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THREE DOLLARS. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inscried at THREE DOLLARS per Square (10 minion lines or less) for each Insertion. Advertisements without instructions as to the number of times to be inserted, will be published until

furbid, and charge I accordingly. Announcing Condidates for any Office of honor or proft, TWENTY DOLLARS, to be paid before the announcement is published.

Obituary notices, Tributes of Respect, or any communication personal in its nature, will be rated as adver-tisements and charged accordingly.

Important from Forest's Command.

ATLANTA, April 1. A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Grenada, March 31st says: The Memphis Builetin of the 28th has been received, which states the steamer J. D. Perry arrived from above on the exching of the 17th, and the steamer City of Alton this morning, bringing exciting news from Gen. Forrest. Late on Friday evening when the Perry left Cairo, a dispatch was received from Paducah which stated that the city was on fire and that fight ing was going on in the city. When the Al-ton left Saturday evening the above was confirmed Paducah was in ashes, and fighting was still going on between the rebels on shore and the gunbouts. The pickets were driven in at Columbus on Friday night, and an attack was expected. The stranger Perry was fired on at Hickman as she passed, but escaped serious damage.

Later from the United States.

- RICHMOND, April 2. The New York Herald of the 29th has been received, and says dispatches from Cairo state that Forrest attacked Padacah on the afternoon of the 25th, with 7,000 men. Three attacks on the Fort were repulsed by the garrison, the rebels leaving three hundred dead on the field. Four gunboats opened fire on the city to prevent the rebels from occupying it. During the fight the rebels plundered the stores of an immense quantity of goods. Several Women were killed,

The Yankee loss was fourteen killed and forty-five wounded. The front part of the city was destroyed, including Hospital, Gas Works and some private residences. The Court House, Post Office and Continental (Hotel we suppose) was uninjured.
The rebels ratired at night, after burning

the Depot and steamer Dacotah on the stocks and proceeded in the direction of Columbus. On the 28th Gold fell to 644 in consequence of the issue of gold certificates, but rallied and

closed at sixty six.

Beast Butler will be relieved at Fortress Monroe for sllowing the "rebels" to gain advantages in procuring exchanges.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, recedes from his original position, and now advises the people to abide by the laws. The govcrument will resort to civil pricess to prevent the enforcement of the draft of negroes, should it be attempted. It is a complete back

The Nashville Union of the 27th contains in creating particulars of General Forrest's Edvance into Kentucky.

Gairo disputches of the 26th states that Forrest arrived on the 23d at Union City, driving in the pickets. He destroyed the railroad bridge eight miles from Columba.

Gen. Brayman, with several regiments of

Gen. Brayman, with several regiments of sinfantry, and artillery, went from Caico to within six miles of Winton City; learned that Col. Hawkins, with four hundred and seventy Tennessee sayalry had surrendered, and the Confederates, after destroying the fortifications had returned Southward, taking their prisoners with them.

The Foderal Garrison at Hickman was with-

drawn. General Brayman propuses to aban don Hickman and Union City, as of no present use to the Yaukees.

New Orleans advices of March 19th, state that Alexandra surrendered to Porter's fleet without opposition, The Yunkee cavalry advance occupy New

Guerrilles appeared in the vicinity of Ba ton Rouge, and bad several skirmizhes with the 4th Wisconsin Mounted Infantry.

The World has a rumor from Washington that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into service for six months to

hold costain points during the camraign egainst Richmond, which is about to begin. The committee on the conduct of the War find so evidence against Gen. Meade, Three boats were attacked on the 14th on

pletely riddled. A gunboat arrived, and dispersed the guerrilias. The loss is not reported. The guerrillas subsequently captured and harned a train on the Louisville and Nashville road, and hung three negroes.

CAUGHT A TARTAR. -A gentleman from Florida informs the Savannah Republican that a blockade running schooner, with an assor-ted cargo, ran into Deadman's Bay about ten days ago, and came to anchor. She was soon poarded by a party of tories and descriers, who helped themselves to all they could carry off. The Captain not liking the neighborhood, weighed anchor and was passing out of the Bay, when the vessel ran aground. The blockaders seeing her in distress, put out to her in launches, when the crew sceing them approach, applied a slow mater to a lot of powder in the hold, poured turpentine over the deck, set it after and put out to the shore. The Yankees coming slongside, boarded the vessel and were hard at work putting out the fire, when the powder below exploded, blowing the whole party—numbering from twenty-five to thirty—to "Kingdom come."

