

Edgefield Advertiser.

BY SIMKINS, DUBLOE & CO.

Is the War "Almost Over?"

Every week since the war began, every Abolition office-holder and newspaper advocate of the Administration's negro policy has liberally assured the people that "the war is almost over."

The precise truth in the matter is just this: Restore the Government to honest and patriotic hands, and the war then in fact would be "almost over." Continue the Administration in the hands of these men who are fighting for the subjugation of the States and the abrogation of State institutions, and the war is to be relentless and perpetual.

A military victory here and there does not end the war. We may take Charleston, we may take Norfolk; we may take Mobile as we have taken New Orleans; we may take all the Southern strongholds, and that is but the very beginning of a war of abolition and subjugation. The man does not live who will ever behold the end of the war and the construction of a Union upon the principles of the sectional party which now rules over us. Those principles can never command the popular assent of the South, and until that popular assent is gained, there is - and can be no peace and Union.

What have we done? The war has been fought for nearly three years. We have loaded the nation down with sorrow and debt. Hundreds and thousands of our brave and patriotic men have been slain. And yet it is God's truth, that the Government can command less freewill support in the Southern States to-day than when its armies were first hurled against the enemy. Every month of war, under the proclamation and for subjugation, has tended to cement, perpetuate and traditionalize hatred of the North in every Southern household; and as to everything which makes a real Union and a real peace, we are farther off from the goal to-day than two years ago.

The sooner the people get rid of the shallow and fallacious notion that conquest means peace—the sooner shall we regain the lost blessings of a real Union.

We have now some military victories. We have conquered Norfolk, but there is no Union there. We have subjugated New Orleans, but there is no Union there. We have reduced Vicksburg, and Dismal, and subjugated various other cities and towns—but none of them are re-annexed to the Union. We have simply subjugated men who hate us and our policy. Even where our arms prevail, war, perpetual war, exists. The order which reigns in Warsaw when the Russian chieftain proclaimed the subjugation of the Polish capital, and the peace we have gained is the peace of Poland and Hungary under Russian and Austrian power—a peace to be hated alike by conqueror and subjugated.

We might have had military success with Union. We might have captured cities and restored them. Whole States might have returned to the Union, and have sent their representatives to Washington. We see none of these results now. The Administration stands at the door clubbing back every State which would re-annex to the old Union. It is restoration of the old Union, because with its restoration perishes forever the Administration and its party.—Freeman's Journal.

FORT SUMTER.—A Yankee correspondent, writing of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, says:

Perhaps no greater example of stern, stubborn resistance exists in all modern warfare than the persistent holding of this point by the rebels—certainly history does not record one. * * * To describe the appearance of Fort Sumter, in a few words, it is like a huge home-cub. The only part of the fort which bears any traces of identity is the South-west angle. The balance of the Southern wall, exposed so long to our fire, is a mountain of pulverized brick and mortar. The Eastern or sea-face, which is exposed to the fire both of our ship and shore batteries, is perhaps the most demolished of all; battered and lunged, and crushed worse than the countenance of any prize-fighter, * * * The tenance of any pride of being besieged, walls are now perfectly able of being scaled from two to two and a half feet having been shot away within the past eight days. * * * The defence of Fort Sumter cannot fail to stir in the hearts of our men that feeling of respect which the true soldier always has for a brave and determined foe.

SAVING STOCK.—In impressing beef and hogs for the army, an eye should be had to the importance of preserving a sufficiency of stock for breeding purposes. In some sections of the country nearly all the milch cows have been taken for beef cattle and in others scarcely a hog is to be found. If the war continues two or three years longer—as it probably will—the great mass of the people will be compelled to live on little or no meats; and in order to do this they ought to plant out orchards and vineyards, cultivate Chinese sugar cane extensively and devote great care to the raising of poultry of every description. We are in for a long and wasting war, and to eat of it successfully those who are not fit for field service must determine to live frugally, and to spare no efforts to feed and clothe the soldiers who have to do the fighting.

