

To the Voters of the Fourth Congressional District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In political canvasses, one is often obliged to meet issues of other than his own creation. And while one would prefer to waive all topics savoring of personal consideration, whether relating to himself or his competitors, if there are raised against him issues which would operate injuriously and unjustly, he must meet them, though he be thereby involved in discussion as unsuited to his own taste as to the gravity of the times.

I feel thus situated at present. Having been solicited to become again a candidate for Congress, by friends whose partiality led them to think I might be useful in rebuilding our shattered fortunes—acknowledging the obligation which arises from a previous uniform support at the hands of a general constituency—recognizing the truth that one who has been favored by the people with repeated positions of honor, has not the right, upon the occurrence of disaster, to assume indifference to the welfare or wishes of those who have thus honored and trusted him—I have consented to become a candidate for the United States Congress. I feel myself obliged, by the duties arising out of this position, to ask your attention, while I endeavor, briefly, to correct certain misapprehensions which exist in some quarters.

My competitors are three—Col. Ashmore, of Greenville; Mr. McAliley, of Chester; and Mr. Reid, of Anderson. I am not aware of any question of *future policy* upon which there is any difference between us. Col. Ashmore has made several speeches nearly all of the different Judicial Districts; Mr. Reid has done the same, and published a card in addition; and Mr. McAliley, while declining to canvass the District in person, has also published a card, which, it may be assumed, contains his platform. From neither Mr. McAliley's nor Mr. Reid's card does there appear to be any question of *future policy* upon which there is any difference between us. As to the speeches by Col. Ashmore and Mr. Reid, while I had not the privilege of being present at any of them, owing to my absence from the State on important business, I have not been able to learn, (even after inquiry of many persons from the communities in which their speeches were delivered,) of any question of *future policy* upon which there is any difference. I think, therefore, it may be justly assumed that there is no political question whatever entering into the canvass, and that the election will turn solely upon the degree of *acceptability* of the different candidates to the Administration and the conservative men of the North. The issue thus presented has been raised by others. Let us see in what consist the claims of my competitors? Col. Ashmore, though never a member of the Confederate Congress, was a member of the United States Congress at the time South Carolina seceded, and immediately resigned his seat in furtherance of the movement. Nay, more—he held under the Confederate Government several prominent positions, both military and civil, some of them being by direct appointment of the central authorities at Richmond, while my position was only that assigned me by the people. Mr. McAliley claims your support because he says he was the “only man in the State who canvassed and carried his District against secession and the call of a Convention, and in the General Assembly—was “the only member, in either House, who voted against the call of a Convention.” But how many like Mr. McAliley opposed the earlier proceedings in the Southern movement, and yet became amongst the most active and efficient supporters of that movement, and amongst the most obnoxious to the authorities and people of the United States? The history of the Confederate Army furnishes many such examples. Gen. Early, in the Virginia Convention, persistently opposed the secession of that State; yet see his prominence in the war! Gen. Price was in the Missouri Secession Convention, and was conspicuous as an anti-secessionist; so much so that he was elected, by the anti-secession party, President of the Convention. Nevertheless, he became very obnoxious to the Government and people of the United States. But it is useless to speculate on what might have been, when Mr. McAliley himself declares what was; he says, in a succeeding portion of his card: “In this conflict so fatal to us, I exerted all my powers and all my means to make the cause of the South triumphant.” Gens. Early and Price did no more! Under this declaration, there might be a considerable deduction from the credit Mr. McAliley would expect at Washington, from his having carried his District against secession—an occurrence which might have been partly owing to local influences and accidental causes.

Owing to my absence from the State, already mentioned, I am not informed

of the grounds on which Mr. Reid claims a greater “*acceptability.*” But his friends use the argument that he has never been in the Confederate Congress. Do they forget that he was a member of the South Carolina Secession Convention of 1860-1; that he voted, first, on the test resolution, that South Carolina *ought* to secede, and subsequently *in favor of the Ordinance of Secession?* What advantage have his antecedents over mine?

