

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ADVERTISER for one year ONE DOLLAR in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square (10 lines or less) for each insertion.

The South Carolinians and the President.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1865. The interview between the South Carolinians and the President yesterday must have been deeply interesting to those gentlemen not only with the unimpeachable honesty and impartiality of Mr. Lincoln, but with his earnest determination to follow on the evidence as it plainly indicated by the events of the past few years.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

A delegation from South Carolina consisting of the following named persons, had, late this afternoon, an interview with the President, at which Judge Fessenden, Isaac E. Holmes, George W. Williams, W. H. Gillitt, J. H. Steinmyer, Frederick Richards, William Whaley, James H. Taylor, B. H. Gill and Joseph A. Tate.

The President said it was his intention to talk plainly, as that there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore, it was better they should look each other full in the face and not initiate the ancient maxims who, when they meet one another, could smile at their success in deceiving the people.

The President replied that he always thought that slavery could not be sustained outside of the Constitution of the United States, and that when the experiment was made it would be lost. Whether it could or could not, he was for the Union, and if slavery set itself up to control the government, the government must treat it as a rebel power.

The Constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as Representatives in Congress says that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

The President said he knew Benjamin Perry well, having served with him in Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of the Government, whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed.

Water being scarce, they broke away from all central, boarded vessels lying at Brazos and took the coasts of some, and took others to the Rio Grande to get with water, and committed as many of their excesses as their isolated position would allow.

Mr. Holmes asked, is not that altogether accomplished?

ingrafted in the Constitution will be settled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and decried at the South as a traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people.

The President replied that the Government cannot go on unless it is based on right. The people of South Carolina must have a convention and amend their constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith and the convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere.

Another of the delegates remarked that it was assumed in some parts of this country that, in consequence of the rebellion, the Southern States had forfeited their rights as members of the Confederacy, and that if restored it could only be on certain conditions, one of which was that slavery shall be abolished. This could be done only through a convention.

The President replied that the friction of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out, but it would be better so to declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked, that the Constitution of South Carolina did not establish slavery, it were better to insert a clause against slavery.

Judge Fessenden, substantially, the object of our prayer is the appointment of a Governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions in order that law and order may be restored and that enterprise and industry may be directed to useful ends.

Mr. Himes said, you always so claimed to be a Republican.

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THE ADVERTISER. JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

Thanks for Papers. We again return our kindest thanks to Mr. DARRON HOLMES and Mr. J. F. SCHEIDT for their oft-repeated kindness and politeness in sending us papers.

Death of an old and Honored Citizen. We regret to announce the death of one of our oldest and most honored citizens, Dr. J. F. AYERS—a man noted for honesty, probity and unflinching integrity.

Dr. Hill. Dr. WALTER HILL, who, before the war, established in Edgefield so fair a reputation both socially and professionally, again offers his services as a physician to our citizens.

Rain. After the impenetrable sun and mad-dog weather of the past few days, we have had rain. Not in abundance as yet. But before this reaches the eyes of our readers, the abundance will have been showered upon us.

Removed Appointment of Mr. Perry. To the Advertiser of today, our readers will find an interesting account of an interview between President Johnson and a delegation of South Carolinians.

Returned Prisoners. Since our last issue, many brave men, who have endured all the dangers and hardships of four years war, have returned to us from Northern prisons.

Messrs Atkinson & Shecut. We take very great pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. ATKINSON & SHECUT, to be found elsewhere in our paper of to-day.

Mr. Davis Not in Irons. From a telegraph dispatch from "Stress Monroe" we extract the following: "As incorrect statements have appeared in the several journals regarding the health and condition of JEFFERSON DAVIS, we would inform the public that his health, at the present time, is much better than was lauded here from off the steamer Clyde."

The New Commander of Georgia. General Steadman and staff arrived in this city last evening from Atlanta. We are informed that Augusta will be the headquarters of the District. We trust that our information is correct.

Several trains of troops of Gen. Steadman's command, have arrived in Augusta from Atlanta.

Gen. Wilde and Dr. French.

Brigadier-Gen. WILDE, of the Federal Army, and Rev. Dr. FRENCH, a Methodist clergyman, both connected with the recently established Freedman's Bureau, have been in our town two days during the past week, for the purpose of addressing the whites and blacks upon the newly developed relations between them.

The two speeches (almost entire, but not quite so) of this gentleman, carefully prepared by our kind and intelligent friend, Major J. M. MURPHY, of the Charleston Courier, will be found in our paper of to-day.

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Public Meeting at Edgefield C. H.

A highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Edgefield Village and vicinity, was held in the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Hall, at this place on Thursday last, to listen to an address from the Rev. Doctor FRENCH, on the subject of the relations that exist between the whites and the freedmen of this District.

The stage was occupied by the Rev. Dr. FRENCH, Brigadier-General WILDE and the Rev. J. B. Gwaltney.

Mr. Gwaltney having introduced to the meeting, Gen. Wilde and Dr. French, Gen. Wilde, after a few introductory remarks, in which he spoke of the meeting being voluntary and semi-official, and the necessity of correct military rule, all the full functions of civil government could be organized, requested Dr. French to address the meeting.

In commenting, Dr. French regretted the absence of the ladies, saying that what he had to say, he desired heard by all. It was a strange Providence that had brought him here. He had never entertained an idea of ever being here. It had come solely on a mission of conciliation.

The Doctor then read orders showing the care of the freedman, and how kindly disposed the military are. He said government does not hold planters responsible to clothe or support their freedmen.

The Rev. Dr. French and the Freedmen of Edgefield. Agreeably to previous appointment, a very numerous assemblage of the Freedmen of the village of Edgefield and vicinity, convened at the Academy Grove in this place on Friday last, to hear Dr. French on subjects connected with their present condition, and their future government and welfare.

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so from an honest heart, and with the fear of God before his eyes. He would appeal to the colored soldiers present, who know him well, to say whether what he said is true or not. His opinion of freedmen is, that the colored people and their offspring are free, and will be free forever. Their freedom is the gift of God and not of man.

Although admitted to full status of man and woman, they are yet as infants in freedom. The knowledge of his duties had to be patiently and properly gained. They had to put forth every effort to make themselves better in freedom, than they would be in slavery.

They must be educated to run properly the race of freedom. There are a great many at the North and at the South who do not think they can get along in freedom. They have nothing to start with. No houses, no lands, no wages, no mules &c. A sorry prospect indeed! Could they begin without anything and get along? Here introducing an apt illustration, showing the necessity of a hen providing for her brood, Dr. French said he had faith that they could scratch and get along.

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