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# THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

BY DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 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 month or year. Announcing Candidates \$5.00, in advance.

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No. 9, Exchange Place,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
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T. SAVAGE HEYWARD & SONS, Augusta, Ga.  
FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN, New York.  
J. B. SULLIVAN, Edgefield, S. C.  
Attention given to the purchase, sale and shipment of Cotton, etc. Liberal advances made on Cotton shipped through us to our New York references. Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and forwarded from this point and the terminus of the South Carolina Railroad.  
Charleston, Nov 26. 1m 44

**NORTH, STEELE & WARDELL,**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
Stationery, Perfumery,  
CUTLERY,  
HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS,  
Etc., &c.,  
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J. B. STEELE. C. C. NORTH.  
A. W. WARDELL, Jr. New York.  
Charleston, Nov 23. 3m 46

**JACOB S. SCHIRMER,**  
FACTOR  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
WILL ATTEND TO PURCHASE, SALE AND FORWARDING  
COTTON, RICE, NAVAL STORES,  
LUMBER,  
OR OTHER MERCHANDISE.  
Office: No. 9, Broad Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Sept 11. 2m 3m 37

**C. R. HOLMES,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
ACCOMMODATION WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

ATTENTION given to the sale of COTTON, FLOUR, WHEAT, and OTHER PRODUCE, and to FILLING OF ORDERS.  
Charleston, Oct 10. 1m 41

**H. L. JEFFERS & CO.**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
GENERAL AGENTS,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND  
LAND AGENTS,  
Office, 118 East Bay,  
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE SALE OF  
COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.  
WILL NEGOTIATE for the shipment of COTTON to the most reliable Houses in Europe and the North. And make liberal advances on the same when in hand for sale or shipment.  
WILL BUY GOODS for Merchants or Farmers to order.  
WILL RECEIVE AND FORWARD GOODS.  
Will buy and sell Gold and Silver.  
WILL NEGOTIATE the sale of PLANTATIONS, LANDS and TENEMENTS, when placed in their care. And on this subject we give leave respectfully to our friends and the public, that as we were born and raised in the State, and engaged in business for thirty years, and having travelled extensively over the State, and are well acquainted with the location, soil and climate, and feeling in the closest degree identified with you, we flatter ourselves that we can be of great advantage to those who wish to sell their lands or plantations. We are now in correspondence with friends who are natives of this State, but recently located in New York, which will give us additional facilities for finding the most desirable purchasers. We therefore offer our services to those who wish to dispose of their lands, etc. To such we say, send us a plain written description of your property; the district in which it is located; whether north, south, east, or west, and the distance from the county site; how watered, and the character of the streams; number of acres, and how many cleared and in cultivation; and, as near as you can, the number of acres in bottom and upland; and your price per acre; with \$25 to cover expenses of advertising; and we will serve you to the best of our ability.

IN FACT, will give their personal and undivided attention to every interest committed to their care.  
H. L. J. & CO.  
South Carolina—our own, our native land—  
By her we've stood, and will forever stand.

I most respectfully beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public for their long and liberal patronage. I thank them. And long as the late disastrous and fatal war is over, I am again established in this city; and (as it were) commencing anew; I therefore assure my friends and the public that my personal attention and energy shall be faithfully given to every interest committed to my care. Hence, I most respectfully appeal to all my friends and the public, and solicit a share of patronage. Born and reared among you, and thirty years devoted to business under your own eye, is my reference.  
H. L. JEFFERS.  
Charleston, Nov 13. 3m 46

**W. H. JEFFERS & CO.,**  
(FORMERLY COCHRAN, JEFFERS & Co.)  
CHARLESTON S. C.,  
ARE prepared to receive and forward all COTTON and MERCHANDISE consigned to their care at Orangeburg and Hopkins Turn-Out, on South Carolina Railroad. On completion of the road to Columbia, they will continue business at that place.  
By strict attention to business and moderate charges, they hope to merit a share of patronage.  
Nov. 15. 1m 46

**THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY**  
AND  
**AGENCY,**  
Central Office, 57 Broadway, N. Y.  
JOHN A. ANDREW, President,  
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice President,  
W. WINCHESTER, Treasurer, Trustee  
GEO. CABOT WARD,  
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OFFERS its services in the PURCHASE, SALE, LEASE or EXCHANGE of City or Country Property in the South and West; or in PROMPT WORKMEN, SUPERINTENDENTS, TENANTS, or PARTNERS from the North, or from Europe. Full information furnished upon inquiry of  
**THURBEN SOULE & CO., Agents,**  
No. 4 State-street, (op-stairs),  
Charleston, S. C.  
1m 46

**A. STEVENS,**  
Grocer and Commission  
MERCHANT,  
299 Broad Street,  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
HAS NOW IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF  
SUGAR, COFFEE, CHEESE,  
FLOUR, RICE, BUTTER,  
SOAP, CANDLES,  
TOBACCO, RAISINS, SARDINES,  
YARNS, &c., &c.

