recently returned from Europe, informs us that he saw much of Gen. Wigfall in London, and that he was doing remarkably well, every way. His law practice enabled him to support his family in very genteel style. The General is anxious to return to this country, but will not do so while radicalism is in the ascendant.—Galveston News.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN UNIONVILLE.—On Sunday night last, several colored men clubbed together and endeavored to release a freedman, who was confined in jail for mortally stabbing a white man named Dennis, residing near Colonel Beaty's place. The attacking party was finally driven off, and one or two of the ringleaders captured. Much excitement prevailed in the village during the night.—Chat. News.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

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,	25.00.
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.

Advertiser Agents.

The following gentlemen are our authorized Agents, and will receipt for all monies for Subscriptions or Advertisements sent through them:

B. W. HARD,	Graniteville, S. C.
M. M. PADGETT,	Mine Creek, S. C.
CHAS. NICKERSON,	Big Creek, S. C.
Rev. J. P. BODIE,	Kirksey's X R'ds, S. C.
JACOB HUIET & BRO.	Huiet's Store, S. C.

☞ The attention of Tax Payers is invited to the change in the appointments of the Tax Collector.

☞ The obituary notice of that estimable and beloved lady Mrs. ANNIS RODGERS, wife of S. H. RODGERS, has been received, and will be published next week.

☞ We are forced to defer until next week an article signed "OLD EDGEFIELD," in reference to "A Perfect Model Plow." Also, "POMPEY SMASH'S" Lecture on "Dem Locus." Both are very good—and both will appear in our issue of the coming week.

The Court of Equity.

The Court of Equity will begin its session at this place to-day, June 2d, Chancellor CARROLL presiding.

We Sing the Delights of Mint Julip!

They came to us in a pitcher—No! that is too prosy—they came to us on winds cool from Atlas' brow—sweet as maiden's smile before she learns to love (or after, as may suit your taste!) Bah! we have become bothered in the high latitudes! How shall we get down?

Mr. ANDREW RAMSAY, Jr., who presides over the popular Bar at GLOVER'S Hotel, has sent us the most entrancing and bewildering Iced Claret Mint Julep. We adore his skill, and bless him for his courtesy. Flock, all ye who thirst, to the locality we have indicated; for there is to be found great wealth of joy!

The Beauties of Universal Suffrage.

To-day, June 2nd, begins the election for District officers, and already, at 8 o'clock A. M., our town is swarming with the newly enfranchised. From the depot of Radical tickets (Dave Harris's shop) to the Club House (the place of voting) there flows one continuous stream of delighted and deluded negroes. There is no doubt that they are going to vote *en masse* as instructed by the designing leaders of their party who have had them in training ever since their emancipation.

The Promenade Concert.

The Promenade Concert, under the management of the Ladies of the Episcopal Congregation, of which notice was given two weeks back, will take place in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, June 17th. According to the first announcement, it should have taken place on the coming Friday; circumstances, however, have induced the Ladies to postpone it until the evening of the 17th. On this occasion there will be Ice Cream, Lemonade, Fruit, Cake, and Refreshments and Delicacies more numerous than we can mention. And besides this, there will be Lights, and Flowers, and Grace, and Beauty, and Joy, and Mirth. And superadded to all, there will be charming Music. While the assembled company shall be partaking of the refreshments, or chatting, or promenading, or flirting, or doing whatever else they please, in a legitimate way, strains of delicious Music from the stage will bless and brighten the whole. We assure the public that the Ladies are taking every measure to make this Entertainment peculiary elegant and attractive. And their object in getting up the affair is most praiseworthy. It is to obtain funds to enable them to have much-needed repairs done upon their Parsonage.

We hope the public will remember them kindly and generously on the evening of the 17th. Come one, come all. You will, at one and the same time, be contributing vastly to your own pleasure and to the cause of benevolence.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

Suits already made, or made to order, of the most beautiful and durable materials, to be had for extremely little money, at VAN WINKLE'S under the Central Hotel Augusta, Ga. VAN WINKLE is well known. His honesty, courtesy, skill and taste have enabled him to hold his own in Augusta for many years past. We hope his many Edgefield friends will go soon and secure themselves splendid outfits before they have all been taken. VAN WINKLE, however, never allows himself to be out of a splendid stock. We call particular attention to his new advertisement.

"The Corruption Committee."

