The Advertiser.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The ADVERTISER is published regularly every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at THREE DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CTS. for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for Three Months—*always in advance.*

☞All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Minion lines or less.) for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion

☞A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year.

Announcing Candidates $5.00, in advance.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1866.

The Hon. Wm. Henry Trescott has been invited by the select House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, to appear before that body and give the views of His Excellency Governor Orr against the freedmen's further occupation of the Sea Islands cotton lands of South Carolina, as is authorized by the bill which passed the Senate on Thursday.

The entire Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred Judge Kelley's House Billon colored suffrage, will take it up on next Wednesday morning, and decide whether to report it to the Senate as it is or add some educational and military service restrictions. It will most likely be reported as it is, and a vote will probably be had in a few days afterwards. It can be passed just as it came from the House, but it is not certain to have a two-thirds majority in that form.

The speech of Representative Broomall, of Pennsylvania, in the House, yesterday, was listened to by Thaddeus Stevens, Roscoe Conkling and others with the most marked attention. His argument upon the present Provisional States lately in rebellion is one of the clearest yet made.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1866.

The Senate to-day discussed the Bill to provide for the protection of all persons, without distinction of color or race, in their civil rights.

Mr. Trumbull offered, as an amendment, a clause that all persons of African descent, being in the United States, are citizens there of, and made a speech in support of the Bill.

Mr. Saulsbury replied to Mr. Trumbull, contending that the liberties of white men were entitled to some consideration, and that it was time to cease shedding tears for negroes.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Farragut, and his officers and men, for their conduct in Mobile Bay, in August, 1864.

In the House, Mr. Raymond, of New York, refuted the position of those who maintained that the Southern States were out of the Union. This he denied, and asserted that Congress had no more power to do anything against them than against other parties. He contended that the Southern States having been re-organized, the only question was the admission of their representatives. Congress should act separately on the cases from each district, and admit those who can take the oath. We have to live with the South, and good policy, as well as patriotism, should induce us to reconciliation. He said the House would not save the country unless there was sufficient patriotism among the people.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Senate was engaged to-day in discussing the bill protecting all persons in their civil rights.

In the House, Stevens, from the reconstuction committee, reported backthe constitutional amendment bill, with refusal to amend by striking out the direct taxation clause. He also made a speech, in which he alluded to the President in exceedingly caustic terms. He said the President had violated the privilege of the House by making commands whilst that body was engaged in the consideration of important questions. Such an act, said the speaker, centuries ago, would have cost a British King his head; but we are tolerant of usurpation and abuse of power.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the vote was taken, and the constitutional amendment passed.

A Queer Letter--John Wilkes Booth Redivivus.

The Norfolk *Post* contains the following singular letter:

MOREHEAD CITY, January 5, 1866.

Editor Norfolk Post:

SIR: I have just arrived in this place from ——, where I saw and talked with John Wilkes Booth, the supposed assassin of your late President. That he would be alive after what had occurred at your capital may seem strange, but it is true nevertheless.

I saw him and B. Harris, who left with him not four weeks ago, and learned from him all the hardships that he underwent in leaving this country. He says that no one who has the least regard for truth will say that he was in Fords Theater on the 14th of April last, and wonders why no one present on that occasion did not pretend to recognize the man that shot Lincoln until they were told that it was him by Lory Keen, his bitter enemy. He did not, however, to me deny or admit that he had done the deed; but stated that no one could truthfully say, of their own knowledge, that it was him.

He declares that Mrs. Surratt was innocent, and wonders how the man that was killed in the barn looked. He learned from the papers that he had a heavy beard, and had sheared or cut it in such an awkward manner that his (Booth's) most intimate friends would not recognize Booth. He thinks not. He believed, innocent or guilty, that if found he would have been sacrificed to their mad fury, and concluded to leave, which he did. And as there can now be no harm in telling, I will state what he told me—omitting names.

He crossed the river at Georgetown; stopped the next day near Fairfax Court-house; the next night he was taken near Middleburg, &c., and from there near Gum Springs, where he remained two days; and after more than three weeks traveling—mostly by night, and suffering severely—he reached Florida, where he was detained for some time, until Harris, who was not mentioned in the affair, and who could not appear publicly, procured a boat, which they ventured to sea in, and made land safe. Booth was immediately taken sick, and has been the most of the time since.

In October he was much better, so much so that he took some exercise in the open air, but relapsed and was confined to his room until about four weeks ago. His constitution, in my judgment, is ruined, and I don't believe he will live long. He was preparing for a change of climate, and if no relapse has taken place, is probably now in another country, where he will meet with more of his own people, or people from the same country.

