Edgefield Advertiser.

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DURIOE, KEESE & CO.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE 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 forbid, and charged accordingly.

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From the Front.

An officer who left Hood's headquarters a few days ago says that he was then at a point in Northeastern Alabama, the precise locality of which we leave the enemy to discover. His army was in fine condition, well pleased with what they had already accomplished, and hopeful and eager in regard to the future.

A portion of the staff of General Beauregard, with the headquarter baggage, is now at Oxford, Miss.

An officer who arrived at Blue Mountain from Hood's army on Sunday states positively that Decatur has been captured with four thousand prisoners. Three regiments of negroes were among them.

General Ferguson's brigade of Wheeler's cavalry had a hard fight on Tuesday evening last with the Yankee General Kilpatrick at Ledign, thirteen miles from Jacksonville, in which the enemy were driven from the field with a loss of twenty-five killed and wounded. They withdrew on the Rome road.

There is still a considerable Yankee force on the Coosa, and rumors are rife in Jacksonville of an intended raid on the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad. Gen. Wheeler is in front of this force in sufficient strength to hold any ordinary advance in check.

General Cheatham is reported advancing on Huntsville, and Sherman concentrating at Bridgeport.

Hood has cut loose from Blue Mountain, and Jacksonville, as a base of supplies.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser says that the rumor that Corinth and Shiloh are again to be occupied, is incorrect.

The Editor of the Montgomery Mail has had an interview with Capt. Manning, of North Alabama, who had just returned from Hood's army.

Capt. Manning was present at the capture of Decatur. We took 3000 prisoners.

We were still advancing and the troops were in tremendous spirits.

Our army is reported in the vicinity of Tuliahoma.

The Selma Despatch reports very nearly the same particulars on the authority of a prominent citizen of Whitesburg. Decatur had been captured by Stewart's corps; one half the prisoners were negroes.

Plymouth, N. C. Re-Occupied by the Federals.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Nov. 1.

A special dispatch to the State Journal from near Plymouth, the 31st, via Rocky Mount the 1st, states that after three days hard fighting the enemy passed up Middle river and came down the Roanoke this morning. Gen. Baker commanded the garrison of Plymouth in person, and fought until the enemy's gunboats had passed one fort and dismounted all our guns in the other. The evacuation was then ordered under severe shelling, which was affected without much loss.

Col. Whitford acted with conspicuous gallantry.

Good News from Forrest.

PARIS, TENN. Oct, 31.

Gen. Forrest has blockaded the Tennessee river.

All communication between Paducah and Johnsonville has been cut off, and the Railroad to Nashville is of no use to the enemy.

Forrest's batteries were engaged all day yesterday.

Two gunboats and four transports were captured or destroyed.

One of the gunboats and two of the transports are being used by Forrest and will be of great advantage in important movements now on foot.

One gunboat and three transports are still up the river, and will be captured.

Married the Wrong Lady.

Love is a very uncertain thing, and it is not safe to be too certain of the symptoms until they are unmistakable. The following will explain our meaning:

Vienna has been stirred up, lately, by the comical result of a strange love story. It seems that in the house of one Herr Kuhne, a teacher of languages, Dr. Kant, a young lawyer happened to make the acquaintance of a lady, burdened with some property and thirty years. The lady, being unmarried, evidenced particular interest in the young, shy, and rather abashed man of law. She made love to him, in fact, very strongly, and persuaded him to visit her at her home. But alas! he loved another lady. One evening, while conversing with the doctor, she said: "Why, with your favorable idea of matrimony, may I ask if you ever thought of marrying yourself?" Dr. Kant sighed, (and his eyes resting on the ground,) hesitatingly muttered in reply: "I have already thought of marrying, and made my choice, but——" "But!" the lady hastily interposed. "But" he continued, the lady is rich, very rich, and I am poor. I am afraid I could hardly aspire to her hand, and, rather than allow myself to be taxed with sordid designs, I will bury my passion in my breast, and leave it unvowed forever."

At an early hour the following day, she, however, betook herself to a solicitor, and, in legal form, declared her wish to present and hand over as his property the sum of £150,000 guilders (£150,000) to Dr. Kant. When the document had been signed and duly completed, she sat down in the office, and, enclosing it in an elegant envelope, added a note to the following effect: "Dear Sir: I have much pleasure in enclosing a paper which I hope will remove the obstacle in the way of your marriage. Believe me, etc., Alice Martini."

