

The Snow.

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow, Filling the sky and the earth below; Over the house tops, over the streets, Over the heads of the people you meet;

Chasing, Laughing, Hurrying by, It lights up the face, and it sparkles the eye; And even the dogs, with a bark and a bound, Snap at the crystals that eddy around;

How the wild crowd goes away along, Hailing each other with humor and song! How the gay sledges, like meteors flash by, Bright for a moment, then lost to the eye;

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell; Fell, like the snow flakes, from heaven—to hell; Fell, to be trampled as filth of the street;

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow, With an eye like its crystals, a heart like its glow; Once I was loved for my innocent grace—

How strange it should be that this beautiful snow should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go! How strange it would be, when night comes again, If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain!

Romance in the Real Life.

The New York Express publishes the following story in its Havana correspondence: A descendant of one of the old German Barons, named De Arnan, (born in Bavaria, I believe,) had fallen desperately in love with a very beautiful young lady named Colligey, who in addition to her personal charms, possessed fifty thousand metallic ones in her own right; but that circumstance, of course, had nothing to do with the affair.

At length becoming tired of playing the part of the fair one's shadow, he determined to possess himself of her in true knightly style, and for this purpose he awaited her return from her accustomed evening drive at the door of the residence of her parents.

It was here the knightly breeding of De Arnan exhibited itself, he exclaimed passionately: "I love the girl, cannot live without her; but I will not believe her. Let them do what they please with me, I go to give myself up." And he did by the next train to Matanzas, where, throwing himself at the feet of his employer, he begged pardon for his conduct, and would have been ready to do anything to atone for his crime.

me and I will marry him." Like a true woman, too, she did so. The mean spirited and craven wretch blame De Arnan for doing what he did; but I, who am an admirer of courage in *affaires de coeur*, can only wish the newly married couple a long life of joy and happiness.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

Gen. Lee and Negro Soldiers. Gen. Lee, in a letter to Mr. Miles, of So. Ca., Chairman of the Military Committee, places the question of arming negroes in one single light—which illustrates the necessity and the policy of using the negro as soldiers, better than all the logic of metaphysicians or philosphers: "We must use the negroes on our side or the enemy will use them against us. They have been so used—now for a long time, and with great help to our adversaries and to our great disadvantage. And as the numbers of soldiers diminish in our ranks and are increased in those of the enemy, he will overrun more territory and accumulate from the black material still more overbearing superiority." The necessity being thus stated, the policy might be left to rest as a matter of experiment—and surely the experiment is worth a trial. But Gen. Lee has been a close observer of men. His wonderful adaptation for the control of men, as displayed in the signal ability with which he has conducted our armies, entitles his opinion to be regarded as authority. Having observed the negroes about the army, studied their temper, habits disposition and character, he is prepared to vouch for not only their capacity for military duties, but to risk their fidelity in the discharge of them.

The Peace North Proposes to Us.

The following resolution has been submitted in the Yankee Congress. How do the reconstructionists like it: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That no negotiatio, terms of settlement, or compromise, be entered into, proposed, yielded or made with the rebels, directly or indirectly, until they have manifested their implicit and unconditional submission to the authority of the Government; and further, that however much peace may be desired, the present war must be waged with all the resources and energy of the Government, until said submission shall be secured, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws established over the entire territory of the United States, as heretofore claimed.

The New York Tribune, which is a kind of official organ of the Administration at Washington, has a long and labored article on "peace." Some portions of it are significant, taken in connection with the departure of the so-called "peace commissioners" for Washington. The Tribune says: "There are men who talk as if war were a normal condition, and who start at the suggestion of peace as if some wrong were done the nation. But all wars must have an end, even those carried on, as so few ever have been, for the highest good of the people, though all may not be attained which the victorious party, at the outset promised itself. Ordinarily it is a struggle of endurance. It is a question of pluck and resources, as in all human affairs, are the ground work of courage. Which can hold out the longest? Which can hold out no longer? There come always a time when the last is the vital question, and when it comes, peace is inevitable. We may not have reached that point, but the signs are, at least, significant, and wise men will give them due consideration. Unwise, or at least thoughtless men, remember only that we have been at war but four years, while other nations have, with more or less preference, endured its calamities, ten, twenty, thirty years, with far less at stake. They do not remember that one year of modern warfare, in the exhaustion attending it, in its enormous expenditure of blood and treasure, is equal to five years of war a century or half a century ago. The resolution that followed the thirty years of war in Germany was not greater, probably not so great, as that which, in the last four years, has been visited upon the rebellious States of the South. Half of Virginia is a desert; Tennessee is a barren waste; the young men of the South are in their graves; the old men are reduced to poverty; the industrial system of all the slave States is destroyed; from Mason and Dixon's line to the Rio Grande, desolation covers the land.