Mr. Editor, I write such poor English that I fear you will not be able to make it out; but it is the truth, the whole truth, and if you wish, you may publish it. I shall not be in the country to read it.

Yours, truly, J. F.

(JOSEPH FRIDBERGER.)

☞A formidable insurrection is now in progress in Spain. A large party, called the "progressive party," are aiming at the overthrow of the present ministry. This revolution or insurrection is so important as to attract and arrest the attention of all Europe.

☞The *Herald's* Richmond correspondence states that one of the Virginia delegation to Congress has telegraphed to Richmond from Washington that it is the intention of President Johnson to supersede the present Virginia State Government by a Provisional one, and that this has created great consternation in financial and political circles. The President's reported determination is generally attributed to the intolerable conduct of the Virginia State Legislature.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1866.

Highly Appreciated Politeness.

Our kindest thanks are due Mr. GEO. L. HOLMES of Charleston, and Messrs. B. C. BRYAN, W. H. McCLINTOCK and PIERCE CHRISTIE, of our own town, for valuable and much needed late papers.

Omnium Gatherum.

See advertisement of the thousand and one useful things to be sold on Saturday next, at "Balmoral," late residence of Prof. F. S. HOLMES.

Legal or Illegal? Expedient or Inexpedient?

Very many of our readers will be deeply interested by, and derive much useful instruction and wholesome enlightenment from, the perusal of the indisputably able article of "ULPIAN." Our columns are always open to him; for he never writes weakly or with not good purpose.

Law Notice.

It gives us much pleasure to call attention to the Card of WM. M. LANDRUM, Esq., to be seen elsewhere. We wish him very great success, and hope he will be so overwhelmed with business as never to have time to think of those bloody times around Petersburg, or those long and gloomy days of Northern captivity.

S. E. Bowers.

Who is more extensively known throughout Edgefield District, as a thorough gentleman and reliable business man, than S. E. BOWERS, Esq., of Hamburg? He has been a merchant in that town ever since we can remember, and has of course permanently established a house, which reliability, correctness and promptness, has no superiors. He deals largely in Liquors and Groceries, and his long experience with the—what shall we say? staple? no; that refers to cotton: elixir of life? yes; that is better: well then, his long experience with the elixir of life enables him to offer unusual inducements in this particular line. Read his advertisement.

The Hot Supper.

As announced in our last issue, a Hot Supper under the auspices of the Ladies of the Methodist Congregation, will be given in the Odd Fellows and Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening next. Doors open at Six o'clock. Price of admission, (which means price of supper) One Dollar—all round—"young man and maidens, old men and children." The Ladies desire us to say to all who intend honoring them with their company and patronage on Thursday evening, that they would do well to bring along with them knives, forks, spoons. In these worn-out and poverty-stricken days, the Ladies find it somewhat difficult to get an abundant supply of these most indispensable implements. In past times there have been many Hot Suppers in Edgefield—always fine, always pleasant—but the pending one, we guess, will be the finest and pleasantest ever given. We guess so because we know that the Ladies (to use Mrs. Joe Gargery's now world-famous phrase) are considerably "on the rampage" in connection with the preparations.

New Sunday School Paper.

"Kinds Words for the Sunday School Children," published in Greenville, So. Ca., by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist [illegible] and Remittances to be addressed to G. G. WELLS, Mailing Agent, Greenville, So. Ca. A very capital little paper for little folks. The boys and girls to whom we are introduced in its stories, are of flesh and blood; and do actually live and move like boys and girls, instead of flying like angels, or performing divine or demoniac impossibilities. The stories are not only of excellent moral, but are well calculated to interest as well as instruct. We cordially recommend it. Of course all good Sunday School Teachers will examine and decide for themselves.

Bath Paper Mills.

One of the great and grand institutions of Edgefield District is undoubtedly the Bath Paper Mills—an institution in which every public-spirited man should feel a deep interest—an institution whose enterprise and usefulness are better known elsewhere, perhaps, than in its own District. These Mills, if we greatly mistake not, now provide most of the paper used by printers and publishers throughout South Carolina and Georgia. It is of the best quality, and finds universal favor wherever used. The smooth, white and strong material upon which the *Advertiser* is now printed, is a sample of what is brought forth by the skill and enterprise now at work in the Bath Paper Mills. The President of this Establishment is WM. CRAIG, Esq., a gentleman whose good qualities—energy, courtesy, reliability—never fail to meet the thousand and one demands made upon them. Truly, Edgefield ought to be proud of so sterling and widely known a Manufactory as the Bath Paper Mills.

