Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY DURISOE, REESE & CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ADVERTISER for one year ONE DOLLAR in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR 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.

Announcing Candidates for any Office of honor or profit 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 advertisements and charged accordingly.

Speech of President Johnson.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens of Illinois, held at the National Hotel, the citizens of that State assembled at Willard's preparatory to paying their respects to his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Governor Oglesby, accompanied by Senator Richard Yates, General Isham, Ex Senator O. B. Browning, and a large concourse of citizens, repaired to the room of President Johnson in the Treasury building. Governor Oglesby introduced the delegation and addressed the President

Governor Oglesby of Illinois, in introducing the Illinois delegation, spoke in high praise of Mr. Lincoln, and expressed in behalf of the delegation the fullest confidence in Mr. Johnson's abilities to conduct the affairs of the nation, and pledged him the earnest support of his State and the country.

President Johnson replied:

"I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. In visit of this large deleration to speak to me through you, these words of encouragement I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances that surround us and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, the expression of confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind in an hour like this, of deepest sorrow. Were it possible to embody words the feelings of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurance of confidence, would be to receive their assurance. The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us, cannot be reduced to words, and oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibilities which have devolved upon me, and bereaved with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all, but I cannot permit such an expression of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgement.

To an individual like myself who has never claimed much, but who has it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time, an occasion like this, and the manifestation of public feeling so well timed are peculiarly acceptable. Springing from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life, such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep into my heart, and were ever I a coward, I could but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right. Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty, firmly and steadfastly, if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine in this great affliction. In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge; but we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind; in the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey the law and observe the rules of Christian conduct. Our Chief Magistrate, beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated, and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astonished at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination.

Such a crime, the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, beloved and hope of the people—springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through successive steps—without enumerating them here—back to that source which is the spring of all our woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of that fiendish deed be arrested, he should not undergo the extreme penalty the law knows for crime.

None will say that mercy should interpose; this is no alone guilty? Here gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say: Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction.

The time has arrived, my countrymen, when the American people should be educated and taught what is crime, and that treason is a crime, and the highest crime known to the law and the constitution. Yes, treason against a State, treason against all the States—treason against the United States is the highest crime that can be committed, and those engaged in it should suffer all its penalties. I know it is very easy to get a sympathy and sentiment while human blood is about to be shed—easy to require a reputation for leniency and kindness, but so oftentimes its effect and practical operation are diree misery and wo to the mass of mankind. Sometimes an individual whom the law has overtaken, and on whom its penalties are about to be imposed, will appeal and plead with the Executive for the exercise of clemency; but before its exercise he ought to ascertain what is mercy. It is a very important question, and one which deserves the consideration of those who moralize upon crime and the morals of a nation—whether, in some cases, action should not be suspended here and transferred to Him who controls all. There, if innocence has been invaded, if wrong has been done, the Controller and Giver of all good—one of whose attributes is mercy—will set it right. It is not promulging anything that I have not heretofore said to say that traitors must be made odious, that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished. They must not only be punished, but their social power destroyed. If not, they will still maintain an a sendancy, and may again become numerous and powerful, for, in the words of a former Senator of the United States, "When traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable."

And I say that, after making treason odious, every Union man and the government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country. Let me not understand he is saying this in a spirit of anger, if I understand my own heart, the reverse is the case. And while I say that the penalties of the law, in a stern and inflexible manner, should be executed upon conscious, intelligent and influential traitors—the leaders, who have deceived thousands upon thousands of laboring men who have been drawn into this rebellion; and while I say as to the leaders punishment, I also say leniency, conciliation and amnesty to the thousands whom they have misled and deceived. And in reference to this, as I remarked, I might have adopted your speech as my own. As my honorable friend knows, I long since took the ground that this government was sent upon a great mission among the nations of the earth—that it had a great work to perform, and that in starting it, it was started in perpetuity. Look back for one moment to the articles of confederation, and then come down to 1780, when the constitution was formed. What do you find? "That we, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect government, &c. Provision is made for the admission of new States to be added to old ones embraced within the Union. Now turn to the constitution. We find that amendments may be made by a recommendation of two-thirds of the members of Congress, if ratified by three fourths of the States. Provision is made for the admission of new States; no provision is made for the secession of old ones.