In the natural course of things, then, peace is imminent. It may be the innocence of weeks or of months; certainly it cannot be delayed beyond the duration of one more campaign. The North wants peace, provided the terms and conditions shall suit it. There is unquestionably a party at the South that demands it, caring little what the terms are; ready to accede to anything that we demand. It is ready to grant our utmost demands—lay down its arms and submit. Some facts are known to us which it is not safe now to make public. But they must be known ere long, and from that moment our public affairs will assume a new aspect. Mr. Blair's first to Richmond was neither fruitless nor useless, or it would not have been repeated. Without pretending to know anything of its details, we, in common with everybody else, arrive at this conclusion. Not less significant is the gradual but steady decline in the price of gold.

We are not more sanguine than our neighbors, nor are we more hopeful or anxious for peace; neither do we pretend to more wisdom. But we hail the flash of those bright streaks of the coming day, and do not choose to shut our eyes to them because others, with closed eye-lids, keep out the light. We do not prophesy immediate peace, because we do not mean to prophesy at all, but we believe the utter exhaustion of the rebels portends the result which exhaustion always brings to all wars.

GREAT FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE BURNED.—On the evening of the 24th, a fire was seen coming from the roof of the main building of the Smithsonian Institute. A general fire alarm was rung, and the engines were soon on the ground, but no water could be obtained, and for two hours the flames roared and hissed, aided by a high wind, consuming all the main building except the first story, which contains the collection of beasts and birds, known as the Smithsonian Museum. The East wing, used as a private residence, was not injured. The apparatus room, on the East side of the main building, next caught, and but little was saved from here.

The news of the fire spread rapidly over the city, and in an hour ten thousand persons were on the ground. The damage to the building can be repaired in six months, but the records and results of years' research are gone forever. VANITY OF EARTHLY FAME.—Thackeray related the following incident, which occurred during his visit to St. Louis, few years since. He was dining at the hotel when he heard one Irish water say to another: "Do you know who that is?" "No," was the answer. "That," said the other, "is the celebrated Thackeray!" "What's he done?" "He's a name."

The Care of Rebel Prisoners of War.

In the Yankee Senate, Mr. Lang, (Rep) of Indiana, presented the petition of citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, asking that the rebel prisoners now in Northern prisons be placed under the care and control of discharged Union prisoners, and be furnished with the same rations and clothing furnished Union prisoners in the South. Mr. Lang addressed the Senate on the subject of the above memorial, advocating action in accordance with its suggestions. Mr. Wade, (Rep.) of Ohio, interrupted Mr. Lang to offer a joint resolution, that all prisoners, both officers and soldiers, of the so-called Confederacy, who are now or shall be hereafter in the control and keeping of the Federal Government, shall receive the same rations and the same amount of clothing, and be subject to the same treatment in every respect, as Federal prisoners, officers, who are now or have been in the keeping of power of the so-called Confederate Government; that this treatment shall be changed for better or worse, whenever the President of the United States shall have reliable information that the treatment of our soldiers in Southern prisons is changed for better or worse, and that any officer in charge of rebel prisoners who shall fail to carry out this policy shall be dismissed the service.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said this resolution did not go far enough. It did not provide that the rebels should be kept under the care of released prisoners of the Federal army. This was a very important part of the matter. It had been said that retaliation would make the war more bloody. He did not care how bloody it was. He hoped it would make every Southern river run with the blood of traitors. There were forty four thousand Union prisoners in the South, and double that number of rebel prisoners in the North. We owed it to the brave men who had gone forth to fight in a good cause to inaugurate this system.

