

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM,
IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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For announcing a candidate, Five Dollars in advance.
Obituaries exceeding five lines charged for at advertising rates.

THE TREATIES OF 1815.

Reference was made last week to the famous Treaties of 1815, and the expressed distaste of the French Emperor to their provisions, in his brief but significant speech at Auxerre. That our readers may be informed as to the terms imposed by these treaties, and the foundation of NAPOLEON'S declared detestation, we give place to the following explanation of the Treaties as given by the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 14th ultimo. The reader will bear in mind, however, that this article emanates from an English standpoint.

"As the treaty of Vienna may once more be made the stalking horse of Bonapartist ambition, it may be interesting to the general reader who is more learned in present politics than in past history to be reminded what that famous treaty really was. In the first place, it was signed by a larger number of States than had ever before united in a settlement of European affairs, including Austria, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. Coming also immediately after the whispered shattering of the old landmarks consequent upon French conquests, the arrangement of territories amounted almost to a reconstruction. This reconstruction was based almost exclusively on dynastic considerations, the real welfare of nations and the tendencies of what are now called "nationalities" being scarcely thought of. Everywhere were nations, or fragments of nations, placed under foreign sovereignties.

"England's gain, indeed, was fully equalled by her loss in the new plan. She kept Malta, which was essential to her position in the Mediterranean, and where her rule was not unwelcome; for the sake of Europe generally, she undertook the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, now got rid of; and to satisfy royal prejudices she also preserved the kingdom of Hanover, now also got rid of.

"In Italy Milan and Venice were given to Austria, and Sardinia was confirmed to Piedmont; while the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Placentia were recognized as almost independent sovereignties, governed by collateral branches of the Austrian House. Austria still further obtained possession of the Tyrol, Illyria and Dalmatia. "Prussia's gains were enormous, and unlike many of the Austrian, were acquisitions of real power. With half of Saxony, nearly all of Westphalia, Swedish Pomerania, and almost all Lower Rhine provinces, she started afresh as a rival of Austria far more formidable than before.

"In the South of Europe, Russia received Finland from Sweden; as a compensation for which Sweden received Norway, which was taken from Denmark; and Denmark, who was not represented at the Congress, nothing in return.

"As to Poland, the three great partitioners made some fresh recombination of boundaries. "The innumerable small German States which had existed before the French revolution, and which had been what diplomats called mediocrity, or plain people call it, swamped, at the sitting up of the Bonapartist Confederation of the Rhine—there all remained swallowed up by their powerful neighbors.

"Holland, having ceded her German possessions was conserved with the Belgio provinces, and became a kingdom; and Switzerland remains much as before.

"In the same year, 1815, political pharisaism accomplished its masterpiece, the "Holy Alliance" between Austria, Russia and Prussia, by which they bound themselves to act for the future on christian principles only, and immediately proceeded to enforce the absolute supremacy of kings as the one great principle of christianity. All Europe acquiesced in the announcement, with three notable exceptions—the Sultan, whose opinion was not asked, and England and the Pope, who both declined to have anything to do with the imposture.

STATE NEWS.

The Darlington Southern hears doubtful accounts of the crop prospect. Much of the cotton is dying, and the freedmen are indolent, perverse and disobedient, with few exceptions.

The Cheraw Advertiser states that during the week preceding there was almost a deluge of rain, with consequent bad effects upon the crops.

The Yorkville Enquirer has an account of a destructive storm of wind and hail, on Saturday previous, passing through the central portion of that District, and resulting in great damage to the wheat crops. And on Tuesday another terrific tornado passed from the same direction, uprooting trees and unroofing houses. The streets and sidewalks of Yorkville were literally covered by the debris of the storm. "The crops must have suffered additional heavy injury."

The Sumter News learns that Mr. W. C. Duncan has been appointed Postmaster at that place.