The Cincinnati Inquirer, publishing an account of the great Lincoln ball, follows it up with this sensible remark:

Negro fiddled while Rome was burning. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln give gay and expensive entertainments while the country is in the last throes of dissolution, and while the people are taxed to their uttermost to sustain the policy which is destroying it. "Nearly all the generals in the army were there." "It cost thousands of dollars"—while hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans, made such by this war, are suffering for the want of the common necessities of life, and mourning in their poverty, the absence of their husbands and fathers, who sleep their last sleep in Southern graves. So it goes. "On, on, with the dance!"

A gleam of truth now and then appears in the Yankee accounts of things South. From a letter to the Post-Royal New South, dated Morris Island, 29th Oct., we take the following admissions:

Still we are far from the final result, if we may judge by the floating battle flag of the Confederacy above the ruins, and the continual efforts which the enemy on Sullivan's Island and James' Island make to annoy us. Around Fort Johnson the scene has lately changed within the past month. The lofty tower which the rebels had at that point has been taken down, the dwellings have been removed, and new batteries have been brought to place. So far they have not been brought to bear against us, but when the fleet goes in it is to be presumed that their guns will be directed upon the ironclads.

"DEGENERATE YANKEES."—We saw the expression "degenerate" applied to the Yankees in an exchange of the day. Now, we hold it as impossible for a Yankee to degenerate as for a born idiot to make a fool of himself. The Yankee is already as low as he can get. He wishes to get lower, he must dig for it.—Rich. Dispatch.

Sermonettes have been captured and hung in the vicinity of Blainesville, Union county, Georgia.

The Bank Convention at Augusta.

This body which held its deliberations in Augusta, Ga., adjourned sine die on the afternoon of Tuesday the 18th. A committee of gentlemen submitted a report embodying substantially the plan of the South Carolina banks, published in our last issue. Mr. Wm. Gregg, of South Carolina, proposed amendments which were lost. Mr. Torbert, of Tennessee, from the minority of the Committee, offered a substitute, which was likewise lost. Mr. J. G. Holmes presented some resolutions, which failed to be sustained. The Committee's report was then taken up by sections and adopted. The following is the report, to which we direct the especial attention of our readers:

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that the dues to be collected by the Government and for which Treasury notes are made receivable, are inadequate to absorb sufficient amount of the notes, to prevent the evils of an excessive paper currency, and it is deemed essential to the interests of the people and of the Government, that measures be adopted by the Government to redeem or fund the entire amount of the said issues, or so much thereof as shall reduce the sum of the currency to two hundred millions or less. For the accomplishment of this object the following measures are recommended to the country and the Government by this Convention:

1. That a new issue of Coupon Bonds be made to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars. The bonds bearing six per cent. interest—the coupons payable annually in coin; and that, in future, to meet the wants of the Confederate Government, the policy of issuing Treasury notes be abandoned, as far as practicable, and a tax sufficient for all the requirements be adopted as the true policy to sustain the credit of the Confederacy.

2. That an Act be passed levying a tax of sixty millions of dollars, to be collected annually during the whole period of the said loan, for the payment of the interest on the above bonds, and that the good faith of the Government be pledged for the continuance of such tax until the maturity of the said loan; and that the said tax shall be paid in coin, and that the coupons of the above bonds be received in the payment of this tax in lieu of coin.

3. That before the bonds shall be offered for sale in any other manner, or at a price above par, they shall first be apportioned among the States of the Confederacy, and that Commissioners shall be appointed for each State to make known to the tax-payers in each collection district, the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of bonds to pay this specific tax, and who shall sell at par, to the tax-payers in each district, the amount of bonds required to provide coupons for the payment of their taxes; and that all bonds heretofore issued by the Government and Treasury notes of all issues be received in payment for the said bonds; and that the said payments shall be required in convenient instalments to suit the circumstances of persons of moderate means; and the privilege of paying in full at any time shall be accorded to all.