Mr. Wade said that a year ago a committee on the conduct of the war found more than a hundred depositions concerning the barbarities practiced upon our soldiers in the South. Many men were dying when their testimony was taken. It was the general impression then that if the rebel barbarities were substantiated by this investigation the executive authorities would inaugurate a system of retaliation. The report was printed and left no doubt that all the stories of rebel cruelty were true. But yet no action has been taken by the executive authorities. He was sorry to see so much sympathy extended by the people of the North to people who inaugurated the rebellion, while they tranquilly tolerated these cruelties to our soldiers in the South. He was sorry to see people sending provisions to rebels in Savannah, while our soldiers were starving in Southern prisons. He had heard that a distinguished rebel was recently arrested while enroute North, and that the President had threatened to retaliate if a hair of his head was hurt. It was retaliation was justifiable in the case of a rebel, how much more so was it in the case of our brave soldiers? It might be right enough to retaliate for Mr. Foot; but he (Mr. Wade) would not hurt a dog in retaliation for anything done to such a man.

On motion of Mr. Howard, (Rep.) of Michigan, the matter was referred to the Military Committee. DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.—The Richmond Examiner of Jan 25, in speaking of the decline in the price of gold, comments thus: A panic continues in the gold market, which is partially attributed to the scarcity of Confederate notes. Confederate money is in great demand, which is daily becoming more stringent; the ultimate effect of which must be to establish some well defined relation between paper and specie, and thereby the combination of brokers to put up gold to speculative figures. Gold sold Monday at thirty-five, and yesterday the market price was so uncertain as to be nominal. It is known that the Government has accumulated at Richmond, within the past few days, a large quantity of gold; and it is surmised, to the great terror of the speculators of specie, that the Government may throw some of it on the market, (if it has not already done so) and put the prices at its own disposal. The Yankee Government has sustained its finances, because it has been the great operator in the gold rooms of New York, and is always ready to "bear" the market when emergency required. There is no doubt that our Government might control, almost entirely at its pleasure, the price of gold, considering the limited amount of it in the hands of private speculation—for it is limited to make it a matter of "bull and bears."

We may safely conclude that whatever may be the price Government may put upon gold, the current market price would soon fall far below the standard or account of the security of Treasury notes, which is even now severely felt, and which would be made more stringent in exact proportion as these were withheld, or rather put out of existence by the Government buying up its currency and cancelling it for gold. The practical effect would be that many persons who had bought gold at the Government standard would be compelled to sell again on a falling market; and thus a double profit would ensue to the Government, while every body would be benefited but a few speculators.

A scrub-headed boy being brought up before the court as a witness, the following colloquy ensued: "Where do you live?" said the judge. "Live with mother." "Where does your mother live?" "She lives with father." "Where does he live?" "He lives with the old folks." "Where do they live?" says the judge getting very red, as an audible snicker goes round the room. "Where in thunder's their home?" roared the judge. "That's where I'm from," says the boy, sticking his tongue in a corner of his cheek, and slowly closing one eye on the judge.

"Here, Mr. Constable," says the Court; "take the witness out and tell him to travel; he evidently does not understand the nature of an oath." "You'd think different," says the boy, going towards the doorway, "if I was once to give you a cousin!" We make the following extracts from "Ye Conscript Chronicles," published in the Montgomery Advertiser: The detailed man that is born of a woman is of few days' length, and full of trouble. He comes forth from the army like a flower, and is cut down by the Conscript, and he flees like a shadow, and congregate with the wicked man travellin' with pain all his days—but the conscript dodger travellin' with a squad of scouts over into the land of buttermilk to keep out of the army. And the deserter dwelleth in desolate cities and in houses which no man inhabiteth, that he may not be required to show his papers.

And the man of thirty-nine, oipeth his head in the ash hopper, that he may tinge the locks thereof, the color of a roan pony. Then when asked for his name by the conscript, he saith unto him: "His name is the crown of his head." We make the following extracts from "Ye Conscript Chronicles," published in the Montgomery Advertiser: The detailed man that is born of a woman is of few days' length, and full of trouble. He comes forth from the army like a flower, and is cut down by the Conscript, and he flees like a shadow, and congregate with the wicked man travellin' with pain all his days—but the conscript dodger travellin' with a squad of scouts over into the land of buttermilk to keep out of the army. And the deserter dwelleth in desolate cities and in houses which no man inhabiteth, that he may not be required to show his papers.

