The Advertiser.

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BY
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The ADVERTISER is published regularly every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at THREE DOLLARS per annum: ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CTS. for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for Three Months,—*always in advance.*

☞ All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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☞ A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year.

Announcing Candidates $5,00, in advance.

The Union Republican Convention.

From the Charleston *News* and *Courier* we condense the following proceedings of the Union Republican Convention, which convened in Columbia on Wednesday last:

COLUMBIA, July 24.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by President Gleaves. Between fifty and sixty delegates, and from two to three hundred spectators were present. W. J. McKinlay, of Charleston and T. R. Sasportas, of Orangeburg, were appointed Secretaries. The Committee on Credentials was appointed, and reported that delegates were present from Anderson, Beaufort, Barnwell, Charleston, Chester, Colleton, Darlington, Fairfield, Greenville, Kershaw, Lexington, Marion, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter and York.

The President, R. H. Gleaves, a colored man, is a Pennsylvanian, who is now in business with Robert Small, of steamer Planter notoriety, at Beaufort, S. C., as factors and commission merchants. Gleaves is a man of considerable ability, with some experience as a presiding officer over deliberative bodies. He is Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Colored Freemasons. The attempt to remove him will probably cause a lively discussion, but no doubt be unsuccessful, as many of the members, although desiring a South Carolinian, announce that, for the sake of harmony in the party, they will not seek to let the Presidency stand as it is.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. B. F. Randolph (colored.) During the absence of the Committee on Credentials, addresses were delivered by W. J. Armstrong, Agent of the Republican Committee at Washington to the Convention.

Thomas J. Robertson, a white delegate from Richland and a wealthy, prominent citizen of Columbia, made a speech, in which he said that he thanked God that though he was a Southern man, and born and raised in the South, the Southern people had failed to break up the best Government the sun shone upon. He loved his State, but he loved the whole country better than all. He urged a strict compliance with the reconstruction measures of Congress as being just and liberal. He was followed by George Pilsbury, of Charleston, who said, that when he heard Southern men in South Carolina utter such sentiments as those expressed by Mr. Robertson, he wanted, if possible, to canonize him. He thought there was yet hope for the white men of this State.

The Convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock, at which hour it re-assembled, the Hall being densely packed.

Additional delegates from Abbeville, Sumter, Newberry and Clarendon took their seats in the body.

The State Central Committee submitted their report, and whilst it was under discussion, the gas was turned off, leaving the hall in total darkness, but causing little confusion.

At the suggestion of a member, the President appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. J. Robinson, DeLarge and Wilder, to wait on Gen. Burton, and inquire as to the prevention of similar pranks again, as it was supposed to have been done by some malicious or mischievous persons.

About this time, the pressure was so great that several benches gave way.

The committee reported that Gen. Burton could not be found, but his orderly reported that a guard was in readiness for any emergency, and the matter would not be repeated.

After considerable discussion, on motion, a Committee on Organization, consisting of one from each District, was appointed, and during their absence, Messrs. Randolph, Langley, Elliott, Wright and others, in response to calls, delivered appropriate addresses, which were received with many demonstrations of earnest approval.

On the reception of the report of the Committee, the Convention adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to morrow morning.

COLUMBIA, July 25.

The Convention was called to order about 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brockinton. The minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The following additional members appeared, presented their credentials and were admitted to seats, viz:

Abbeville—H. J. Lomax.

Newberry—Jas. Henderson, Simeon Young, Matthew Gray, Joseph Burton.

Orangeburg—Rev. Thos. Phillips.

The Committee on Re-organization submitted a report, recommending the following officers, which was agreed to:

President—R. H. Gleaves.

Vice Presidents—C. M. Wilder, T. J. Robinson, Richland; G. Pillsbury, J. N. Hayne, Charleston.

Secretaries—J. McKinsley, R. Howard, jr., Charleston; T. K. Sasportas, Orangeburg; R. Dixon, Clarendon.

Chaplain—Rev. J. Brockinton, Darlington.

A Finance Committee was appointed, and the President called on all persons, without regard to party, to contribute liberally towards the expenses of the convention, as they would thus hasten that reconstruction which is so much desired by all good citizens.

Mr. C. P. Leslie, of Barnwell (white), offered a resolution to the effect that the Convention required reorganization, notwithstanding its officers had been chosen on the previous day. It was scarcely read before J. J. Wright, of Beaufort, colored, moved to lay upon the table. The motion was agreed to.

The next parliamentary action of Mr. Leslie should have been to take his seat, but instead, he took the floor, with the view, it is said, of giving vent to a speech setting forth the necessity of having a white man to preside over and direct the deliberations of the Convention, on the ground that it was in itself a measure of conciliation between the races in the State, and of practical importance to the success of the party. But the President shut down on Mr. Leslie by calling him to order. Mr. L. didn't see the point, and said: "I rise to a question of privilege."