The six slimy gentlemen who composed the board of Impeachment Managers, having failed to leave any of their slime upon President Johnson, have been continued in their twistings, by the House of Representatives, under the style and title of "A Committee to investigate corruptions, &c." They are spoken of by the press (for short, we presume) as the "Corruption Committee." Elegant and suggestive title! Why do they not come at once to Charleston?

The Trial of Ex-President Davis.

To-day, June 3rd, is the day set apart for the trial of Mr. Davis. President Johnson having been acquitted, a fact which somewhat lets and hinders the Radicals in their bloody designs, this trial will no doubt be again postponed.

Another Democratic Club.

At a meeting of the Haw Gap Beat, and surrounding country, on the 23d of May, a Democratic Club was formed, a constitution adopted, Officers elected, and a Resolution passed to support *all* Democratic nominees for District, State or National Offices. The following are the officers elected:

Maj. GEO. BOSWELL, President.

JOHN B. HOLMES and THOS. B. REESE, Vice-Presidents.

W. G. HARRIS, Sec'ry and Treasurer.

H. A. SHAW, Corresponding Secretary.

Stanton's Farewell.

The following is the letter of Stanton to the President announcing his departure from the War Office. "Fawney" claims that it is not a resignation, and quotes the fact that he still subscribes himself as "Secretary of War:"

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

Sir:—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of the office ad interim, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same and the books, archives, papers and property in my custody as Secretary of War in care of Brevet Major-General Townsend, the senior Assistant Adjutant General, subject to your direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

☞ During the National Republican Convention some of the delegates paid twenty dollars a day for their board in Chicago hotels.

☞ The Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times says that it is now "tolerably certain that a proclamation of universal amnesty is in course of preparation at the White House, and will be issued before the meeting of the National Democratic Convention."

A Railroad from Ninety-Six through Our Town.

That the resources of our country are well nigh exhausted and our people generally impoverished is too manifest to require or admit of discussion. But it is not worthy of such a people as the proud and brave sons of the South to think into hopeless despondency, because they have been called to encounter the severe adversity of the past few years. The surviving companions of those grand and devoted patriots, who perished in the late contest, should not weakly yield to despair, and suffer themselves to be crushed by the heavy misfortunes they have encountered. No; the same spirit which sustained a four years war against the most formidable superiority of numbers and resources, should still support our people. Their efforts to surmount the evils that beset them, if such efforts be manly and persistent, must be successful, notwithstanding the malignant machinations of their unmanly oppressors; and this success will be achieved, not by organized armies or warlike demonstrations, but by the unconquerable power of individual and local energy, which cannot be defeated, whether prompted by the dazzling meteor of hope, or the desperate resolution of dire necessity. The patient endurance of the ills of adversity manifests the noblest courage of which humanity is capable, and this is the principle which is now required of our people. Not the fervor and enthusiasm which is displayed in noisy declamation, but the continual and never-dying effort for the reparation of individual interests by industry, energy and perseverance.

In our last issue, appeared an able and well-considered communication, signed "PROGRESS," urging the people of Edgefield to rise and move in the great matter of building a Railroad through their District from Ninety-Six to Aiken. We hope the timely suggestions and arguments of "PROGRESS" have set our people to thinking. For 'tis indeed high time that we should be up and doing.

For years past we have been used to the mooting of a Railroad from Ninety-Six to Lott's, a distance of 25 miles, or from Ninety-Six to Aiken, a distance of 48 miles. But so far, all this has ended in mooting. Now, however, these propositions become still more important when it is known and considered that railroads *are actually being constructed*, and much of the line already finished, connecting Asheville, N. C., with East Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. From Asheville, N. C., to Greenville in our own State is but sixty miles. We state this fact to demonstrate that even should the Blue Ridge Railroad never be completed, yet a road from Asheville to Greenville (60 miles) or from Asheville to Spartanburg (100 miles) will almost certainly be built sooner or later. Last fall, there was a large Railroad Meeting in Ashville, looking to the construction of one or the other of these roads; which meeting was numerously attended by delegates and citizens from Greenville and Spartanburg. But we do not mean to say by any means that the Blue Ride Railroad, the shortest route by far to connect Charleston with the West and North-West, will never be completed. The enterprise is in able hands, and we believe that, could we but get rid of Radical tyranny and negro rule, it would soon be an accomplished fact.