**WINES & LIQUORS**  
In Barrels and Boxes.  
Fifty Hds. Choice Bacon.  
Together with a full assortment of every article to be had in Wholesale and Retail Grocery establishments.  
Augusta, Nov 20. 6m 47

**I. KAHN & CO.,**  
262 Broad St.,  
(CARMICHAEL & BRAN'S OLD STAND)  
AUGUSTA, GA.,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,**  
WHITE GOODS,  
RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,  
Boots and Shoes,  
HATS & CAPS,  
And a variety of

**ALL KINDS OF FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Such as LADIES' CLOAKS;  
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS;  
&c., &c., &c.  
Also, a fine assortment of  
**LIQUORS AND SEGARS!**  
We respectfully invite Country Merchants to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
We are thankful for the patronage already shown us, and expecting to establish a permanent business, we promise to use every effort to give entire satisfaction to every one.  
Augusta, Oct 2. 4m 40

**M. HYAMS & CO.,**  
(Of Charleston, S. C.)  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NORTH-EAST CORNER  
Broad and McIntosh Streets,  
Augusta, Ga.  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY AND FANCY GOODS!**  
ALSO  
**GROCERIES,**  
PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, HARDWARE  
&c., &c., &c.  
Augusta, Sept 5. 6m 36

**AUGUSTA HOTEL,**  
BY  
**S. M. JONES & Z. A. RICE.**  
We respectfully invite our old friends and the travelling public to give us a call. Nothing shall be wanting on our part to satisfy the interior and outer wants of man.  
JONES & RICE.  
P. S. The Georgia and Central Railroad money taken at 65 cents, the Union Bank of South Carolina at 50 cents, and the bank of Athens 30 cents.  
Augusta, Nov. 20. 6m 47

**CENTRAL HOTEL.**  
HAVING taken a new lease on our House, (formerly the Southern States Hotel) and the state of the country giving us greater facilities, LADIES and GENTLEMEN calling on us may feel assured that they will get EVERY COMFORT and ATTENDANCE at our command.  
THOMAS & LITTLE.  
Augusta, Sept 11. 3m 37

**MATTHEW MARKEY,**  
DEALER IN  
**BOOKS, STATIONERY,**  
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,**  
&c., &c., &c.,  
At the "Young Men's Library Association,"  
McINTOSH STREET,  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

A FINE assortment of all ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A BOOK STORE, on hand, to which constant and extensive additions will be made by every arrival from Northern ports.  
NORTHERN PAPERS received daily. All the popular MAGAZINES constantly on hand.  
Subscriptions received for HARPER'S and GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.  
I design keeping everything useful and desirable in my line, and invite the public to give me a call.  
M. MARKEY.  
Augusta, Sept 11. 6m 37

**JOHN KENNY,**  
(FORMERLY WITH J. M. NEWBY & Co., AND HORA, WISE & Co.)  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
221 BROAD STREET,  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.  
WOULD inform the public generally that he has now on hand  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.**  
SUPERFINE Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS; DOB SKINS; Fancy Silk and Velvet VESTINGS, and beautiful Goods for PANTS.  
ALSO  
A Splendid Assortment of  
**Hats, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers,**  
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.  
Augusta, Sept 11. 4m 37

**\$20 Reward in Gold.**  
STOLEN from my premises, 14 miles from Edgefield C. H., on the Five Notch Road, leading to Abbeville, a medium-sized dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, mane and tail of a lighter color; no particular marks recollected, with the exception of a few white spots on back caused by saddle. I will pay a reward of \$20 in gold for the recovery of said horse. Any information concerning him thankfully received.  
J. W. RANNELLS.  
Longmire's P. O., Nov 20. 3m 47

From the New York Times.  
**The Revolt in Jamaica.**  
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Monday, Nov. 6.  
The insurrection which broke out a few weeks since, in the Parish of St. Thomas, in the East, has been put down. Most of the ringleaders and chiefs of the movement, through whose guilty agency the black peasants were incited to rise, have been captured, tried, convicted and summarily executed. Martial law is still in force, but all danger is considered past. The insurgents have been put down, with short, sharp and decisive blows, and at least fifteen hundred of these deluded wretches have suffered the penalty of outraged law.