The Pickens Courier is of opinion that the yield of wheat in that District will be good, although there is some rust. "The oldest inhabitant" of Pickens has not, before witnessed the fall of so much and such heavy rains as have recently visited many portions of the District. The soil, in some sections, has been badly washed. The Courier reports to learn that a private of the 15th Maine Volunteers, on garrison duty at Walhalla, was "ambushed and fired into" one night recently, the ball passing through his uniform. The editor properly adds that "such conduct, if persisted in by the turbulent in our midst, cannot fail to produce the most disastrous consequences."

The Marion Star says that Lewis J. Harrall, the murderer of Dr. James Jarrott, one of the most prominent physicians in that section of the State, executed his crime upon the gallows on Friday the 1st instant. Reports from different parts of the District represent crops generally as looking rather sickly, particularly cotton. The storehouse and woods of H. G. Fladger were entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night last. Partially covered by insurance.

The Edgefield Advertiser deeply regrets to announce that Dr. John G. Williams, a most respectable citizen, came to his death on Monday afternoon, at his residence—"the old oak house."—Rev. Henry C. Horlog, well known and highly respected, departed this life at his residence near Mount Willing recently. The Advertiser chronicles the release of Maj. Wilson Cole, who has been held under arrest for three months by the military authorities. Other citizens of Edgefield have returned, but there are four yet in prison at Charleston.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.
The floods in Texas have overflowed and devastated all the bottom lands, and the injury to crops has been extensive.

The Congressional Committee, appointed to investigate the Memphis riots, have nearly completed their labors. As they were sent there to do the work of partisans, the public can anticipate their report.

The Government authorities are taking steps to prosecute such parties as have failed to make the use of revenue stamps required by law.

Mr. White, late of Mosby's guerrillas, has been elected Mayor of Leesburg, Va. He was pardoned several months ago.

About three hundred colored couples were married last week at the freedmen's village on Arlington Heights, in pursuance of Gen. Howard's recent order relative to cohabitation.

It is said that the British Minister has demanded the surrender from our Government of the captured Fenians. The demand will be complied with.

Leonard Huyck, late President of the Merchants' National Bank in Washington, has been arrested and held for trial for violating the National Currency Act.

There are 1,650 National Banks now in existence. Applications are being made to convert other banking institutions into National Banks, but the Comptroller of the Currency is refusing them for want of power.

The court-martial which has been trying Major Gee, who was commandant of the rebel prison at Salisbury, has adjourned for a short period. Up to this time the expenses of the trial have been \$150,000, and no evidence criminating the prisoner has been adduced yet.

Colonel Starr, of the 17th Kentucky Regiment, claims the honor for his men of planting the first Irish flag on the Canada shore.

One of the noticeable incidents at the decoration of the graves of Confederate soldiers at Holywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., on the 31st, was that many negroes brought flowers and laid them affectionately upon the graves of their former masters who fell in battle.

Dana, late of the Chicago Republican, is being examined regarding the conduct of the War Department during his administration as Assistant Secretary. As Tom Carlyle once said of another affair, "This is the dirtiest chimney that has been burned out in half a century."

The National Intelligencer says that when old Thad. Stevens found, the other day, that several Republican members were opposed to his manner of conducting hostilities against the Secretary of the Treasury, he turned "livid with rage, and exhibited, by his manner, the greatest violence."

Our New York exchanges come to us filled with the particulars of the imposing ceremonies attending the burial of the late Gen. Winfield Scott. It is a singular fact that among those who composed the grand pageant there was no one who stood in a nearer relation to the deceased than "intimate friends" and "family servants."

A new and terrible explosive compound called sodium-amalgam, has recently been discovered. It is said that one ounce of it is equal in explosive power to twenty-five pounds of gun-powder, and a ton and a half pounds of nitro-glycerine. It is exploded by moisture, and a spoonful of water coming in contact with two hundred ounces of it, will produce the effect of five thousand pounds of gun-powder.