And having these truths before the mind, it must be perceived that through Edgefield District we have the nearest distance from Greenville and the up-country to Charleston, and that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, as far as Ninety-Six, runs nearly a direct course for Aiken or Graniteville. By building a road from Ninety-Six through our own District to some point on the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad, there might be obtained a saving of forty or fifty miles (perhaps more) in travel and transportation, as compared with the present route by Columbia. A saving of forty or fifty miles in travel and transportation is an immense consideration and should, it seems to us, secure for the road through our District the assistance and support of both the up-country and low-country.

And here we deem it wise to reproduce a certain portion of the remarks of "PROGRESS:"

"For such a short Road—less than 50 miles long—over a country easily graded, and without a single stream to cross, the outlay would be comparatively light. Within five miles of the line of road are over 300,000 acres of land, which at an average increased value of $2 per acre would amount to $600,000,—more that half the probable cost of the Road. Land owners could well afford to subscribe one-third the quantity of land owned by them near the line, and make money by the operation, even if they never received one cent of dividends, for the increased value of the balance would more than compensate them for the portion subscribed.

"In Alabama the value of property in four counties having Railroads increased 70 per cent from 1853 to 1859, whilst in four counties, without Roads, the increase was only 10 per cent.

"At present, land when sold does not bring one-quarter its intrinsic value, and thousands of acres are lying useless and unproductive. Building this Road will create a demand for lands which otherwise will lay for years untenanted and desolate. In the far west, lands lying near Railroads, appreciate most rapidly in value. The efforts that are being made to induce immigration to this State from Europe, and the recent severe winters at the North, turning the attention of the residents of their rigorous climate to the sunnier fields of the South, will cause the tide of immigration to turn this way. Nine-tenths of the immigrants who may come, will locate on or near Railroads. As practical men, we should exert ourselves to develope the Natural Resources of the favored section in which our lot has been cast; and one of the first steps should be to construct Railroads. The completion of the Blue Ridge Road will have a similar effect to that brought about by building the Georgia State Road—now in one of the most prosperous sections of that great State—making the lands along the connecting Roads sought after, and appreciated."

But we do not on this occasion propose any definite plan of action, or any definite route for the proposed road through our District. No matter at what point it should terminate, we trust to the energy and good sense of the people of our town and its vicinity to see that it pass through or by Edgefield C. H.

Will not some of the leading citizens of this section, and of all the sections which would be benefitted by the proposed road, take the necessary steps to have a meeting called at some early day to consider and discuss this great matter?

We invite communications treating of this subject. We should like to hear the views, pro and con, of our practical and thinking men. We should like to have the matter kept persistently before the people.

A Grand and Gloomy Abettor of Radicalism.

Gen. CANBY, for "considerations of a public nature, involving the interests of the city and State," has removed thirteen or fourteen of the eighteen Aldermen of the city of Charleston, and appointed others, among whom are seven negroes.

Gen. Canby and his seven negroes would do well to consider that there is a very strong probability of the day not being far distant when Radical majorities will cease to exist, when the vile tyranny which oppresses the white people of this country will give place to law and good government, and when those hellish abominations which now elevate the ignorant and debased, over the intelligence and virtue of the country, with their authors and abettors, will sink into the uttermost damnation.

Foster Blodgett in Jail in Chicago.

Foster Blodgett, horribly known to fame in this part of the world, is in jail in Chicago. He went thither as a delegate from Georgia to the Republican Nominating Convention. While there, he was recognized by a man, whom, it seems, he had flagrantly maltreated in 1860, when he was Mayor of Augusta. Blodgett, being then a raving secessionist, stirred up a mob against the said man (by name Crangle) which mob would have hung the man had he not been rescued out of their hands by the police. In consequence of the ill-will thus caused to the man, he had to leave his home in Savannah to his great loss, &c.

This Mr. Crangle sues Blodgett in an action on the case for damages assessed at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Blodgett not succeeding in giving bail, was, at last accounts, in the hands of the Sheriff.

The blooming honors of the new Georgia magnate seems to be horribly tangled with cockle and pig-weed!

Democratic Meeting.

At a Democratic Meeting, held at Edgefield C. H., this day, June 1st, the Hon. F. W. PICKENS, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Edgefield District, was called to the Chair; B. C. BRYAN acting as Secretary.

The Chairman read the Resolutions of a previous meeting of the Executive Committee, and also his Report under those Resolutions.