The Noble Dead.

A correspondent of the Southern Confederacy gives the following as the list of South Carolinians who died in four Western Hospitals, between October 21, 1863, and March 16, 1864. Some bereaved family may thus receive the first tidings that a beloved mem bor of the family circle has gone to his last

October 21-Robert Bruce, Co. F. 2d. December 9-Williams, Co. I, 6th. December 13-John Garris, Co. F. 24th. January 33-Wm. H. Levert, Co. F. 24th. January 25-Raymond Buckhalter, Co. B, 19th. January 29-Edmond Howard, Co. A. 10th. February 1-Joseph Hutch, Co. C, 10th. February 3-Jas D. Kerby, Co. E. 16th. February 8-W. W. Boatwright, Co. A. 10th. February 16-Joshua Padgett, Co. E, 24th. February 24-J. W. Wisher, Co. II, 24th. March 4-J. W. Webb, Co. F, 24th.

For the Advertiser.

A Card.

CAMP EAST TENN., March 15, 1864. The way kind and thoughtfut ladies of the District, S. C , will please accept the combined thanks of the Officers and mon of Company I, 5th Toxas Regiment, for the very valuable lot of Ciothing recently delivered through the politeness of Sergeant D. F. Morgan.

B. I. FRANKLIN, 1st Lieut Com'dg. Company.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864. Notice the change in the Barter silvertisement of the Granitoville Manufacturing Com-

Any one having a Bugle or Cornepcon to soll can find a roady purchaser by referring to our advertising columns.

" Hampden."

Many of our citizens will be desply interested in the very able and thoroughly forensic article of "Humpden." He keeps both eyes wide open, and knows profoundly well what he is talking about. We earnestly hope he will continue " to mark what is done amiss.'

73 Amount funded in Edgefigld, \$719,800.

" A Mother in Israel" Gone WE regret to announce the death of Mrs. Ros-BET KENNEY, Sr., one of the most aged and best beloved ladies of this section. She breathed her last on Sunday night, the 3d inst., at the regidence of her son-in-law, H. T. WRIGHT, Esq., in

Col. Gary. For the first time in two years, our gallant and pepular townsman, Cel. M. W. GARY, is among us, looking well, and reteiring all his old spirit, wit, and sociality. He brings his veterans the men of the deservedly famous Hampton Legionto thuir native State, for the purpose of procuring horses; they are to be mounted. They will rendezvous at Colembia in about twenty days, from this time, and, instead of returning to Longstreet's wmy, will proceed to the neighborhood of Petersburg-or somewhere in the country immediately South of Richmond-where Col. GARY is to have a separate command. He will in all probability be made a Brigadier seen, a promotion he has Wehly merited for two years past,

Professor Holmes' Lectures.

PROP. Hornes' introductory Lecture, on the Creation, as described in the first Chapter of lenesls, will be delivered in this place, with appropriate religious services, on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Masonic Hall. This lecture will be free. We bespeak for the learned and hepevolent-minded gentleman afull audience on this occasion.

The first of the regular series of Five Lectures will be delivered on Monday night the 11th. The Programme will be found in this week's namer. During the past week, it has been our privilege to look at some of the pictures which are to be exhibited by means of the Binoptric Lantern-and we can safely promise our citizens a very rare treat. These pictures, scenes from nature, scenes from history, astronomical views, copies of paintings and statuary, &c., are as true as they are beautiful.

Hends of families or single individuals wishing ickets to these lectures-the proceeds of which are to be applied to the wants of soldiers will find tickets with any member of the Committee.

Soldiers at Home.

A perfect avalanche of the brave and joyous fellows! Capt. CLARK'S Company almost entire, wending its way to the coast, but stopping first to flirt with old Edgeweld for twenty-one days. And Capte BEN. Nicholson's Company almost entire, busy providing itself with steeds and other cavsiry ornaments. There are now sunbeams and smiles and light hearts and happy days in many an old house in this old district. "Tis funny : but Capt. CLARK's men speak of their transfer to the coast as a "permanent discharge from the army."

Rumilintion and Prayer.