It may interest your readers to have a brief account of the circumstances under which the insurrection began. The first disturbance of the peace occurred on the 7th of October last, in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, when a prisoner was rescued from the district jail by a mob. This was followed by a series of violent acts, and the next day the Governor, at Spanish Town, was called upon by the authorities to send troops for their protection, as the movement was likely to become a formidable rebellion. These fears were well grounded. It was well known that ever since the beginning of last year a set of men have been at work sowing the seeds of disaffection among the peasantry, using their prejudices, and their fancied as well as their actual wrongs to excite them against the authorities. Associations were formed in St. Thomas in the East, under the direction of a malcontent named Grant, a saddler by trade, a man of considerable tact and influence as a local politician. Among the principal leaders was the pastor of a negro chapel at Stoney Gut, named Paul Bogie, at whose place of worship the association was accustomed to hold their treasonable meetings. From every one who became a member of this secret society, an oath of secrecy was extorted, and a compliance with the combination, under pain of immediate death. It is generally believed that these misguided people have been "swearing in" their own class all round the country for several months past, and secretly taking the life of every one upon whom they had the slightest suspicion of being inconstant. Men were sent for to attend their meetings at the chapel at Stoney Gut, and were then and there required to take the oath that had been prepared for them, or told that they would be killed if they did not do so at once.

According to the stories of prisoners taken in the rebellion, it would appear that the 19th of October had been fixed upon by the conspirators for a general uprising of the blacks, and the indiscriminate slaughter of the white population. The rescue of a prisoner, already alluded to, hastened the outbreak, precipitated hostilities before the leaders had completed their arrangements for a simultaneous rising. At the Court of Petty Sessions, held at Morant Bay, October 7, a man named George Geohagan was ordered under arrest by the magistrates for creating a disturbance in the court-room. The officers were, however, set upon by Paul Bogie, and about a hundred of his followers, armed with sticks, and Geohagan was severely beaten, and was not strong enough to enforce the orders of the court. A day or two afterward, Bogie and Geohagan appeared in the court-room, and attempted to browbeat the magistrates, who forthwith ordered their arrest. A force of seven policemen and three constables were sent to make the capture. On reaching Stoney Gut, the negro settlement where Bogie's chapel stands, they exhibited their warrant to Bogie, and told him he must go along with them. Instead of complying, Bogie blew a shell, which was answered from three or four directions, and in a few moments the policemen were surrounded by a mob of two or three hundred yelling, frantic negroes, by whom three of them were taken prisoners and put in irons. The negroes held their prisoners until they gave a sort of parole, where they were liberated. No personal injury was inflicted.

During the next three days the excitement at Stoney Gut continued to increase. Large numbers of negroes continued to flock there. A mixture of rum and gun-powder was handed about among them, and of this they drank until madness overcame every feeling of humanity and prudence. On the 11th, a force of about five hundred rebels, armed with rifles, cutlasses and clubs, under command of Paul Bogie, made a furious attack on the government buildings at Morant Bay. A detachment of volunteers hastily gathered to defend the place, were compelled, after firing once or twice, to seek shelter in the court-house, where they barricaded themselves against the rebels. Finding themselves unable to dislodge the military, the insurgents began to plunder the private houses, and attacked every citizen who ventured to show himself in the streets.

On their way to the court-house, they released some fifty-one prisoners from the Morant Bay District prison, took the police station, and seized the arms that were there, and armed themselves with stones from the prison yard, which prisoners had been engaged in breaking there. They steadily advanced on the volunteers; a man (whom I was not near enough to recognize) being in front, dancing some African war dance, and flourishing a stick. The Baron, by advice, then read the Riot Act; but while that was going on the mob began to pepper the volunteers with stones and bottles and brick-bats. It was not until then that the order was given to fire, as the Baron exercised the most extraordinary forbearance toward the tumult. The volunteers fired; numbers of the mob were wounded and carried off by the mob, while only three or four dead bodies were all that were left upon the ground when the rebels had retreated. When the first volley had been fired, we all retreated toward the court-house, where we barricaded ourselves for the time. We were here assailed by hundreds of stones and brick-bats that came showering from the windows. The volunteers then picked off from the windows men who appeared at intervals to shower in volleys of stones, and in this way they managed for a time to keep the rebels at a distance.