Gen. M. W. GARY offered the following Resolutions, and made a strong speech in support of the same:

The Democratic Party of Edgefield District, South Carolina, in mass meeting assembled, declare the following principles:

Resolved 1st, That the Government of the United States was made by white men, for white men, and that with the blessing of God and the help of the Democratic Party, it shall continue to be "a white man's Government."

Resolved 2nd, That we utterly repudiate the doctrine of qualified Negro Suffrage to which South Carolina was lately pledged by what purported to be a general Convention of the Democratic Party of this State, as such a doctrine is the same in principle as the Radical scheme of universal Negro Suffrage, and its logical results would only be a little less injurious.

Resolved 3rd, That while contending that all political rights are only to be exercised by the white race, we are willing to guarantee all just civil rights to the negro.

Resolved 4th, That the foregoing Resolutions, in the opinion of this meeting, embody the principles of the National Democratic Party of the North, as decidedly expressed in the late elections, involving the question of Suffrage, and that these Resolutions are intended to put us in accord with that party.

These Resolutions were seconded by the Hon. G. D. TILLMAN, who made an eloquent and effective speech in favor of them.

Mr. E. W. SEIBELS opposed the Resolutions in a bold and strong speech.

Mr. TILLMAN replied, still warmly supporting the Resolutions.

Ex-Gov. BONHAM upheld and defended the Resolutions in a manner which told very decidedly upon his hearers.

Gen. M. C. BUTLER closed the argument in support of the Resolutions in a short but very able and eloquent address.

After which, the Resolutions were submitted, one by one, to the meeting, and all unanimously carried.

Thereupon, the following Resolution was offered by Gen. R. G. M. DUNNOVANT:

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-one be appointed by the Chair to nominate to this meeting delegates to a State Convention to meet at Columbia on Monday the 8th inst., to choose delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which is to meet at New York City, the 4th day of July proximo.

This Resolution being adopted, the Committee was appointed, and nominated the following citizens as Delegates to meet in Columbia on the 8th inst., viz: F. W. PICKENS, M. L. BONHAM, G. D. TILLMAN, JAS. GREGG, M. W. GARY, M. C. BUTLER, THOS. JONES, L. CHARLTON, J. H. BROOKS, LUKE CULBREATH, JAS. A. TALBERT, A. P. BUTLER, J. P. MICKLER, B. E. NICHOLSON and R. G. DUNOVANT.

On motion of Capt. J. C. BROOKS,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Meeting be published in the Edgefield *Advertiser*, the Charleston *Mercury*, and other Democratic papers of the State.

The Meeting then adjourned.

F. W. PICKENS, Chair.

B. C. BRYAN Sec'ry.

The Central Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Court House on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Chairman.

B. C. BRYAN, Sec'ry.

For the Advertiser.

Aiken Democratic Club.

AIKEN, May 23, 1868.

A Regular meeting of the Aiken Democratic Club was this day held.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee made the following Reports:

The Executive Committee to whom was refered the question as to the course to be adopted in regard to colored persons, would respectfully recommend that the formation of Democratic Clubs, formed exclusively of colored members, be encouraged, and that assistance and advice be rendered by the members of this Association to any such Club as may be formed.

Also, that certificates of Membership of the "Aiken Colored Auxiliary Democratic Club," comrading the members to the protection of all good Democrats in the State, be furnished by this Association to the Members of the Colored Club.

Adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the following additional clause be added to the second rule. That a Sub-Executive Committee, to consist of Twenty-four members,—four of whom shall be residents of Aiken—four at Johnson's Turn Out—four in the Forks of Shaw's Creek—four at Treadaway's—four at Windsor, and four at Hollow Creek, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to Co-operate with the General Executive Committee in such measures as may be adopted by the said General Executive Committee; and recommend the appointment of the following gentlemen:

For Aiken—Isaac Bradwell, Chairman, B. W. Mosely, Henry Hahn, Wm. B. Plunkett.

For Forks Shaw's Creek—F. L. Walker, Chairman, J. D. Plunkett, A. S. Courtney, Samuel Kitchens.

For Hollow Creek—Milledge Holly, Chairman, Wesley Walker, Jesse George, Walter Eubanks.

For Johnson's Turn Out—A. DeCaradeuc, Chairman, Dr. U. M. Boatwright, Jas. J. Woodward, W. E. Brothro.

For Treadaway—Jas. L. Bayle, Chairman, M. Hankinson, M. M. Poole, Dr. Jas. F. Barnes.