The coming Friday has been appointed by our President as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Let us in deep-st sincerity, with hearts bowed down, observe it as such. This is a world where our good intentions are often lost-let it not be so on the coming Friday-where good and evil are allowed to conflict, where the principle of justice is imperfectly established, and the settle ment is often unmade. The rain we are told is sent on the just and the unjust. The righteous Job was tried by the infliction of all that humanity is capable of scalering, while pagedly men are continually seen to flourish like the green bay tree. As it is with individuals, so is it with propies. God's ways are not as our ways. Do we know the wave of God? He is wiser than we can comprehend-better than we can perceive. That present is not the whole. Created by Him for His purposes, it is enough for us to know that the very hairs of our head are all numbered-that every event is directed by Omnircient wisdom and love. Cumberland river, above Nashville, and com- It is for us to confess oursins, humbling ourselves before Almighty God, who is ever ready to forgive. We are instructed to possess our souls with patience, exercising faith-the prayers of the righteous avail-much even in the affairs of this world. And instances are numerous in Scripture to prove, although it be a part of the Previdence of God to chaztise whom he loveth, yet that, by prayer threatened afflictions have frequently been turned away, and blessings drawn down. Mercy has often prevailed over offended justice, and there is encouragement to persist. "Shall not God asenne his own elect, which cry unto him day and night."

> The people of the Confederate States are called upod to fasting, humiliation and prayer. The situation of their affairs is such as to stimulate them everywhere to address themselves in an earnest and heartfet spirit to these exercises. We trust that the season will be so spent as to benefit ourselves and strongthon our cause. Although our afflictions may be great, and protracted be yond expectation, let us have faith to baliere that a just cause will prevail at last. Let us derive fortitude and Christian courage to suffer and to dare all things in this struggle for liberty and pure religion. Then, unshaken amidst disaster and desolation, exhibiting a firmners beyond the power of misfortune to evercome, we shall go forth.to conquer and achieve our great destiny.

Capt. Ben. Nicholson and Lieut. Pierce

M. Butler. These two young officers are at home; both in high health and spirits. Lieut. B. going with his company to the coast, and Capt. N. waiting till his men shall be provided with horses.

Beware.

roturned to the Tax Assessor who have failed to make correct returns, and no returns at all. This is right. Let all be made to pay their just proportion of the government taxes.

For the Advertiser.

Thanks. The undersigned begs loave to return his warm. est thanks to the very many kind friends, gentlemen and ladies, who so promptly and efficiently lent their aid and support to himself and family, on the occasion of the late fire. He will strive Antioch and Calliham Aid Societies, Edgeheld never to lose the memory of their noble manifes. tation of neighborly kindness.

JOHN L. NICHOLSON. April 4th, 1864.

It is stated that a large amount of currency of the new issue has been sent to Gen. Loo's army for the purpose of paying off.

The Writ of " Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum" and Gov. Brown.

The Georgia Logislature at its late session, with a sad and singular want of judgment, declared the act of Congress suspending the Whit of Haheas Corpus, uncenstitutional and void. If the Judiciary of Georgia be as unsound as its Legislature, this declaration may lead to the most serious and injurious consequences to our cause and

This is the handywork of that aspiring demugogue Gov. Brown. Some men are troubled with such a canine apartite for notorioty-that they will | any person distilling as aforesaid, shall be deemed have it even upon the page of infamy. Heredotus, guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction after discussing the question who was the traiter that led the Persians by a scoret path around Thermopylae, Exclains: "Jut it was Ephialtes, distillation, shall be imprisoned not less than six and him I write down." . Should the Thermopylae of this Confederacy ever be turned, let Gov. Brown meditate on the fame of an Ephialtes. It may be interesting to some of our readers to

hear something of the history and nature of this famous writ of Habens Corpus, which is now exciting so much attention. 'Habeas Corpus' is a name given to a variety of writs, the object of most celebrated of these is the "Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum" to inquire into the cause of a man's imprisonment with a view to obtain his liberation. When the prisener on this writ is brought before the Court, the Judge determines, after hearing evid-nee, whether the imprisonment be logal or no; and accordingly discharges the prisoner absolutely or on ball, or remands him to prison. The oppression of an obscure individual in England gave rise to the Writ of Habeus Corpus. This occurred in the 31st year of the reign of Charles II, in the year 1679,- and thence we have borrowed it. If is a most invaluable act in securing the liberty of the suljust against unlawful imprisonment, and especially against that odious proceeding the "lettre de cachet" used in

all despotie governments. But by the provision of our Constitution wis rebellion or invasion; and the writ is liable to be suspended in England in the sar cases. To deny therefore that . - - be right under the Constitution to suspend Mabeas Corpus is simply absurd. But "the Act," says Gov. Bnown, "is an alarming assault upon the power of the Couris, and upon the liberty of the people, without any existing necessity to excuse it." Now we ask who is the proper judge of this necessity-Gov. Bnows or the Confederate Congress? We believe in the doctrine of State Rights, as taught by Mr. CALnoun; and we need say nothing more for our creed. But before we fall to wrangling among ourselves about State Rights, let-us first see to it that we have established a Government.