Dr. Kant, for he and no other was the addressed, was the happiest man in the world on receiving this generous epistle. Repairing at once to the parents of Fraulein Fischel, the lady of his love, he proposed for and received the hand of a girl who had long been flattered by his delicate though unavowed intentions. His reply to Fraulein Martini, besides conveying his sincere thanks, contained two cartes devisite, linked together by the significant rose colored ribbon. Miss Martini forthwith sued the happy bridegroom for restitution, but as no promise of marriage had been made, the case was by two successive courts decided against her.

☞ A blockade runner, recently arrived at an English port, reports that the Wilmington blockading squadron now numbers 170 vessels.

☞ Federal authorities have forwarded to the Confederates a complete list of all the rebel prisoners now in their hands, and blank books have been forwarded to the South to receive the names of all the Union prisoners.

MARITAL RIGHTS OF SLAVES.—The Baptist Association of the State of Georgia at its late session, adopted the following resolution in relation to the marriage relationship between slaves:

Resolved, That it is the firm belief and conviction of this body, that the institution of marriage was ordained by Almighty God for the benefit of the whole human race, without respect to color; that it ought to be maintained in its original purity among all classes of people, and in all ages, till the end of time; and that, consequently, the law of Georgia, in its failure to recognize and protect this relationship between our slaves, is essentially defective and ought to be amended.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1864.

☞ The obituary notices of Mrs. FREEMAN H. ROPER, Rent J. BUTLER, JOEL MCCULLOUGH, and of little FANNIE MCMANUS, have been received, but are unavoidably postponed until our next issue.

Very Much Obliged.

Our young friend, TOM JENNINGS, has sent us a New York *Herald* of the 20th October, picked up on the battle-field of the 27th—the battle-field on the North side. We thank him heartily. It is always delightful to read old BENNETT's lies and slanders; he lies and slanders so brilliantly. Immoral in us to be pleased with such evil things, but we can't help it.

God Speed Him.

The Rev. A. Smith, of the Methodist Conference, has left us to labor in other vineyards. His different sojourns among us amount to five years—quite time enough to learn what is false and what is true. We have learned that he is *true*—a faithful and conscientious soldier of the Cross. May the sun of his useful life be long delayed in its setting and may God bring him at last "to the haven where he would be."

"Azn Hartz"

This soldier of renown, and man of exhilarating humor and good tempered wit, has turned up, as he expresses it, "within the limits bounding God's own country," and become an assistant editor of the *Guardian*. His real name is GEORGE MCKNIGHT, and his rank that of Major; he was captured at Jackson, Miss., and has spent a year or more on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. Judging from the many bright things he wrote while there, and sent "down South," he must have borne his captivity with very enviable philosophy. In his gem of a letter written since his return home, he says: "I died on Johnson's Island, and after being dead three days, was released." We congratulate the *Guardian* upon securing the services of this droll and joyous humorist, and hope the latter will give us his experiences during the three days which intervened between his death and his release.

Weekly Southern Cultivator.

We have received the first number of the *Weekly Southern Cultivator*. There may be a *very few very* benighted individuals who know nothing of the *Cultivator*; to these we would say that the *Cultivator* has heretofore been a monthly. The number before us—as was always the case with the *Cultivator*—contains nothing which is not worthy of being "read, marked, and inwardly digested." The terms per year for the weekly *Cultivator* are $10; for six months, $6; three months, $4. We would advise all to subscribe *immediately*, as the subscription price will be raised after the first of December. Address D. REDMOND, Editor, Augusta, Ga.

Day of Public Worship.

In another column of our paper will be found the finely written proclamation of President DAVIS, appointing Wednesday, the sixteenth of the present month, as a day for public worship throughout the Confederacy. Have we not cause to worship God? Have we not cause to be deeply thankful. Have we not cause to be unfeignedly humble. Should not every man in the South feel deeply his responsibility and look honestly and penitently to God to help him to do his work faithfully? On Wednesday the sixteenth then let all, not only the people but their also rulers, not only the white, but also the black, lay aside their work and repair to their houses of worship, all of which should be open, that none may lack the opportunity of waiting upon God. Let the people make no excuse for spending the day in idle recreation. Let the work of their servants be suspended; and where they are accustomed to have separate service, let it be held for them on this day. Where this is not the case, let them be invited to worship with their owners and employers. And let the ministers of Christ who speak to the people on this day, be not afraid to speak boldly; let them show the people their sins, and the rulers their sins. Let them discard all their old fast-day sermons, in which they vindicated the revolution, praised the virtue and valor of our people, and abused our enemies. And on the contrary let them lay the axe to the root of the sins among us, and deal with them with an unsparing hand. Conviction and remorse must be awakened, and sincere repentance follow, or the observance of the day will be but a solemn mockery before God. There is little use for such appointed days, unless we grow better. They only enhance our guilt by the addition of hypocrisy to sin. To keep the day, and then go on drinking, gaming, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, embezzling, speculating, defrauding, extorting, hoarding, withholding the necessaries of life from sale for higher price, lying, swindling, and committing other sins not necessary to mention, living for this world and its pleasures only, thus defying God, and provoking His wrath by our iniquities, is only to add aggravating insult to the infraction of Divine law, damning enough under any circumstances.