A South Carolinian's Advice.

Hon. W. W. BOYCE, of South Carolina, in addressing a farewell letter to his constituents, says:

"Looking to the great future, I should say the first thing for the South is white immigration; the second thing is white immigration; the third thing is white immigration. You should do everything in your power to invite a white population, both by your legislation and favorable public sentiments. Receive immigrants from Europe and the United States with open arms. The danger in the future is in a collision of races; your safety is in the closest sympathy with your own race in the United States. You need the friendship of the American people; take every step to obtain it."

Peaceful Rumor.

Whatever may be said in certain quarters, writes a Washington correspondent, rely upon it, it is the settled purpose of the President to cultivate friendly relations with all the powers of the earth, and particularly between our own recently conflicting sections. If Louis Napoleon can afford the waste and expenditure of fifty or sixty millions of dollars a year to maintain a French army in Mexico, he can be left to try the experiment at his own will and pleasure. Sufficient for us to know that we have too much work on our own hands, of immediate and transcendant importance, to turn knight-errants for the amusement of strangers.

Sherman's Order Relating to Abandoned Lands.

Inquiries having been made by many of our readers as to the language used by General Sherman in his order concerning the granting of lands to freedmen, we have deemed it well to republish the following section of the order, which has been handed to us by a friend:

"JANUARY 16, 1865.

"The islands from Charleston South, the abandoned rice fields along the river for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering on the St. John's River, Florida, are reserved and set apart for the settlement of the negroes made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of the United States."

☞Private advices from Vera Cruz saw the French express a desire for war with the United States. They say the Bagdad affair was the work of Federal soldiers.

☞Hons. ALEXANDER STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON have been elected U. S. Senators in Georgia.

☞Secretary Seward and family have returned to Washington after a voyage Southward, around and among the West India Islands; wherever they touched, they were treated, by the Government Authorities, with very distinguished consideration.

Thanks to an All-wise Providence!

The all-wise Providence which has inspired the new Town Council to undertake the regeneration of the streets and sidewalks! These gentlemen have made a good beginning, a wise and energetic beginning, a beginning for which every denizen of this rugged old burg is profoundly thankful. The snows and suns and storms and drizzling rains of the many grim and ghastly years just past, have played unholy havoc with our roads, streets, sidewalks and bridges. Dirt and dust, and mud and filth, and rottenness and decay, and gullies and ruts, and rents and ravines, have enfolded our incorporation as with a shroud, and covered it like a pall. But a municipal millennium is fast hurrying on. If the new Town Council will only not faint by the wayside! Pray, new Town Council, don't faint, don't fail, don't fall! Rest not from your labors until all the lakes of liquid nastiness are filled up and obliterated, until all the bogs of mushy mud are changed into firm and consistent earth, until all the rough places are made smooth, and all the dirty places made clean. The prospect is good. The Intendant and Wardens are all overcoming the regeneration in person. We hail the Municipal Millennium!

On the Right Side of the Line of Battle.

We mean the battle of life. And the wise and happy man who has arrayed himself on the right side is the Editor of the Anderson *Intelligencer*. In other words, he has gone and got married. We send him our most cordial congratulations. While for his young bride, whom we well remember, a very few years back, as a little maiden with earnest eyes, and blue ribbons in her bonny brown hair, we utter the best and brightest wishes of our soul. May both rise ever triumphantly above the clouds of unhappiness and adversity.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, January 30th, 1866, by the Rev. J. Scott Murray, Mr. JAMES A. HOYT, Editor of the Anderson *Intelligencer*, and Miss REBECCA C., daughter of ELIJAH WEBB, Esq., all of this village.

The Public Debt of the United States.

The President of the United States, in his late Message to Congress, gives us some interesting information about the financial affairs of his country, in which these States, or Provinces, or whatever they may be called, have some interest. He tells us that the circulating medium of the United States previous to 1860 amounted to about Two Hundred Millions; and that now it exceeds Seven Hundred Millions. This is an interesting fact, highly gratifying to all who are praying for the prosperity of the United States. There is a deal of curious matter involved in this precious little piece of information. A circulating medium of Seven Hundred Millions! Pleasant to contemplate! Especially to those whose fortunes are invested in Greenbacks; which we are thankful to know is not the condition of the people of the Southern States.