When we come to understand our system of government, though it be complex, we see how beautifully one part acts in harmony with another. Then we see our government is to be a perpetuity, there being no provision for pulling it down, the Union being its vitalizing power, imparting life to the whole of the States that move around it like planets round the sun, receiving thence light, and heat and motion. Upon this idea of destroying States my position has been heretofore well known, and I see no cause to change it now; and I am glad to hear its reiteration on the present occasion. Some are satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in territorial and other divisions—are to lose their character as States. But their life breath has been only suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A State may be in the government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of rebellion lose that feature. But it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out without its institution it is still a State. I held it was a solemn obligation in any one of these States where the rebel armies have been broken back or expelled—I care not how small the number of Union men, if enough to raise the ship of State—I hold, I say, a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government.

The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. When we return to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime, with its appropriate penalty; we find there that theft and robbery and murder are inferior crimes and there too we find the last and highest of crimes, treason.

With other and inferior offences our people are familiar, but in our peaceful history, treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with public morals. Let it be engrafted on every heart that treason is a crime, and that traitors shall suffer its penalty. While we are appalled and overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the State with impunity?

While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise. Regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people in this as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor a bitter or revengeful feeling towards any.

In general terms I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judiciously, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation.

I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse, but we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of many.

From the Carolinian.

Generals Grant and Sherman are said to have gone to Washington to confer with the Federal authorities on the subject of a definite settlement of terms of peace. There appears to be no doubt that these officers in their consultation with Gen. Johnston made propositions, which were deemed worthy of acceptance by our authorities, but, when brought before the Yankee President for ratification, were rejected on the ground that he would not treat with rebels in arms.

If this condition of affairs really exists, and the above premises be correct, we argue from them that neither of the federal commanders will be satisfied with the summary disposition that has been made of the question. They and their armies alone conduced to the result. Sherman as a Western man, commanding Western troops, fought simply for a restoration of the Union. If he captured negroes, it was not to emancipate but to employ them. As an abolitionist, we are not aware that he has any record unless it be one of opposition to the secession movement. Grant as an individual expresses the same sentiments. We have it personally from the lips of his own mother-in-law, who was for a time a resident of this in Columbia, that no man could be more opposed to the movement of emancipation, except as a war measure, than the Federal chief.

With principles, therefore, thus firmly fixed and their objective point attained; with immense armies at their back which embody and represent the entire power of the North; with their honor plighted as officers, who assumed the responsibility of speaking for the conservative portion of the North; and with a natural pride as men, to see the terms upon which they had mutually agreed, ratified by their own government, we can easily lend credence to the statement that Grant and Sherman have both gone to Washington in person to plead for the adoption of their measures. We can go even a step beyond, and anticipate that in the event of the rejection of their propositions, these leaders will refuse to lend their armies or their influence to any further coercion of the South.

The statesman who supposes that this people can be held in subjection by military rulers who, with half a million of bayonets to back them, will exact oaths on penalty of confiscation, and control every mans' liberty to think and act by a mere paper pass, is sorely mistaken. We must be either conciliated or destroyed. The reflecting people of the North know our temper too well to imagine that there can be a middle ground between the extremes. The propositions of Grant and Sherman attest the belief they entertain, and probably within thirty days, the press, pulpits, and forums of the North will unite in urging a declaration of peace upon the basis said to have been accepted by our President.

☞ When a poor Irishman was once bound over to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects, he left the office exclaiming, "Well, then, God help the first furriner I meets with!"

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY. 10, 1865.

Confederate Money.

Not being able to purchase anything with our present supply of Confederate money, we will not take it after this date (until further notice) in payment of subscription.

Notices from Gov. Magrath.

A number of important notices from Gov. MAGRATH are published in our issue of to day.

Vive la Bagatelle!

Except Capt. EUGENE BUNT, no one has sent us a strawberry during the present season. We consider this, as we used to say at school when the boys stole our marbles, "dog mean." We suppose however that people had no sugar themselves, and knew we had none. Our gifted friend and contributor of "Rose Cottage" must not forget the promise she lately made us in black and white. We know her to be not only charmingly intellectual, but also delightfully notable; therefore, we keep her promise always in view. Mr. JAMES MIMS has also promised *voluntarily* to send us a quantity of fruit this summer; if he does not, we'll publish him weekly as a wicked deceiver. We expect him to begin with plums and raspberries.

Thanks for Papers.