Chair—Well, what is it?

Mr. L.—I'm not bound to state a question of privilege.

Chair.—Then take your seat, sir!

Mr. L.—Well, if you think you can run this machine by gagging debate, you are very much mistaken, and for one—

Chair.—The sergeants-at-arms will remove that delegate from the hall.

Mr. Leslie gave one furtive look behind him, and, as the colored officials advanced for the purpose, quietly, but with some determination, observed, "Well, don't all come on at once; I feel kindly disposed to you all, but—but—I think I'd rather take my hat and go." And Mr. L. departed a sadder and, no doubt, a wiser man.

After some discussion relative to the re-organization of the Executive Committee and State Central Committee, the whole matter was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Whittemore, DeLarge and Duncan.

The Convention then took a recess, and on again being called to order, the Committee on Platform submitted two reports—a majority and minority.

On motion of Mr. Mackey, the minority report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Butler moved ineffectually to discuss the majority report as a whole.

A motion was then made to discuss the platform, section by section, which was agreed to, and an animated and somewhat personal debate occurred. Objection was made to adding the word "Radical" to the title of the organization—some members objecting, on the ground that the term was not thoroughly understood, and to insert it was impolitic. This was replied to, with the assertion that as free schools would soon be established, parties might become enlightened. It was asserted by a delegate from Anderson, that "radical" in his section of country was understood to mean repudiation. Another declared that some of their political opponents would make this a powerful lever to work with, and that the Perry party would gain many accessions to its ranks; he was disposed to be somewhat conciliatory, so far as the mere adoption of the term was concerned; he was as radical as any man, but he was not disposed to put a stick in the hands of another individual to break his own head.

Another subject which elicited considerable discussion, was the apportioning of lands, the assertion having been made that immense bodies of unproductive and idle lands were an actual injury to any country; the number of acres of that class in this State being mentioned by a delegate from Charleston; he was in favor of taxation on the Swedish plan; if land owners would not, or could not, cultivate their lands, he thought a heavy tax should be put on such lands, and thus force the owner to dispose of a part of them, at least—so that they could be divided up into small farms, which, being properly cultivated, would enhance the value of the rest. A member who had traveled extensively in this State asserted that such a law was unnecessary; he had found more planters and landowners who were disposed to sell surplus lands, than he had found purchasers; they were willing to sell to colored men, foreigners, or any one else; besides, it was a subject belonging exclusively to a legislative body. A delegate from Fairfield said, that with equal propriety a resolution could be introduced, to the effect that as large houses or palaces in cities were useless, and as persons often occupied houses in which there were a number of vacant rooms, they should be compelled to dispose of them; the principle was the same.

The following is the platform as it finally passed:

1. That in order to make the labor of all our loyal fellow-citizens more effectual for carrying out the provisions of Congress, for the restoration of law and order in our State, as well as for the peace and prosperity of our entire country, we, the people of South Carolina, do form ourselves into a political organization, to be known as the Union Republican party of South Carolina.

2. That as Republican institutions cannot be preserved, unless intelligence be generally diffused among all classes, we will favor a uniform system of free schools and colleges, which shall be open to all.

3. That we will favor a liberal system of public improvements, such as rail roads, canals and other works, and also such a system of awarding contracts for the same as will give all our fellow-citizens an equal and fair chance to share in them.

4. That as large land monopolies tend only to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and are ruinous to the agricultural, commercial and social interests of the State, the Legislature should offer every practicable inducement for the division and sale of unoccupied lands among the poorer classes, and as an encouragement to immigrants to settle in our State.

5. That the interests of the State demand a revision of the entire code of laws and the re organization of the Courts.

6. That it is just and proper that taxes should be *ad valorem*, and proportioned to the property of the citizens.

7. That, the ballot being the surest safeguard of the rights of the citizen, all executive and legislative officers of the State should be elected by the people; therefore,

Resolved, That, in our opinion, a purely Republican Government is maintained only by making our rulers responsible directly to the people by frequent elections—not by the Legislature, but by the people themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates we shall send to the Constitutional Convention about to be called by the Commanding General, be instructed to so frame our new Constitution, that the Governor and Council, Senators and Representatives of the State Legislature, and all subordinate officers, except those of the Judiciary Department, be chosen by the people, to hold their respective offices, not for two years, but for one year. And that, in the election of President and Vice President of the United States, chosen every four years, the electors, as they are now in every other State in the Union, shall be chosen by the people directly, and not by the members of the Legislature.