If the States of the Confederacy fall out among themseives, and our unity of action is destroyed, we shall soon become an easy prey to the enemy and then where will be Gov. Brown's State Rights. When this war is over and we have established independence, we will go with any man to reform evils, and to sustain State Rights. But while we are at war with a powerful and malignant enemy, and our liberty and existence are in danger, the man who raises his voice to distract the Counsels of the country, and to produce discord in our Army is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and deserves the infamy of a traitor.

Further, does any man of same mind honestly believe that our Rulers, civil or military, have any purpose or intention to sap the foundations of our liberty? Who are the conspirators against the liberties of the country that Gov. Brown is so sharp-sighted in detecting-so valuant in opposing? The Congress of the Confederate States. But what conceivable motive could that Congress have had in betraying the country? Apart from this, the not itself is accompanied with such restrictions and limitations as to render it entirely lunocueus. And we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a man, whose reason is not under the influence of passion or the tyranny of party polities can apprehend any danger to the liberties of the country from the present suspension of Hu:

For the Advertiser. MR. EDITOR :-- As many inquiries have been at the present collections, I furnish you with the amount. I have collected during the month of March alone the sum of \$501 355 04 A few have not paid yet, but I presume they are waiting to give the Government the benefit of the new cur-

H. T. WRIGHT. public.

12th Dist. Collector.

To the Voters of Edgefield District. In the present condition of our country, men of sound judgment and experience should be sent to the Legislature. We therefore nominate our eld neighbor, Dr. W. D. JENNINGS, a man suitable for the emergency, hoping he will consent to aid our State by his counsel in the next Legislature.

L. TUCKER. C. M. FREEMAN, S. S. FREEMAN. C. WELLS, E. A. SEARLES, JOSEPH PRICE, E. H. CHAMBERLAIN G. C. ROBERTSON, T. E. JENNINGS, C. L. BLAIR, J. A. TALBERT.

March 30th.

MR. Elerron :- Will you be so kind as to give place in your paper to the following letter received from Dr. A. W. Youngsoon in reply to one soliciting him to become a candidate for the E. S. M.

> Ripon, Edgefield Dist., March 10th, 1864.

My Dean Friend:-Allow me to express to you, and through you, to the gallant Companies of the 14th Regiment, my most profound gratitude for the expression of their appreciation of the services I have rendered them. If I have done any thing to merit their approbation, I am sure I was prompted by the purest motives of the duty I owed to them, and my country, in the position I held in the Regiment, and not frem the expectation of eyer being personally benefitted,

If you and my friends in the Regiment sec proper to use my name in connection with the candidacy for the State Legislature, at the next election, you have my consent to do so, and if I should be so fortunate as to be elected, I assure We understand a good many people are being | you and my friends that what little capacity and energy I may have, shall be used in protecting the best interests of our State and Army, and preserving untarnished the flag of our country. Yours, truly, &c.,

A. W. YOUNGBLOOD.

To Capt. E. S. Mins.

For the Legislature. MR. EDITOR :- The many friends of Dr. A. W. YOUNGBLOOD in the 14th Regiment, S. C. V., propose his name for a seat in the State Legislature at the next election.

HITH REG'T. S. C. V. te

Ber The New York Herald wants to know.

For the Advertiser. The Seizure of the Stills.