Hon. E. Barksdale, formerly member of the Confederate Congress from Mississippi, in a note to the editor of the Jackson Standard, refers to the recently published statements relative to the removal of the remains of his gallant brother, Gen. Wm. Barksdale, who fell at Gettysburg. He says "it is the intention of his nearest kindred to remove his body, at an early day, for consignment to its final resting place, at some appropriate spot within the limits of his own State, without taxing the generosity of others."

A poor unemployed soldier in New York hung himself to his bed-post. There was no bureau for him.

The editor of a North Carolina country paper advertises for \$100,000 in greenbacks. Hope he will get 'em.

The European Congress was to meet at Paris on May 25th. All the great powers had agreed to it.

Rev. C. C. Bittling, of Alexandria, Va., has, we learn, received and will accept a call from Greenville, S. C.

The Cincinnati Gazette (do not forget the name of the paper) informs its readers in a recent issue that "the calamities of the South furnish cause for unmixed joy and unbounded enthusiasm."

A meeting was held at Knoxville, on Thursday last, at which a committee of twenty-one was appointed to visit Cincinnati with the committee from Charleston, to confer upon the subject of the proposed Cincinnati, Knoxville and Charleston Railroad.

THE TERM "FENIAN."

Since the recent excitement created by the organization known as Fenians, we have been repeatedly asked as to the origin of the term. The following explanation is authorized by Head Centre STEPHENS, who is supposed to be au fait in all matters pertaining to his erratic and Quixotic Brotherhood:

"Every student of Irish history will recollect that a chieftain existed in Ireland just anterior to the Christian era, named Fionn McCool. This personage was the commandant of the Fenian Erin or Irish militia at a period when Ireland was a nation, and her people protected themselves against the encroachments of all invaders. As the present organization is instituted for the same purpose, after the foreign robber shall have been expelled, the name of Fenian was adopted for the branch of the brotherhood in the United States."

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In the House, to-day, personalities of the grossest character were indulged in by Grinnell and Rosseau. The latter denounced Grinnell in very severe terms.

By order, Gen. A. L. Gurney, now of Selma, sent a remonstrance, signed by Union officers and soldiers now planting in that State, against the cotton tax. The General urges that cotton cannot be raised at a profit with the tax. This will drive out the 5,000 Northern emigrants now there, and prevent Northern emigration, without which the General thinks the Southern States cannot be purged of disloyalty.

The London Times in a leader says: We have expressed an opinion that the first breach of the peace of Europe is not likely to come from the side of Prussia. The menacing attitude of Austria, the promptitude with which she has prepared for war, the enormous army she is capable of bringing into the field, might well cause Prussia to pause before driving matters to extremity. Prussia has, moreover, shown unmistakable symptoms that all is not well in her internal affairs. The people, whom the Government has done everything in its power to disgust, appear at last to be really and effectively disgusted.

The Intelligencer.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Thursday Morning, June 14th, 1866.

THE REVIVAL.

In the Baptist Church at this place continued during last week, and the series of meetings closed on Sunday night last. The ordinance of baptism was administered on Sunday afternoon to sixteen persons—thirteen white and three colored. The scene was most impressive, and the vast crowd in attendance at Rocky River attested their interest in the sacred rite by a most respectful silence and solemnity.

ANOTHER HOT SUPPER.

We are pleased to announce that the ladies of the Methodist congregation in this place propose giving a Hot Supper at the Masonic Hall on this (Thursday) evening. The object had in view, to wit, re-fitting and repairing the interior of the Church, is most praiseworthy, and we heartily commend the occasion to lovers of the substantial and palatable. From an inside view of arrangements, we confess to an earnest desire to "be there to see." The ladies in charge of the supper will undoubtedly provide bountifully, and there need be no hungry people in town to-night. Tickets of admission 25 cents, to be had at the principal stores and at the postoffice.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