8. That the poor and destitute, those aged and infirm people, houseless and homeless, and past labor, who have none to care for them, should be provided for at the expense of the State; and that, in the reconstruction of our Government, we will see to it that they are not neglected and forgotten.

9. That the unhappy policy pursued by Andrew Johnson is, in its effects upon the loyal people of the South, unjust, oppressive and intolerable; and accordingly, however ardently we desire to see our State once more restored to its proper position in the Union, we would deplore restoration on any other conditions than those prescribed by the fortieth Congress, to which we give our cordial and entire sanction, believing the principles enunciated by the Republican party, through that Congress, to be just and wise.

10. That the adverse discrimination towards the agricultural labors of the Southern States, as manifested by the enormous tax on cotton, is unjust and oppressive, and should be abrogated at the earliest practicable moment.

11. That we sincerely exult in the fact that, as a nation, we are now absolutely a nation of freemen, and that, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the sun no longer shines upon the brow of a slave.

12. That a wise care for the public safety sometimes renders it necessary that those who have sought resolutely to overthrow a Government should not hastily be restored to the privileges of which they have deprived themselves by their crime of treason—certainly not until they have shown evidence of sincere repentance, and a disposition as energetically to support as they have in times past sought to destroy the Union; and that we consider willingness on the part of these men to elevate to power the men who preserved unswerving adherence to the Government, during the war, as the best test of sincerity in professions for the future.

13. That we will not support any candidate for office who will not openly endorse the principles adopted by the Union Republican party; and that we pledge ourselves to stand by the regular nomination of the party, without any reservation whatever.

Mr. Langley offered a resolution, which was adopted, that some of the Registers appointed by Gen. Sickles do not enjoy the confidence of the body of voters in their respective Districts.

Mr. Mackey offered a resolution, which was not agreed to, to the effect that those persons who are dissatisfied with the action of the Republican party in their efforts for reconstruction, in the manner proposed by Congress, be allowed to retain a small military government of their own, within the precincts of Castle Pinckney or some other fortress.

W. Wright, a colored lawyer, offered a preamble and resolution proposing a colored man as a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Vice-Presidency of the United States at the next election, which was voted down.

Pending the discussion, the Convention adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

COLUMBIA, July 26.

The time of the Convention was consumed pretty much to-day in the election of officers of the State Central Committee of the Union Republican party.

President Gleaves announced that the Convention had proceeded thus far harmoniously and pleasantly. All members had an opportunity of expressing themselves freely. They had been sent here, he said, to establish a platform co-operating with the great Republican party of the country. As the corner-stone of the great structure which they had laid was done, after invoking Divine assistance, he believed it had been put down so firmly that it never could be taken up. The platform adopted was democratic; it was for the benefit of the poor man as well as the rich man. Stand up for the platform. Take up a man, not for his color, but for his ability. If a man is found incompetent, when his one-year term is out, upset him; don't let the worm of corruption injure him. Organize leagues; induce every one to attend. So act that, when our State is again brought forward for admission to the Union of States, she will be received with open arms. As education was the great necessity, he advised that one and all use their utmost endeavors to improve themselves, and more particularly the rising generation; send the children to school. In the further proceedings, act as men, and act as Republicans

During a debate, Mr. Bowen reflected on the position occupied by United States Marshal Epping; to which Mr. E. replied, that he was not there in any other character than simply Mr. Epping. Mr. B. said, in response, that he would only quote from a Georgia Senator: "That if you shot into a pack of dogs, you can tell which one has been bit by the noise he makes."

Mr. Leslie, who made use of expressions, yesterday, that were construed into an insult to the Convention, after permission granted by the Chair, apologized, and was re-admitted.

The following persons were elected officers of the State Central Committee of the Union Republican Party: President, B. F. Whittemore, of Darlington; Vice President, B. F. Randolph, of Orangeburg; Secretary, W. J. McKinlay, of Charleston; Treasurer, J. P. M. Epping, of Charleston.

After which the Convention adjourned, to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, and business was proceeded with.

The following communication was read:

COLUMBIA, Friday, July 26, 1867.

To the President of the Union Republican Party of South Carolina.

SIR: I am sure there is no one more sincerely attached to the principles of that great National Union Republican party which has saved the nation from dismemberment and now presides over its destinies, than I am. Its great idea of entire equality for all in the eyes of the law, regardless of race or color, I most heartily endorse. But there has been a spirit of violent radicalism manifested in the Convention of South Carolina, that I regard far from the principles of the party we are expected to act with, and whose principles we ought simply to have adopted. There are several articles in the platform which I consider simply impolitic, and more likely to injure the party than to benefit. I believe the policy of the Convention should have been one of moderation and conciliation, instead of one of violence to open old wounds. But if Article No. 4, once defeated and then brought up again at a more favorable time, means anything, it means what no lover of law order and justice to all men can possibly sanction. As it would be impossible for me to pledge myself to support any man as a candidate who endorsed the principles of spoliation indicated in that article, I feel that I cannot, consistently with Article No. 13 of the platform, remain a member of the Convention. I therefore very respectfully request that my name be struck out. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. O. DUNCAN, of Newberry.