Finding their men picked off by the volunteers from the windows of the court-house, and fearing to approach by the front, they retreated from the square to plunder a store for ammunition. At this juncture, a few of the volunteers who had been secreted below, made their way to the top door for admission, and finding the square cleared, I was, as by inspiration, instinctively induced to leave, committing myself to the care of an overruling Providence, and made good my escape.

Dr. Gerard was drawn from his place of concealment and was about to be struck down when he exclaimed, "I am Dr. Gerard," and the murderers desisted. He had, however, no influence to save any one. Mr. Ratty, who clung to him, was torn away and despatched under his eyes. Mr. Hitchins, faint and horribly mutilated, staggered toward the Doctor and, with his arm around his neck, could only gasp out, "I am weak, Doctor; I can scarcely stand." Whilst he stood in this position the savages were striking into his back and neck with their cutlasses, and Dr. Gerard could feel the rebound of the blows. At last the unfortunate gentleman relaxed his hold of the Doctor, and sank down literally hacked to pieces.

While the Custos and other gentlemen were in the Court House his Honor displayed the utmost abnegation, of self and only thought of the safety of those with him. Addressing Mr. Price, he said, "You are a man of their own color, will you undertake to address them, asking what it is they want? If it is my life they want I am prepared to yield it up and save you all." Mr. Price observed that he feared the mob would have no consideration for him. The Baron then said, "Let us all go out then, or I will go out"—balls and bricks being showered thick at the time. Mr. Hitchins dissuaded them, observing that it would be certain destruction, for each one who ever appeared at the windows was at once made a mark for twenty bullets.

The Rev. Mr. Harschel, knocked down on his knees, in vain sued for mercy and offered ransom; and the blows fell thick upon him until he was laid low, and while the heart yet beat a savage cut out his tongue, and held it up in triumph. Cheer after cheer rang through the fiendish band after each new act of atrocity.

Mr. Cooke, the Clerk of the Peace, was pushed under the floor by a faithful black servant boy, and remained the whole night in a mud puddle, under it formed by hogs. Lying there, he could just see through the intervals of the pillars the feet of the rioters as they went by, and hear some of them boast that they had chopped him to pieces. His unfortunate brother had probably been mistaken for him, and he owed his safety to that circumstance, which prevented further search after him. The next morning his faithful preserver and companion watched the opportunity and led him to the woods, where he remained concealed until the military arrived from Kingston.

Dr. Major was huddled over the railing at Mr. Marchallock's, and that gentleman summoned by the rebels to come and take charge of him and lock him up out of harm's way.

While Mr. Cooke lay concealed under the house he heard distinctly each dreadful act of murder, and equalled the victim by the exclamations of the mob. He heard the dying groans of Mr. Price, who lay with his entrails protruding, having been ripped open by women.

The Custos got hold of a sword and sold his life dearly. The mob joined his fingers, leaving them hanging by some small remnants, and laughingly dangled them about with the jeer, "Now you write no more lies to the Queen against us."

Mr. Brooks Cooke, being felled by a blow, rolled down the Court House hill at the back, and when he recovered his senses, found that he owed his life to the care of a black man, who had checked his fall, and stood watching over and protecting him.

The rebels took every article out of Mr. Alberg's residence, not leaving his family even a stitch of clothing. They also went round the stores of the bay, and carried off goods from the stores of the bay.

I cannot, in a single letter, trace the insurrection through the different towns and settlements of the island. A perfect reign of terror prevailed everywhere. The most dreadful rumors were everywhere prevalent. The work of plunder and murder went on for several days, almost without hindrance, for there was no concert of action among the whites, and it was impossible for the inhabitants of one village to communicate with those of another, the roads being everywhere held and guarded by the insurgents. But on the 12th the troops sent for by the Baron arrived from Spanish Town at Morant Bay. Immediate measures were taken to put down the insurgents.