Our *really* hearty thanks are due Capt. REED, a gallant Louisianian now sojourning in our midst for copies of the *Phœnix* of the 3rd, 4th and 6th of May. These papers have helped us out this week very much indeed. If any friend (or foe, as far as that is concerned) arrives in town with a newspaper from any part of the civilized world, we beg him, with tears in our eyes, to give us the same without a moment's delay. As matters now stand, we newspaper sent are in a pitiable state of tribulation. We might as well live in the cave of Trophonius. The mails are becoming more and more spasmodic every day; this afternoon (Monday) we are to get no Augusta papers. Even *Rumor*, whom we have always thought inexhaustible, has ceased to wag her tongue. Neither the soldiers who pass through our village, nor the citizens who congregate in the park, both parties of whom are generally as expert in big tales as Falstaffs "men in buckram," have anything to tell now-a-days. If this state of things continues much longer, the *Advertiser* will have to perish untimely at the age of thirty one.

The Terms of Peace.

We are in receipt of a letter (says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*) from an officer from the Headquarters of the Army of Gen. Johnston. The following is an extract from the letter:

"Generals Johnston and Breckinridge held the Convention with General Sherman at Hillsboro. The result of the consultation was peace, upon the basis of reconstruction, with all rights under the Constitution retained. Andrew Johnson has telegraphed from Washington his approval of the terms of settlement agreed upon."

This letter is of late date, and comes direct, and states the case in few words.

Soldiers' Board of Relief.

A call meeting of this body will be held in the Court House in this place on Monday the 22nd. See Advertisement in another column. As will be seen by the order of Gov. MAGRATH, all provisions, &c, held by Confederate agents in this State, are to be delivered over to the Soldiers' Boards of Relief. This is a very admirable arrangement and will conduce much to the comfort of Soldiers families. Every member of the Edgefield Board should be present at the call meeting proposed. Now, more than ever, the destitute soldier and his family must be taken care of.

Personal.

That pure-minded and patriotic leader, Gen. BEAUREGARD, whom South Carolinians should ever revere, sojourned in Edgefield for two days and nights during the past week—the guest of Ex-Gov. PICKENS. Gen. B. is on his way to the West; he was accompanied by the distinguished surgeon, Dr. CHOPIN of New Orleans, who has been Medical Director on his staff since the beginning of the war.

Dr. B. W. GROSS of Columbia, Surgeon General of the State, so well known for the many great and successful efforts he has made for the comfort and welfare of our soldiers, has also been guest of Ex-Gov. PICKENS during the past week.

The friends—and that means everybody in Edgefield District—of Gen. M. W. GARY have been delighted to welcome him back. He has been with us for a few days of late, as the guest of Dr. WM. JENNINGS and Lieut. Col. NICHOLSON. He is still emphatically a game cock; says he has no idea of budging a foot towards the Trans-Mississippi, but on the contrary is going to stick to South Carolina, and sink or swim with his native State. Gen. GARY was accompanied by his friend, Col. SAM. MELTON of York, lately of the War Department, Richmond, but better and more widely known as the former gifted and accomplished editor of the Yorkville *Enquirer*. We hope the latter gentleman, so calculated to be a shining ornament of the editorial profession, will again take up the pen and scissors.

Terms of Surrender Between Generals Johnston and Sherman.

The following is a copy of the "terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April, 1865, at Bennett's House, near Durham's Station N. C., between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States army in North Carolina:"

1. Hostilities of war, on the part of the troops under General Johnston's command, to cease from this date.

2. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro, and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States army.

3. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer to be designated by Gen. Sherman. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation, in writing, not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from this obligation.

4. The side-arms of officers and their private horses and baggage to be retained by them.

5. This being done, all the officers and men shall be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as they observe their obligations and the laws in force where they may reside.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General, Commanding C. S. Forces in N. C.
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen'l. Commanding U. S. Forces in N. C.

Official: Kelloch Falconer, A. A. G.

Our Mails.

Of course our people must understand that, under existing circumstances, the present mail engagements will very soon have to be given up. In fact, we are already virtually without mails. This being the case, our citizens should meet together and make some temporary arrangement for the transmission of the mails to and from Augusta, and to and from Ninety-Six. There certainly will be no great difficulty in effecting such an arrangement; it need only last a very short time. Therefore, let our practical business men, when they meet in the park, vary the entertainment by discussing this important matter and doing something accordingly. Otherwise we shall soon be in outer darkness—in heathenish, barbarous and disgusting ignorance.