The letter of resignation was accepted; when the President stated in reply, that he was glad the Convention had such a platform, that no Judas can remain.

Resolutions were adopted, providing that copies of the proceedings should be transmitted to the President of the United States, Gen. Sickles, and the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Appointment of Registers.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles has appointed the Registers for the 2nd Military District.

For the Military Post of Aiken we notice the following appointments:

POST OF AIKEN.

District of Barnwell—Beaton Smith, Edward A. H. Oakley, A. A. Miller, Wm. Hammell, Joseph H. McKenna, E. P. Stoney, G. D. C. Lange, A. S. Marshall, W. L. Ball, Chas. G. Morbacher, B. H. Nerland, Wm. M. Care.

District of Edgefield—Levi Hill, J. R. Bee, Prince Rivers, J. McDevitt, J. McKenna, Laurence Kane, D. McKimme, B. M. Lamar, Robt. Green.

We would here state that Prince Rivers, Laurence Kane and Robt. Green, three of the appointees for this District, are of the colored persuasion. The other six we believe are all white.

Gen. Sickles, in the same order, issues the following instructions to Registers:

The persons named will be assigned to duty by Post Commanders as members of Boards of Registration for the several Registration Precincts they may establish within their commands.

Commanding Officers of Posts will fill vacancies and report their action to these headquarters for confirmation.

Two Boards of Registration will be organized for each County in North Carolina having more than six election precincts, except the Counties of Beaufort, Cumberland, Craven, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, New Hanover, Wake, Davie and Wilson, which shall have the Boards provided for in this order.

Three Boards of Registration will be organized for each District in South Carolina, except the Districts of Barnwell, Berkley, Orangeburg, Lexington, Beaufort, Greenville, Chester, Colleton and the City of Charleston, which shall have the Boards provided for in this order.

Registers will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress approved 2d July, 1862. Blank forms of this oath of office will be furnished to Post Commanders, and when duly subscribed and sworn will be returned to these headquarters.

The election precincts established by law or custom as voting places in the Counties and Cities of North Carolina and in the Districts, Parishes and Municipalities of South Carolina, will be designated by Post Commanders as the places for Registration. It is desirable that not more than six of these and preferably a less number, be included in a Registration Precinct and assigned to one Board, so that ample facilities may be afforded for Registration.

Every Board of Registration will choose its presiding officer, who will represent the Board and announce its action upon all matters coming before it.

Regulations for the government of Registers in the discharge of their duties will be duly published as soon as practicable for general information.

The Registers hereby appointed will be immediately notified by the Post Commanders, to whom they will report at once for the necessary books and blanks.

All communications from Registers will be addressed to the Post Commander. Orders and instructions will be transmitted to Boards of Registration, through the same channel.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th U. S. Infant'y,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Official: J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—H. O. Henrick, Esq., has received the appointment, and been confirmed by the Senate, as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. Van Wyck, Esq. The appointment of Mr. H. to this important position will give general satisfaction to the citizens of this portion of the State. His intelligent and satisfactory discharge of the duties of Assistant Assessor, during the past ten months, has won for him hosts of friends in this District, while this honorable endorsement of his official course is a guaranty of fidelity to the Government and its interests.—*Anderson Intelligencer.*

☞ The Baltimore *Commercial* says: "The great fall in flour—$2 in the barrel in three days—begins to tell the story pretty effectually of what is to follow when the new crop really fills the market."

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

Our Club Rates.

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

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

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

Now is the Time.

For what? Why to sow a big crop of Ruta Baga and Yellow Aberdeen Turnip Seed,—that is, if you have thoroughly enriched and well prepared your ground. TEAGUE & CARWILE have on hand a good lot of choice Seed.

Are you a Mason?

If so, pay strict attention to the Masonic notices in our advertising columns.

Capt. L. Yancy Dean.

Especial attention is directed to the card of this worthy young gentleman to be found elsewhere in this issue. Also, to his notice of Science Hill Academy.

Watermelon Millennium.

This blessed period is certainly upon us; and we are basking fully in its light. To our friend Lieut. DRURY VAUGHN we return our best thanks for two magnificent specimens; while one sent us by Rev. J. W. DARR was big enough to feed the Freedmen's Bureau. Both these gentlemen are watermelon kings and princes of liberality. We write ourselves down as their best friend for at least fifty years to come!