I submit, therefore, that, according to our respective antecedents, having reference to the beginning and the prosecution of the Confederate cause, none of my competitors have any advantage over me. I submit, furthermore, that in reference to our respective antecedents, *since the close of the war*, the advantage on the score of “*acceptability*” to the Administration and the conservatives of the North, is in *my favor*, as I think will appear from the following statement.

In view of the condition in which the country was left after the surrender of the Confederate armies—the Capital of the Confederacy occupied by United States troops—the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, and several of the Cabinet, together with the Governors of several of the States, including our own, held as *captives*—many of our court houses occupied as barracks by United States soldiers—the Confederate Government obliterated—the lives and property of our people exposed to the depredations of the lawless as well as to the arbitrary exactions of the Military Government—and strong symptoms of our drifting into anarchy—in view of this state of things, I did not hesitate to urge the adoption of measures for the earliest practicable re-establishment of civil government. And in a public meeting of the citizens of Spartanburg, held at the court house on the first Monday in July, I did all in my power to impress these views upon the meeting. In the election for the Convention I was elected a member thereof, without solicitation on my part, and the journal of that body shows my co-operation in the effort to re-establish Civil Government, and to restore our State to her former Constitutional relations with her sister States of the Federal Union. I am the only one of the four competitors who has a record to show his co-operation in his policy. The reason why no one of my competitors was in that Convention, does not appear; and it can never be known officially, but that their absence was occasioned by an unwillingness to accept the result of the war as a settlement of our controversy. The Convention was open to every citizen of the State. Judges, Solicitors, District Officers and Ex-Army Officers were there. It was an occasion, too, when the State, lying prostrate—“quivering in every limb and bleeding at every pore”—needed the services of all her sons—when every hand should have been extended to lift her from her prostrate condition—when every voice that could utter a word of encouragement or hope should have been heard. Yet, not one of these gentlemen was there. And if any of my competitors should be elected to Congress, the absence of any record as to the position he has occupied since the close of the war, might furnish greater difficulties than having been in the Confederate Congress! In Col. Ashmore's case, it might be said that he had resigned his seat in the United States Congress, went home and raised a regiment, and held other prominent positions under the Confederate Government, and had not appeared on any record to have accepted the result of the war, or even to have favored the re-establishment of civil government. Mr. McAliley's election would give ground for it's being said, that though in the outset he was opposed to secession, he afterwards gave in his adhesion, and “*exerted all his power and all his means to make the cause of the South triumphant,*” and had not, since the close of the war, taken any part in the re-establishment of civil government. Mr. Reid's election would give ground for it's being said, that he was a leader in secession, and that his last political act, before presenting his credentials for a seat in the United States Congress, was his vote in favor of the Ordinance for the secession of South Carolina! As to myself, though it would be true that I had been in the Confederate Congress, it would be equally true, that since the close of the war, my record shows that I have favored the acceptance of the result, as a settlement of the great issue. Again: So far from the election of an Ex-Confederate Congressman to the United States Congress being “*inconvenient,*” it might be urged that since the State has declared her submission to the United States authority, and her acceptance of the situation of things, the good faith of this declaration and the unanimity of our people cannot be so fully shown by sending to Congress any body else, as by sending those very men who were the Representatives in the Confederate Congress and had the support and confidence of the people during the war. The question may be asked—Have I been

pardoned? I have the gratification to reply, that on the 26th September last, His Excellency President Johnson gave me a special pardon, which restored me to all the rights and privileges of any other citizen of South Carolina. And, in this connexion, it may be remarked, that if the President, as alleged by some, objects to Ex-Confederate Congressmen being elected now to the United States Congress, is it reasonable to suppose he would pardon them at this particular time? If he objects to their being elected, how easy and natural it would have been for him simply to have declined pardoning them for the present—till after the approaching elections for Congress? *The fact of such persons being pardoned, is a virtual denial, by the President, of his having any such objections.*