For Windsor—S. S. Evans, Chairman, W. Pitts, Jas. K. Brodie, Jafus Woodward.

Resolutions unanimously adopted, and nominations confirmed.

The following Resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Democratic Club of Aiken do not accept that portion of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention recently held in Columbia respecting partial negro suffrage, but they "stand upon the principle of a Government to be administered by White Men, for the benefit of all, but confining political power to the white race."

Resolution referred to the Executive Committee to report at the next meeting.

By invitation of the Executive Committee, W. D. ELLIS, Esq., delivered a short and spirited address.

On motion, adjourned.

W. P. FINLEY, CHAIR.

W. D. ELLIS, Sec'ry.

For the Advertiser.

Democratic Meeting at Edisto Mills.

EDISTO MILLS, May 23d, 1868.

At a Democratic meeting, held at Lybrand's Mills, this day, the meeting was organized by calling J. M. HENDRIX to the Chair, and requesting E. LOTT to act as Secretary.

By request of the Chairman, Dr. W. H. Timmerman explained the object of the meeting, and urged the necessity of Democratic organizations in a few well-timed remarks.

A Committee, consisting of Dr. W. H. Timmerman, Maj. Levi Lybrand, and F. H. Posey, were appointed to prepare business for the meeting. They presented the following resolutions, which, after being supported by Rev. E. W. Horne in a lucid and impressive speech, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It should be the desire, as it is the bounden duty, of every citizen of this Commonwealth to promote the material interests of his country. And WHEREAS, Both State and Federal Governments are now being, and are still likely to be, administered under the corrupting influences of partizan Legislation, regardless alike of the Material prosperity of our common country, and of Constitutional obligations and restraints, by the party in power. Be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of this portion of Edgefield District, do cordially co-operate with the great Democratic party, North and South, in all measures calculated to restore Constitutional liberty,—and do especially unite with said party in supporting the Democratic nominees for both State and Federal offices.

Resolved, That, while we will faithfully fulfill our present contracts with freedmen, yet in all future contracts for laborers, we will give preference to those who vote with us, and ally themselves with with our party.

Resolved, That we are willing to accord equal protection to white and black in person and property—and that we are further willing to grant blacks the right of suffrage under educational and property qualifications, believing that universal suffrage will prove subversive of the great and fundamental principles of Republican Government.

Resolved, That we invite and encourage Freedmen's Clubs to unite with us, forming similar Democratic Clubs to secure the great object aimed at, to wit: to remand the Government to the hands of the party who administered it with justice, wisdom, economy, moderation, and pure conservative statesmanship so long in the past.

Resolved, That we, at once, adopt measures to secure a more permanent organization of this club, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft a Constitution for the same.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Edgefield *Advertiser*.

The Committee (consisting of Rev. E. W. Horne, Maj. Levi Lybrand and W. E. Creed) to draft a Constitution, reported the same, which was unanimously adopted, and the following officers were elected under it:

Maj. LEVI LYBRAND, President.

L. P. RUTLAND and J. M. HENDRIX, Vice-Presidents.

Dr. W. H. TIMMERMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev. E. W. HORNE, Corresponding Secretary.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned to meet 27th June, 2 o'clock P. M.

J. M. HENDRIX, Chairman.

E. LOTT, Secretary.

For the Advertiser.

Number 1.

EDITOR ADVERTISER: All good men are filled with anxiety, and some with despair, for the Republic. The people in the South are generally moving by forming Clubs and holding public meetings to try to do something for the good of the State. But what *can* they do? This is the *practical* question. They certainly can do nothing to help the South by voting at any of the miserable negro, military elections, to establish Bogus State Governments here, or to fill the offices at this time under those pretended Governments. These elections, as well as those that may shortly occur here for the next President, and for Representatives in the next Congress, are *declared*,—not held. The army and the Freedman's Bureau were sent here merely to declare elections. The legal State Governments of the South have been *abolished*, if the Radicals carry the next Federal Elections; but they have only been *suspended* if the Radicals be beaten in those elections. Then it is to the result of the next elections for President, and for the lower House of Congress, that we are to look for having our rights restored. Now in what way can we contribute to the success of our Democratic friends at the North in these elections?