4. That all existing distinctions between Treasury notes of different issues and dates, be abolished.

5. That the interest on the stock of the fifteen millions loan be paid by checks on the Treasury, and that the said checks be received in payment of the export duty on cotton in the same manner as the coupons on the bonds of the same loan.

6. That a five per cent. call loan be established similar to the first or original call loan, and that all Treasury notes be received at the Treasury therefor, and that the present five per cent. and four per cent. call loans be abolished.

7. That the right of the holder of Treasury notes, which upon their face are fundable in eight per cent. stock, ought to be recognized, and an eight per cent. at a short period provided for that purpose, and also that all the privileges attached to the original six per cent. call loan be restored to the holders of all outstanding certificates of that loan.

8. That an increased duty be levied on all imports and exports during the continuance of the war, and that the same be collected in coin or approved bills on England or France, or in the interest on the fifteen million loan.

9. That an Issue Department be created by the Government and kept separate from the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to supply a new issue of Treasury notes in exchange for the amount that may remain in circulation of the present issue; and that the new issues shall express on the face of the bills that the same are receivable in payment of all public dues, except such as are specifically required to be paid in coin.

10. That there should be an issue of bills of a large denomination, viz: \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000—sufficient to facilitate the transmission of funds and the settlement of balances.

A WORD AGAINST WHITTLING.—In leaving the Yankees we should leave off their disgusting peculiarities. Chief among the little traits that have distinguished the Yankee, and have enabled all observers to detect a Yankee wherever disguised in gentlemanly apparel, is the vile practice of whittling, of which an exchange remarks:

"Whittling." It is surprising to think of the amount of voluntary labor expended on this popular occupation. The chairs, benches and tables in all our places of popular resort display simple marks of that untiring industry which works for nothing and boards itself. This occupation is generally followed by young gentlemen who would feel degraded by being offered pay for their labor. If these gentlemen whittlers were exiled upon to cut up sticks or old furniture for the benefit of the State or the Confederacy, what an upsurge and a falling back upon their dignity would take place. The country might "go to pot" for them before they would enlist in a whittling corps, yet they work like beavers' free gratis for nothing" at every spare moment, cutting and hacking everything within their reach not belonging to themselves.

There is time enough yet to sow Wheat. The value of the crop next year can hardly be estimated. Wheat will be money. What ever the condition of the currency, the golden grain, will buy everything. The necessity for bread is not less than that for powder, and such is essential to peace and independence.

The farmers and planters of our land constitute by far the largest class of our population. Having a monopoly of the fruits of the earth, they can and do control the price of living, depreciate or appreciate our currency, and fix and regulate the rates of everything we buy. They have no right to come in to our small traders, for there are no merchants now, and pretend that their prices are regulated by those of the latter, for such is the case. The trail of a cart or wagon loaded with produce now is a worse extortioner's snipe than any trader's place of business that we know of.—Atlanta Rebel.

LADIES FOR THE ARMY.—A lady friend suggests the propriety of withdrawing at least 100,000 men from the field, and recruiting in their place the same number of women. The following are her reasons:

1. The inequality in the sexes is becoming truly alarming.

2. The fact that women can scratch their way in and out of a fight, better than men.

3. There are some masculine old women at home, who are satisfied, in their own minds, that if permitted to manage things, they could compel the Yankees to present arms in a very short time.

A Sudden Death.

We were pained to learn, on Saturday last, that Mr. Alexander W. Black, formerly a shipping master of Charleston, and whose family have been residing in Greenville for some years, had died during the previous night. He was in usual health on the day previous, and retired with no symptoms of his approaching end. In the morning he was found in his bed, with life extinct. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by the "visitation of God."

Mr. Black was well known and highly respected in Charleston, and had gained many friends among his acquaintances in this place. His bereaved family have the sympathies of the community.—Greenville Patriot & Mountaineer, 19th inst.