A Southern Chaplain.

The Methodist congregation were delighted and edified on Sunday last by an intensely eloquent and gloriously patriotic sermon from the Rev. Mr. GUERRY, Chaplain of a Tennessee Regiment. This humble and zealous man of God, and fervent and devoted son of the South, has been preaching to the soldiers for four years, and well do we know that he is one of the few who has not fainted by the way. He paid a magnificent tribute to the countless heroes who have fallen in this war—more especially to those Christian soldiers, who linking the banner of the cross to the banner of their country, have fallen with their faces to the foe and their eyes fixed upon Heaven. And he prayed that *this* might not be the end of the struggle! If every Southern man thought and prayed as he does, it would not be the end. We have not the pleasure of this reverend gentleman's acquaintance, but we shall ever hold his name in high honor.

☞ *"The Dying Prisoner to his Wife,"* by "S. A. L." will appear in our next issue.

Charity and Good Deeds.

Thousands of brave soldiers are coming home penniless and without employment; and in many cases coming to families that are equally penniless. Many of our people at home have large supplies of provisions on hand, and the duty of such is to give liberally and cheerfully to those needy soldiers and their families. Help them out this year at least. Next year they will not need help. Was there ever a time in human annals, when the harvest for the sickles of charity, good deeds, kind words and earnest fortitude, was so rich, so abundant, so ripe? Endless fields are waving white for the gathering labors of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

Fine Season.

Last week we complained of the unseasonable cold, but this week we return thanks for rain. We have had warm, gentle, merciful rain; and plenty of it. Wheat heads will now fill out, corn will spring off briskly, while collard plants, snap beans, Irish potatoes, and in fact all the fruits of the earth and "yerbs" of the garden, will grow furiously. In a very short time, old field plums (which we verily believe to be the food of angels) will be exulting and abounding. Who will not make up for two plumless years past? There is a good time coming in some respects at least!

Our Agricultural Department.

We call the especial attention of our readers to our agricultural department of this issue. We cull all of this interesting matter from back numbers of the Southern *Cultivator*.

OBITUARY.

Of all the noble spirits who have flashed their maiden swords in defence of Southern rights and Southern Independence, none,—no, not one,—has left a brighter record of pure, self-sacrificing, devoted patriotism than has Lieut. THEODORE ADOLPHUS QUATTLEBAUM, Co. A, 1st Regt. S. C. Regulars, P. A. C. S., who fell mortally wounded, in the terrific strife with the enemy, at Smiths' farm, near Averysboro' N. C., on the 16th, and died on the 17th of March, 1865.

The subject of this brief memoir was born in Lexington District, S. C., on the 11th of May, 1842, and was the second son of Gen. PAUL QUATTLEBAUM. At a proper age he entered our State Military Academy, and gave early promise of becoming an honored Alumnus of that noble institution; but such was the ardor of his patriotism that he could not reconcile it with his sense of duty to continue within its peaceful walls, pursuing *theoretic* military studies, while all around him there was waging, practical war! He sought and obtained an honorable discharge—parting with his Alma Mater and late associates with many endearing, kind remembrances—that he might at once enroll his name among the brave band of patriots, *then* as *now*, engaged in a life and death struggle for Southern Independence.