press the undue distillation of spirituous liquors from the cereal grains of this State," by the first section of which it was enasted in substance, that it shall be unlawful to distil, or cause to be distilled, or be concerned in the distillation of spirituous liquors, from corn, wheat, rye, barley, rice, or any of the cereal grains within the limits of this State, except as hereinafter provided, and in the Court of Sessions, in addition to forfeiting their stills, and other summatus used in the months, nor more than two years, and be fixed in any sum in the discretion of the Court, not less than one thousand, nor more than five thousand dollars. Provided that existing contracts made with the Medical Purveyor of the Confederate If citizens are to be injured by the seizure of their Government, for the distillation of whiskey or alcohol, may be executed according to their terms." This section also contains the further which is to bring the party before a Court. The proviso, "that the Gevernor be empowered to contract with proper Agents, in the Districts of the State for the manufacture of a limited quantity of pure spirits, under certain restrictions, if satisfactorily informed, that a supply of the same cannot be otherwise obtained." The second section of this Act requires Agents, appointed by the Governor in the former section, to give bond, &c., for the faithful discharge of their duty. The third section requires the Magistrate of the State, in their respective Districts, to see that the provisions of this Act are enforced : and authorizes them, from personal observation, or information on oath, of persons unlawfully distilling, to issue their warrants to arrest such parties, and to seize fer its editorial ... the stills thus unlawfully used. The fourth seetion requires Captains of Patrel, to report all violations of this law to the Captain of the Beat | cial Agents say that they are ordered and authorand to Magistrates.

The Executive department, perceiving we presume, the Act of 1862 ineffectual from many causes, convened the Legislature in extra session, is April 1863, when a more comprehensive statute was passed, entitled " An Act to suppress the distillation of spirituous liquors in this State," by the first section of which it was enacted in substance that the distillation of spirituous liquors of any name or kind, from any material or substance, other than the ordinary fruits in their season, shall be and is hempy prohibited, under the same penalties as those laid down in the previous act of 1862. By the fourth section of the act of 1863, the Governo, is nationized to employ special Agents for the purpose of enforcing this act, under his orders, and Sucritis, Daraty Sheriffs, Magistrates and Constables, are required to render to such Agents any assistance that may be required, in the discharge of their duties. By the fifth section, all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with

this act (1803) are hereb; repealed. As will be seen from the above extracts, the enly prohibitory act now of force, in regard to the distillation of spirituous liquors is that of 1863; and we propose briefly, to examine the authority, and powers of the Governor, special Agents, Sheriffs, Magistrates and Constables, under this Act, in order to present clearly to the people the injustice and oppression resulting from the conduct of a portion of these functionaries, in instructing, and ordering itincrant detectives, to enter upon the premises of the people, and to seize and destry the stills, which constitute a part of their property, before they have been tried, and convicted, of any infraction of the act in

And in the outset of these remarks, we assert positively that, even if the act of 1862 was of force, in which by the third section, Magistrates were authorized to cause the scizure of the stills of persons, engaged in unlawful distilling. yet there would be no power conferred on the Executive or Magistrate by this act, from the simple fact that there is no authority ofcen to the Breentive under its pravisions, to seize, or order the seizure of the stills of the citizens; and for a greater reason applicable to both of these functionaries, because such an act would be unconstitutional and world. The second section of the ninth article of the constitution of the State of South Carolina among other things ordains "that no freeman of this State shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the laws of the land"

An act therefore like that of 1862, authorizing Mugistrates to command the seizure of the property of the citizen before trial jor, and conviction of any misdemeanor, is so palpably a violation of the above stated provision of the constitution, that it would be at once intelligible, even to the late General Assembly of the people of the State, But the act of 1862 has been repealed, and the only prohibitory law in regard to distillation, is

he act of 1863. If it would have been hazardous for the Executive, and Magistrates of the State, to have ordered the enforcement of the act of 1862, where there was at least some shadow of apparent authorization to the Magistrates to order the seizure of the stills of the citizen, how much more dangerous is it new, to order and persist in such a course, when there is not the slightest foundation for such power to be found in the act of 1863.

Yot so it is. The premises of the freemen of Edgesield District are invaded, by persons representing themselves as the special Agents of the Exentire of the State, acting as they allege under his orders, and instructed at all hozards, to treapass upon the close of the people, and to seize and destroy their property, in direct and palpable violation of their constitutional rights and privileges. Is it not time for the people and the press, instead of criticizing the action of Congress in regard to the suspension of the Habens Corpus, to look into the administration of their domestic affairs, and see whether their rights are not more endangered from within.