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OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 7th January last, LUCRETIA HELEN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. HOLLINGSWORTH, in the fourth year of his age. As the opening bud, giving bright promise of future fragrance and beauty, is nipped by the ruthless worm; as the lily plucked from its parent stem ere yet the dews of morning had exhaled from its stainless petals; or the budding, bright-winged and beautiful, crushed by the violence of the pestilential storm; or as the petal faint taken from the fold by the spoiler's hand, even so has Death robbed a happy home and loving parents of the light and joy of their hearthstone. But there is a land above where amaranth bloom on a vale, and never, among whose bowers the Storm King never comes, where a gentler, more vigilant Sheppard guardeth the tender flocks, and where the lost little one, with her sister angels, hears the victor's praise through the green pastures where flow the chrysalis water.

When times shall have softened the grief which now rends the hearts of the mourners, may they be ready to say, in their self-abnegation, and in their resignation to the will of the Most High, "It is better that she has left us ere the taint of worldliness and sin had left its impress on her pure white brow." Little pilgrim, lately tolling, "Gainst dangerous sands, Even thou hast proved the victor.— At the helm the Pilot stands." Arms more tender now entwine thee; Love more holy loves thy brow; Never more an suffering touch thee; Thou art an immortal now. S. A. L.

Among the many homes made desolate by the battle of Drew's Bluff, is that from which the hand of death has removed the young soldier, GEORGE D. DUNN, on the 10th of January, 1863. He was the only son of James and Mary A. Dunn. He resided under the paternal roof, pursuing his Academical studies, until the tocsin of war summoned the sons of the South to the defence of her soil. Early in 1861 he volunteered in Capt. PENNELL'S Company of Cavalry, and served faithfully on the Coast of our State for many months; until the Company was disbanded. He then remained at home for a short time, but in the spring of 1862, enlisted for the war, in that noble band of soldiers commanded by Captain J. HAMPDEN BROOKS, Co. H, 7th Battalion S. C. Infantry. The Battalion remained on the Coast until the spring of the present year, when it was ordered to Virginia, with the rest of Hagood's Brigade. On the 10th of June, he participated in the bloody battle of Drew's Bluff, in which, George was instantly killed, a missile ball having pierced his brain, when he was within only a few feet of the enemy's guns. He was buried where he fell, but his bones rest in the land of strangers, he sleeps not within the arms of his brave comrades slumber by his side, after having done their duty nobly in defence of the land they loved so well.

This blow, the severe, was not without its alleviation. That the grief of the bereaved is great, they feel proud of the record left by the beloved dead, who "Lived as Mothers wish their sons to live, Who died as Fathers wish their sons to die." Letters from his comrades assert that his life in camp was that of a Christian. His friends have the blessed assurance, that tho' he has been taken from them, they will be united with him hereafter, in that land, where war's rude summons will never more be heard. CHANTREVILLE. D. W. H.

From the Richmond Sentinel. The Frogs. Frogs are noisier in cloudy weather. In this, as in their diurnal notes, they are types of those other animals without feathers known among men as croakers. In the joyous hours of sunshine, when the trees are robed with the song of birds and all nature is gay and happy, frogs are silent. They have nothing which earth pays to heaven, and pass the bright day in selfish slumber. But let the clouds gather, or let the night come, or the thunders mutter, and the stars spread upon its sable wings, and immediately the silent pool quivers with a thousand complaints and evil prophecies. In all this the croaker of our day finds his model and example. He passes the seasons of prosperity in doing the conscript officers and making money. He is never so vigorous when things are to be done. But with the first shadow upon our prospects he takes the alarm, and makes him wonder how so small a creature can make so great a noise.