He first sought service in good old Virginia, near Norfolk; but the campaign there being an inactive one, and not in accordance with his ardent temperament, he returned to his native State, where the foot of the invader having but recently for the first time, pressed her sacred soil, he felt a burning desire to strike his first blows in *our* cause. He volunteered as a private; and entered the 20th Regiment at its organization. In it he made himself very useful, whether in the capacity of drill Sergeant, Sergeant-Major or acting Adjutant—his never failing devotion to duty was all the same; and though his way to promotion, like that of many a worthy soldier, was not unchecked by difficulties, they vanished before his indomitable perseverance. The gallant KEITT, who sealed with his heart's blood his devotion to his country, soon recognized and rewarded his merit. He placed him on his staff, as Sergt. Major. The command of the Regiment subsequently passing into the hands of Lieut. Col. DANTZLER—then of the 20th Regt., but afterwards better known as the lamented Col. of the 22d,—"*a soldier without fear and without reproach*,"—he made our young friend his acting Adjutant, which position he filled for many months, with distinguished usefulness and satisfaction. But the high discipline which he witnessed in the 1st Infantry Regiment of Regulars, then on duty as Artillerists in Fort Moultrie and surrounding batteries; and his admiration of many of its Officers for their soldierly and gentlemanly bearing, for which he, *himself*, was notably proverbial, inspired him to seek promotion and thereto to it. In this he was gratified. All the officers of noted rank, in any way interested in the matter, from Gen. BEAUREGARD down, gave the most satisfactory recommendations of his high qualifications and attainments. He entered upon this new field of his labors with all the ardor of his genial nature; and was soon intrusted with the most important duties. Proud of the Regiment and proud of the service he was rendering his beloved country, he was ready, at any time it became necessary, to sacrifice his life in her cause. He proved this by all his acts. What could be more sublime? A whole life from budding manhood, devoted to his country's service, in a just and holy cause! There was not a day, but by her permission, he claimed as his own. But amid all these perilous, trying scenes around him, he did not forget his friends and his home. He did his duty to all; and was not unmindful of his duty to God. The embodiment of all that was honorable, his career on earth was brief, but it was glorious! Having filled his mission, amid battle's fiercest cry his body received the fatal ball! Then, conscious of his approaching end, and mindful of the noble cause for which he gave up his life, he sent words of much comfort to his bereaved family. These last words—still breathing a spirit of patriotism, of love and devotion to country and friends, with a perfect resignation to his fate—the will of God—should serve as a balm, *a soothing balm*, to the afflicted dear ones left to mourn over his early grave.

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, May 5th, 1865.

THE following telegram from General Johnston has been communicated to me by Gen. Lovell, and will serve to explain the proclamation of this department, dated May 2d, 1865:

"Understanding between General Sherman and myself that one-seventh (1-7) of arms be taken home by troops, there used to keep the country quiet, or disposed of by United States local commanders. Field transportation and subsistence stores taken by troops—the former distributed for farming. When troops reach home any military property not required by troops goes to United States."

By the Governor. A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 9 1t 20

Soldiers' Board of Relief.

CALL MEETING.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Relief for Soldiers' Families on Monday, 22d inst., as matters of importance claim the attention of the body. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

J. H. MIMS, Sec'ry & Treas.
May 10 2t 20

Mules! Mules!

MY JACK will continue to stand at Dr. R. T. Mims' Mill, at the old rates of Ten Dollars in specie, or its equivalent in good and lawful money whenever a currency is established.

J. H. MIMS
May 10 1t 20

The Latest News.

We are much obliged to Mr. T. Roor for the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Monday afternoon. We gather from it the following items of interest:

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—A large number of U. S. troops arrived yesterday. The city is to be garrisoned. Good order is to be maintained. Good citizens have nothing to fear. Evil inclined and belligerent parties must end their deeds at once.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD FOR MR. DAVIS.—The authorities have offered, as will be seen by a notice in another column, one hundred thousand dollars reward in gold for the apprehension and deliverance of Mr. Jefferson Davis to any of the military authorities of the United States.

Mr. Davis is supposed to have a large amount of specie with him, this will also be given to his captors.

DEATH OF BOOTH.—We learn from a gentleman just from Savannah that Booth, the Washington assassin, was shot in Virginia a few days since on the Rappahannock river. The officers pursued him so closely that he took refuge in a barn. After several vain efforts to get him out, the building was fired. As he came from it he showed fight, and was shot in the neck. He died about three hours after.

An accomplice who was with him was captured

$100,000 Reward in Gold!

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Military Div. Miss., Macon, Ga., May 6, 1865.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Reward in Gold will be paid to any person or persons who will apprehend and deliver Jefferson Davis to any of the Military authorities of the United States.

Several millions of specie, reported to be with him, will become the property of the captors.

J. H. WILSON,
Major-General U. S. Army, Com'd'g.

HEADQUARTERS POST AUGUSTA,
Augusta, Ga., May 6th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

Pursuant to Special Order from Headquarters, District of Savannah, I hereby assume command of the Post of Augusta.

Officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States will be careful to avoid all unnecessary interference with the inhabitants, and in the discharge of all duties will be firm and courteous—bearing in mind that they are stationed here for the protection of life and property.

The inhabitants of the city are hereby warned that any acts of lawlessness, disorder, or insult on their part will be promptly punished. All persons becoming cognizant of any acts in violation of the spirit or letter of this order are requested to report the same to these Headquarters.

The following officers are temporarily appointed:

Maj. Charles F. Allen, 38th Mass. Vols., Provost Marshall.