HOOD AND HIS MEN.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy, writing from Bragg's army, says:

As a pleasant relief to all the jarring and discord that we have had since the battle in regard to our Generals, I will give you an evidence of the good feeling that exists between the gallant Hood and his men. As soon as he was pronounced convalescent by his surgeon, that portion of his old brigade that still remained with him, namely, the First, Fourth and Fifth Texas Regiments, started a subscription through their camps to provide the "Sergeant" with a cork leg. A limit of twenty dollars was placed on it, and in one day the handsome sum of thirty-one hundred dollars was subscribed and paid in.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REGARD TO TAX IN KIND.—The Secretary of War has made the annexed important decision in regard to the annexed articles coming into the possession of the Confederate Government in the collection of the tax in kind:

In localities where fitted sweet potatoes cannot be readily transported to the troops, or transferred to the medical department, with the assent of the producer, they may be commuted at assessors' valuation, or be exchanged for grain, peas or beans. If, when collected, there is fear of rotting before they can be transferred for use, they will be sold at public auction.

"Pray, my lord," said a gentleman to a rather whimsical judge, "what is the distinction between law and equity courts?"

"Very little, in the end," replied his lordship; "they only differ so far as time is concerned. At common law, you are due for an ounce; in equity, you are not so easily disposed of. The one is prussic acid, the other laudanum."

Factory Yarn.

JUST received a large supply of FACTORY YARN, which will be sold at reasonable rates. Call at M. Lebeschultz's old stand.

Nov 17 47

SALT! SALT!

40 BUSHELS SALT FOR SALE at the market price, or I will exchange it for Corn or Meal.

Nov 17 46

SALT! SALT!

I HAVE on hand at Lebeschultz's old stand a LARGE SUPPLY OF SUPERIOR SALT for sale.

I will barter SALT for CORN or MEAL—five pounds of Salt for one bushel of either delivered.

Nov 11 45

Salt! Salt! Salt!

300 BUSHELS FINE DRY SALT which we will sell at the Augusta price for Cash, or we will barter a portion of it for Corn, Pork or Flour.

Nov 4 44

Assessor's Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places to receive Returns and make Assessments of the "Tax in Kind," after which my Books will be closed:

Isham Campbell's, Monday, 30th Nov.
Allen Kemp's, Tuesday, 1st Dec.
J. S. Smyth's, Wednesday, 2d "
Dorn's Mill, Thursday, 3d "
Kountree's Store, Friday, 4th "
Haltiwanger's, Saturday, 5th "

Tax Payers failing to make returns must do so by addressing me a Note at Ninety Six Post Office, or the penalty of the law will be enforced in every instance.

Nov 17 46

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of late John Stidham, dec'd., are requested to present them properly attested to the undersigned by the first day of January next, as I expect to make a final settlement of said Estate on that day. And those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Nov 17 47

Tannery.

I WILL TAN and FINISH GOOD HIDES for one-third of the Leather. Persons can have all of the Leather by paying me the customary price when tanned.

Nov 17 46

J. E. MUNGER,

150 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER!

MY PARTICULAR ATTENTION will be given to the Repairing of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY. Every effort will be made to keep up my extensive Stock of SPECTACLES.

To suit every defect of vision. The balance of my Stock of CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, PLAIN WARE, &c., will be sold low FOR CASH ONLY.

Augusta, Jan 20 45

Wanted.

AN OVERSEER'S PLACE, by one who has had several years experience, and is free of conscription. Address the undersigned at Lindenwood, S. C.

Oct 27 45

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next session, to vest in Nelly Parin, in fee simple, the whole estate both real and personal, of her son Noah Ethridge, dec'd.

Sept 9 38

ENVELOPES.

WE have new on hand a good supply of ENVELOPES. Enquire at this Office. Price ranging from 75 cts. to \$1.25 per pack.