We can do nothing in the Presidential election, except give our moral support. The Southern States are in double irons—fettered hand and foot as far as that election is concerned. If the legal voters of the South were allowed an opportunity, they would poll almost unanimously for the Democratic nominees; but the Freedman's Bureau will declare the Radical Presidential electors chosen throughout the South, and the present Congress will count the whole, or as many as may be necessary of the seventy-six electoral votes of the South for Grant and Colfax. After the electors of each State have made out certified ballots of their respective votes for President and for Vice-President, they are required to forward such ballots to the President of the Senate of the United States, "who," says the Constitution, "shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted." The present Congress therefore, sitting in joint Convention, will have exclusive and final power to determine for whom the votes shall be counted, and in whose favor the election shall be declared. Radical honesty in counting votes is proverbial. There can be no appeal from the *counting* of Congress in the next Presidential election, but if the 4th of March next should witness the inauguration of two Presidents and one war, then Southern Democrats may be counted with Northern Democrats. Our friends at the North therefore must themselves take care of the Presidential election, and the inauguration too.

As the Freedman's Bureau, under the reconstruction Acts, only declares elections, but does not hold them, the Southern people will be as powerless at the polls in the next election for Congress as in those for President and Vice President. The South can however make herself be felt at the *organization* of the next Congress. If the Democrats should lose the next Presidential election, but yet secure a majority of the House of Representatives all will be well with our section; because a Democratic House could easily stop the wheels of the whole Federal Government by withholding all supplies of money, and indeed by preventing any legislation whatever until justice should be done the South. The Radicals are perfectly aware of this, and they also know that despite all the Reconstruction Acts, the Army, the Bureau, the Niggers, and the good friend of all Radicals—the Devil,—that even the Southern Democrats can at the organization of the next House take such a part as may give the control of the House to the Democratic party. The dread of this probable Samson-like power still existing in the manacled South, to pull down all the Temples of all the Radical Gods is the skeleton which haunts the "happy family" by day, and it is the ghost which starts their slumbers by night.

The Freedman's Bureau may *declare* Radicals elected to Congress here, but that cannot prevent their seats from being *contested* in Washington. Hence, when the Mongrel State Governments at the South shall hold their elections for Representatives to the next Congress, the uninfranchised white in every Congressional District should vote for a decent Caucasian who will contest the seat of his Carpet Bag opponent. Either this should be done, or the voters in every Congressional District ought to do the next best thing, which would be to send a Memorial to the new Congress before it shall organise, protesting the right of the Carpet Bagger elected to represent them. According to all law and precedents of Parliamentary usage, both in England and America, when the right of a Representative elect to his seat is contested by a competing candidate, or is questioned by a memorial from a respectable number of the electors of the constituency, such Representative cannot vote as a judge in his own case, but must withdraw until the matter can be determined by impartial judges—to wit: those members whose seats are not contested. Not only is a Representative whose seat is thus contested forbidden to vote on his own case, but he is likewise debarred by every sense of decency, as well as by law and usage, from participating in any of the deliberations of the body of which he claims to be a member elect. He can never be sworn in until his right to a seat has been adjudged by those members whose places are uncontested.

If the Democrats here should fail to vote at the next Congressional election, or if they should still further fail to send up either contesting members or protesting memorials, any Democratic member from the North, whose seat should be uncontested could question the right of all the Southern Carpet Baggers to hold seats, and if such Carpet Baggers were gentlemen they would stand aside for uncontested members to decide the issue, but would they do it? After Wade's vote to convict President Johnson, in order to make himself President,—the most infamous act that has ever been perpetrated by any public man in America, or perhaps in the civilized world,—could the Carpet Baggers be expected to show any sense of decency, or regard for law (as the House is a law unto itself about admitting or rejecting members) in contending for their seats and pay. Therefore let us trust neither to Radical decency, nor to memorials, but do our whole duty by going to the polls and voting for some Democrat who will be present in person at the organization of the House to contest every Carpet Bagger's place. If the Carpet Bagger attempts to occupy a chair in the House, let our contesting Democrat occupy one also. If the Carpet Bagger essay to vote let our man do likewise. This will force the withdrawal of both parties, and will raise the question whether the Carpet Bagger or the Democrat has been legally elected. When this issue shall come up, of course the Democrats from the North will probably decide that neither claimant to the seat is entitled to it, because no valid election will have been held in the South for Representatives, in the 41st Congress. The Radicals on the other hand will take ground that a legal election has been held, and that as the Carpet Bagger got a maj