Lieut. Henry Lawrence, 18th Indiana Vol., Post Adjutant.

Lieut. Benjamin S. Fisher, 18th Indiana Vols., Post Quartermaster.

Lieut. Geo. N. Handy, 22d Iowa Vols., A. D. C.

Lieut. David Wilson, 11th Indiana Vols., A. D. C.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Br't Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

For the Advertiser.

A Committee was appointed by the Edgefield Baptist Association, at its last session, to ascertain the number of needy children in each neighborhood, who are of school age, especially those whose fathers have died, or are fighting in the army. This Committee has been summoned together twice, but circumstances, connected with the condition of the country, have prevented full meetings.

We have received reports from twenty of the forty-seven Churches of the Association. One (Bethlehem) reports that there are no such children in that neighborhood. The others report numbers varying from 4 to 66. The total reported is 397, belonging to 166 families. We have no report from 27 Churches; while it is known that in several of these there are many destitute children. It is desirable to obtain as far as possible, exact information to be communicated to the Association. Even if no immediate practical aid is rendered, such information is needed as the basis of a new effort, which, under the blessing of God, may be successful. Probably, if all the Churches had reported fully, not less than 700 or 800 children would have been found. The magnitude and importance of the work is, therefore, sufficiently obvious.

Since the efforts of the Committee began, public attention has been engrossed, and all our energies paralysed by the well known events which marked the winter and spring. The campaign in Georgia, and the invasion of our State summoned every available man to the field, and gave no room for prosecuting the enterprise of benevolence which we had at heart.

And now, the state of confusion and expectancy into which every thing is thrown, renders it impossible to attempt any of the general plans in contemplation. All we can do seems to be embraced in these three things:

1. To ascertain the facts in regard to the destitution.

2. To urge upon all in every neighborhood to promote as far as they can by individual exertions the instruction of those who may be near them.

3. To devise some way, by which, immediately upon the restoration of quiet to the country, the education of indigent children may be effectually secured.

I. We affectionately request those who have failed to report, to favor us as early as practicable with the information desired, viz: the names, and the ages of all destitute children of school age in their respective neighborhood; especially the children or orphans of Soldiers. We should be glad to know which of them are going to school.

II. To incite to this good work of instructing the needy and ignorant, we need no lengthened argument. Every patriot heart, every philanthropic, and especially every christian spirit must feel its obligation. The difficulty is not to *convince*, but to *awaken attention*, and rouse to action. And since the circumstances of our sad times forbid any general and combined effort at present, will not all who read this appeal consider; is it not possible for *me* to find some *one* neglected child, and by persuading it to attend school, by paying or contributing to its tuition, by securing help from others, to bestow upon at least that one the benefit of a beginning in education. Will not you try it, reader?

III. Plans for the future, requiring extensive co-operation, must be left till larger consultation can be had, till the skies are clearer and our situation better understood. This leaves the field entirely to individual benevolence and private exertion. Let each endeavor to deserve the blessing which comes on him who "hath done what he could."

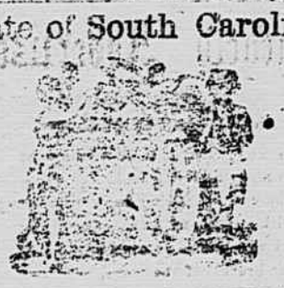
On behalf of the Committee.

B. MANLY, Jr.,
L. R. GWALTNEY.

Edgefield, April 29, 1865.

☞ In Russia they baptise infants by immersion, and generally in the winter season by cutting a large hole through the ice in order to show the faith of the parents. If a poor child happens to slip through a priest's hand and is lost under the ice, the man of God exclaims: "Heaven has taken this infant to itself—hand along another."

State of South Carolina.



HEADQUARTERS,
COLUMBIA, May 2d, 1865.

To the People of the State of South Carolina:

THE surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Lee in Virginia, has been followed by the surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Johnston in North Carolina. To these armies, South Carolina has contributed, with very inconsiderable exceptions, her entire male population. The brave men in those armies who have survived the bloody war of the past four years, are now returning home, as prisoners of war, on their parole, and unable again to take up their arms until the conditions have been performed upon which their captivity has been terminated.

The Government of the Confederate States, in the creation of which South Carolina united with her sister States, has suspended its military authority, and the high duty of providing measures for the welfare of its citizens, by a stern necessity, has been devolved upon the Government of the State.