And a Millennium of a More Lasting Nature.

Or the beginning of it rather. We mean the Corn Millennium! Upon our table lie four great ears—long, big, full, hard as flint. The very sight of them is enough to make man and beast grin with comfort and snort with delight. Two of these ears—Pennsylvania Gourd Seed—come from the yellowing fields of Lieut. VAUGHN; the other—some white and flinty variety—from the energetically conducted plantation of Mr. E. A. MIMS. Both of these gentlemen live and farm on the Columbia road, not a hundred miles from town.

Death of an Editor.

We regret to learn (says the Macon *Messenger,*) that Mr. WM. N. WHITE, editor and proprietor of the *Southern Cultivator,* died at Athens, on Sunday, the 21st inst. We knew Mr. WHITE well, and in common with the rest of his fellow-citizens of our old home, esteemed him very highly. An active, energetic, public-spirited citizen, his departure would leave a gap in any community, and we can but sigh that Providence sees fit to take such men from a scene of action where they can and do work so much good to their fellow-men."

The Macon *Telegraph* learns that D. REDMOND, Esq., the former editor of the *Southern Cultivator,* will again take charge of this excellent agricultural monthly.

Anti-Convention Documents.

The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* has issued in pamphlet form the speech of Hon. B. H. HILL at Atlanta, and the Letter of Ex-Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON. This a highly interesting pamphlet. Single copies, five cents; fifty copies, $1.50.

The *Chronicle* has also just issued in pamphlet form "Hon. B. H. HILL'S Notes on the Situation." Single copies fifteen cents; wholesale, ten cents.

A Word for the President.

In another part of our paper will be found the last Veto of President JOHNSON. Like all his others, it is a noble, able and conscientious effort in behalf of constitutional liberty. While we read it, we could not help thinking that much injustice is done now-a-days in the South to Mr. JOHNSON. It has become rather the fashion to decry him, and to say that he speaks and writes much, but *does* little. In fact it is almost impossible to do justice to an executive officer situated as is the President. For a long time past he has been regarded by all the proscribed people of the South as the only barrier between them and utter ruin and despair. He has been regarded by us all as the rock against which the angry waves of Radicalism, lashed into fury by hate for the South and her people, must first dash themselves before swallowing up their victims. His course in the beginning of our struggles made nine-tenths of the Southern citizens his enemies. Let us do him justice.

We all well remember his speech in the United States Senate, in 1860, against secession. He took strong grounds against the dissolution of the Union; and his effort was regarded by all on his side of the Chamber as the ablest of the session, and unanswerable. He has no concealments. We all know his opinions, for he ever frankly avows them. So long as the war continued, he was for saving the Union by what he regarded as the only way to do so—by war. The South failed in the effort she made to be free from a compact that brought to her people nought but evil. Her soldiers grounded their arms and ceased the struggle. From that moment Mr. JOHNSON'S efforts have been to get the Southern States back into their original position, and have peace. *He,* at least, seems to have buried all animosities against those who had regarded him, in war, as their bitterest foe. He endeavored to avert all that relentless vengeance with which he knew the Radicals regarded us. Had he continued our enemy, and "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," he could have been omnipotent in power and cruelty; for Congress clothed him with all power to oppress us. He himself has suggested no harsh laws, but has endeavored, by his vetoes, to save us from the operations of such as he considered unconstitutional, degrading and oppressive. In all his communications to Congress touching the rights of the South or of individuals, he has been our apologist and defender, and the defender of that Constitution whose shield we would place over us. In executing the Civil Rights Bill and the Freedman's Bureau Bill, he has made us feel their injustice and wrong as little as possible. Like all men, he has committed great mistakes and made great errors, but the South is the last part of the Union that should complain, harshly and thoughtlessly, of those mistakes and errors; for he might have been the hard, unrelenting tyrant of an unscrupulous majority, rather than our friend. We must admit that some things might have been better done than they have been done; but we have not yet seen in the President any wish to oppress the Southern people. Throughout all the Southern States he has been regarded by the people as their friend, the only man who could deliver them from bondage; and thus so much has been hoped and expected of him that we are now liable to do him great injustice.

No other President was ever environed with the overshadowing trials, and vital and perplexing questions, that surrounded him. He wishes to reconcile an exultant and vindictive majority with a minority defeated but proud of their civic and military history, sensitive as to their rights, and soured by their misfortunes. He would do this, and save a Constitution and a Government upon the preservation of which hang the liberties of more than thirty millions of people. In short, he would reconcile and save liberty. Is it not a giant task? If he should succeed, he will pass into history as one of the great men of a great epoch. Alas! we should rather express it thus: If he had succeeded, he would have passed into history as one of the great men of a great epoch. Shall we not give him credit for the noble effort even though he has failed?