From Morant Bay the troops were marched toward the interior, where the rebel forces were assembled. Of course they had no regular organization, nothing that could be called an army; but throughout the parish they had established camps, where they gathered stores of provisions plundered from the whites. Their war cry was death to the white man, and the atrocities they practiced upon the defenceless citizens were beyond all description.

The presence of the military put an end to those outrages, and seemed to quell the spirit of the rebels. The first insurgent taken prisoners were tried and immediately hanged. These summary measures had the effect to induce great numbers to throw away their arms and surrender themselves, at the same time asking for protection against the military and their own friends. Most of them were sent once handed over to the magistrates. Wherever the troops marched the rebels dispersed at once, and arresting, and punishing, rather than fighting, became the duty of the military.

George Gordon, a mulatto man, Paul and Moses Bogie, negroes, old Bule the "Captain General," and some eight or ten of the other master spirits of the insurrection, were the first to suffer death, by hanging, in expiation of their heinous crime.

The Jamaica Standard, of the 20th Oct., says: "It may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers to know that slightly over one thousand dark-skinned rebels have been hanged and shot in the parish of St. Thomas in the East up to date; and it is not at all unlikely that ere the different courts martial close their sittings there will be far over two thousand who will have paid the penalty of their vile attempt to exterminate the white races of this island. And it is even said by some that ten thousand of the insurgents will suffer death before the Court closes its sessions."

There is one continual scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration, whether the burial of so many people, packed, as I heard a blue jacket say, "like sardines," in the town, is not likely to produce some serious epidemic here—already the effluvia of the dead bodies commences to taint the atmosphere. Last night, particularly, disagreeable effluvia, arising from the graves in which these dead bodies are interred, pervaded the entire town, and it was not without difficulty that one could avoid getting nauseated. This ought to be looked after. It is a matter of vital importance.

A PLOT TO BURN KINGSTON.  
Among the treasonable documents recently captured by the authorities in their search since the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East, is a plan of Kingston, said to have been prepared under the direction of Gen. Lamothé, the Haytian refugee.

The plan presents the point at which the city was to be fired—the points to which it was expected the authorities would repair—the points at which the massacre was to commence from, and the points at which posts were to be stationed, so as to cut off the flight of those who escaped to the roads leading out of the city. The conspirators were to await the arrival of the troops at the scene of conflagration, and then on a given signal were to seize the camp, the barracks, the arsenal and the batteries; there was to have followed a grand massacre in every street from both ends, every house being entered and searched.

THE PLAN FOR A GENERAL RISING.  
From all that can be gathered, it appears that the outbreak at Morant Bay was premature. It was to have commenced on Christmas eve, and was to have been general throughout the island. In support of this, it is strange that a verification of this information should have been elicited from a prisoner in the General Penitentiary. A man named Anthony, who was one of the five prisoners brought from Moncklands, and sentenced to seven years in the General Penitentiary, being overheard using seditious language, was sent to camp along with a prisoner belonging to this city, and named Gilbert Bayley, who carried on the seditious conversation with Anthony. A part of the conversation of Anthony was to the following effect: "We black people never make anything go straight. We break out too soon; we were to have come to town sometime about races or Christmas."

Such was the comprehensive plan which had been matured for a new revolution and a new massacre of the whites.

The island is now comparatively tranquil again; but we cannot but feel that we are sleeping upon a volcano, which at any moment may break forth and overwhelm us with fearful ruin.

meastime Juliet remained at home; and quietly made all the necessary arrangements for her marriage and subsequent voyage to America. A few days ago, Romeo, who we believe, is nearly three score and ten, returned from his wanderings, and finding that Juliet, a maiden of half his age, had made everything ready for their joint departure, they took the train while the lady's mother was out, got married; it is said, at Newcastle, and by this time are, no doubt, well on their way to America.—Northern Daily Express.