Sept 23 38

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of R. M. Fuller, dec'd., are requested to make payment as early as possible. Those having claims against the Estate will present them properly attested. All persons owing Mill accounts can settle with Mr. L. Delosch at the mill.

Nov 11 40

Cards! Cards!

250 PAIR of the best quality of No. 10 Cards for sale over offered in this market.

Nov 17 46

Election Notice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

I, STUART HARRISON, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas for Edgefield District, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, do hereby give public notice, that an ELECTION FOR CLERK, ORDINARY and SHERIFF, for Edgefield District, will be held on MONDAY the ELEVENTH of JANUARY NEXT, at the usual places of election throughout the District. Witness my hand at Edgefield Court House, this 14th day of November, 1863.

S. HARRISON, C.C.S. & C.P.

Nov 16 46

Head-Quarters.

ENROLLING OFFICER.

EXCEPTIO, November 16th, 1863.

I IN Compliance with orders received from the Bureau of Conscription, all men exempted from Substitution are again ordered to report to these Headquarters for the purpose of depositing such papers with the Enrolling Officer.

II. On depositing the papers, parties will be furnished with Certificates by the Enrolling Officers, bearing on their face the fact that such papers have been taken from them and for what purpose.

III. All men thus exempted, who refuse, or neglect to deposit such papers at this Office, will be reported to the Department.

P. M. SCHIRMER,
Lieut. & Chief E. O. Edgefield.

Nov 17 47

House and Lot for Sale.

I WILL sell at public sale on the first Monday in December next, my HOUSE AND LOT situated in the Village of Edgefield, containing one acre, more or less, adjoining Lot of the estate of S. Christie, dec'd., Dr. E. J. Mims and others. This lot has a Well of good water, and necessary out-buildings.

TERMS.—On a credit of one and two years in equal instalments. Purchaser to give Notes and two approved securities with interest from date.

S. W. NICHOLSON.

Nov 18 46

A Valuable Residence

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THAT BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION whereon the Hon. Arthur Simkins resided at the time of his death, containing One Hundred Forty Acres, and situated within the corporate limits of Edgefield Village.

This is certainly a very desirable residence, being located in a retired but convenient situation, and has all necessary buildings attached, new and in good repair, with a beautiful grove of oaks encircling the premises. The dwelling has six large Rooms, well ventilated, and a large basement Story.

About Forty Acres of this Tract are well wooded and will furnish fire-wood for the place for many years. About Thirty Acres are choice bottom land highly productive, with an admirable pasturage for a limited number of cattle. The remainder of the Tract is good up-land in a fine state of cultivation.

If not sold at private sale, before said day in December next, I will sell the said place at Edgefield C. H., on that day to the highest bidder.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Agent.

For Mr. W. Addison.

Oct 27 43

Teacher Wanted.

ONE not subject to Conscription, who will come well recommended—to Teach all the branches usually taught in a preparatory School, will find a situation for the year 1864, near the residence of the Subscriber, 9 miles South-West of Edgefield C. H. Apply personally or through the Edgefield P. O.

THOS. W. LANIHAM,
For the Trustees.

Nov 11 45

A School Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY, with some experience in Teaching, is desirous of getting a School or a situation as Teacher in a private family, and will teach the English branches usually taught, together with Music. For further information, enquire of Col. M. Frazier, Edgefield, S. C.

Nov 11 45

Situation as Teacher

WANTED.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE, who has had several years experience in teaching, desires a School for the ensuing year. She teaches the customary English branches, but not Music. Terms—Three Hundred Dollars, and board for herself and child—a boy of four years.

Reference may be had to Dr. W. D. Jennings, Messrs. E. H. Chamberlain, E. Searies, and citizens generally of Dark Corner, Edgefield District.

Address Mrs. H. M. EISENMEIER, Cairp. P. O., Edgefield District, S. C.

Nov 2 44

A Farm Wanted.