What is this Seven Hundred Millions of circulating medium working out for our friends at the North—and for ourselves? The first effect of having a paper currency near four times greater than the business of the country demands, is to inflate the price of all goods to four times their real value. This effect we see already in every article of consumption—everything that the poor man has to buy. The next consequence of this inflation is to introduce into the country two kinds of currency, specie and paper. The history of commerce and banking in all countries proves that where two distinct kinds of currency exist in a country, the better quality will finally drive out the inferior. Thus where a paper currency has been put in circulation without a substantial, or at least *ostensible*, gold basis, public confidence at once fails to sustain such bills, and they soon cease to have any circulation or exchange able value. Witness the Continental bills of 1776, the Assignats of France of 1793, and the Treasury bills of the Confederacy of 1861, and all Banks in all times and places that [illegible] notes in specie if a run were made upon them. But then the public must not know this, or it becomes fatal to their credit. Now does the public *know* that the Government of the United States is able to redeem its notes—a national debt of TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLION DOLLARS? We ask for information.

Important From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1866.

The following is the substance of a conversation which took place to-day between the President and a distinguished Senator:

The President said that he doubted the propriety, at this time, of making any further amendments to the Constitution, One great amendment had already been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a national guaranty thus given that that institution should never again exist in the land.

Propositions to amend the Constitution were becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom.

If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution, changing the basis of representation and taxation (and he did not deem them at all necessary at the present time), he knew of none better than a simple proposition, embraced in a few lines, making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embraced in the following terms:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to the number of qualified voters in each State.

Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to the value of all taxable property in each State.

An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles. The qualified voters were, for the most part, men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and quell domestic violence and insurrection.

They risk their lives, shed their blood, and peril their all to uphold the Government, and give protection, security and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment.

Such an amendment the President also suggested would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. It would leave the State to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of Representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon which they conferred the right of suffrage.

The President, in this connection, expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge in the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for and calculated to do great harm.

He believed that it would engender enmity, contention and strife between the two races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in great injury to both, and the certain extermination of the negro population.

Precedence, he thought, should be given to more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which was essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country and the prosperity of the people.

☞The Military Commission appointed to investigate the charges against F. G. Stowers, of Georgia, and Elisha W. Byrum, Crawford Keys and Robt. Keys, citizens of Anderson District, and to try them for the murder of three U. S. soldiers, on the night of the 8th of October last, at Brown's Ferry, commenced in Charleston on the 19th day of January. Mr. Stowers was the first arraigned, and the trial is progressing.

For the Advertiser.

The Stay Law--Its Unconstitutionality

The Legislature in 1861 passed an Act entitled "An Act to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sale." This Act has been extended by subsequent Legislatures, and has been made of force until the adjournment of the next Session of the existing General Assembly. This Act is commonly known as the "Stay Law."

During the late war, the attention of the people being directed to more engrossing topics, the validity and policy of this Statute were seldom inquired into. Of late, however, public attention has been turned to its object and operation, and both seem to be at variance with Constitutional obligation and sound State policy.

It is unquestionably a correct principle in the enactment of Statutes that their operation should be prospective; and no Statute can have a retrospective operation, unless it be remedial; and then it must not impair contracts, or disturb vested rights. This doctrine is well recognized in this State, in Finley vs. Hunter, 2 Strob. Eq. Rep., 215. Other cases might be cited and Elemental works quoted on this point, but the decision from our own Reports is deemed sufficient for the purpose of this communication. Remedial Statutes are in general intended to remedy some defects in the common law; and are then contradistinguished from declaratory Statutes, which declare what the common law is; or remedy some defects, or hardships in the penal code, and are then mentioned, in contradistinction to Penal Statutes,—Blac. Com. Vol. p. 59. By sec. 10, Art. 1, Const. U. S. A., it is ordained, among other things, that "no State shall pass any Bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, &c."

From the preceding statements and authorities, the following propositions are established: First, That the operation of every Statute must be prospective, unless it be remedial. Secondly, That remedial Statutes can only have a retrospective effect, when they do not impair the obligation of contracts, or disturb vested rights. Thirdly, That remedial Statutes are understood as only remedying some defects in the common law, or mitigating the rigor of the Penal Code. Fourthly, That no State can pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

The question we propose to examine briefly in this communication, is the Constitutionality of the Stay Law, and its effect upon the contracts of individuals.