Something About the Direct Tax.  
We are of the impression, judging from the numerous inquiries which are daily propounded, that the nature and object of the Direct Tax now being collected by the United States Commissioners, are not thoroughly understood but by a few of our people. In fact, many persons at the North who claim no small degree of intelligence, are unable to day to give even a tolerably well-defined explanation of the subject. For the enlightenment of those of our readers who may take an interest in the matter we will state that in August, 1861, Congress levied a Direct Tax of \$20,000,000 upon lands and houses in the several States of the Union. This Tax was for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war. All the States were accorded the privilege of assuming their proportion of the Tax and paying the same at once. In consequence of the struggle the Tax could not be collected in the States comprising the late Confederacy, and, at the cessation of hostilities, as many of us well know, the Government provided means for securing the amount due, under the penalty of forfeiture of property should the parties assessed fail to comply with the regulations. Of the amounts claimed from the Southern States under the head of the Direct Tax of 1861, Virginia is set down for \$307,550.06; North Carolina, \$575,194.66; South Carolina, \$363,570.66; Georgia, \$584,367.33; Alabama, \$629,413.33; Mississippi, \$413,084.66; Louisiana, \$385,886.66; Tennessee, \$669,498; Arkansas, \$261,886; Florida, \$77,522.66; Texas, \$355,106.66.

In the present depleted condition of South Carolina we do not perceive how, with justice the Government can force an immediate payment in cash or Treasury notes of the taxes due, and on that ground, we uphold Governor Perry in his efforts to have the collection of the taxes postponed for a brief period at least. If the State should have the privilege of assuming the debt it would be a benefit, not only to ourselves, but the country at large.—Charleston Courier.

A CASE OF PARDON.—A clergyman of this city, a relative of Gen. Elliott, of South Carolina, who defended Fort Sumter, received a letter lately from him stating that he was at Port Royal, supporting his family by fishing, and he requested the clergyman to endeavor to procure his pardon. It will be remembered that Gen. Gillmore commanded the land attack on the fort. To facilitate the case, for such pardons are granted slowly, as an act of graceful courtesy from one brave soldier to another, and as a deed which would exert a most happy influence, the clergyman wrote to Gen. Gillmore, saying that if he would go in his barge across the bay he would see a fisherman's boat, and in that boat a wounded fisherman, whom he knew very well as the former commander of Fort Sumter, and he requested him to procure the pardon. Gen. Gillmore at once responded, thanking the clergyman for the suggestion, and sending a letter to the President, asking the pardon as a personal favor. The clergyman saw the President a few days ago, and the pardon is granted, and will be sent to him as soon as it can be hastened through the necessary official channels. This pardon, the Attorney-General told the clergyman, will secure to Gen. Elliott the immediate restoration of his lands close to which his fisherman's hut now stands.—Baltimore Sun.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.—The New York Herald of the 15th says: We see that among the immigrants arriving here a considerable number are bound directly for the Southern States. There are parties whose destinations were fixed before they left Europe, and who do not include the immigrants who came here without any settled plans, and who were subsequently influenced to proceed in the same direction. The fact is a significant one, and is full of promise for the South. It is well known that but few immigrants arrive here without bringing some little capital with them, and no doubt most of those who started with the idea of settling in the restored States are provided with larger sums than usual. At the South the amounts which they bring will, in gold, purchase ten times the land which they could buy at the North for the same money. Thus we shall have introduced at once into the Southern States an agricultural element that will replace negro labor, and that by its introduction of capital will also replace all that has been lost by the war.

There is at this time a gentleman from the Southwest stopping at the Charleston Hotel, who informs us that he has made an arrangement at the North for the cultivation of one thousand acres of cotton land by fifty Swedish laborers. He says that this plan is being largely adopted in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. He also informs us that Northern capitalists are readily advancing capital for the purpose of planting on shares; that societies are formed that furnish labor for a commission, and that the effect has already been to advance lands that four months ago could have been easily bought for \$20, to \$50 an acre.—Charleston News.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—A contemporary says that a great many Republican papers, some of them hitherto classed as radical, are expressing themselves well satisfied with President Johnson and his policy. If they are satisfied without hangings, proscriptions, confiscations, enforced negro suffrage, and the destruction of State equality, and are ready for the restoration of the South to its position in the Union without any of those "guarantees" which Thad. Stevens and Chas. Sumner claim to be essential, we see no reason why the "era of good feeling" should not begin at once. The conservatives are ready—the President is doing all they ever desired, and more. The South is ready—its people regard him as their sincere friend and benefactor. What more can be asked all round?—Louisville Journal.

The Government refunded the first money received from the proceeds of the sale of confiscated property, in pursuance of section second of the act of March 3d, 1865. The case in which the money was retained was one in which the claimants and former owners of the confiscated property show that they were loyal citizens and supporters of the Union, notwithstanding the facts of the abandonment of their property on the breaking out of the rebellion. The property was located in Alexandria, Virginia.