☞ The Virginia regiments are now very full. Pickett's division is stronger than it ever has been. Gen. Lee says, "Virginia has done nobly in response to the last call, but North Carolina has done even better.

☞ The North Carolina Supreme Court has decided that a member of the Senior Reserves is entitled to a discharge upon reaching the age of fifty.

☞ A young damsel in Canada, twelve years of age, became united in wedlock to a youth of fourteen summers, with a salary of four dollars per month. Courageous boy!

☞ Six thousand persons were recently crushed to death by the falling of a Church at St. Petersburg.

☞ Somebody, describing the absurd appearance of a man dancing the polka, says that "he looks as though he had a hole in his pocket, and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trowsers."

☞ The meanest man on record sent in a bill against his wife's estate for half a day's labor attending her funeral.

☞ Much sensation is now caused in San Francisco on account of the Chinese temples there. This is the only Christian city in the world where idolatrous worship is openly carried on.

Charleston.

It is wrong—flagrantly wrong—to rejoice over the misfortunes of our neighbors, but now and then when we think of the failure of the Yankee operations against Charleston, we are lifted with huge delight. We feel that we will be forgiven for this obduracy. Charleston, our own Palmetto City, the "nest of vipers," the "cradle of the rebellion," the most ardently coveted prize of Yankee hate and atrocity, still stands as proudly and lifts its head as defiantly, as on that day when Gov. PICKENS ordered the first gun to be fired, and hurled back the insolent and treacherous "*Star of the West*" howling with rage and shame. Nay, more proudly, for since then she has been baptized in fire and glory; she is now the shrine of valor and patriotism. This failure of the Northern barbarians is now an old affair, a "twice told tale." But it is a Cleopatra among tales; "age cannot wither it, nor custom stale its infinite variety." And the brightest part of it is that the barbarians *confess* their failure. Their powerless rage and bitter disappointment are inexpressibly delightful to contemplate. How many times has Charleston been burned? How often have the people been on the eve of starvation and surrender? How many times has the famous Greek fire poured the rain of Sodom and the flames of Hell upon the farfamed cocesspool city? We cannot keep account. Perhaps these of our enemies can—and there are thousands of them—who so often, and so prematurely, rang the bells, put out the flags, and rejoiced at the story of conflagration and ruin. Lincoln and Gillmore and Dahlgren and Greek fire and the "*Ironsides*" have all come to grief in front of Charleston. Gillmore and Dahlgren must die and be buried without taking the "cradle of the rebellion." Abe Lincoln, the bastard son of Hannah Hanks, let him reign in Washington as long as he may, must return to his rail-splitting and his pettifogging, as a dog to his vomit, or a sow to her wallowing in the mire, without seeing the fall of Charleston. And "Beast Butler" must go to hell and be burned, without lording it in "the home of the chivalry." When we think of all this, we jump and tumble and twist and gyrate in every conceivable form of delight. The contemplation of the picture is enough to make any Carolinian—or any Southern man or woman—deport himself or herself like a "possessed" body in the New Testament.

Four Vipers Biting a File.

Four Yankee officers were brought and lodged in our jail on Saturday last. They are quite handsome, and so extremely affable (we are speaking the truth,) that the jail has been the great focus of attraction ever since their arrival.