☞ A riot at Rogersville is reported. A shot was fired at Emerson Etheridge. Continued volleys were then fired by both parties. One white Conservative and one black Radical were killed, and seven other persons mortally wounded, and thirty slightly.

A Trip into the Country.

We have taken a trip into the country. Does it that sound funny—nay, foolish? For us to say such a thing; we who have lived all our days in this quiet little burg, within a half mile, in any direction, of the thickest woods and the broadest fields. But, nevertheless, we choose to imagine on this occasion that we live in a bustling and busy town, and that we have escaped its daily excitement and confusion, and taken a trip into the country. And, oh, how we did miss the gay throng in our streets; and how we pined at losing sight of art, science, amusement, attraction, the news of the hour, and all the bustle and panorama which (in the city of Edgefield!) keeps up the excitement during the day, and gives to tired nature at night its refreshing slumber! And how we longed for the latest rumors from Washington, and the last tidings from the gold regions, and the freshest intelligence from Europe! And then we had no murder case to weep over, and no death from slung-shot to be filled with horror at, and no Academy of Arts or fancy stores to look into. In short, the bustle, variety, attraction, food for the eye and taste, which so eminently characterize the town of Edgefield, were all missing; and we felt an aching void! Vive la bagatelle!

But really we ought not to ridicule our poor old village thus. Yes we ought too; for the way in which all social, literary, scientific or artistic progress halts among us, is lamentable and abominable.

No, so far from getting farther out of the great world, we got farther into it; for we went to Dyson's Bridge, across the Saluda, where the Greenville and Columbia Railroad crosses that river. *And saw the Cars.* Think of it! Actually saw the cars! What denizen of old outside Edgefield does not consider it a great privilege and advantage to see the cars? And spent the night at a beautiful farm house, on an airy hill, surrounded by a smiling valley; through which valley, within a few hundred yards of the house, the cars pass twice a day. And rose at four, and saw

"The morn in russet mantle clad,
Walk o'er the dew of yon eastern hill."

And rambled in the woods, and ate blackberries, and "heard the woodpecker tapping the hollow beach tree," and revelled in the song of the bobolink. And were awakened even before four by a tumultuous cacklinging in the hen-roost, and peeped from our lattice, and saw a beautifull young girl bringing in new-laid eggs in her snowy muslin apron; which eggs she gave to the cook to boil for breakfast.

To make a long tale short, and to come down to honest fact, we paid a short visit to old and dear friends—the widow and daughters of the late so widely honored and beloved editor of this paper—COL. ARTHUR SIMKINS. This noble lady and her daughters, two of whom have sprung since their father's death from little children into lovely, accomplished and graceful girls, are now living on the wonderfully fine farm of the late Col. JOHN C. SIMKINS, in Newberry District, just across the river from Dyson's Bridge; where, under the protection of a large hearted brother and uncle, they are enjoying richly deserved health and happiness. To see them again brought to us many memories of brighter days; and their warm welcome, and bright faces, and exquisite singing and playing and dancing, wound up our long run-down wheels, and made us go tick, tick, tick—with happy excitement—faster than we had gone for many a day before. In these evil times, when all Southern people are over in the same state of mind as was David when he sang: "Oh for the wings of a dove that I might flee away and be at rest," such a bright little episode as this which has lately befallen us, is a thing to be grateful for. We *are* grateful for it.