To this unexpected termination of the active powers of Government, in peace and in war, which South Carolina granted to the common Government of the Confederate States, circumstances have rendered the condition of this State one of peculiar embarrassment. Deeply suffering from the consequences of the war, in many respects, in none is that suffering more peculiarly trying than in the misery which now affects a considerable portion of its population; which threatens a larger portion, and may involve the whole of it in the suffering which want, approaching starvation, has produced and will produce. The large supplies contributed to the support of the armies of the Confederation had been given at a time when abundance enabled the population to bear its withdrawal without aggravated suffering. But the great destruction of means of subsistence at the present time, and the difficulties of securing it in the future by the next crop, had even before the reverses which befell the armies of the Confederation, satisfied all that it would be impossible to part with the supplies which had been gathered for the armies, without destroying the support of the population in many portions of the State. And attempts were made to inform the authorities of the Confederate Government, that not only the apprehension, but the certainty of evil consequences would prevent the removal of all such supplies.

With the dissolution of the armies of the Confederation, the necessity for these supplies has ceased; with the removal of that necessity arises the stronger obligation upon the authorities of the State, to preserve these supplies for the mitigation of the suffering of the people of the State. To that end, therefore, it is now declared that all subsistence stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State, should be turned over to and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose. The subsistence, and other stores to be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the other property of whatever kind, to be held for the common benefit of the States, and subject to such distribution as may hereafter determined upon by the proper authorities of the State.

It will be recognized as a duty in the highest degree obligatory upon the agents of the State who will receive these supplies, to provide out of them freely to the soldiers of the other States passing through our limits who may need aid, subject to this claim, all such supplies will be held for the purpose of furnishing subsistence and support to the thousands who in different parts of the State are now destitute and in want of food, and whose suffering can only be alleviated by this disposition of these supplies.

By the Governor.

A. G. MAGRATH.

Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 9, 1t 20

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLUMBIA, May 2d, 1865.

ALL Officers and Agents of the Confederate Government, who may have in their custody subsistence stores and other property collected for the use of the Confederate armies, will receive from the Soldiers' Board of Relief in the several Districts of the State, acquittances for whatever may be turned over to such Boards, who are hereby authorized to receive the same. And such Boards will report to the State Auditor, James Tupper, Esq., any surplus in their hands, that it may be applied to the relief of the distressed in other Districts of the State.

By the Governor. A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 7 1t 20

State of South Carolina,

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, Apr. 30, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

I. THE representations which have been made to me of the general practice of distillation of liquors by persons who have not obtained that authority which the laws of the State require, are so general that there can be no doubt of the great mischief which is now affecting the people of the State. That the laws of the State should be openly violated, is of itself, a public wrong, than which none can be greater, and which must be redressed. That the purpose for which these laws are violated should be productive of the certain misery and unhappiness of the people of the State, is an occasion which calls for the united action of all good citizens in maintaining the integrity of the laws, and protecting the lives and fortunes of their fellow-men.

II. For the information of all persons, it is now proclaimed that the laws which are of force in the State of South Carolina, and which render lawful the distillation of liquors, are to be strictly enforced. To those laws attention is required; obedience is due and must be given.

III. It is the duty of all persons having reasonable ground for the suspicion that these laws are violated, to give information thereof, that such violation may be prevented and punished.

IV. Under whatever other pretext, justification, or excuse may be sought for these practices, it is sufficient now to proclaim that the laws of the State afford the only sanction which can be had, and that these laws alone indicate the mode in which that sanction can be obtained.

V. Sheriffs of the State, and all magistrates in the different Districts of the State, will, with all due diligence, proceed to combine their efforts for the detection of those who are guilty of a violation of those laws; and, in all other respects, to secure that observance of the enactments of the State, which is alone consistent with the respect due to its authority.

VI. All persons engaged in the distillation of liquors contrary to the laws of the State, will be required to present the evidence of the authority given to them to continue in such business. And in all cases when such authority is not exhibited, information thereof will be communicated to the Prosecuting Officers of the State, who may be appointed for the enforcement of the criminal laws of the land in that portion of the State where such violation may be found.

VII. The Auditor General of the State, James Tupper, Esq., will obtain from the proper officers the names of such persons as have been duly authorized to engage in the distillation of liquors, and publish the same for general information.

By the Governor. A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 9 1t 20