The croakers have been troublesome of late. They have become a nuisance. They vex the patience and they tire the ear. A few boys can quiet a frog pond; cannot public opinion in like manner silence the croakers into silence? Suppose we try it. Suppose the virtue, the wit, and the beauty of our land, resolve to show them no toleration and no quarter. We have before us a letter from a lady which will do to begin with at complaints that in a late number we upbraided timid legislators and croaking citizens as "women," instead of "men." She writes to repudiate the association. The ladies, she says, have no sympathy for that class of men. They are for an energetic prosecution of the war, and its speedy success, and they will contribute all they can to win the victory." We sincerely beg pardon of this lady and her sex. We were betrayed into our remark by the reproach which Horner makes one of the Grecian heroes visit upon his comrades when disaster before the walls of Troy had depressed their spirits, and turned their thoughts of retreat: "Oh Grecian women! Grecian men no more!" We are proud to receive that *Confederate* woman scorn croakers and tremblers, and disdain to be put on the same level of courage. Their let them lash the dastards in spirit, and faint of soul! Let our men rebuke them, and our boys deride them. Let us give no audience and show no respect save for those who speak the words of courage and resolve.

FROM SCRIVEN COUNTY, GA.—A gentleman writin' grr from Scriven County says there is much excitement in that section of the State. A great many of the planters have left their homes with their negroes and other moveable property. It is now thought by those in Scriven county, who are well posted, that the Federals will not advance towards Augusta on this side of the river, if they advance towards the city at all. Gen. Alfred Iverson, acting as Major General, now commands the two brigades of cavalry which are now operating below on this side of the river. Passengers from below state it was reported that Sherman was advancing on Branchville in two columns; with about forty thousand men.—Chronicle, 6th inst.

"WHAR IS THE FRONT?"—It is well known that Wheeler has some splendid troops, and some who are as bad as can be found. These last are scattered from the Ohio river to Savannah. A brave and gallant soldier tells the following: He was going through North Alabama to rejoin his command. Stopped at a house to get dinner. Old Lady—"Who's youin'?" Soldier—"Wheeler's Cavalry." Old Lady—"Whar gwine?" Soldier—"To the front!" The old lady put on her spectacles and eyed him intently; then drawed out: "Mister, some of them fellers you call Wheeler's boss critters have been gwine to get every day. Some war gwine march, some gwine goath some east and some west, some this way and some that—they all sed they war gwine to the front." "Mister, kin you toll me whar is the front?"

Twenty-three house, six hundred bales of cotton, the Commissary, Quartermaster's and other stores were burnt at Summit, Miss., January 23. The fire accidental. A party of Tories, about twenty in number, made a raid on Jasper, Ala. Jan. 10. The court house; jail and several buildings were burned. The books of the government assessor and tax collector were destroyed, but no money was lost. The records and papers of the county officers and courts were also burned. A force of eight hundred men are on the eve of leaving Annapolis for Savannah, to be employed in repairing the railroads connecting with that city. According to Northern reports our forces have blown up Fort Caswell, off Wilmington. The present indications are that Thomas' army will not soon move from its present position on the Tennessee river, as winter quarters are being constructed. By the statement of their Governors Michigan has placed in the field upwards of 80,000 men, of which 35,000 have been raised since January, 1863; Indiana has furnished over 105,000 men; Massachusetts 125,000, making a surplus of 7,000 over all; Maine one-tenth of her population—61,000 men—13,944 during the past year. Yankee accounts say Lincoln's administration intends pursuing a more liberal policy with the rebel States. Lincoln thinks the Confederacy has reached a point in its career when the true policy of his government is to temper justice with mercy. By a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, President Davis has appointed Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of "public fasting, humiliation and prayer."

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ADJT AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1863. SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 30. CAPTAIN WM. F. NANCE, A. A. GENERAL P. A. C. S., Having been assigned for temporary special service with these Headquarters, will be obeyed and respected accordingly until otherwise directed. By order of the Governor, (Signed) A. C. GARLINGTON, Adjt. and Inspector-General S. C. Official: G. A. FOLLEN, A. A. G. Feb. 8 11 7

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN ORDINARY. BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District. Whereas, Elijah Watson has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. Chloa Watson, late of the District aforesaid deceased. There are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at my next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. D., on the 10th day of Feb. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the 89th year of the Independence of South Carolina. W. F. DURISOE, o. r. n. Feb. 5 21 7

Springfield Academy. MISS E. JOHNSON will resume the exercises of this School on the 2d Monday (13th) February 1863. Great care will be bestowed upon papers committed to her charge. Terms \$20.00 per Session of Twenty weeks, payable at the close of each Session. Feb. 1 Feb. 1