And now a few words in relation to the growing crops which we saw as we journeyed from Edgefield to Dyson's Bridge: Our report is as pleasant one, and we can give it in a few words. We first took the old Ninety-Six road for twelve miles, and then branched off into the Island Ford road, which takes us into parts hitherto quite unknown to us. And *what* a road! The worst upon the face of God's earth we are quite certain. No human frame can pass over it in a vehicle once, let alone twice, and continue to live. As for us, we are stone dead even while we write. But the crops! Suffice it to say that the whole earth along this wretched road from Edgefield to the river, blushes and beams and exults in corn and cotton. Last year at this time she was sick and wan, and pined with all her grains and fruits and flowers; but not so now. Life and joy and fecundity have been infused through the veins of her velvet hills and valleys, and her brow is regal in its crown of green. And to come down a little from the high latitudes, we should like to know what is to make corn more than seventy-five cents a bushel during the coming season? To be sure it will be a bewildering comfort to get it at a dollar; but it seems to us that at the opening, it cannot be more than seventy-five cents. Why, we never saw such magnificent corn in all our lives! And the cotton, wherever we noted it, was large, vigorous and healthy, indicating a crop somewhat approximating those of the days of peace and niggers. And up on the river—but stop. Let us tell you about it. We saw only one plantation really, but that one has upon it far the finest crop this side of the Sea Islands. And perhaps too it is the finest land this side of the coast. This is the same plantation whose farm house gave us such bounteous and refined cheer—belonging to the estate of the late Col. JOHN C. SIMKINS; lying in the extreme South Western corner of Newberry, immediately upon Saluda River. It is now being worked on a large scale by Dr. HUNTER, an educated, intelligent and eminently energetic young gentleman, formerly of Maryland, whom the fortunes of war have brought into our part of the world. After entering a second plantation gate, the road leads to the house through an immense cotton field of many acres. Upon reaching this field, we opened our eyes in absolute astonishment and intense admiration, and said to our *compagnon du voyage,* a young gentleman born and raised on a plantation, and familiar with all the ins and outs of planting. "You certainly have'nt seen such cotton anywhere else *this* summer." The latter eyed us with considerable disrespect—because we did not at once see into the matter with a farmer's eye—and answered: "I have'nt seen such this summer, nor any other summer; never did see such, and never expect to see such again."

This cotton is of uniform height thoughout the immense field—fully five feet—and green, healthy and vigorous to the last degree. As to grass in that field, one might as well look for tares in the kingdom of heaven! The earth looks as if it had been sifted through a fine sieve, and then sprinkled by means of a watering pot: Upon making the acquaintance of Dr. HUNTER, we said to him: "Dr. this is evidently your show field, and there can be no doubt that you have made the laborers got down on their knees and pick the grass out with their fingers." His reply was: "Actions speak louder than words." Whereupon he mounted us upon a horse, and rode us through and around the entire plantation, beguiling the time with such practical and intelligent talk about agricultural matters as left us considerably wiser than when we began. We traversed not a foot less than two hundred and fifty acres of cotton; and we found all the two hundred and fifty acres a "show field"—all just as high, just as vigorous, just as clean as that above described. And Dr. H's corn too is fine in proportion. But then everybody has fine corn. And upon this gentleman's crop there is not a pound of guano! Never before have our mortal eyes beheld such farming! He hires some twenty-seven or thirty laborers; and one has only to behold their deportment towards him to see at a glance that he governs them not by force, but by humanity, justice and kindliness.

And now, in the close, we assure our friends of whom we have been writing, that although a trip over the roads leading from us to them, can only result in certain death, yet we would willingly risk another in the hope of seeing them again. The hope would be vain we well know; but there is much comfort in dying in a good cause!

☞ The term of office of J. E. Dent, Sheriff of Richland District, having expired, Gen. Sickles has appointed Dr. F. W. Green, an old citizen to fill that office.

From the New Orleans Crescent, July 13.

The Duty of the Hour.

We adhere to the position we have from the first assumed. We must make the best of the position in which Congress has placed us, and do everything in our power to bring about speedy reconstruction. Reconstruction means a return to peace, the dawn of hope, the revival of business, the influx of immigration, the rebuilding of our levees, the regeneration of the planting interest, the end of unrest and uncertainty. We cannot afford to lose these things because there is but one door through which we can pass to get to them, and some of us don't like the door. There is no help for it. Let every good man use his influence as far as it will go towards bettering our condition, and if that influence does not go as far as we should like, it is simply our misfortune. We can do something, at all events, and we have no right to leave it undone. Every man of good character and sense, who is entitled to vote, should secure his registration certificate while there is yet time. When the polls are opened he should deposit his ballot, and do it in such a way as to satisfy the dominant party that they have been mistaken in holding out the idea that the oaths of allegiance Southern citizens have taken do not have a binding and sacred force. Register now, and afterward vote for a constitutional convention, whether there is any other reason for a convention than that it is made a condition to the renewal of our representation in Congress. Our Constitution may have been changed enough. A little while ago, the then great leader of the Republican party, the late President Lincoln, was fully satisfied with it. But as the Republican party of to-day says Louisiana shall have no share in national legislation until a constitutional convention is held and a new Constitution is made, let us get over the work as quickly as possible. If we don't help to do it, it will be done nevertheless, and not as much to our satisfaction.

If we cannot have everything we wish just as we wish it, we must strive for the best thing attainable. We suffer from our exclusion from Congress. We can help to remedy that evil at least, and the less grumbling we do while we are reconstructing the better shall we be treated. In reconstruction is our only hope of salvation, material, social and political. For reconstruction, then, we must work heartily and zealously, notwithstanding all discouraging influences. That is the duty of the hour.

The Southern "Kingdoms."