They escaped from the prison camp near Columbia—an acre or more of "God's footstool" upon which are held in capivity some fourteen hundred such vipers—all officers. Yankee prisoners have ceased to be a novelty in Edgefield. We are abundantly enough beset already, by the world, the flesh and the devil; no need of further trials in the shape of Yankee captives. These last were "brought up standing," and then brought to jail, by Messrs. E. H. CHAMBERLAIN and JAMES JENNINGS of the Dark Corner. These gentlemen bring them in *constantly*; it seems to have become their pet *diversissement*, and they are certainly very expert in the game. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, we imagine, goes into his porch every evening at twilight, and sniffs sagaciously towards every point of the compass; if an erratic and luckless "blue belly" is within ten miles of his domicil, he sniffs him out unerringly and brings him to judgment. Calling up his trusty hounds, and his neighbor, JENNINGS, he starts whither the "tainted breeze" calls him, and soon returns with from four to six captives at his chariot wheels, saying to himself proudly: "*Veni, Vidi, Vici.*" And then he plays good Samaritan towards the unfortunates, clothing, feeding and liquoring them in the kindest manner. Apropos of Corn Whiskey, it is a rascally drink and ought to be saved especially for the use and behoof of rascally Yankee prisoners. As regards this question however, we feel there is a crushing majority against us. The four rascals now in hand speak warmly of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S fearless daring and great kindness of heart. From the time of their escape to their capture, two weeks, they wandered about at night, living upon half roasted potatoes and half boiled peas—imagining the while that they were making headway towards SHERMAN'S bosom. Among their lares and penates is the tin cup in which they boiled their peas—a very diminutive vessel. Also several diminutive cakes of soap and divers empty bottles. Their circulating library consists of one or two very ancient Yankee papers and several copies of the Courier of late date. Soon after their arrival, they sent out an enormous canteen to be filled with whiskey and two Confederate dollars to pay for the same. Blissful ignorance! They think the hunting down of men with dogs is "a damned bad idea."

One is a Major, one a Captain, and two Lieutenants. The Captain says he is a nephew of Gen. Hoon; *of course it is so!* They wear tolerably good blue pants and sacks; and it is our opinion that if "forty stripes save one" were thrown under the sack of each, he would be none the worse for it. Or rather, the whole forty, for we would not profane the memory of St. PAUL by stopping at thirty-nine.

☞ The Government has sent Hood's army 45,000 new and comfortable blankets. They will be very acceptable.

☞ Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, on Saturday, issued a proclamation declaring Maryland a free State. At the American office there was swung out an immense flag, bearing the inscription, "Free Maryland."

☞ Sorghum molasses is selling in Richmond at $8 per gallon.

☞ A friend informs a Mississippi exchange that in a case of sickness, where a blister was required, he found the radish seed pounded up as good as mustard.

☞ Two vessels lately arrived at a Confederate port; one having, as a portion of its freight, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of English bacon, and the other two hundred thousand, for the use of the Confederate army.

☞ Lincoln is charged by the *Herald* with drawing $7,000 from the United States treasury to supply "necessaries for the President's house," which was spent for the adornment of his person. The Augusta *Register* thinks it needs beautifying.

☞ The Richmond *Sentinel* learns that the Secretary of War has appointed a suitable person to visit the army of Gen. Lee, to procure accurate lists of the casualties as they occur in each brigade, to be transmitted to the Army Intelligence office in that city.

☞ The friends of the soldiers by writing to that office may learn the fate of those whom they are anxious about.

THE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.—Where the fleet which threatened an attack on Wilmington has gone is more than we are able to guess. It may come here; but upon the whole, we do not think it will. For the present, at least, we think the town of Wilmington is comparatively free from immediate attack. We think that for some time the Yankee fleet will give us the go by.—Journal, Nov. 1.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Boyce's Letter.

Mr. Boyce's letter to President DAVIS seems to have attracted much notice from the people and the press. It evidently has not been carefully analyzed by the latter, with a proper understanding of Constitutional law, or the political absurdities with which it abounds would have been deemed sufficient to have consigned its author to merited oblivion.

Mr. Boyce advocates a Convention of all the States composing the United and the Confederate States as the only plan for obtaining a satisfactory peace. Now, as these Confederacies are distinct governments, no treaties can be made by them, save in the manner prescribed by their respective Constitutions. By the terms of the Constitution of the Confederate States the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has the power to make treaties. The treaty making power belongs to the President and Senate alone. It is absurd therefore to suggest to the President the policy of indicating to the peace party of the North a willingness to enter into the proposed Convention. The President would be acting imperiously and unconstitutionally if he did so. Mr. Boyce avoids this difficulty however by suggesting an amendment to the Constitution in this regard. Now let us see how this is done. By the 5th Article, Sec. 1, of the Confederate Constitution, it is ordained that "upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in, suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by Conventions in two-thirds thereof,—as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the General Convention,—they shall thence forward form a part of this Constitution."