A few evenings since, at a pleasant gathering of friends at the house of one of our hospitable citizens, the suggestion was made by a distinguished gentleman present that the young men of Anderson should form an old-fashioned Debating Society. The idea was so forcible and pertinent that we have deemed it proper to ventilate the suggestion through these columns. The gentleman referred to, one of the most successful and prominent lawyers, attributes in a great measure his facility in public speaking to one of these Societies, in which he was an active participant some thirty years ago. What say our young men and boys to the formation of a Society which will vastly improve the mind, promote thought and action, and perhaps bring to light talents of high order that may now be hidden from view? We hope for an earnest response, and are authorized to state that many of our leading citizens will encourage the move and co-operate in this laudable undertaking.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

The Postmaster at this place has received instructions from the Department at Washington to discontinue the delivery of mails for offices where there is no regularly appointed person to receive them. The refusal of Congress to modify the test oath has necessitated this action upon the part of the Postmaster General, and a corresponding necessity for our people to secure the services, if possible, of those who can subscribe to the aforesaid oath. If none such can be found, the recent mail arrangements throughout the District will be permanently disarranged, and other arrangements to secure the delivery of packages must be determined upon. Rocky Ridge, Shallow Ford, Townville and the Post Office at this place are the only offices now open, and it behooves our fellow citizens to make every laudable effort to secure the transmission of mails by the authorized carriers.

"THE SITUATION."

European advances to the 1st instant bring no definite information as regards the conference of all the powers involved in the impending imbroglio. The time of meeting is not agreed upon, and it is merely supposed that Louis NAPOLEON will preside. Meanwhile, the work of preparation for war is continued, and belligerent forces are being rapidly mobilized.

The most ridiculous *fiasco* of the present century, "the Fenian War," has suddenly collapsed. The invasion of Canada terminated in a fight near the boundary line, in which the Fenians were routed and dispersed. Dispirited and demoralized, the deluded Irish gladly accepted transportation, and have sought their homes.

Congress has been doing little or nothing during the week past. Many are absent from their seats. There is some talk of adjournment.

The trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS is postponed until October next. In all probability, bail will be granted for the distinguished prisoner, provided the question is settled that the Courts have the power. Otherwise, he may be liberated on parole.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, held in Charleston two weeks ago, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to visit Cincinnati and other Western cities relative to the enterprise of connecting Charleston and Cincinnati by railway: JOHN T. SLOAN, President, and Messrs. G. A. TRENHOLM, HENRY GOULDIN, EDWARD FROST, C. M. FURMAN, R. M. JOHNSON, B. F. PERRY and J. P. REED.

In accordance with this appointment, our fellow-townsmen, Col. REED, has taken his departure to join the other members of the Committee in their visit to the commercial metropolis of the great West. His eminent ability and active public spirit, together with his accumulated information of years upon the subject of Railroads and the resources of the country which this Road will penetrate, cannot fail to make him a leading member of the Committee, and will undoubtedly exercise a material influence upon the capitalists of that section to induce them to contribute liberally towards the completion of an enterprise which will redound to their aggrandizement and prosperity. No better selection from this region could have been made, and we are rejoiced that the interests of our people are confided to the care of one so thoroughly acquainted with their wishes and aspirations.

The resuscitation of this work will do more to revive the languishing spirits of our people than aught else which could be devised, whether political, commercial or social. The energies of all were vigorously directed to this enterprise in other days, and though indefinitely deferred, the citizens of this section have always maintained a steady belief that the Road would some day be completed. Now that the finances of our State, in common with all other things, lie prostrate and crippled, the object is well worth the effort to induce assistance from those who are yet able to lend a helping hand in the furtherance of a project designed to bring the utmost prosperity and pecuniary advantage to both sections, no less than to knit with hooks of steel the intimate relations of the two Queen cities—South and West.

The friends of the Road will await with anxiety the report of the Committee, and in the meantime we hope to keep our readers advised as to the efforts on their important mission.

Notwithstanding an occasional shower, the weather has been excessively warm during the past week. Thermometer ranging from 90 deg. upwards.

THE LIBERTY FOR WHICH THE SOUTH CONTENDED.