The provisions of the act of 1863 are very plain. The fourth section authorizes the Governor to employ special Agents for the purpose of enforcing, under his orders, the provisions of this act. There is no clause in any part of the act for the seizure of Stills. Whence does the Executive then derice his authority! Is it from the words in the fourth section of the act "under the orders of the Governor?" It cannot be claimed from any other source, and such construction is almost too ludicrous for serious consideration. However let us examine the claim for a mo-

ment. The act of 1863 is a penal Statute, and nenal Statutes are to be construed Strictly "thus he Stat. 1 Ed. 6. c. 12, having enacted that those who were convicted of Stealing horses, should not have the benefit of clergy, the judges conceived that this did not extend to him that should steal and gallant soldier. but one horse; and therefore procured a new act for that purpose in the following year." "And things which do not come within the words of a penal Statute shall not be brought within it by construction." Certainly there are no words in the act of 1863, anthorizing the Executive to Command the seizure of Stills, and unquestionably the terms, "under the orders of the Governor," can no more be construed to mean the seizing of Stills, than the seizing of the grain, used in Distilling, or the persons employed at the time in the process. The Legislature cannot by an act, deprive a citiif it took so many millions in other days to zen of his property. How then could it delegate subdue one Florida Indian, how much and this power to the Executive? This position, at how long it will take to subjugate the "Irish- once incontestable, proves the absurdity of the Seminole Billy Bowlegs Finogan" now there, supposition of any such power existing in the

Executive, and therefore the folly of endeavoring o raise a claim to it from any words in the act The Legislature of the State of South Carolina is question, even supposing that there was any in 1862, passed an Act, entitled "An Act to supmbiguity in the matter. If then there is no exhe act of 1863; if there can be no authority de- give the State the benefit of his Council. ived under the act in question, by construction -and, finally, if the legislature could not contimitionally invest the Executive with such pow-

er, it follows then as an inexorable necessity that the claim of it, is illegal and its exercise uncon-But the crowning blunder of this irregular and unlawful tribunat, is evident from the fact, that by law, be performed a long-tour of service in the these special Agents are the judges of the Crimi- army, and left it on account of ill health, which, nality of the citizen: for it is upon their decision and action that the seizure takes place. Now the act of 1883 expressly permits persons to distill from the fruits in season, and it can only be fairly and legally assecrtained in a Court of Justice, whether they have contravened the Act in question.

property from the ex parte statement of informers, who of course are paid for detections, they are at once placed at the mercy of a tribunal, worse than Gov. Bnown's much dreaded Star chamber. But is it necessary to continue this commentary any further? Is it not apparent to the most ordinary observer, that these proceedings are tainted with heresy of the late council? Is not the doctrine new in South Carolina, that on suspicion of a misdemeanor, a detective is ordered and instructed by the Exe utive to violate the premises of the citizen, and demand, and seize, and tear down his property, without trial to ascertain his guilt, and without conviction to be satisfied of it. A leading newspaper in the State is blatent upon the subject of State rights. Let it look at home, and we opine that it will find-matter abundant

In conclusion, we assert that, even if the act of 1862, is still of force, and under which these speized by the Executive to Act, yet we affirm without hesitation, that in no part of that Act, is there contained the slightest shadow of authority to the Executive, to interfere in the elightest degree with the stills of the citizens; nor are there ony such persons therein recognized at all, as these Special Agents. The Executive and special Agents have

no more authority and power under that act, than any citizen of the State. The Act of 1863 alone brings these Agents into existence, and alone authorizes the Executive, through them, to enforce its provisions, i.e. the provisions of the act of 1863. Now is it not absurd to contend that an act authorizing the appointment of persons to enforce its provisions should be extended to authorize the same parties to enforce the provisions of another and different act.

We are desirous that violators of the laws of the country shall be punished promptly and exemplurily, but we require that they be first legally tried, and convicted. We desire that every citizen should faithfully observe and obey the Acts of the Legislature, but we demand that they Six views of the Auxora Borealis or Great Northbe first Constitutional. We desire that the Executive, and the officers of the Government, shall be earnest in enfercing the provisions of the Statutes, but we must be satisfied that they are legally invested with the power. The assumption of authority not given by Legislative enactment, constitutionally sanctioned, is a violation of the rights of the people, calling for the interposition of the next Legislature. Let our representatives see that their constituents are protected in their by Raffael; Saul and the Witch of Endor, by rights and property, from the invasion of selfappointed, and illegal autocracios. HAMPDEN.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. L. R. Gwaltney, Mr. J. D. ROPER, Co. I, 7th S. C. Regiment, and Miss J. ELLEN BRYAN, daughter of R. D. Bryan, Esq., of the District.