Let us suppose that all of the above prescribed forms are gone through with, and the Confederate Constitution amended, so as to authorize the States to enter into treaty, alliance, or Confederation with other States, how would this amendment enable them to sit in Convention as political sovereignties with the United States. They could only enter into a Convention with the United States as an integral part of that federation. The treaty-making power being vested in the President and Senate of the United States, by the Constitution thereof, the States composing that Confederacy, could not Constitutionally enter into Convention with the States of the Southern Confederacy, unless the Constitution of the United States was also amended so as to vest the treaty-making power in those States. Would the United States amend their Constitution and so modify their government as to permit them to enter into terms of peace and amity with us as independent political nationalities? Would they go through the form, trouble, and expense of changing their government merely for the purpose of recognizing the States of the Southern Confederacy as independent powers, when they can easily authorize Mr. Lincoln and the Senate of the United States to do so. Is not the advocacy of such a scheme then a political absurdity? Can one be called a diplomatist who seeks peace through the process of National disintegration?

PETER THE HERMIT.

Murder of Confederate Soldiers and Citizens at Front Royal.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has received from a gentleman, who was an eye witness of the atrocious acts of the Federal troops at Front Royal, the following particulars of the affair:

The Yankee cavalry, under General Torbert, entered the town, and drove out the few Confederates on picket, who fell back to Milford. At this latter point, Gen. Wickham met the Yankee force and repulsed it.

A part of Mosby's men, under command of Captain Chapman, annoyed the enemy very much on their return to Front Royal, which, with the mortification of their defeat by Wickham, excited in them such savage feelings as to prompt them to murder six of our men who fell into their hands. Anderson, Overby, Love and Rhodes were shot, and Carter and one other, whose name our informant did not recollect, were hung to the limb of a tree at the entrance of the village, with a card attached to the bodies, threatening with hanging on the same limb any one who should remove the corpses from the tree.

Henry Rhodes was quite a youth, living with his widowed mother, and supporting her by his labor. He did not belong to Mosby's command. His mother entreated them to spare the life of her son, and treat him as a prisoner of war, but the demons answered, by whetting their sabres on some stones, and declaring they would cut off his head and her's, if she came near. They ended by shooting him in her very presence.

The murders were committed on the 22d of Sept., Gens. Torbett, Merritt and Custer being present. It is said that Torbert and Merritt turned the prisoners over to Custer for their fate, who ordered the execution.

Carter, one of the two that were hung, died the death of a brave man, defying his executioners, and threatening them with the tenfold vengeance of his comrades. If either of the three generals in command on that day, who are responsible for these brutal massacres, should be captured, his immediate execution by hanging would meet the demands of justice and the approval of the people.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We observe from the Richmond *Enquirer* that in the Confederate States Court, Saturday last, Judge Halyburton delivered his opinion in the case of Wm. Barrett *vs.* P. A. Wood, Tax Collector—being an injunction to compel the collector to receive four per cent. Confederate bonds in payment of certain taxes, instead of gold and silver. The Judge was firmly of the opinion that the tax could be paid in four per cent. bonds, and therefore, decided against the collector.

Central Association.

CENTRAL BUREAU, Columbia, Oct. 1, 1864.

Hereafter, Cars will be dispatched regularly for Lee's Army on every Wednesday; for Beauregard's Army on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month; for Charleston and the Coast on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month.

M. LABORDE, Chairman.

☞ It is again requested that boxes be properly secured by wooden hoops; and that molasses jugs and bottles be excluded from the boxes.

Nov. 8 1t 46

Central Association.

CENTRAL BUREAU, Sept. 24, 1864.

Prisoners of War.

The Central Association will forward packages containing Clothing and Tobacco, for PRISONERS OF WAR, to Colonel Jones, Commissioner of the State of South Carolina, who will forward them to the point of exchange below Richmond. All charges on this side of the line, will be paid by us; the charges on the other side, must be paid by the receiver. Also, all open letters of one page for PRISONERS OF WAR will be forwarded by us.

M. LABORDE,
Chairman Association.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. E. Morris, Mr. A. P. FRANKLIN, Co. A, 22d S. C. Regt., of Barnwell District, and Miss S. L. MAYS, of Edgefield District.

MARRIED, at the residence of Mr. J. C. Potter, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. P. Mealing, Mr. HARRISON BUTLER, Co. I, 2nd S. C. Cavalry, and Miss FANNIE MILLER, all of this District.