The political philosopher in other countries must have been astounded at the declarations of the late belligerents during the unhappy strife which ended in the discomfiture of the South and the physical triumph of the North. Both parties contended that they were respectively the custodians of political liberty on this continent. The statesmen and journals of both sides were all along singing paeans of praise to the Goddess of Liberty. The people of each section were indoctrinated into the belief that they sustained vast armies and prosecuted a mighty war that something bearing the name of liberty might be perpetuated. It may not be amiss to examine, in a succinct manner, the relative doctrines for which so much precious and invaluable blood was shed, alas! in vain, for neither the one nor the other was established by the results of a conflict where overpowering numbers forced the weaker side to yield in passive obedience to their pronunciamentos and proclamations. The opinions of the South are no more dominated now than they were when its armies were treading the soil of Pennsylvania, nor is this declaration at all inconsistent with the pledged faith and allegiance of the conquered masses. They have sworn to protect and defend the Constitution and the Union, and not the dogmas and fallacies of any man or set of men. Their duty is plain and straightforward, and there is neither turning to the right or left in pursuance of this obligation.

The principles enunciated by the leaders of the Republican party anterior to the great struggle looked to the ultimate emancipation and consequent liberty of an unenlightened race then in bondage. However much the North may decry against this as the prime motive for waging war, and however great may have been their demonstrations to prove that the Union was the paramount object had in view, the indelible stamp of history itself will forever affix the falsity of this argument, as we shall undoubtedly prove by the facts. The very first objection to the stipulations agreed upon at the surrender in North Carolina was that the status of slavery remained unchanged. The howl against the SHERMAN-JOHNSTON treaty proceeded upon the assumption that the "peculiar institution" of the South was not interfered with, and if the articles of that convention were ratified, then might the property of slaveholders be preserved intact. Further, the proclamation of the President unmistakably pointed to those of his predecessor wherein slavery was declared at an end in certain insurrectionary States. And the first and main condition upon which we were told that the States would be received back into the Union consisted in the abolition and total prohibition of slavery or involuntary servitude, and this condition was complied with to the letter. This array of facts incontrovertibly prove that the vaunted lovers of liberty on the other side of the Potomac meant nothing more nor less than the freedom of the black population of the South. If aught else were needed to sustain the assertion, we might point to the forcible and striking action of Congress upon the admission of the lately insurgent States, and then to the powerful efforts which have been made to fasten negro equality upon the Southern people. But this is sufficient, we presume, to establish the truth of the premises already set forth, and we will hasten to view, in striking contrast, the principles of liberty for which the stalwart sons of the South buckled on their armor and went forth to battle. For long years of political agitation and turmoil, the people in this section of the Union were convinced that there was a powerful party in the North gathering strength to pervert the plainest principles of the Constitution and overthrow the Government from the pinnacle of political liberty upon which its framers had erected the proud fabric. The attachment of our people for the Union, under the Constitution, induced them to forbear with the encroachments of radicalism so long as possible, and it was not until the growth of that dangerous element had waxed strong enough to place in the Executive chair a man who advocated an "irrepressible conflict" betwixt slavery and the Constitution, that the great heart of the people was fully permeated with a consciousness of wrongs and oppression, and determined upon an effort to remedy the throes and convulsions into which the country was about to be plunged. The masses were devoted to the Union erected by their fathers, and doubly wedded to the principles inculcated by the framers of the Constitution. The doctrine that each State had a right to govern her domestic affairs in her own way found a lodgment in the breast of all, and when it was declared that there was a conflict which could not be repressed, between those States recognizing slavery and the Constitution as interpreted by the then newly elected President, the South with unparalleled unanimity at once proceeded to execute the law of self-preservation. It was not that the institution of slavery was endangered, for not one man in ten was directly interested in its perpetuity, and hardly a corporal's guard could have been mustered had the leaders of secession gone before their people upon the abstract question of slavery. But the statesmen of the South predicted the tyranny of the present day, and the masses honestly believed the result would be to fasten the iron heel of a despotic majority upon their necks forever. Rather than tamely submit to the encroachments of this mighty usurper, Radicalism, the mode and manner of their action was determined upon, and the issue of secession was fairly presented. We will not pause to demonstrate that many dissented from this mode. We were not of that number, but on the contrary sincerely believed that it was the only alternative. War ensued, and the South was defeated in that arena. But to declare that her people do not at this time more firmly believe in the principles of Constitutional liberty is to belie her position, and debase her fair name for consistency. The sword against the Union is forever laid aside. The measure of secession is finally abandoned, and in honest faith the States would return to their former political relations. But Heaven forbid that these relations are to be established by the compromise of principle, and the abnegation of all the cherished tenets for which so many lives were sacrificed. These men fought for the liberty bequeathed them by Revolutionary sires, and not for the dogma of secession as an abstract right or for the perpetuity of a simply domestic institution. Let surviving comrades fearlessly maintain their true position, and while maintaining strict fidelity to the Union, abjure the recreancy and cowardice of self-abnegation.