MARRIED, in this Village, at the residence of Mr. E. T. Davis, by S. Harrison, Esq., Clerk of the Court. Mr. W. S. COVAR, Co. D. 14th S. C. V., and Miss ELZEY KING, all of this District. MARRIED, on the 20th March last, by M. M. Padgett, Esq., Mr. TILLMAN BROWN and Miss FANNIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES | SMITH, Hon. F. W. PICKENS, Dr. J. F. GRIPPIN M. SALTER, all of this District,

MARRIER, on the 20th March, by F. W. Burt, N. P., Mr. WILLIAM DOOLITTLE and Miss CYNTHIA GOFF, all of this District.

MARRIED, on the 31st March, by the same, Mr. JESSE E. DOODITTLE, Co. K, 15th Reg't. S. C. V., and Mrs. MARGARET McKINNEY, all of this District.

OBITHARY.

Disp, on the 24th of March, 1864, at his father' residence, in this District, WILLIAM THOMAS, early son of Thomas and Tenrenance Payne, aged 20 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The subject of this notice lost his mother when

very young, and his training devolved upon his father, and an aunt, who discharged those duties with affection and kindness. At about 3 years old he was attacked by an affection of the spine, which made him a cripple through life. The purpose of his father was to give him an education and kent him at school at every convenience. His preficiency in the acquisition of learning was satsfactory, and he would have entered the South Carolina College months past but that institution having suspended operations he was prosecuting his studies under a very competent Teacher at Slab Town Academy in Anderson District, in order to graduate at an earlier date after the College should resume operations. He was at home on a visit to his friends, only to be absent a few days when he was attacked by Pneumonia, and after about eight days, death put an end to his sufferings. Neither medical skill, devoted attention, nor co stant and unwearied watching, could arrest the march of the destroyer,

Thomas was a yourg man of few words; un assuming in his manners, amiable in his disposi-tion—and in a word a model of moral deportment

-not a single stain delies his character.

He said the day before he died to his youngest sister who was sitting by his bed side, "I am not afraid to die. Christ is my hope." These words he voluntarily addressed, seemingly to express to her that altho' he had never made a public pro-fes, on of the religion of the Bible, yet his trust Long will his schoolmates and all who knew

him remember his engaging manner, his dis-position, tender and affectionate, and sadly eeall his rare modesty, his truthfulness, his refined and elevated tastes, his manly and virtuous tone of thought and sentiment. Though called to the grave in his youth, he possessed virtues worth of imitation.

Ho leaves father, two sisters, and many friends to mourn his loss; but to hope that his cureer begun and ended on earth, has found alresdy a blessed fruition in heaven. J. T.

Dieb, at Poverty Hill, on the 3d of March last, of Chronic Diarrhea, MARTIN MEDLOCK, aged 37 years.

By this sad dispensation of an All-wise Providence, Edgefield has lost another jewel; a fond wife, a devoted hasband; a lovely little boy, a

kind and affectionate father, and the army, a true Digo, on the 18th March, Mrs. FRANCES RODGERS, wife of Mr. JANES RODGERS, Sr., in

her 64th year. She was an stimable and motherly woman Kind and affectionate in disposition, she was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She had left a large family of shildren and grand chil-dren to lamont their and loss. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church some 15 years before her death, and although the disease of which she died deprived her of her reason, so that she left no dying testimony, yet we feel assured that her end was ponce. M. M. DIED, on the 16th March, little CLINTON, son

of S. S. and A. H. Boyce, aged 11 years, 5 months and 15 days. " Asteep in J. sus! peaceful rost, Whose waking is supremely blest; No fear, no wee shall dim that hour That manifests the Sariour's power."

For the Legislature.

Mg. Entron :- As the country at this time requires the best talent, we propose the name of Gen. R. G. M. DUNOVANT for a Seat in the ess grant of such a power to the Executive in next Legislature. We hope he will not refuse to

MANY-VOTERS.

For the Legislature.

The Friends of Dr. ARTHUR W. - YOUNG. BLOOD respectfully announce him as a candidate, for a seat in the next Legislature. The exempt service, together with his intelligence and high character, entitles him to the support of his fel-

Natural History of Creation,

MINERALS, PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF OUR EARTH. . THESE LECTURES will commence on MON-

DAY NIGHT, the 11th inst., in the Masonio Hall, at 71 clock, P. M., and will be continued on alternate nights. FIRST LECTURE.