OBITUARY.

To the Memory of Whitfield B. Brooks.

As it is our duty, so it is our sad pleasure to entwine the laurel with the cypress above the tomb of those who, preferring glory and honor to shame and degradation,—sacrificing their ease and comfort for hardships and dangers, have offered up themselves, willing sacrifices upon the bleeding altar of their country.

To offer consolation to him who has been deprived of the object of his hopes and affections by a cruel and relentless foe, appears a mere mockery. The desolate heart broods over the hallowed ruins of its shattered affections, shrinks back from the uncongenial sympathy and chilling contact of the outward world, and weeves alone and unaided the web of hope anew. Phœnix-like, from their own ashes, the affections spring up, put forth their young tendrils, and are lifted into the sunshine by a power inherent—no foreign or friendly hand assisting and sustaining. To tender sympathy to the stricken, before time and the light of mild philosophy have done their work, is impertinent; to do so afterwards, is useless.

Two years ago, with heart bounding high with hope, form elastic with health,—eyes, bright with the enjoyment of life, WHITFIELD B. BROOKS left his parental roof for the tented field—a noble and patriotic ambition gilding, like the dawning sun, the opening pathway of life. Alas! in the terrible ordeal, in the fierce collision and shock of battle, he has gone down—while honor decks the turf that wraps his clay.

He was a member of Co. B, 6th Regt. S. C. Cavalry, and, in the language of his Captain, "was ever at his post and never failing in his duty." On the 2nd days fight at Travillian Station, Va., June 12th, 1864, fell this noble boy, pierced through the head by a ball from the enemies of his country, and the despoilers of his native land, ere he had reached the age of nineteen years.

His gentle, kind and unassuming manners that peculiarly endeared him to his parent, won for him the affection of his comrades in arms, and the confidence of his officers. Of quiet habit—energetic and ambitious in his studies, had he lived, and borne out the promise of his youth, he would have culminated in honor to his family, an ornament to society, and in usefulness to his country. Brief, yet brave and glorious was his young career.

X. Y. Z.

DEPARTED this life, the 12th of August, 1863, on Rapidan River, Mr. EDWIN TOWLES, of Chronic Dysentery, in the 24th year of his age.

It has become our painful duty to record the melancholy death of our most highly esteemed brother in arms and friend, Mr. TOWLES. It is truly heart rending and solemn in the extreme, to attempt the record of one so young, so brave, and ever kind and promising. But alas! the brave, the young, the affluent, the King upon his Throne,—all must die. Yet while we shudder at Great Jehovah's most awful stroke, we calmly submit in anticipation of the joys to be revealed in the bright mansions on high "where the wicked cease from troubling," and the way-worn soldier, who has withstood the storm of many hard fought battles, shall be forever at rest.

The subject of this notice was a member of the 15th S. C. Regt., Co. K, Capt. H. P. BIRD. He nobly volunteered at, or near the commencement of this unholy struggle. As a man, he was lively and cheerful; as a soldier, extremely brave and defiant.

Capt. Bird, in a letter to a relative of the deceased, speaks in the most commendable terms of Mr. TOWLES and says "he was ever ready to discharge his most arduous duties and willing, at all times, to bare his bosom to the chilling steel of a cruel and malignant foe." With such an honorable record he sleeps quietly in his soldier grave, whilst his laurels, well and bravely won, shine brightly on memory's tablet.

He participated in all the fights which the brave 15th wascalled to encounter; was taken prisoner, paroled and sent to Richmond, and immediately rejoined his command; was stricken with disease which terminated in death. While in the agonies of death he called his brave, heroic, battle-scarred comrades around his couch, taking each one by the hand, and bidding them farewell, told them to meet him in heaven, for said he, "I am going there to meet and see my dear mother. I pray for my brave comrades of the good old 15th, and of Kershaw's Brigade; and more especially," said he "will I not forget my loving, brave, and ever devoted Capt. BIRD, who has bravely and most cheerfully gone with us through all the vicissitudes of this horrid war." "Soon, soon," says the hero, "I will leave my Company and this glorious old Brigade, and rejoin in heaven, comrades dear who have gone before me to that abode of bliss. While I leave a remnant here, I pray you be good soldiers of the Cross, as well as of your country.

'Tis thus the valiant Christian soldier dies;
When forced from earth his soul doth onward fly,—
There God will bless the departed saint,
Whose heart will ne'er grow tired or faint.