It is refreshing to read the brief announcement of friend COCHRAN, that he has a supply of ice on hand.

THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX.

This is one of our most highly-prized exchanges, and we take pleasure in directing the attention of all concerned to the advertisement of the proprietor, JULIAN A. SELBY, Esq., in another column. The *Phoenix* is conducted with ability and experience, and is certainly admirably arranged and carefully prepared in the news department. Those wishing to subscribe, will call on Mr. JULIUS POPPE, Brick Range, who is the authorized agent at this place.

THE EDITOR'S EGERIA.

From the frequent wallings of the honorable fraternity to which we belong, one would presume that there were no bright oases in the broad and blank desert of an Editor's life. But the information is at length given that there is one spot on this green earth where the happiness and comfort of poor editors are most sedulously cared for. That place is Union Springs, Alabama, and the public may confidently look forward to a general stampede of the "press gang" in that direction, unless other communities can be induced to emulate the example which is thus pathetically placed before them.

Union Springs, Alabama, must be a nice place for an editor. The editor of the *Times*, published at that place, acknowledges the receipt of a batch of Canada papers from a lady, some turnups from another, as plate of "good things" from a third, and a carriage ride tendered by the same lady, (imagine an editor in a carriage!) a box of pigs from a gentleman, and "cold drinks" from another. Who wouldn't like to publish a paper in such a place?

The wheat crop is being harvested, and we hear many complaints that the yield is below an average. Full heads and large grains are exceptions. Nevertheless, the great breadth of land sown in wheat will produce a considerable crop for this section. Oats is of the most promising character.

The latest style of bonnet has turned up at Richmond, Indiana. It is described as consisting of two straws tied together with a blue ribbon on the top of the head, and red tassels suspended at each of the four ends of the straws. Price, \$19.

The *Spartanburg Express* announces the death of Mrs. Charlotte Foster, consort of Col. Joel Foster, after a severe illness of only two days.

The *Greenville Mountaineer* says that the revival in the Baptist Church continues, and "many are still inquiring the way of salvation."

Hymenial.

MARRIED, on the 31st ult., by Rev. W. E. Walters, Dr. O. E. HORTON, of Abbeville District, to Miss FANNIE L. CHARLES, of Greenville District.

On Wednesday evening, 6th instant, by the Rev. Henry Tyler, Mr. W. K. HARRIS and Miss ELIZA J. BROWN, both of this District.

Obituary.

DIED, June 3, 1866, near Abbeville, So. Ca., PRESTON BELCHER, in the nineteenth year of his age.

He was a manly youth, an affectionate son and brother, and a warm-hearted friend. He gave promise of becoming an honored and useful citizen. All who knew him loved him, and many there are to sympathize deeply with the bereaved household. He was spared through the closing scenes of the late war to die among those who were dear to him.

He fell asleep in Jesus. It was given him to behold the Sinner's Friend, and by faith to stake the salvation of his immortal soul upon the Saviour's infinite love and mercy. None ever trusted Him in vain.