A contract may be defined to be an agreement between parties by which one of them undertakes to do, or not to do, a particular thing. The law, says Chief Justice Marshall, "binds him to perform his undertaking and this is, of course, the obligation of his contract." In the case of Sturges vs. Crowningshield, in which the question of the Constitutionality of a State law, in its effect upon the obligation of contracts, was considered, the same learned Judge used the following language, "In the case at bar, the Defendant has given his promissory note to pay the Plaintiff a sum of money, *on or before a certain day. The contract binds him to pay that sum on that day; and this is its obligation.*" Any law which releases a part of this obligation must, in the literal sense of the word, impair it.—4 Wheat. Rep. 197. The contract in the above case, was an agreement to pay money at a certain day, in the form of a promissory note. Two obligations arose from that contracts,—one to pay money, and the other to pay it at a certain time. Any interference on the part of the Legislature, with either of the obligations arising from the express agreement of the parties, by which the rights of the obliged party is in any way affected, is an impairing of the obligation of the contract within the meaning of the decision of Sturges vs. Crowningshield, and the inhibition of the Constitution of the United States, and is unquestionably illegal, and it was so determined.

But there is another decision of the Courts on this subject much in point, in Green vs. Biddle, it was ruled "that any deviation from the terms of a contract, by postponing or accelerating the period of performance which it prescribes &c., impairs its obligation,"—8 Whea. U. S. Rep., 84.

But independent of judicial decisions, it requires very little legal acumen to discover what the meaning of the Constitution of the United States is in this regard. It is merely the incorporation in the Charter of the General Government, of a well-recognized rule of universal justice. Any interference by Government, or any of its departments, in the private concerns of individuals, is an ignorant and unwarrantable assumption of superior wisdom which philosophical statesmanship has always condemned. The Stay Law undertakes to release a party from performing his contracts at the time he has undertaken to do so; and defers the obligation to such period as the Legislature shall determine. In other words, it puts the obliging party out of the terms of his obligation, and substantially says that he shall perform his contract, not when he has agreed to do so, but when the Legislature shall direct. In other words, it substitutes the will of the Legislature for the contract of the parties. Is there a rational being who will assume to question the impairing of contracts by such a law as this? In the case quoted from the U. S. Rep., 4 Whea., Rep. 197, Marshall, Ch. J., uses the following language in regard to the words "imparing the obligation of contracts:"—"It would seem difficult to substitute words which are more intelligible, or less liable to misconstruction, than those which are to be explained."

The law says that a party promising, cannot absolve himself from the obligation of his contract; and law and common sense both declare that he cannot delegate to his representatives the power which he does not possess himself. The Legislature however undertakes to determine the obligations of citizens, contrary to their express agreement, and to regulate and postpone the performance of them. From whence, and from whom, is such power derived?

In conclusion, therefore, we do not think that there can be any doubt of the illegality of the Stay Law. There are some persons perhaps who may suppose that, although illegal, it may be expedient, as, if anything can be expedient that is unlawful. For the benefit of such parties, we will, with your permission, Mr. Editor, occupy your columns with another article showing the impolicy and dangerous tendency of all such legislation.

ULPIAN.

☞We understand (says the Marion *Crescent*) that the railroad bridge over the Great Pee Dee is nearly completed, and that trains will probably pass over it the last of this week.

☞There is a general desire to know who is the President of the United States. Is it Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, or Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania? To whose Cabinet does Secretary Stanton belong? To that of President Johnson or to that of President Stevens? Does Congress consider Johnson or Stevens the President? That is the question.

☞We learn from the Montgomery Advertiser that Major General Thomas has approved a requisition made by Governor R. M. Patton, on the War Department in Washington City, for arms and ammunition for one hundred and four companies of militia, (two for each county in the State,) and when these are received and the State troops thoroughly organized, the Federal forces will be withdrawn from the State.

☞The town of Newberry contains a population of 1,736—770 whites and 966 colored.

☞There is a general movement throughout the South to collect a fund for the widow of Stonewall Jackson.

☞The Richmond hotels are reducing their rates to three dollars a day.

☞Corn is so plentiful in some places at the west that it is being used for fuel.

☞A poor blacksmith in Ohio recently invested a few dollars in two acres of oil land, out of which in a few months he made $140,000.

☞Among the patents issued last week was one to Wm. Tapper, of New York, for a bedstead, consisting of a braided frame made of split rattan.

☞A concert was given at the Richmond Theatre last week, for the benefit of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

☞The whereabouts of Senator Wigfall seems to be a mystery.

☞Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Macon, Georgia, a native Irishman, has written a long letter in opposition to the Fenian movement, in which he urges his countrymen of the South to have nothing to do with it.

☞The Louisville *Courier* says: "We have spent $3,000,000,000 to fight the South into Union, and now Congress is doing all it can to fight them out."