Sisters, dear, dry the falling tears,—
Brother too—death you need not fear;
Soon, ah, soon, fleeting time will you call,—
Like I, to dust, thou must surely fall.

Oh Brother, Sisters, think where I've gone,
Though, true, I've left you and forlorn;
Soon in heaven you'll your dear brother meet
And on Canaans's happy shore each other greet.

J. R. B.

Tax in Kind.

THE attention of producers is called to the following Extracts from instructions from Headquarters. If producers send wet or damp fodder it will not be received; and if they send at a time and in a condition that it would likely get wet, if out in a rain, they had better make some arrangement to dispose of it, if it should get wet, as I have no room to receive it for them. It must be securely baled.

"13. Agents will not receive the tithe Sorghum unless it has been well boiled. It is useless to collect it to sour and spoil. If producers refuse to prepare it properly, they must pay the penalty or default of delivery."

"10. Agents must carefully inspect Fodder. They must get samples from the middle of the bales if possible, to see that it is not heated or spoiling, and if damaged reject it. If damaged by exposure or baling, reject it. It has become a habit with producers to sprinkle Fodder to bale it. This is unnecessary and causes Fodder to spoil. Agents will reject all Fodder not delivered in sound condition, and will caution producers against baling it damp."

S. S. TOMPKINS, Agent.

Nov. 9 2t 46.

Land to Rent.

WILL be rented to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, the 9th December next, the TRACT OF LAND belonging to the Estates of E. W. and W. A. Rutland, dec'd. This Land embraces two improvements—the buildings on each being well arranged and comfortable. There is a sufficiency of Land under cultivation to work fifteen or twenty hands.

L. P. RUTLAND, Adm'or.
Estate E. W. Rutland.
EMSLEY LOTT,
H. M. SATCHER,
Ad'ors Est W. A. Rutland.

Nov 9 5t 46

A Final Settlement.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of W. A. Rutland, dec'd, are notified to present their claims on or before the 9th Dec. next, and all indebted to said Estate will please pay up by that time, as on that day a final settlement will be made at the late residence of A. Rutland, dec'd, on the Estate of said W. A. Rutland, dec'd.

We will also sell on that day one fine Colt's Repeater. EMSLEY LOTT, H. M. SATCHER, } Adm'ors.

Nov. 9 3t 46

$100 Reward.

WILL be paid by me to any one who will catch my negro VINCE, and deliver him to me, or lodge him in any Jail where I can get him. Said VINCE is about 35 years of age, black complexion, limps in his left leg, throws said foot out when walking.

JAMES McCARTY.

Nov. 9 3t 46.

To Rent.

THE SALUDA HOUSE, situated in the Village of Edgefield, will be rented to the highest bidder on the first Monday in December next. The House contains Sixteen Rooms, ten of which have fire places,—all comfortable and in good repair. The out buildings are also in good order. There is also a large Garden and Stables and Horse Lot connected with the Saluda House.

Terms made known on the day of rent.

LEWIS COVAR.

Nov 9 4t 46

To Rent.

THAT PLEASANT RESIDENCE on the Pine House Road, one mile and a half from Edgefield Village. Terms reasonable. Apply immediately to subscriber on the premises.

J. E. MUSE.

Nov 9 1t 46

Enrolling Office,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
Nov. 7th, 1864.

FOR the information of all concerned notice is hereby given—

1st, That when a Soldier from the army is at home on furlough, and is not physically able to report back to his command at the expiration of his furlough, he must report in person at this Office and get an order to go before the Hospital Examining Board at Augusta or Columbia, for the extension of his said furlough.

2d, When a Soldier from the army is at home on furlough, and is not physically able at the expiration thereof to report to his command, or to travel to Augusta or Columbia, he must report in person at this Office, before the District Examining Board, for extension of his said furlough.

3d, When a Soldier from the army is at home on furlough, and not physically able, at the expiration thereof, to report to his command, or to travel to Augusta or Columbia, or to report in person at this Office, he must send to the undersigned, at the then next session of the District Examining Board, a certificate of his attending Physician (*made under oath before a Magistrate*) to the effect that he is unable to report. The said certificate must set forth the precise nature of the wound or disease under which the said Soldier may be suffering, and everything appertaining thereto. The last furlough given to this Soldier must be sent up with the certificate, otherwise the case will not be acted on. For the purpose of ensuring the prompt return of the furloughs and certificates mentioned above to the Soldier sending them, they must be sent to the undersigned, enclosed in a stamped envelope with the address of the sender, and his Post Office on the outside thereof.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Lieut. and Chief E. O.