We do not use that phrase Southern Kingdoms, unadvisedly. We mean just what it imports. There is no crowned head in Europe, governing a like number of subjects, that has more absolute control over life and property than have the five little monarchs whom the Rump Congress have set up to "govern" by brute force—that is, by military force—States that used to be called "sovereign" within this Union.

Naturally enough, these little monarchs are gradually gathering around their respective headquarters all the airs and "graces" of an aristocracy. We hear of one driving his coach and four through the streets—and of another giving levees, receptions, etc., with mounted guards at the various approaches to his "palace." If things like these can be done with impunity now, when the Military Reconstruction Bill has been in operation but a few months—we may look for the establishment of regular "courts," with court fashions, court etiquette, etc., when months roll on into years. It is absurd to say that the American people will not stand *that.* We answer that they *do* stand it. When once a great people become abjects, and bow their necks to a self imposed despotism, they will stand anything.

Kings and kingdoms, however, it is unnecessary to add, are not maintained for nothing. They are costly toys, and the cost must be borne by the people who are their slaves and subjects. Even while we write this, the "Kings" are clamoring for more money at the doors of the Treasury Department at Washington, and the clamor must be heard.

Next winter, when the Rump meets, we shall see the effect of this costly experiment in a huge Deficiency Bill, with increased taxes, a higher Tariff, and other ingenious Radical devices for making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Now, the people can change all this in less than a twelvemonth, if they so will. But, if they do not so will, the Jacobinical demagogues, who are now lording it at Washington, will so manage things, as to make their power perpetual. *That* is the aim of all their present legislation. *That* is the object of their Supplementary Reconstruction Bills. *That* is the object of their exclusion of members of Congress, not of their own way of thinking. *That* is why they are pushing their negro-suffrage hobby.

The people must wake up from their torpor. There are some liberties yet to be saved—but, unless the existing indifference be shaken off, it may be too late.—N. Y. Express.

The New Rebellion.

The Washington *National Republican* believes that the "New Rebellion" and "Maximilian's Avengers" are not mere myths, or creations of the New York *Herald.* It says:

We do not doubt, from what we have learned from reliable sources, that such a movement as another rebellion is talked of in certain quarters, aye, seriously contemplated. These people regard it as a fortunate circumstance that they can organize their nefarious designs under the pretext that they are going to Mexico to avenge the death of Maximilian. This is a sham. They care nothing for the Archduke. Seeing themselves cut off from all participation in the government they laboured four years to destroy, their object is not vengeance on Juarez and the Mexicans, but vengeance against parties nearer home. That they feel a sympathy with Maximilian and his friends is no doubt true, because they are in sympathy with imperialism as against republicanism the world over. They will go to Mexico or anywhere else, provided it offers them strength to carry out their main design, which design is the overthrow of our government and the establishment of a Southern oligarchy, in which they shall rule. We declare, therefore, that the *Herald's* Washington correspondent has not spoken a moment too soon, and his communication, instead of being sensational, is sustained by authoritative facts in all of its main particulars. The adherents of our government, the lovers of free principles, and the believers in republican institutions cannot be too vigilant. "Forewarned is forearmed."

The whole of the above is certainly very funny!

TWO GIRLS MURDER THEIR STEPMOTHER IN TENNESSEE.—The Kingston *East Tennessean* has the following particulars of a horrible affair which occurred in the Sixth Civil District of Roane County, Tenn., known as the Paint Rock District:

It appears that a Mrs. Hicks and her two step-daughters, named respectively Mary and Kezia, had for some time lived unpleasantly together, when the two daughters determined to put her out of the way. Accordingly with murderous intent, they forcibly conveyed their unfortunate victim to the smoke-house near by, and commenced a series of tortures that even the veriest savage would have shrunk from and grown hideous at—such was the enormity of their barbarity and wickedness. They first attempted to strangle their victim to death, but failing in that, they bethought themselves of a more refined as well as expeditious mode of accomplishing their object, was to pour melted lead into the ear of their helpless victim, and then to make assurance doubly sure, these daughters struck the prostrate and dying woman several blows on the head with an axe. Supposing the old lady dead, or dying, they left their mother weltering in her blood and went to church.

Some of the neighbors soon after coming in found Mrs. Hicks, administered restoratives and revived her sufficiently to relate the above detailed facts. We learn that Mrs. Hicks has since died of her injuries, and that the murderers are still at large, having secreted themselves so as to prevent the officers of the law from arresting them.

☞ A dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 25th, says: "The American brig Wm. Robertson arrived at Pass L'Outre, from Havana to-day, having on board twenty-three Coolies. Other shipments in small numbers had previously been made, and the Coolies are at work on plantations.

From the King