He is not dead but asleep, and them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him. Weep not for him. Let his memory be cherished as of one who has only gone before us, and whom we shall see again; and let the Saviour be adored as the Redeemer of another of our loved ones. S.

The Markets.

ANDERSON, S. C., June 13, 1866.
Cotton market steady, prices ranging from 25 to 27 cents in currency. Gold, 130.
CHARLESTON, June 11.
On Saturday last the cotton market was firm and unchanged, with sales of about 120 bales, at from 33 to 35 cents.
AUGUSTA, June 9.
There was a good demand for cotton to-day, and prices ranged from 29 to 32 cents.
NEW YORK, June 11.
Cotton market active, and two cents higher. Sales of 4,000 bales, at 39 to 42 cents. Gold, 39 3/4.

EXCHANGES.

Almost every week our exchange list receives an addition of some excellent journal in other quarters of the State, and to-day we give a sincere welcome to another rising *Star* in the constellation of newspaperdom. The town of Marion, S. C., sends us greeting one of the handsomest and ablest papers in the State, and we are sure that the people of that section will labor earnestly for the perpetuity of the *Marion Star*, edited and published by W. J. McKEALL, Esq. We beg leave to call the brother's attention, however, to his declaration that the *Star* is "the cheapest" advertising medium in the State. The terms of this and other journals in the up-country, with large subscription lists, are below the rates advertised by him, and may justly claim precedence in this respect.

Our sprightly and interesting neighbor, the *Keowee Courier*, comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved. The ability of its accomplished editor will now have full scope, and patrons of the *Courier* will be visited with the excellent *fac simile* of years gone by. We wish all hands the utmost success. Published at Pickens C. H., by R. A. THOMPSON & Co.

The *South Carolinian* has made so many changes of late that our readers doubtless find difficulty in keeping place with its movements; but we are happy to state that the proprietor has settled down at Columbia, with his paper considerably enlarged. The *Carolinian* is part and parcel of Columbia, and that city is said to be rising from the ashes of her woe and misfortunes, we trust that our cotemporary will likewise continue to adorn and improve its columns. Published by F. G. DEFOXTAINE, Esq., at the low price of Six Dollars per annum.

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Cotton market active, and two cents higher. Sales of 4,000 bales, at 39 to 42 cents. Gold, 39 3/4.

Special Notice.

ALL parties knowing themselves indebted to this Office for advertising Citations and Three Months Rules by the late Ordinary, Col. H. HAMMOND, are hereby notified that it is absolutely necessary that these claims should be settled immediately. Therefore, all Administrators and Executors who are thus indebted will come forward at once and cancel their indebtedness. Apply to the acting Ordinary, JOHN W. DANIELS, Esq., or to the undersigned, JAMES A. HOYT, Intelligencer Office.

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ICE! ICE! ICE!

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, by JOHN R. COCHRAN, Benson House.

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Sunday School Books. A GOOD supply on hand. Also, Bibles and Testaments. W. T. FARRROW, Greenwood, S. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder before the Court House door of Anderson, S. C., THIRTEENTH JULY next, within the usual hours of sale, all the Real Estate and papers of value, of the Estate of Wyatt Smith, deceased, consisting of the following lands:

TRACT NO. 1,
Containing 27 1/2 acres of land, more or less, lying on the south side of Jones' Creek, bounded by lands of Chesley Martin, John Harper, Tract No. 2, and Mariah Smith.

TRACT NO. 2,
Containing 22 1/2 acres, more or less, lying on north side of Jones' Creek, bounded by lands of John Harper, Widow Richardson, Lewis Dalrymple, Tract No. 3, Mariah Smith, and Tract No. 1.

TRACT NO. 3,
Containing 16 1/2 acres, more or less, lying on Six and Twenty Creek, bounded by lands of Lewis Dalrymple, Wm. Martin, Elijah Timms, Mariah Smith and Tract No. 2.