Nov. 9 2t 46

Enrolling Office,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
Nov. 7th, 1864.

THE MEN named below, heretofore "recommended for light duty," by the District Examining Board, were included in General Orders, No. 77, A. & I. G. Office, current series.

They have not reported at this Office in accordance with orders recently published, and they are hereby notified that if they do not report in person at this Office by the 14th of this month, orders will then be issued for their arrest and forwarding to Camp under Guard.

Albert F. Allison,	Geo M Ouzts,
Hill Cabill,	Simeon H Timmerman,
Wm S Dodgen,	John N Sorgee,
A B Watson,	J Q Adams,
Obediah Morris,	Geo M Etheredge,
W R McDonald,	John C Bohler.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Lieut. & Enrolling Officer.

Nov 9 1t 46

Enrolling Office,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
Nov. 7th, 1864.

FOR the information of all concerned, notice is hereby given that under recent Orders from the War Department a complete Registry has been made out of all men in this District between the ages of 17 and 50, who are allowed to be at home on account, together with the various orders for which the said indulgence is granted.

The said Registry is now on file in this Office, and is open to the inspection of all who desire to see it.

All good citizens who know, or have any suspicion of any persons, between the said ages, who are at home illegally, are respectfully requested to inform the undersigned of the said knowledge or suspicion, to the end that the law may be enforced in all such cases.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Lieut. & E. O.

Nov 9 2t 46

Notice to all Men Exempted as Overseers and Agriculturists.

ENROLLING OFFICE, EDGEFIELD,
Nov. 7th, 1864.

YOU are hereby advised, in order to protect yourselves, that when you deliver any part of the produce required by your Bonds *to the proper Agents authorized by law to receive the same*, you should take from them receipts for the same *in duplicate*. One of the said receipts you should send at once to Lieut. James T. Aldrich, Conscript Department, Columbia, S. C. The other receipt must be kept by yourselves.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Lieut. & E. O.

Nov 9 1t 46

Enrolling Office,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
Nov. 7th, 1864.

SILLERS MORSE and JOHN STIDHAM are hereby ordered to report in person at this Office immediately upon their reception of this Order.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Lieut. & E. O.

Nov 9 1t 46

War Tax!

Upper Battalion, 9th Regiment.

THE State Collector having added the Upper Battalion of the 9th Regiment to the 13th Collection District, I will attend at the following places to receive returns of the "Ad Valorem Tax," known as the 5 pr cent. Tax. Also, the profits made on sales between the 19th February and 1st July last:

Shatterfield,	Monday,	21st Nov
Liberty Hill,	Tuesday,	22d "
" "	Wednesday,	23d "
White House,	Thursday,	24th "
" "	Friday,	25th "
James Talbert's,	Saturday,	26th "
Pleasant Lane,	Monday,	28th "
J. S. Smyly's,	Tuesday,	29th "
Richardson's,	Wednesday,	30th "
M. Willing,	Thursday,	1st Dec.
Perry's	Friday,	2d "
Isham Culbreath's,	Saturday,	3d "

After which my books will be closed. Tax payers are earnestly requested to be punctual in making their returns, as I do not wish to subject any one to a double tax.

R. C. GRIFFIN, Assessor
Tax in Value, 13th Col. Dist.

Nov 9 4t 46

Notice!

OFFICE OF AGENT OF STATE,
CAMDEN, November 1, 1864.

ALL PERSONS in Fairfield, Richland, Lexington, Edgefield, Barnwell and Orangeburg Districts, who were due Labor on the Call of October 27th, and failed to deliver their quota on that day, are hereby notified that my Agent will receive their Negroes for Thirty Days' Labor, on TUESDAY, the 22d instant, as follows:

Those delivered on South Carolina R. R. from Hamburg to Branchville, will be received on train which leaves Hamburg at 7 o'clock A. M.

Those delivered on same road from Columbia to Branchville, will be received on train which leaves Columbia at 5:45 A. M.

Those delivered on C. & S. C. R. R. and G. & C. R. R. will be received on Passenger Trains down.

This notice is given to avoid the necessity of Impressment, which will be promptly resorted to if it fails to produce the labor now due. Commissioners of Roads and others interested are requested to extend it as promptly as possible.

R. B. JOHNSON, Agt. of State.

Nov. 9 3t 46.