I WISH to PURCHASE a FARM of Four or Five Hundred Acres, or more, of good land, capable of producing Corn, Wheat and other Grain at a good range for Stock, and plenty of water, having a comfortable Dwelling at Buildings, about equal distance from Augusta and Aiken, and within a few miles from the Rail Road. For such a place I will pay a fair cash price. Address me at Aiken, S. C.

Nov 2 44

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,

IN ORDINARY.

Milton J. Palmer and Eliza his wife,

vs.

Aberry Martin, James Martin,

Newman Martin and wife Patsy,

and others, Defendants.

I, appearing by my satisfaction that Aberry Martin, James Martin, Newman Martin and his wife Patsy, Dale C. Palmer and his wife Beatrice, and Toliver Martin, Defendants in the above stated case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the citation or rule of the Court before John Martin, dec'd., on or before the 24th day of January, 1864, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

W. F. DURISOE, C. J. D.

Ordinary's Office, Oct 30, 1863.

13445

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,

IN ORDINARY.

Mary Parkman, and Eliza Parkman, Applicants,

vs.

Nancy Parkman, Thos. Parkman, et al, def'ts.

I, by an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield C. H., on the first Monday in December next, for Partition, the REAL ESTATE of Simon Parkman, deceased, consisting of a TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND lying and being in the District and State aforesaid, containing Eighty-nine Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Mrs. C. Buzzard, Peter Quate and others.

TERMS.—On a credit of twelve months from day of sale. Purchaser to give Bond with good securities, and a Mortgage to the Ordinary to secure the purchase money. Costs to be paid in cash. Titles extra.

Oct 30 45

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of N. L. Hardy, dec'd., are requested to present them, duly attested, by the 15th February, 1864, as on that day there will be a Final Settlement made on said Estate in the Ordinary's Office. Those failing to hand in their claims will be barred. And all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay up at once.

H. T. BARTLEY, Adm'r.

Nov 7 45

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of W. M. Raborn, dec'd., are requested to present them, duly attested, by the said day next, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make payment by that time, as Estate will close up said Estate without delay.

ELIZABETH RABORN, Adm'r.

Nov 17 46

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order from W. F. Duriso, Ordinary for Edgefield District, we will proceed to sell at public sale on the 1st day of Dec. next, THREE TRACTS OF LAND,

Which belonged to the deceased at the time of his death, viz:

THE HOMESTEAD adjoining lands of Dr. Joseph H. Jennings, George Banks and others, containing Three Hundred Acres, more or less.

THE FIFTH TRACT adjoining lands of Jefferson Smiley, Mrs. Holloway and others, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less.

THE BROWN TRACT adjoining lands of John Dean, John Brown and others, containing Three Hundred Acres, more or less.

Also, all the personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

Forty-one Likely Negroes, FIFTEEN HEAD OF MULES AND HORSES, STOCK OF CATTLE AND SHEEP, FAT AND STOCK HOGS, LOT OF WHEAT AND OATS, CORN AND FODDER, ONE LOT OF COTTON,

Two Wagons, one Ox Cart, Rags and Harness, Blacksmith and Plantation Tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS.—All sums of and under Twenty Dollars cash, and all sums above Twenty on a credit of twelve months with interest from day of sale.

S. S. FREEMAN, Ex'or.

Oct 26 43

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY permission of W. F. Duriso, Ordinary of Edgefield District, we will sell at the late residence of JAMES F. LOWRY, dec'd.,

On Tuesday, 15th December next,

All the Estate of the said deceased, both Real and Personal, not disposed of by his will, consisting of

Some 10 or 12 Likely Negroes, HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, COTTON, CORN, FODDER, CATS, SHUCKS, WAGONS, CARTS, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, And other articles not necessary to mention.

Also, One Tract of Land,

Known as the WILLIAM DRAN TRACT, containing Three Hundred and Ninety Seven acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Robt. Bryan, Sr., E. Bledsoe and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Z. W. CARWILE,
GEO. A.