As to who of the candidates of this District would be able to take the much-talked-of “*test oath,*” as a condition to taking his seat, I invite your attention to the following extract from the Message of His Excellency Governor Perry, to the Legislature, on Thursday last, viz:

“In July, 1862, Congress passed an Act prescribing an oath of office for all persons to take who were elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States. This oath requires the party to swear that he has never borne arms against the United States; that he has never held or sought office under any power inimical to the United States; that he has given no aid, counsel or countenance to persons in hostility to the United States; and that he has not yielded a voluntary support to any authority hostile to the United States. If this oath is to be applied to members of Congress, it will, of course, exclude all from South Carolina. It may, with truth, be said, that no man in South Carolina can take it without committing perjury. But the Constitution of the United States prescribes an oath for members of Congress to take, and they cannot be required to take any other oath constitutionally. There may have been some show of propriety for exacting this oath when it was enacted, amidst the war between the Southern States and the United States; but there can be none now, unless it be for the purpose of excluding the Southern people from all office within their respective States, and still holding those States in military subjection. I know that this is not the policy of the President, and I cannot believe that it will be the avowed policy of the Federal Congress. If the Southern members are present when the roll is called by States, they will take a part in the organization of the House, and may vote against the oath being tendered to the members when they are sworn.”

It will thus be seen, that if the above mentioned “*oath*” should be insisted on, it would exclude *any of my competitors*, as well as myself.

The foregoing explanation I have deemed necessary, because of the war which is being waged upon me, on account of having been in the Confederate Congress. But, in thus stating my record, I would be mortified if I should be understood, as intending anything I have done or said, as an apology for, or in mitigation of, my past course. Believing as I did, that the States had a right to withdraw from the Union and from other combinations—having witnessed the continually increased hostility of the two sections, growing out of their connexion under the Federal Constitution. I did believe it would be better for both North and South, to separate, and thus relieve the North of any responsibility for our institutions, and let the North and the South be two friendly neighbors, rather than warring members of the same Government. And when, in the exercise of this supposed right, the conflict of arms came, I am free to confess that every pulsation of my heart was for the success of Southern arms. For these opinions and these wishes I have no apology to make. And I misjudge human nature, if a Southern man will find favor even with Northern people, by either apologizing for the past, or protesting that his heart was never in the cause. Accepting the result of the war as a final settlement of our controversy, and carrying out such acceptance in good faith, is one thing; the craven surrender of all the thoughts, feelings and recollections of a Southerner, is quite another thing. When Alexander the Great had overrun the country of Porus, King of India, and captured the king himself, Alexander ordered him to be brought into his presence, and asked him “*how he wished to be treated?*” Porus replied, “*like a king!*” If I should be made your Representative in the Congress of the United States, while I would endeavor to discharge, faithfully and honorably, my full duty as a citizen of the United States, and as a Representative of the Nation at large, I should always bear in mind, that I was a *South Carolinian.*

JAS. FARROW,
October 28, 1865.

BACON AND FLOUR.
2,000 LBS. fine COUNTRY SIDES and SHOULDERS.
No. 1 FAMILY FLOUR. On hand at
Oct 27 2 KENNETH & GIBSON'S.

FOR SALE,
A PHÆTON, or OPEN CARRIAGE, in good running order. Apply to
DR. A. N. TALLEY,
Corner of Gervais and Pickens streets.

J. SULZBACHER & CO.

(FORMERLY FOOT & SULZBACHER.)

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BEG to inform the citizens of Columbia and the people of the neighboring country, that they are now receiving, and have received, a great variety of

Dry Goods AND GROCERIES

Of all descriptions, suitable to all seasons and all manner of persons. They have, among many other articles, fresh supplies of the following:

GROCERIES.