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of James Boyd, dec'd., are requested to send them to the undersigned, duly attested. T. B. REESE, Ad'or. San 21 41 6

Lost or Stolen. A FOUR per cent. Certificate, No. 103, for \$250.00, drawn by Z. W. Curwie, Depositary, in favor of S. E. Freedland, and dated March 15th 1864. All persons are cautioned against trading for the said Certificate. Application will be made at the expiration of six weeks from this date for its renewal. J. M. C. FREEDLAND. Jan. 21 61 6

Dick Cheatham. WILL stand the Spring Season of 1865 at One Hundred Dollars per season. He will be at Edgefield C. D. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays—the remainder of the week at Harmon Gallman's. He will begin the season 1st February and end it 29th June. He will remain at H. Gallman's during the month of February, after which time he will be alternately at Edgefield C. D. and H. Gallman's. By special contract with my Agent, Jas. M. BROWN, or myself, notes will be insured with full for Two Hundred Dollars. The money will be considered due at the end of the season. THO. G. BACON. Jan. 21 201 6

Important Notice. A FINAL SETTLEMENT on the Estate of A. E. R. McDANIEL, dec'd., will be made in the Ordinary's Office, on Wednesday, the 8th of February next. All persons having claims against said Estate will present the same by that date, and those indebted are requested to pay up forthwith. Those who fail to pay by that date, are notified that the privilege of paying in Confederate money will be departed them. ARTIMUS HOLSON, Ad'or. B. F. GLANTON, Feb. 1 21 6

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robert J. Dolph, late of Edgefield District deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having demands against said Estate will present them in due time, and properly authenticated. A. J. PELLETER, Adm'r. Oct. 18 17 42

Soldiers' Claims. WE have on hand a few quires of Blanks for obtaining deceased Soldiers' Claims against the Government. ADVERTISER OFFICE. July 20 41 30

IRON! 5,000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BAR IRON, 3 inches wide and 3 thick, which will be sold low to close out the lot. S. E. BOWERS, Agt. Hamburg, Oct. 29 41 46

Notice. STRAYED from the Suburban Lot at Edgefield C. D., on the night of 1st December, one brown bay-MARE MULE, 14 hands high and 1 year-old. The said Mule was last seen in the neighborhood of Mrs. Richardson's, near Chapin's Ferry. Any information that will lead to its recovery will be thankfully received. J. S. COLES, Capt. & Imp. Trans. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 30 31 6

\$500 Reward. RAN AWAY from the Suburban lot about eight months ago, his Negro man JERRY. Said Jerry is about 32 years of age, black complexion, thick heavy set, and weighs about 160 pounds. He has a wife at Mrs. Maldo's, Fayetteville, on the Ridge, and he may be lurking in that vicinity. Light give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jerry at the Edgefield Jail, or to JAMES BLYNNE, at the Edgefield Jail, or to WILLIAM BLYNNE, at the Edgefield Jail. WILLIAM BLYNNE. Dec. 13 31 6

Important Notice.

ENROLLING OFFICE, EDGEFIELD, S. C., Jan. 30th, 1863. BY virtue of an arrangement made between the undersigned and Maj. S. E. Tompkins, Agent for the Tax in Kind, at Hamburg, S. C., persons in this District, who live near this Village, and who have not yet delivered their Tax in Kind, are hereby notified that they can deliver the same at this Office, where they will be furnished with proper receipts therefor. All persons included in above paragraph are earnestly requested to bring forward their Tax in Kind as soon as possible, as it is much needed. F. J. MOSES, Jr., Lieut. & Enrolling Officer. Jan. 21 6 6

Sheriff's Office, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, Jan. 30th, 1863. IN accordance with the provisions of an Act (passed by the Legislature of this State at its recent annual Session,) entitled "An Act to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts heretofore passed by the Legislature of this State on the subject of furnishing Slave Labor on the Coast, &c." it is hereby ordered, 1st, That the several Commissioners of Roads in Edgefield District do hand in to the undersigned, within fifteen days from the date of this order, complete lists of all owners of road hands within the respective jurisdictions of the said Commissioners, said lists to exhibit plainly and clearly the number of road hands in the possession of each owner—leaving out of such lists, however, all such owners as have but one road hand. 2d, All Commissioners of Roads aforesaid referred to who do not comply with the above order, are hereby notified that it will be the duty of the undersigned to report them for said disobedience to the Agent of the State, and that said report will be made promptly and impartially. WILLIAM SPRES, Sheriff. Jan. 21 21 6