☞The holy sacrament of baptism was conferred upon Major General B. F. Cheatham by Bishop Quintard at Christ Church, Nashville, on Tuesday night.

☞Gen. Joe Johnston employs about 500 of his late Confederate soldiers in the repair of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As they became familiar with the pick and spade in the rebel entrenchments, they work with knowledge, and are glad to obtain a living in this way.

☞General Grant ordered the mustering out of the troops in Virginia lately. The Secretary of War countermanded the order, whereupon the President countermanded him, and ordered the troops out. Out the troops went.

☞Resolutions have been introduced in the Virginia Legislature asserting that that State "never will voluntarily consent to change the adjustment of political power as fixed by the Constitution of the United States."

☞It is stated that letters from influential conservatives in the New England States are pouring into Washington, urging their Senators and Representatives to avoid a rupture with the Executive, and to abide, as far as possible, by the policy he has seen fit to mark out for the restoration of the Union.

☞The Nashville and Chattanooga rail road has begun a suit against its late President, for one million dollars damages, for permitting the late Confederate Government to use the road and its machinery during the war.

☞Washington letters say, that in well-informed political circles it is understood that the President intends to make it a *sine qua non* that the Southern members who have been properly elected shall be admitted to their seats, and that as speedily as possible. The Tennessee representatives will undoubtedly take their seats, as the argument used is that Tennessee must be represented in Congress, or Andrew Johnson is not President of the United States.

☞It is well understood that the comparative poverty of Maximilian was the principal moving cause of his acceptance of the Mexican crown. This difficulty has now been removed; for his wife, as the daughter of the late King Leopold, of Belgium, comes at once into the possession of not less than a million sterling, (say $5,000,000,) the King's entire private fortune being divided equally between his three children.

☞No less than five hundred and eighty political prisoners are now at the Dry Tortugas. This is a place which requires cleaning out.

☞The Columbian Marine Insurance Company, New York, have announced the winding up of their business. The liabilities of the Company amount to $6,000,000. They state that $1,000,000 was lost by the *Shenandoah*. The Directors report sufficient assets to meet the liabilities.

☞A Chicago clergyman missed his stockings on Christmas morning, and after a long search found one on each horn of a new milch cow which had been presented to him by his parishioners, and ornamented in this way to indicate that it was a Christmas gift.

HYMENEAL.

at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. P. Mealing, Mr. JOHN BATES, of Barnwell, and Miss SARAH LANHAM, of this District.

MARRIED, on the evening of the 25th January, at the residence of Capt. W. F. Prescott, by the Rev. J. P. Mealing, Mr. LEWIS PRESCOTT and Miss CORNELIA ELAM, all of this District.

OBITUARY.

PATILLA R. BLALOCK died at his residence in this District, on the 1st of January last, in the 38th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow and two small children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and devoted father.

The old year had just died out, with its sad memories—and the new, with its hopes and aspirations had commenced, when death entered this family circle and bore away a loved friend and companion.

The testimony of all who knew him is, that no man in the District was more esteemed as an upright, honest, useful and conscientious citizen. The widowed wife writes to us,—"I spent nearly six years with him as happily as was possible on this earth. I never knew a call of charity to pass unheeded. He was a most devoted and affectionate Husband, Father and Friend."

The loss of so good a citizen and friend is not easily replaced in society.

We sympathize with the bereaved family and relatives, and tender our condolence, pointing them to the Source of all Comfort for strength and consolation.

W. J. R.

DIED, in this District, of Phtisis Pulmonalis, on Wednesday, the 24th January, Dr. GEORGE MAYSON ETHEREDGE, in the 29th year of his age.

Truly it may be said that in the midst of life we die—as the subject of this notice had not yet lived half the days allotted to man, when that fell-destroyer, Consumption, the scourge of the human race, had marked him for its own.

Mild and unassuming in his deportment, his course through life was characterised by industry, energy and perseverance, tempered with a quiet and peaceful disposition. He was the dutiful and obedient son; kind, affectionate and indulgent as a husband and parent; and as a friend, generous, confiding and true.

He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church at Red Bank, regularly and quietly filling his seat, clearly evidencing during his protracted illness, that his dependence was not in man alone; as in his own words to his companion during his sufferings he stated that he felt the warning and reviving influence of God's holy spirit, and hoped not to lose sight of the same through life; and a short time previous to his death expressed a willingness to die.

A disconsolate widow with two small children mourn his loss as irreparable to them, while numerous friends, and especially the aged relatives, feel the bereavement most sensibly.