COFFEE, TEAS, (Green and Black.)
SUGAR, (white and brown.)
MOLASSES, (New Orleans.)
CHEESE, MACKEREL.
CLARET WINE.
CANDLES, Sperm, Tallow and Adam's tine.
Crackers, Wine, Soda, Sugar, Boston.
Candies, Almonds.
Brazil, Walnut and other Nuts.
Soaps, Toilet, Castile, Fancy, Common.
With every variety of Grocery.
Coppers, Soda, Blue Stone, &c.
Spices—Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c.
Shoe Blacking, Brushes, Curry Combs.
Horse Brushes, &c.
Knives and Forks, Matches.
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TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Best SMOKING and CHEW'G TOBACCO.
Spanish and American CIGARS.
Of Tobacco for chewing, the best Anderson's, Solace and Honey Dew; all varieties.

DRY GOODS For Ladies.

A fine variety, to which the attention of the ladies is particularly requested. We have a fine assortment of
Bleached and Brown HOMESPUN.
MOUSSELIN DES LAINES.
English and American PRINTS.
Cambrie, twilled and plain.
Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Longcloth.
Calicoes, Worsteds, Coburg, &c., suitable for fall and winter.
Alpacas, black and colored.
Combs and Brushes, Tooth Brushes.
Perfumes of every variety.
Chalk Pearl Powder.
Ladies' Shoes, Booties and Ties of all descriptions and the latest fashions.
Tick Combs, Hair Nets, Waterfalls—all of the very last styles and patterns.
Collars, Wristbands, Ribbons.
Hosiery of all descriptions.
English and American Gloves of the prettiest style.
Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, Thimbles.
Needles, Thread, spool, silk and cotton.
Hooks and Eyes, Veils.
Ladies' Billet and Letter Paper, ruled.
Skirt Braid of all colors.
Lastings, Whalebone.
Belts and Belt Buckles and Ribbons.
Pearl and other Buttons, fancy, dress and common.
Scissors, Pins.
Hair Pins, wire and gutta percha.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Round Combs, Wadding, Table-cloths.
Ginghams, Lace and Trimmings.
Working Cotton, Velvet Ribbon, Elastic do.

Gentlemen's Variet's.

Coats, (dress and frock,) Pants, Vests.
Shirts of all descriptions, over and under.
Flannel and Fancy Shirts.
Drawers, lamb's wool and cotton.
Hats, Stockings, Socks, Gloves—a great variety.
Collars, linen and paper.
Wristbands, Playing Cards.
Fine Tooth and Pocket Combs.
Buttons for coat, pants, vests; Buckles for do.; Tooth Brushes.
Boots and Shoes of all styles and the best qualities.
Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, silk and cotton; Neck-ties of the latest styles.
Pocket Books.
Fancy Pipes—American Meerschamm.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, linen, silk and cotton; Hats; Pen and Pocket Knives.
Razors and Razor Stropps.
Suspenders of all styles.
Cigars, French and English style.
Hurt Bosoms, Boy's Shoes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best Kerosene Oil, Watch Keys, Taylor's Glass Chimnies, best Ink, Gum Caps, Glass Bags, Shoe Laces, Slate Pencils, Cellars, Children's Gloves and Hose, and Guitar Strings, Letter Paper and envelopes and a vast variety of other articles desirable to both sexes, which we have no space to enumerate. Apply at the old stand, in Assembly street, to
Sept 11 SULZBACHER & CO.

Cotton Wanted.

THE highest prices paid for COTTON and for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Farmers and country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and see.
Sept 11 SULZBACHER & CO.

Auction Sales.

Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Milch Cows, &c., &c.

By Jacob Levin.

ON MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at my store,
A variety of Furniture, Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Bureau, Tables, &c.

ALSO,

Barrels Pickled Beef, Crackers, &c.
A likely young Horse, accustomed to double or single Harness.
A very fine extra-size Mule.
Carriage and Harness.
And 3 fine Milch Cows.

Oct 28 2

Neat Cottage Building and Lot on which it is erected.

By Jacob Levin.

ON MONDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, before my store,
That neat Cottage Building and Lot, situated on Main street, two squares below the State House, West side.