State Record of the Names of Deceased Soldiers. SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, COLUMBIA, January 16, 1863. UNDER appointment by the Legislature to prepare this Record, I earnestly appeal to the families or friends of our deceased soldiers to send me at once their names, &c., while there is an opportunity to secure accurate information. Hospital registers and reports of casualties from the army are deficient in the information required; it must be obtained at home. The Record will do back to the beginning of the war, and include all who have been killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle, or from disease or accident. If you have been so fortunate as not to lose friend or relative, yet remember that it is noble to rescue, from oblivion the name of but one friendless youth who had gone from your neighborhood, to die in our cause. Give—1. Name in full. 2. From what District. 3. Rank. 4. Company. 5. Regiment and arm of service. 6. Died, year, month, day. 7. Cause of death, and remarks (as where he died, age, previously wounded, &c.) Circulars and blanks to be filled will be sent to such as desire them. No fee or expense is incurred by any one for having the record made. The State is endeavoring to fulfill a sacred obligation in securing now, and recording for posterity, the names of all her sons who have fallen in this war. In 1862, the Convention unanimously resolved that this should be done, "as a token of respect to their memories, and a legacy of inestimable value to their friends;" and the resolution was sent forth, by their order, to be read to our regiments, battalions and companies everywhere. Many a brave soldier may have died in solitude or rushed upon the foe, with the thought in his heart that his name would be honorably preserved at home. WM. J. RIVERS. Each paper in the State except three times and send bill to me. Jan. 25 21 6

Flour Wanted for the Navy. THE Honorable Secretary of Navy, through Maj. W. F. HOWELL, Naval Agent, Augusta, Ga., authorizes me to purchase all the FLOUR for sale in this District for the Navy Department, and for the present, to pay the MARKET PRICE for the same. Therefore, all persons having FLOUR to sell (from a sack to a hundred barrels), are earnestly requested to deliver it to me in Hamburg forthwith, as the demand for it is very urgent. Cash paid on delivery. S. E. BOWERS, Agent. Navy Department. Hamburg, Dec. 21 41 61

TO RENT, THAT BEAUTIFUL AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, belonging to Mr. R. H. SCRIVEN, situated on the Columbia River, 14 miles from the Village. For terms, &c., apply to G. L. PENN, Agent. Jan. 18 41 6

Negroes Wanted. WANTED TO HIRE Twenty able-bodied NEGRO MEN to work on the Columbia and Hamburg Railroads. Liberal wages will be paid and expert care taken of the men. Negroes employed to work on the Railroad will be exempted from military or Coast Guard duty. A. D. BATES. Lenoireville, S. C., Jan. 2 31 6

Smoking Tobacco. 800 POUNDS SMOKING TOBACCO, put up in 5 lb. packages, warranted pure, if no scale. S. E. BOWERS, Agent. Hamburg, Oct. 31 41 45

Barter Yarns For Flour. I WILL BARTER YARNS FOR FLOUR from one barrel up. S. A. M. BOWERS. Hamburg, July 5 41 23

Visiting Cards! FOR sale at the Advertiser's Office, Ladies and Gentlemen's VISITING CARDS. July 20 41 26

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Lewis H. Bacon, dec'd., previous to his death, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said Estate will present them, duly attested, without delay, to the undersigned. E. L. HALL, Ad'or. Nov. 15 41 47

Notice. ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of A. Shirley B. Whitley, dec'd., are requested to hand them in to the undersigned, duly attested. W. W. ADAMS, Ex'r. Jan. 18 41 6

Notice. JAMES M. HARRISON is appointed my Agent to collect and receipt for all debts due to the Estate of THOS. G. BACON. Jan. 25 41 5

For Tax Collector. The Many Friends of D. A. J. BELL, Esq., respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election. Oct. 18 41 49

For Tax Collector. THE Many Friends of Capt. JAMES MITCHELL, respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR at the next election. S. A. LUDA. Dec. 5 41 46