MECHANICAL ASTRONOMY, Illustrated by Experiments in Natural Philosophy

SECOND LECTURE. THE ROCKS OF THE EARTH; FIRST CREATED ANIMALS AND PLANTS; APPEARANCE OF MAN AND WOMAN;

mens of Natural History. THIRD LECTURE. THE VEGETABLE WORLD; PLANTS OF THE OLDEN TIME:

With Diagrams, Charts, and interesting speci-

PLANTS OF THE PRESENT PERIOD. FOURTH LECTURE.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM; ALL ANIMALS PRODUCED FROM EGGS: EGGS PHISIOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

FIFTH LECTURE. ANIMALS OF THE OLDEN TIME; ANIMALS OF THE PRESENT PERIOD : ANCIENT WHALES OR DRAGONS OF THE

HUGE SEA-LIZARDS OF ANCIENT TIMES; ANIMAL LIFE IN THE SEA. In connection with each Lecture it is proposed

GREAT DEEP:

to exhibit by means of the Binoptric Lantern,

A number of beautiful illustrated views, painted on glass, such as Scenes in the Arctic Ocean : The Ship in Winter Quarters, cutting out of the Ice; ern Lights, as witnessed by Richardson, Parry, Kane, Biot, and others; Volcanoes in Eruption; Hecla; Vesuvius; The last days of Pempeii; The Gardon of Eden ; Fords of the River Jordan; Mounts Ararat, Sinai and Hermon; Interior of the Temple Church at Jerusalem : Chapel of St. Helena at Jerusalem : Mosque of Omor; Lake of Tiberias; Westminster Abbey; Milan Cathedral; Bethlehem; Sidon; The Madonia,

by West .- with several DISSOLVING VIEWS AND KALEIDOSCOPIC PICTURES.

The proceeds to be devoted to charitable and patriotic purposes, as the Committee may deter-

Washington Allston; Death on the Pale Horse,

Terms .- A Single Ticket for one Lecture or Exhibitien, \$2; A Single Ticket for the whole Course, \$5; Family Ticket for the whole Course, to admit three, \$10; Family Tieket for the whole Course, to admit six, \$15. Family Tickets include only the actual members of the family.

Tickets may be obtained from the following gentlemen, Committee of Arrangements: Rev. L. R. GWALTNEY, Rev. E. WALKER, Rev. Mr. T. P. MAGRATH, Esq., and JAS. T. BACON, Esq. Persons expecting to buy Tickets at the door on the evenings of the Lectures will please some with the exact change.

Tickets are for sale at the Store of Meesrs. Edmund Penn and B. C. Bryan. Apr 5

Watson Mounted Guard.

AM ordered home for the purpose of MOUNT-ING MY COMMAND, and having some men unable to mount themselves I will ask the citizens to render me assistance.

Any member of the Company who will mount a-

any momeor of the company was will mount a man unalle to mount himself, will receive thirty (30) days farlough,—or any citizen mounting such a man may welect a member of the Company to whom the furlough will be given. Any Officer or member of the Company is anthorized to receive contributions, which will be appropriated to the purchase of horses for the needy men.

I will also receive a few Mounted Recruits. Col. Gary has authority from the War Department to receive them whether they be Conscripts or non-Couseripts.

B. E. NICHOLSON. Capt. Co. I, Hampton Legion.

Wanted! Wanted! GOOD BUGLE OR CORNOPEON is much

A wanted in my Company. Any one in the District having one will find a purchaser and confer an especial favor on the Company by applying to Capt. Lewis Jones at the Court House.

JAMES J. GREGG, Capt. Co. B, 6th Regt. S. C. Cav.

Please take Notice.

WE the undersigned respectfully request of for Medicines to be obtained in Vials or Bettles they will greatly oblige us by sending Vials or Bottles well stoppered, as it is impossible for us to re-plenish our stock of the above mentioned articles. G. L. PENN, J. B. HODGES.

BACON WANTED-IMMEDIATELY. BRING IT FORWARD. WILL receipt for all WELL CURED BACON

delivered to me at Hamburg as Tax in Kind. GEO. W. LAMAR, Jr., Capt. & A. C. S.

State of South Carolina EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN ORDINARY.

IN ORDINARY.

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, Z. W. Carwile, C. E. E. D., has

applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and oredits of Caroline T. Carrett, late of the District aforesaid, dec'd. These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all

and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appearbefore me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House, on the 14th day of May next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and soul, this 5th day

of April in the year of our Lord one thous-and eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the sovereighty and Inde-pendence of the State of South Carolina. W. F. DURISOE, O.E.D.

Apr 5