The Lot measures, fronting Main street, 30 feet 7 inches, and running back 202 feet 7 inches. Bounded on the North and South by G. B. Starling, East by Richardson street, and West by F. W. Green.

The above will be positively sold without reserve. Titles perfect and terms cash.

A Good Chance for Speculation—500 Acre Tract of Land near Kingsville.

By Jacob Levin, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY MORNING, November 7, I will sell, at the Court House,

The above named TRACT OF LAND—50 acres of which is cleared; bounded as follows: North by lands of James S. Ay and C. A. Scott, East by John Bates, West by South Carolina Railroad and South by lands belonging to estate of John Carter.

Titles perfect and sale positively without reserve. Terms cash. Oct 29 mtuf

Sale of Real Estate.

I WILL sell, on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, all that tract of LAND, containing five hundred and twenty-five (525) acres, more or less, on the waters of Sandy Run, in this District, belonging to the estate of J. J. Odum, deceased, bounded as follows: On the West, by lands of Richard Sanders; on the North, by lands of Wm. Glover; on the South, by lands of Daniel and Rhoderic McDaniel and lands formerly of P. N. Lewis; on the East, by lands of William Colman. On the premises there is a good DWELLING HOUSE and good out-houses, barn, kitchen, &c., with a fine spring of water. About forty or fifty acres are under cultivation. The lands immediately on the creek is good bottom land. The tract is well timbered.

D. B. DESAUSURE,
Adm'r Cum Testamento Anxero,
Oct 8 110

South Carolina--Richland District.

Catherine Franck vs. H. F. Franck and C. H. Franck.—*Bill for Sale of Real Estate.*

IN pursuance of the order of the Court of Equity in the above case, I will sell, on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, before the Court House, at 10 a. m.,

The lot of LAND used by the late H. C. Franck as a store, fronting on Richardson street, and bounded as follows: North by a lot formerly owned by Thomas Campbell, afterwards by H. C. Franck, now T. S. Nickerson, South by a lot which formerly belonged to Robert E. Russell, East by a lot which formerly belonged to Dr. Fitch, now T. S. Nickerson. On the North is an alleyway, 9 feet 6 inches wide and 99 feet 6 inches deep, “to be kept open forever as an alleyway in common for owners of adjacent lots.” The lot is one-fourth of an acre, and fronts 54 feet 3 inches on Richardson street.

TERMS.—One-third cash. Balance on a credit of one and two years, interest annually, until the whole debt be paid; secured by bond, with mortgage of the premises.
D. B. DESAUSURE,
Oct 7 113



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L. C. CLARKE,
Washington Street, Opposite Old Jail.

TOGETHER WITH
RIBBONS, COLOGNE, TOILET POWDER, VERBENA WATER, TOILET SOAPS, SOZODONT, DIAPER PINS, Toilet Powder Boxes, Silk and Leather Belts, Corsets, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Gloves, Linen Braids, Tape, Shawls, Edgings, Ball-moral Skirts, Calicoes, Travelling Bags, Portmanteaus, Canton Flannel, Cassimeres and Cloths, for Gent's wear, Blankets, Hats, Whalebone, Zephyr Worsteds, Black Bombazine, Black French Merino, Black Alpaca, B. E. Diaper, Huck Diaper, Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings, Serpentine Silks and Worsteds Braids, Fancy, Pearl, Agate, Bone, Metal and other Buttons, Shell and Imitation Tack Combs, Dress Trimmings, Marceline Shawl Pins, Menefour, Ladies' Merino Vests, Drawers and Petticoats, Gilt and Jet Belt Buckles, Gent's Merino Drawers and Undervests, Waterfalls and Pads, Lace Veils, Marceline Silk, &c.
Oct 29

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JUST received, a beautiful assortment.
Call and see before buying.
Oct 27 R. WEARN, Artist.

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GEN'S BOOTS, Ladies' and Children's G SHOES, and an assortment of heavy NEGRO SHOES, at
Oct 27 2 KENNETH & GIBSON'S.