They sorrow not, however, as those without hope, but feel the comfortable assurance of his acceptance at the right hand of God, when sin and sorrow can never enter, but joy and happiness and peace reign forever.

* * *

DEPARTED this life, at his father's residence in this Village, on the 19th Jan. 1866, of Disease of the Heart, JOSEPH GRAY, in the 19th year of his age.

Death is at all times a sad and melancholy theme, but when one so young, so noble, and promising, and in the very bloom and vigor of life, is snatched away, it renders it doubly so.

The subject of this notice was only to be known to be loved for his many agreeable traits, both of head and heart. He was an obedient and dutiful son; an affectionate and loving brother, and a firm and faithful friend. In all the relations of life he performed whatever was assigned faithfully. He was truly an example of honesty and industry.

In the late war between the North and South, he took an active part, having volunteered when he was only fourteen years old; and was always found at his post, ever ready when duty called,—as his surviving comrades can testify. And at the hard contested field of Gaines' Mills, in the seven days fight around Richmond, he received a painful wound which crippled him for life; and no doubt the fatigue and exposure of camp hastened his early death.

Our young friend has left an aged father and mother, three brothers, three sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss; but they mourn not as those who have no hope, for though he had never made any public profession of religion, yet they entertain the hope that he experienced a change of heart which prepared him to meet death; and that his spirit is now gone to the God who gave it.

We deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in this their irreparable loss. May they submit to this afflictive dispensation of God, and, relying upon His precious promises, try to live aright so that they may be prepared to meet their lost one in the mansions of the Blessed.

"In the bloom of thy youth we laid thee to rest,
And took the last look at thy image so dear;
We saw the turf cover thy motionless breast,
And turned away sadly with many a tear."

W. D. R.

To the Public.

I AM NOW prepared to furnish SUPERIOR LIQUORS at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, as I have them shipped through from one of the largest Wholesale Houses in Philadelphia.

I also have just received a large and select

Stock of Groceries,

Which I am offering at "live and let live" prices. My old friends, and the public generally, are invited to an examination of my Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

S. E. BOWERS.

Hamburg, Feb 5 tf 6

NOW IN STORE,

50 BARRELS Extra Canal FLOUR;
20 Boxes Soda and Butter CRACKERS;
40 Boxes (whole, half and quarter) RAISINS;
Soft Shell ALMONDS and assorted NUTS;
PICKLES, SALMON, OYSTERS;
LOBSTERS, SARDINES;
MACKEREL in whole, ½, ¼ and ⅛ Barrels;
CANDLES and STARCH;
Toilet and Turpentine SOAPS;
SODA, PEPPER, SPICE, GINGER;
BUCKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, &c.

S. E. BOWERS.

Hamburg, Feb 5 tf 6

To Farmers and Planters

I AM in the market for the purchase of COTTON and PRODUCE.

S. E. BOWERS.

Hamburg, Feb 5 tf 6

ON CONSIGNMENT,

AND FOR SALE AT

LOW FIGURES!

JUST received from Charleston, on Consignment, a fine Stock of GROCERIES, which I will sell at LOW FIGURES, in order to close out the Stock without delay. The assortment embraces in part—

SUGAR and COFFEE;
TEA and CHOCOLATE;
Self-Rising FLOUR;
CHEESE and MACCARONI;
Goshen BUTTER;
RAISINS, PRUNES, CITRON;
CANDLES and SALT;
SEGARS and TOBACCO;
STARCH and SOAP;
SHOT and TAX—assorted;
MATCHES, BLACKING, Sweet OIL;
HATCHETS, PAD LOCKS, Carry COMBS;
BROOMS, BUCKETS, &c., &c.

☞Call and get Bargains.

S. H. MANGET.

Feb 6 tf 6

More New Goods!

THE Subscriber has just received a few BEAUTIFUL SPRING CALICOES, and other DESIRABLE GOODS.

Also, on hand a few fine CLOTH CLOAKS and SHAWLS, which are offered very low.

In Store a good variety of AXES, SPADES, SHOVELS and FORKS, HOES, Garden HOES and RAKES, Cotton PLOW LINES, Stock and Pad LOCKS, and many other useful articles.

Also, a fine lot SOLE, HARNESS and UPPER LEATHER, and SHEEP SKINS, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price.

B. C. BRYAN, Agent.

Feb 5 tf 6

NEW GOODS!

I HAVE just returned from Charleston bringing many NEW and USEFUL GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY,
GROCERIES,
Plantation Tools,
IRISH POTATOES, GARDEN SEED,
&c., &c., &c.,

All of which I am selling

At Augusta Retail Prices!

☞CALL AND EXAMINE.

R. B. WATSON.

☞I am also prepared to REPAIR CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c., with dispatch, and do all ordinary BLACKSMITH work.

Ridge, Feb 5 2m 6

BANK OF HAMBURG, S. C.

A CONVENTION of the Stockholders of this Bank, is called to meet at their BANKING HOUSE in this place on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February.

Attendance, either in person or by proxy, is earnestly requested, as matters of great importance will be presented for consideration.

J. W. STOKES.

Hamburg, S. C., Feb 5 3t 6

Cheatham & Son,

DUNTONSVILLE, S. C.,

HAVE just received another STOCK OF GOODS, which, together with our former Stock, gives us almost EVERYTHING usually kept in a well furnished Country Store.

Our Stock has been bought entirely for Cash by our Senior Partner, who has had thirty years experience in the mercantile business, and we intend to sell ENTIRELY FOR CASH, and at

Augusta Retail Prices.

We have on hand TWENTY DOZEN best Steel Blade WEEDING HOES, which were bought during the war, and which we offer to farmers cheap for cash.

☞A liberal share of public patronage solicited.

☞Please call and examine our stock.

CHEATHAM & SON.

Jan 30 tf 5

NOTICE.

THE Act of the General Assembly of this State, makes it the duty of the Ordinary to see that *all Estates* are administered on, and to grant letters of administration on all *derelict Estates*, not exceeding *Five thousand dollars in value*, to the Commissioner in Equity, in case no one else applies.

I have been informed that there are a LARGE NUMBER of Estates in the District upon which no administration has been had, and which the next of kin of the deceased intestates *have taken possession of, and appropriated to their own use*. Such a course is *illegal*, and the parties pursuing it make themselves *liable*. Justice to all persons requires that administration should be had, and unless the parties in interest make application therefor the same will be granted as directed by the Act above referred to.

The Act of the Congress of the United States requires that the papers on *all Estates* administered on since the 30th day of June, 1864, should be *stamped*, or else be *void* and of no effect. All Administrators, and Executors and Guardians of such estates are therefore notified to come forward at once and attend to the requisitions of the Law in this respect.

W. F. DURISOE.

Ordinary's Office, Feb. 5, 1866. 3t 6

Medical Notice.

THOSE who expect our services for the present year will please observe the following rates:

Fifty cents a mile, and a dollar for the visit.

Medicine when furnished will be charged at moderate rates.

We will not be expected to practice at night unless in extreme cases, and then double the above rates will be charged.

Simple Obstetrical cases, Ten Dollars, without mileage. Difficult cases, charged higher.

Consultation fee, Ten Dollars and mileage.

All to be paid in Gold or its equivalent. Provision, Corn and Bacon taken at market price.

Freedmen who require our services will have some white person to stand for them.

Those indebted for last year, and several years previous, will come forward and settle at an early day.

THOS. H. PATTISON,
H. C. GARRETT.

Feb 5 3t 6

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED a LADY calculated to teach the English Branches and Music, to take charge of a small School. Good references required.

MANCHESTER PADGETT,
Ridge P. O., S. C.

Feb 5 2t 6

Mackerel and Buckwheat.

IN STORE, and for sale low, Superior BUCKWHEAT and MACKEREL.

JNO. R. CARWILE & CO.

Jan 30 4t 5

$2000 Wanted.

WANTED $2000—Good interest given and secured by mortgage on Real Estate. Apply at this Office.

Feb 7 tf 6

G. H. MEYER,

No. 144 Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.;
IMPORTER OF
SEGARS, TOBACCO,
SNUFF, PIPES,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

And will sell at the LOWEST PRICES at Retail or Wholesale.

Mr. JOHN BOHLER, formerly of Hamburg, may at all times be found in my Store, and will be pleased to see his old Edgefield friends and acquaintances.

G. H. MEYER.

144 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Feb 5 3m 5

State Tax Collectors

AND COMMISSIONERS TO APPROVE PUBLIC SECURITIES, are hereby notified that the Act of December, 1865, "To raise supplies," &c., (Sec. 8,) requires "The Treasurer to cause the official bonds of the several Tax Collectors of this State to be examined by the Commissioners appointed in their respective Tax Districts to approve public securities, and if the said bonds are found to be sufficient and satisfactory, they shall re-affirm their original approval thereof; but if found insufficient and unsatisfactory, they shall require the same to be re-executed and renewed with good and sufficient sureties." The PO